Physics 101H

General Physics 1 – Honors

Lecture 27 – 10/24/22

Rotational motion

Summary

Topics

Friday: Moment of inertia [chapter 10]

- Moment of inertia calculations
- Parallel axis theorem
- Rotational kinetic energy

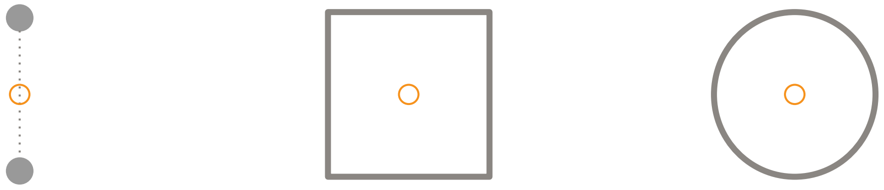
Today: Angular motion [chapters 10/11]

- Rolling motion
- Angular momentum
- Rotational dynamics

Think-pair-share

Instructions: Consider the following question. After you have had a chance to think, I will ask you to raise your hands to indicate your answer. We will then discuss with our neighbours and have a second opportunity to vote.

Question: The three objects all have the same total mass and they all have the same vertical span (l). The first object is a massless rod connecting two point masses. The square and the circle are made from wires and are not solid planar objects. Which object has the largest moment of inertia around an axis that passes through the centre of mass, perpendicular to the page?



Rolling motion

Imagine a cylinder rolling in a straight line along a flat surface without slipping

… what happens if we roll a cylinder down a slope?

Multiple choice

Instructions: Consider the following question. After you have had a chance to think, I will ask you to raise your hands to indicate your answer.

Question: Three objects, a solid cylinder, a ring, and a sphere are released on a slope. Which object will reach the bottom of the slope first?

(a) Solid cylinder (disc)
(b) Ring
(c) Sphere
(d) None – all will reach the bottom at the same time

Multiple choice

Question: Three objects, a solid cylinder, a ring, and a sphere are released on a slope. Which object will reach the bottom of the slope first?

(a) Solid cylinder (disc) (b) Ring (c) Sphere (d) None

Example: A wheel of diameter 2.4 m rotates about its central axis with a constant angular acceleration of 3.6 rad/s^2. If it starts from rest, find the angular speed of the wheel, the tangential speed, the total acceleration, and where a point on the rim ends up after 2 s have elapsed, assuming that starts at 36.0 degrees with respect to the horizontal.

Angular momentum

Angular momentum is a key quantity associated with angular motion

In fact, we can express **torque** as the rate of change of angular momentum

In the absence of external torques, angular momentum is **conserved**

Figure skating

Literally of figure skating is explained by angular momentum conservation. Also practice.

Summary

Topics

Today: Angular motion [chapters 10/11]

- Rolling motion
- Angular momentum
- Rotational dynamics

Wednesday: Angular motion [chapter 11]

- Examples galore!

Announcements

Today: **No office hours this AFTERNOON**

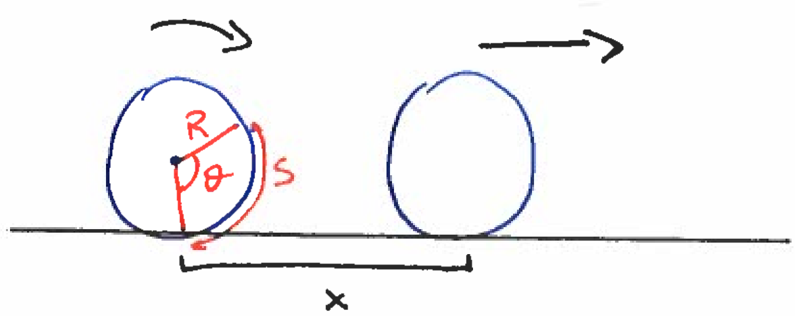
Wednesday: **Problem Set 5 due**

Problem Set 6 assigned

PHYSICS 101 - HONORS

Lecture 27 10/24/22

Rolling motion (slide 4)



No slipping means
$s = x$
but $s = R\theta$
$\Rightarrow R\theta = x$

$$v_{cm} = \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(R\theta) = R\frac{d\theta}{dt} = R\omega$$

$$a_{cm} = \frac{dv_{cm}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(R\omega) = R\frac{d\omega}{dt} = R\alpha$$

Kinetic energy is

$$E_K = \frac{1}{2} I_g \omega^2$$

where I_g is the moment of inertia around an axis at the point of contact with the ground.

Parallel axis theorem $\Rightarrow I_g = I_{cm} + mR^2$

$$\Rightarrow E_K = \frac{1}{2}(I_{cm} + mR^2)\omega^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} I_{cm}\omega^2 + \frac{m}{2}(R\omega)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} I_{cm}\omega^2 + \frac{m}{2} v_{cm}^2$$

← linear kinetic energy of centre of mass motion!

Thus

$$\boxed{E_K^{total} = E_K^{rot} + E_K^{linear}}$$

← the total kinetic energy is the sum of rotational and translational kinetic energies

Angular momentum (slide 8)

Slide 5 example on last page of notes

Recall that torque is $\tau = \bar{r} \times \bar{F}$.

But $\bar{F} = \frac{d\bar{p}}{dt}$!

$$\Rightarrow \bar{\tau} = \bar{r} \times \frac{d\bar{p}}{dt}$$

Note, too that

$$\bar{v} \times \bar{p} \left(= \frac{d\bar{r}}{dt} \times \bar{p} \right) = \bar{v} \times m\bar{v} = m(\bar{v} \times \bar{v}) = 0$$

Therefore

$$\bar{\tau} = \bar{r} \times \frac{d\bar{p}}{dt} = \bar{r} \times \frac{d\bar{p}}{dt} + 0 = \bar{r} \times \frac{d\bar{p}}{dt} + \frac{d\bar{r}}{dt} \times \bar{p}$$

$$= \frac{d}{dt}(\bar{r} \times \bar{p})$$

Define $\bar{L} = \bar{r} \times \bar{p}$ as the angular momentum

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\begin{aligned} \bar{L} &= \bar{r} \times \bar{p} \\ \bar{\tau} &= \frac{d}{dt}\bar{L} \end{aligned}}$$

← torque is the rate of change of angular momentum (cf $\bar{F} = \frac{d\bar{p}}{dt}$)

But remember that

$$\bar{\tau} = I \bar{\alpha}$$

so

$$\frac{d\bar{L}}{dt} = I\bar{\alpha} = I\frac{d\bar{\omega}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(I\bar{\omega})$$

$\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{\bar{L} = I\bar{\omega}}$ cf. $\bar{p} = m\bar{v}$

If there are no external torques, then $\bar{\tau} = 0$ and

$$\frac{d\bar{L}}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow \bar{L} = \text{constant}$$

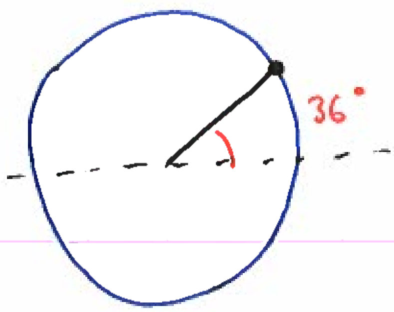
↖ or "$\bar{L}$ is conserved"

Note that if:

- $\bar{L}$ is constant
- I changes (mass distribution changes)

$\Rightarrow$ ω changes !

Wheel example (slide 7)



$r = 1.2\ m$ $(d = 2.4\ m)$

$\alpha = 3.6\ rad/s^2$

$t = 2s$ $\theta_0 = 36.0°$

$\omega_0 = 0\ rad/s$

N.B.

$2\pi\ rad = 360°$

$\Rightarrow 1° = \frac{\pi}{180}\ rad$

$\Rightarrow 36° = 36 \cdot \frac{\pi}{180}\ rad$

- $\omega = \alpha t + \omega_0$

  $= 3.6 \times 2 = 7.2\ rad/s$

- $v = \omega r$

  $= 1.2 \times 7.2 = 8.64\ m/s$

- $a_{tot} = \sqrt{a_t^2 + a_r^2}$

  $= \sqrt{(\alpha r)^2 + (\omega^2 r)^2}$

  $= r\sqrt{\alpha^2 + \omega^4}$

  $= 1.2\sqrt{7.2^4 + 3.6^2}$

  $= 62.4\ m/s$

- $\theta = \frac{\alpha t^2}{2} + \omega_0 t + \theta_0$

  $= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3.6 \cdot 2^2 + 0 + 0.628$

  $= 7.828\ rad$ ← but 2π rad is all the way around again!

$\theta = 7.828 - 2\pi = 1.54\ rad$ or $88.5°$