Angular momentum:

The angular momentum of a rotating object is a measure of the object's rotational inertia. It is defined as the product of the object's mass, its velocity, and its distance from the axis of rotation.

The angular momentum of an object can be expressed in terms of its momentum and its angular velocity. The angular momentum of an object is equal to the product of its momentum and its angular velocity.

The angular momentum of an object can also be expressed in terms of its position and its angular velocity. The angular momentum of an object is equal to the product of its position and its angular velocity.

The angular momentum of an object can also be expressed in terms of its linear momentum and its angular velocity. The angular momentum of an object is equal to the product of its linear momentum and its angular velocity.

The angular momentum of an object can also be expressed in terms of its angular velocity and its moment of inertia. The angular momentum of an object is equal to the product of its angular velocity and its moment of inertia.

The angular momentum of an object can also be expressed in terms of its angular velocity and its angular momentum. The angular momentum of an object is equal to the product of its angular velocity and its angular momentum.

The angular momentum of an object can also be expressed in terms of its mass, its velocity, and its radius of gyration. The angular momentum of an object is equal to the product of its mass, its velocity, and its radius of gyration.

The angular momentum of an object can also be expressed in terms of its angular velocity and its polar moment of inertia. The angular momentum of an object is equal to the product of its angular velocity and its polar moment of inertia.

The angular momentum of an object can also be expressed in terms of its linear momentum and its angular velocity. The angular momentum of an object is equal to the product of its linear momentum and its angular velocity.