

April 17, Week 13

Today: Chapter 10, Angular Momentum

Homework Assignment #10 - Due April 19.

Mastering Physics: 7 problems from chapter 9

Written Question: 10.86

On Friday, we will begin chapter 13.

From now on, Thursday office hours will be held in room 109 of Regener Hall

Newton's Second Law for Rotation

Newton's Second law can be modified for rotation.

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The diagram illustrates the relationship between the original and rotational versions of Newton's second law. A red arrow points from the torque symbol $\vec{\tau}$ in the rotational version to the force symbol \vec{F} in the original version. A green arrow points from the acceleration symbol \vec{a} in the rotational version to the acceleration symbol \vec{a} in the original version.

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The diagram illustrates the correspondence between variables in the original and rotational versions of Newton's second law. A red arrow points from the torque symbol $\vec{\tau}$ in the rotational version to the force symbol \vec{F} in the original version. Another red arrow points from the moment of inertia symbol I in the rotational version to the mass symbol M in the original version. A green arrow points from the angular acceleration symbol $\vec{\alpha}$ in the rotational version to the linear acceleration symbol \vec{a} in the original version.

Newton's Second Law for Rotation

Newton's Second law can be modified for rotation.

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$\vec{\tau}$ I $\vec{\alpha}$

Newton's Second Law for Rotation: $\sum \vec{\tau} = I \vec{\alpha}$

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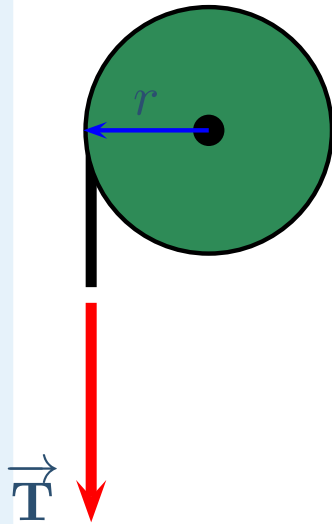
$\vec{\tau}$ I $\vec{\alpha}$

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(Only true for spinning motion with the origin of your coordinates at the axis of rotation.)

Rotational Dynamics Exercise

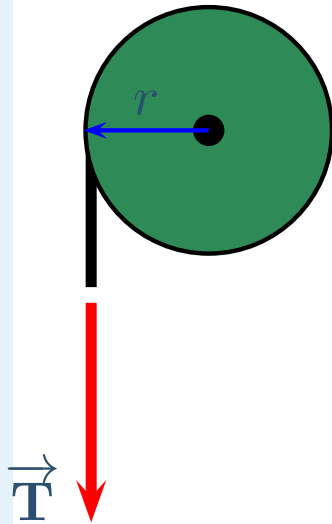
A solid cylinder with moment of inertia $25 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^2$ and radius 0.5 m has a rope wrapped around it. The rope is pulled and the cylinder spins about its center with angular acceleration $1 \text{ rev}/\text{s}^2$. What is the tension in the rope? Ignore friction.



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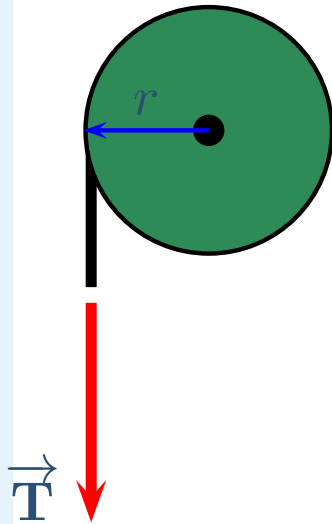
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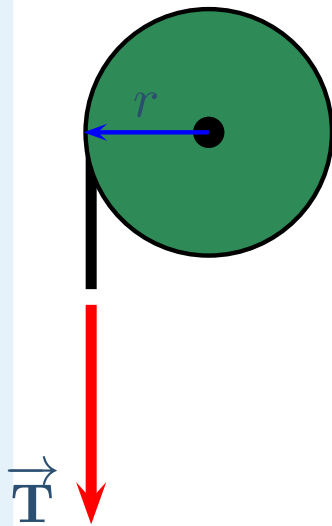


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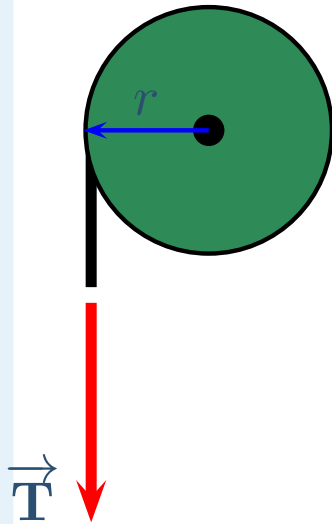
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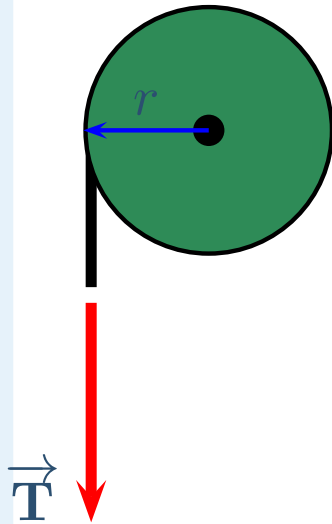
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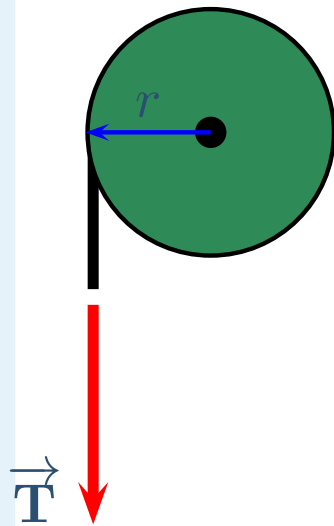
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exerting torque \Rightarrow
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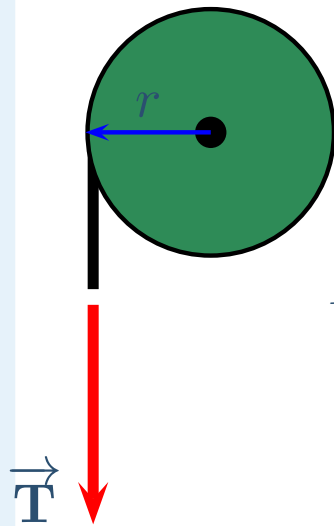
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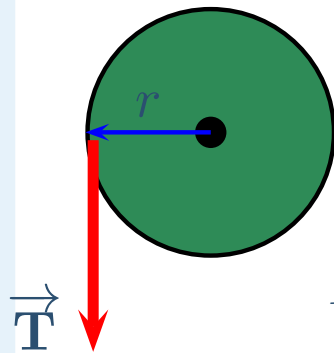
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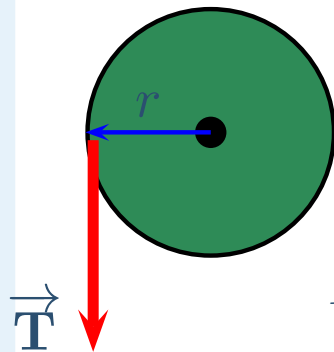
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\vec{T} at 90° to $\vec{r} \Rightarrow \tau_T = rT$ (d) $T = 50\pi \text{ N} = 157 \text{ N}$

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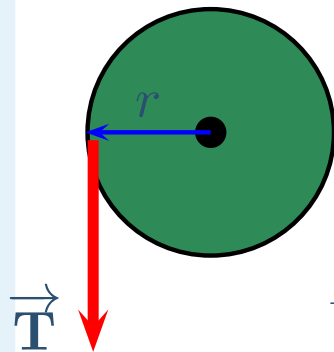
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Angular Momentum

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Linear Momentum, p :

$$\sum F = ma = m \left(\frac{dv}{dt} \right) = \left(\frac{d(mv)}{dt} \right) = \frac{dp}{dt}$$

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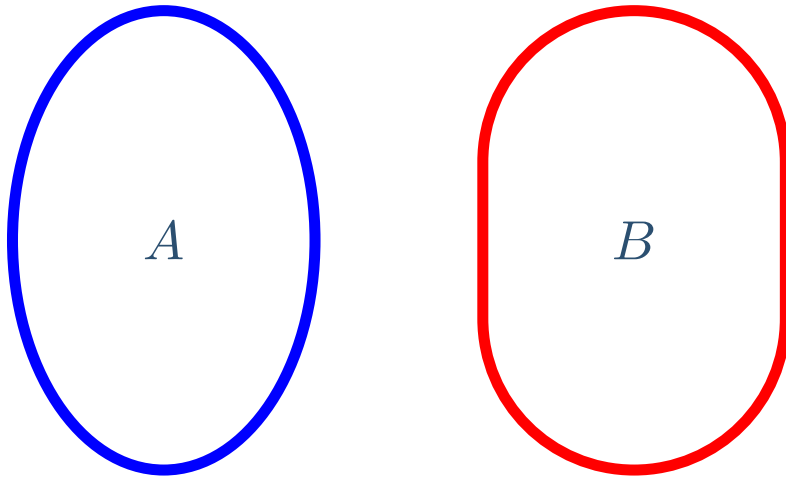
Note: For a point particle (an object with a single value of v) going around a circle of radius r , $L = mvr$. (Comes from $I = mr^2$ for a particle and $v = \omega r$.)

Conservation of Angular Momentum

In the absence of external torques, the total angular momentum of a system cannot change.

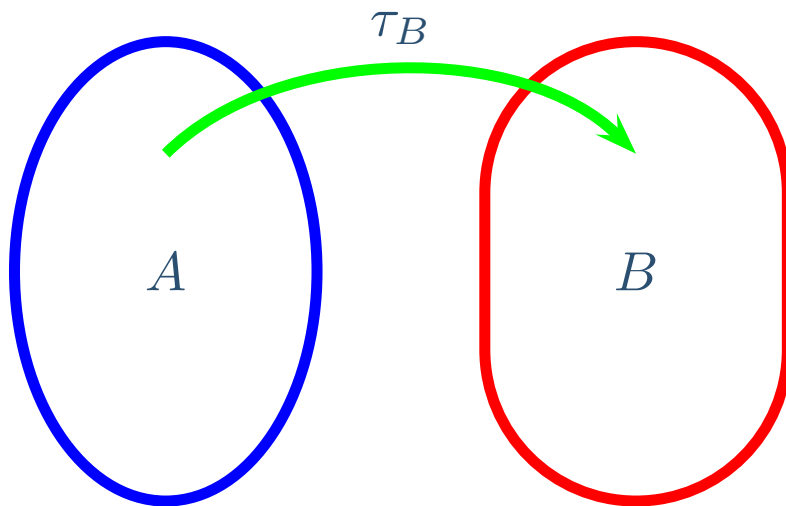
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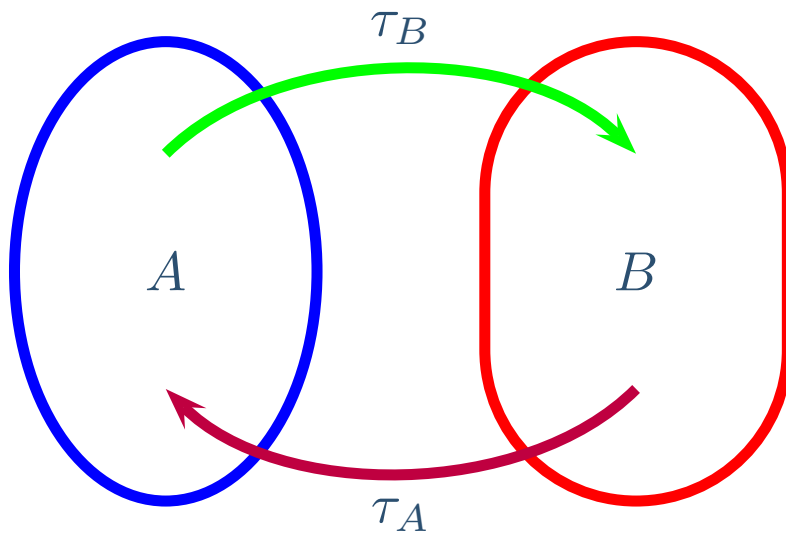
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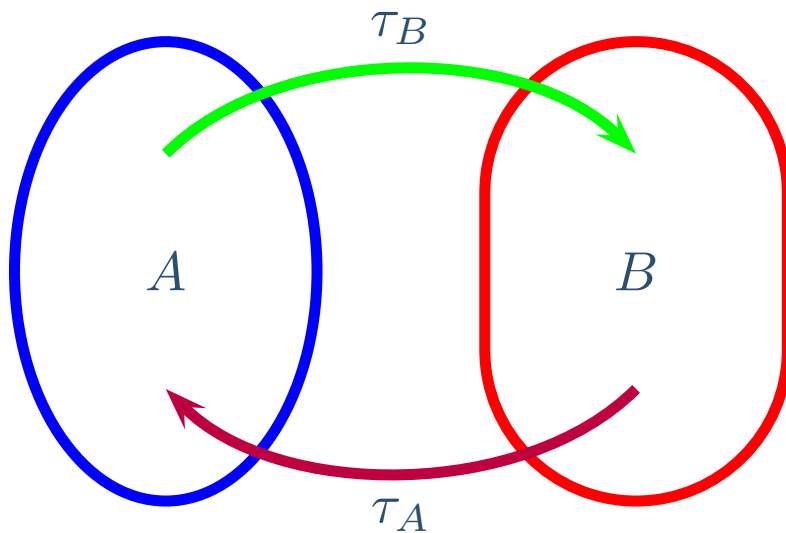


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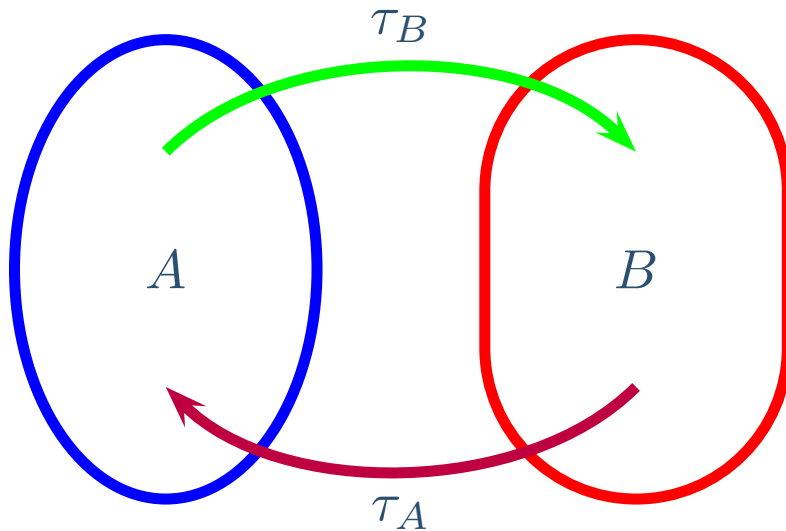
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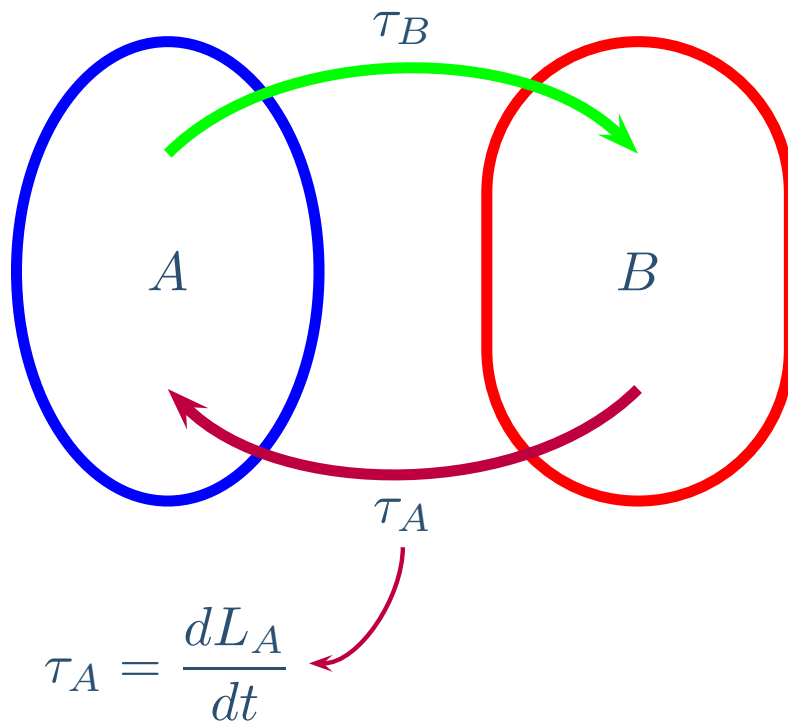
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$$\tau_A + \tau_B = 0$$

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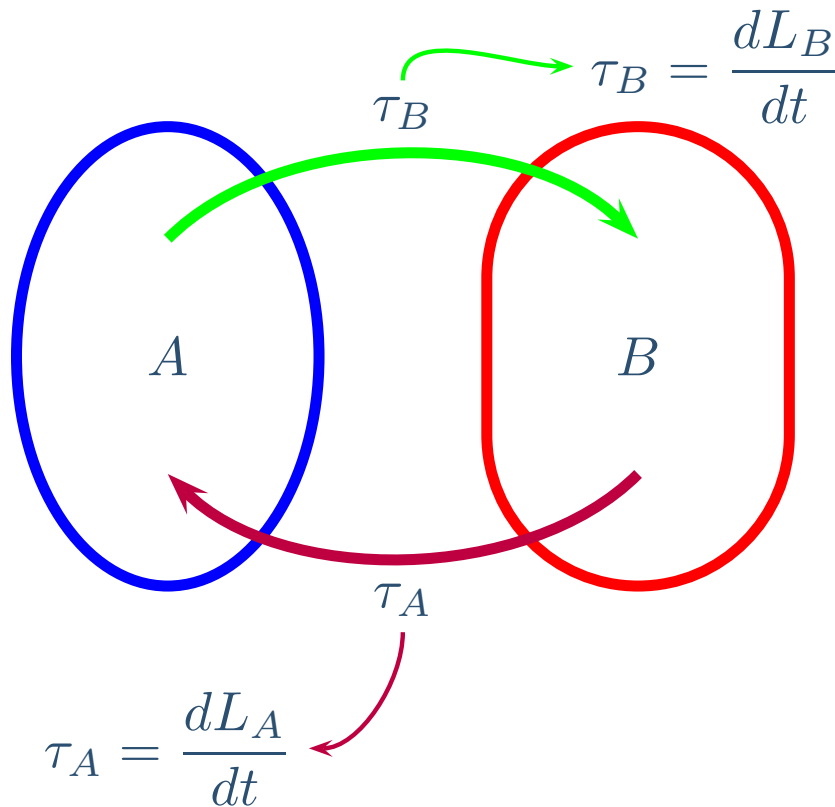
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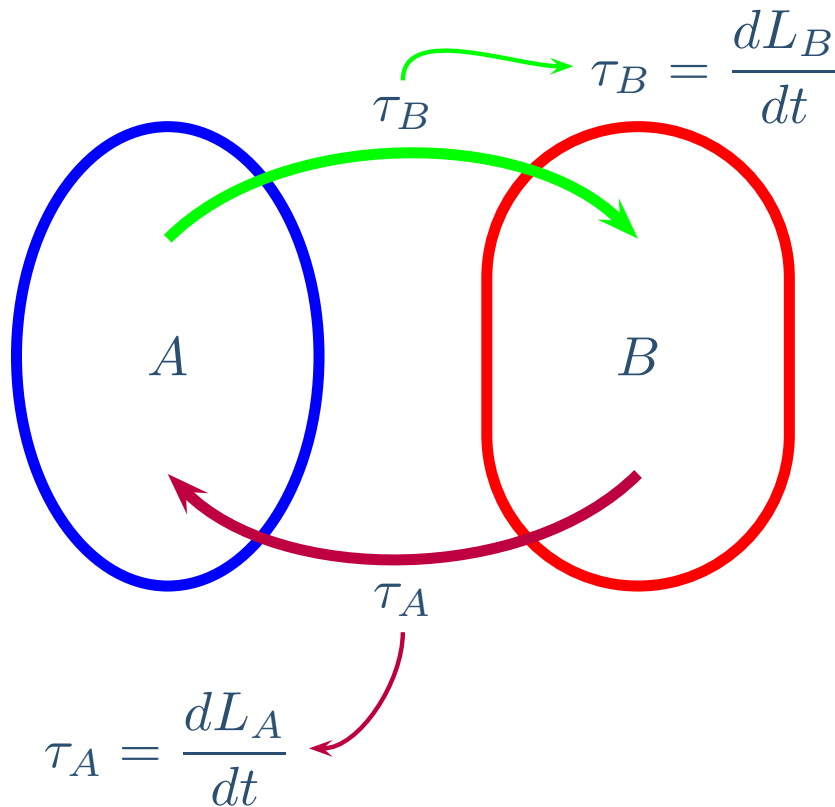
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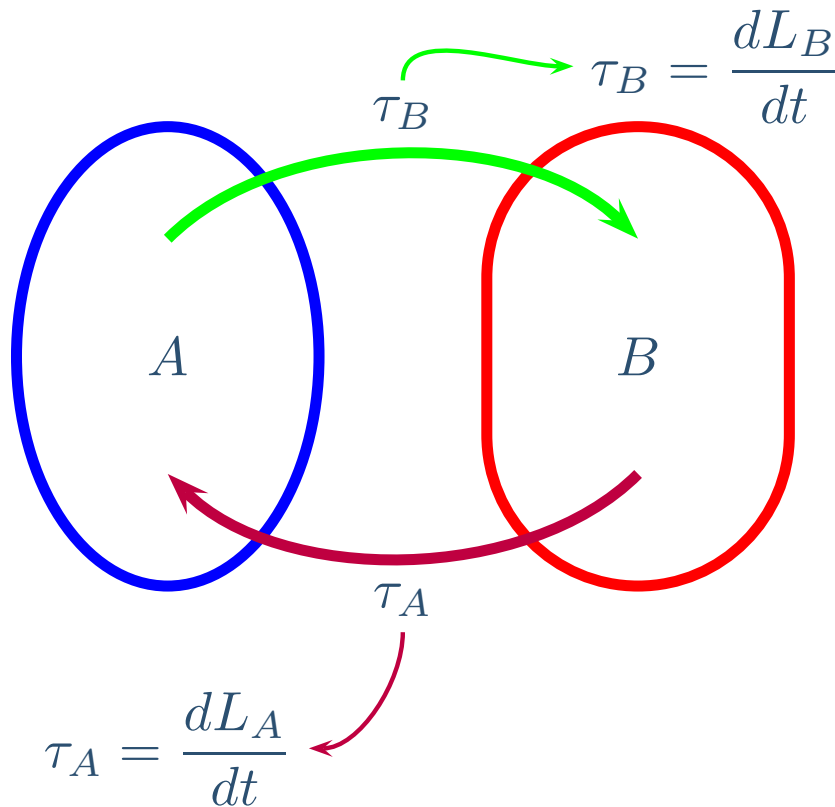
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$$\Delta(L_A + L_B) = 0$$

Single Object Conservation

Conservation of Angular Momentum:

$$L = I\omega \Rightarrow I_{Ai} \omega_{Ai} + I_{Bi} \omega_{Bi} = I_{Af} \omega_{Af} + I_{Bf} \omega_{Bf}$$

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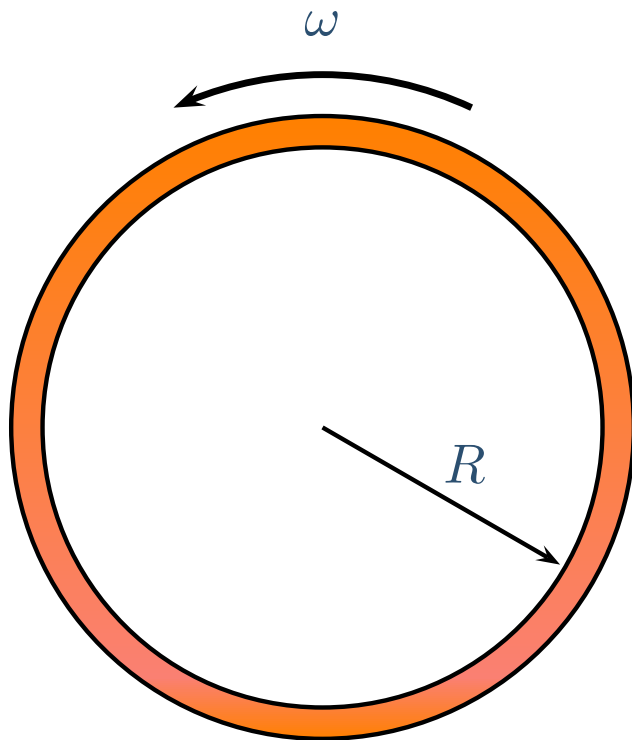
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$$I_i \omega_i = I_f \omega_f$$

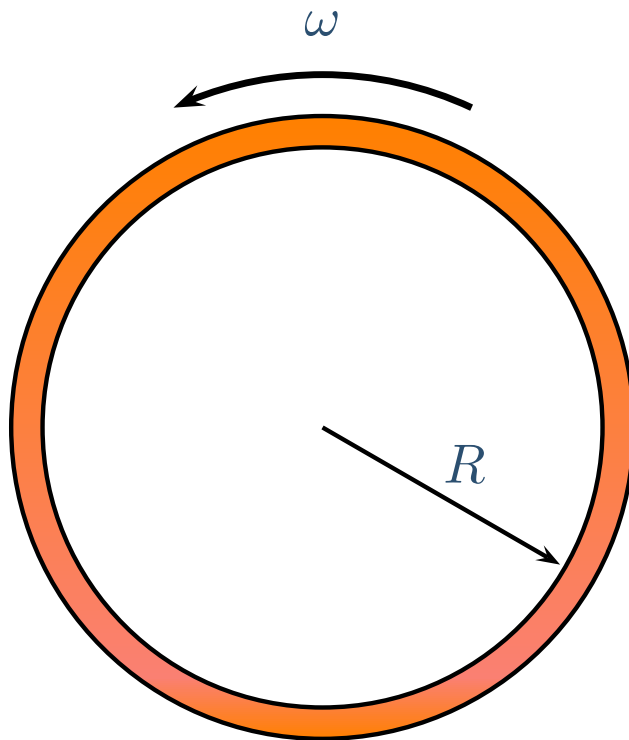
Angular Momentum Exercise

An isolated hoop of mass M and radius R is rotating about its center with angular speed 100 RPM . What would the hoop's angular speed become if its radius suddenly doubled without changing its mass? **Hint:** The moment of inertia for a hoop is $I = MR^2$.



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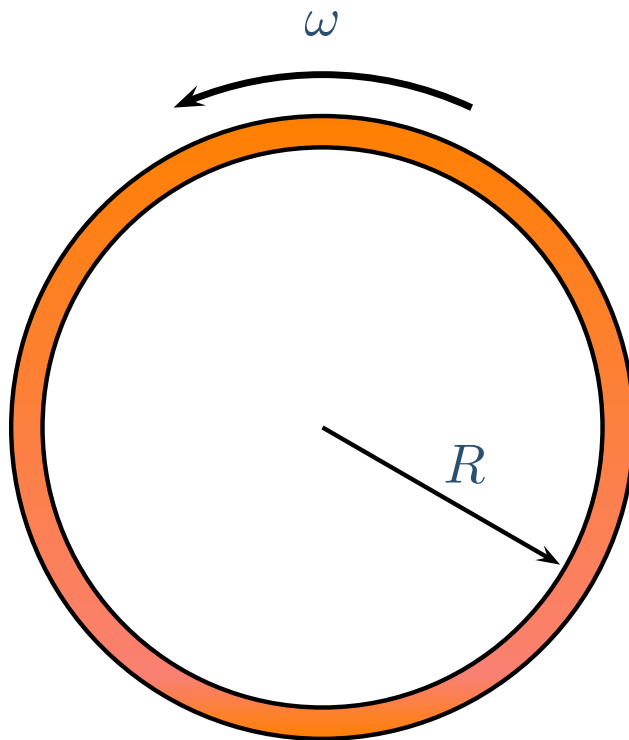
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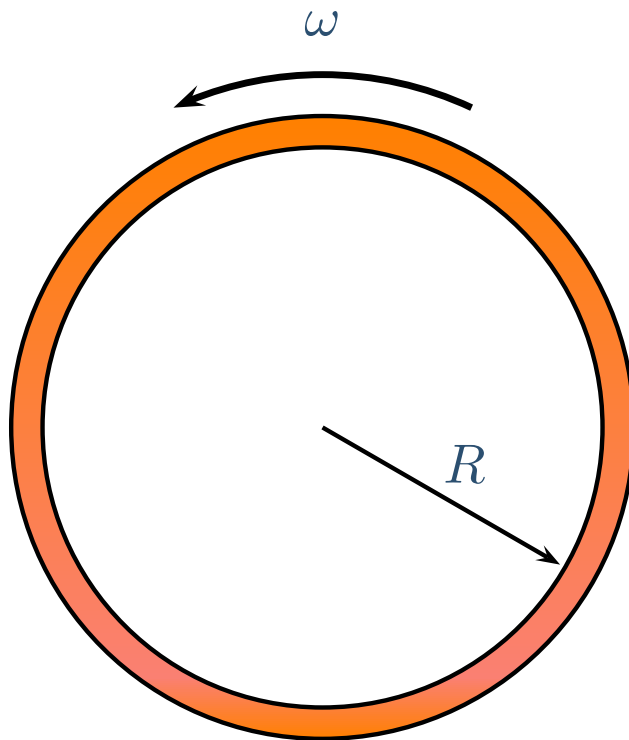


(a) 25 RPM

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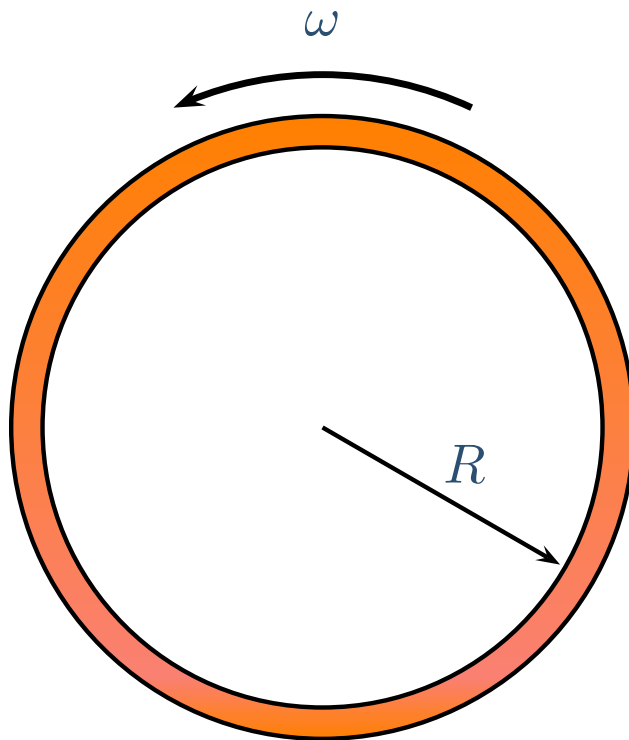
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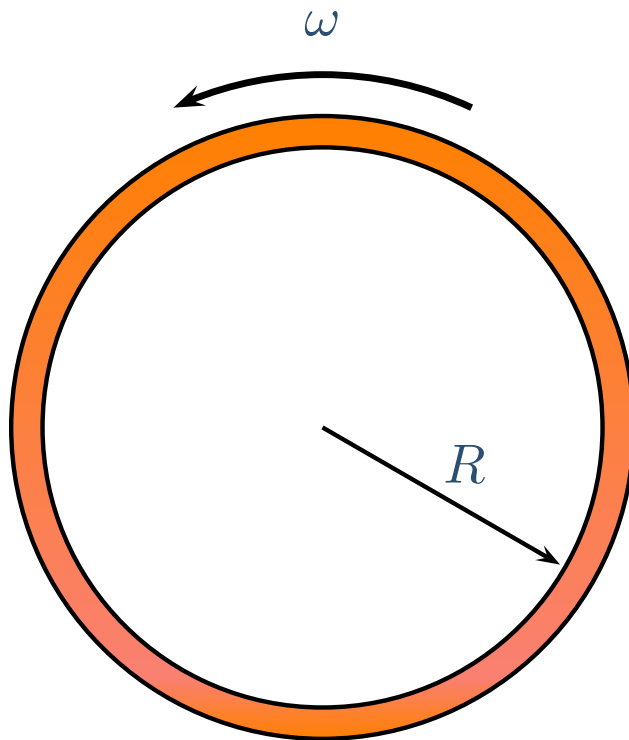
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- (a) 25 RPM
- (b) 50 RPM
- (c) 100 RPM
- (d) 200 RPM

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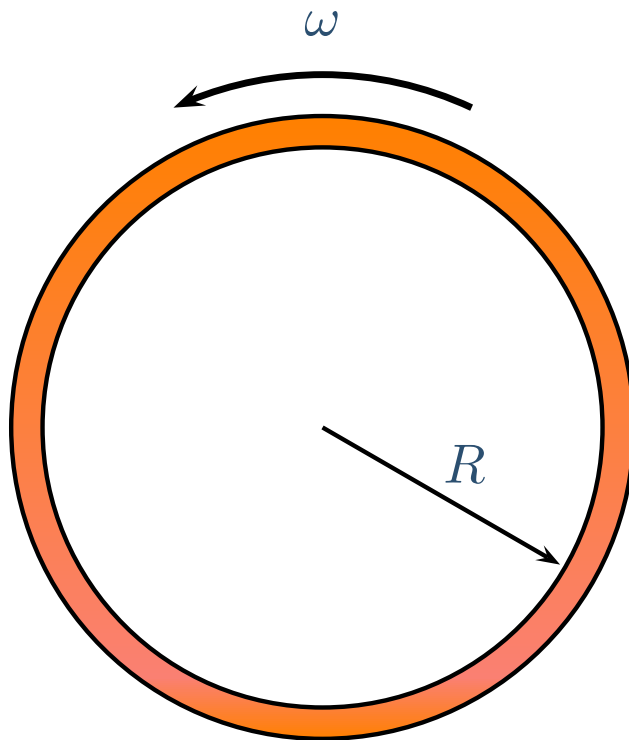
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- (c) 100 RPM
- (d) 200 RPM
- (e) 400 RPM

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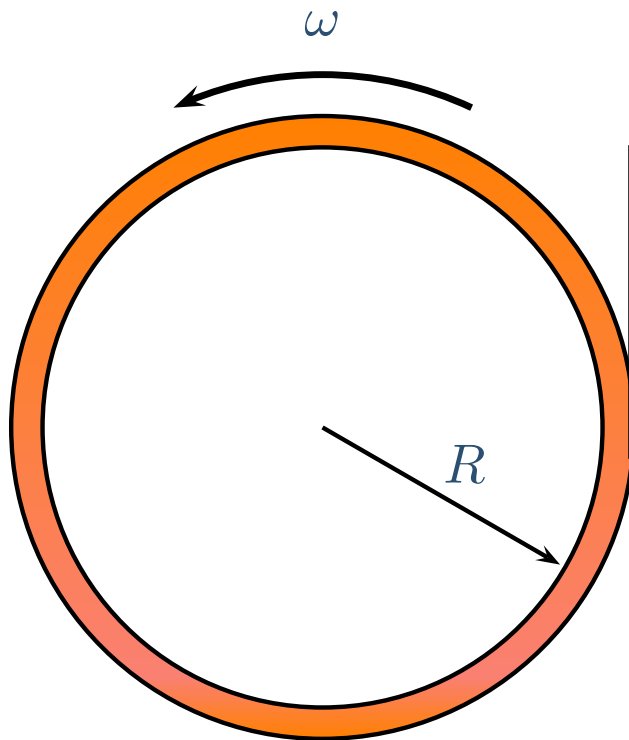
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Doubling radius

$$\Rightarrow I_f = 4I_i$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_f = \frac{1}{4}\omega_i$$

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(b) 50 RPM

(c) 100 RPM

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(e) 400 RPM