

Ex 10.1

$$\vec{p} = m\vec{v} = (8.00 \text{ kg})(-6.00 \text{ m/s})\hat{j} = -48.0 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m/s} \hat{j}$$

$$\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times \vec{p} = r p \sin \theta \hat{k} ; \theta = 180 ; L = 0$$

Ex 10.2

$$\vec{p} = m\vec{v} = (2.00 \text{ kg})(5.00 \text{ m/s} \hat{j}) = 10.0 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m/s} \hat{j}$$

$$\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times \vec{p} = r p \sin \phi \hat{k}$$

$$\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times \vec{p} = r p \sin \phi \hat{k}$$

$$= (2.00 \text{ m}) p$$

$$= (2.00 \text{ m})(10.0 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m/s}) = 20.0 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m}^2/\text{s} \hat{k}, \text{ clockwise}$$



$$r \sin \theta = 2.00 \text{ m}$$

$$\boxed{\vec{L} = -20.0 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m}^2/\text{s} \hat{k}}$$

Ex 10.3  $r = 20 \text{ cm} = 0.20 \text{ m}$

$$\tau = 80 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$$

$$\tau = \vec{r} \times \vec{F} = r F \sin \theta ; \sin \theta = 1 ; \theta = 90$$

$$= r F$$

$$F = \frac{\tau}{r} = \frac{80 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}}{0.20 \text{ m}} = \boxed{400 \text{ N}}$$

Ex 10.4

$$\Sigma \tau = I \alpha$$

$$I = 2m(r^2)$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\omega_f - \omega_0}{t} = \frac{12 \frac{\text{rev}}{\text{min}}}{1.5 \text{ min}} = 8 \frac{\text{rev}}{\text{min}^2} \times \frac{1 \text{ min}}{60 \text{ s}} \times \frac{1 \text{ rev}}{2\pi \text{ rad}} = 0.0022 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}^2}$$

$$\tau = 2(1500 \text{ kg})(10 \text{ m})^2(0.0022 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}^2})$$

$$= \boxed{667 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}}$$

$$\tau = \vec{r} \times \vec{F} = r F \sin \theta = r F ; \sin \theta = 1$$

$$F = \frac{\tau}{r} = \frac{667 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}}{2.0 \text{ m}} = \boxed{334 \text{ N}}$$

$$\omega_f = \omega_0 + \alpha t$$

$$\omega_f = \frac{12 \text{ rev}}{\text{min}} \times \frac{2\pi \text{ rad}}{1 \text{ rev}} \times \frac{1 \text{ min}}{60 \text{ s}} = 1.26 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\omega_f}{t} = \frac{1.26 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}}{90 \text{ s}} = 0.014 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}^2}$$

$$\tau = I\alpha = 2 \text{ m}^2 \alpha$$

$$= 2(1500 \text{ kg})(10 \text{ m})^2(0.014) = \boxed{4200 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}} \text{ hr/}$$

$$F = \frac{\tau}{r} = \frac{4200 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}}{2.0 \text{ m}} = \boxed{2100 \text{ N}}$$

Ex. 10.5

a) the mass has both spin and orbital  $\vec{L}$

$$b) \vec{L} = I\vec{\omega}$$

$$\omega = \frac{v}{r} = \frac{8.00 \text{ m/s}}{1.20 \text{ m}} = 6.67 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}$$

$$\vec{L} = m r^2 \omega$$

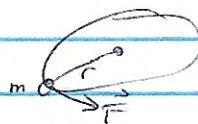
$$= (7.30 \text{ kg})(1.20 \text{ m})^2(6.67 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}) = \boxed{70.1 \frac{\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^2}{\text{s}}} \hat{k}$$

Ex. 10.6

$$a) m\vec{g}, \vec{N}, \vec{F}$$

$$b) \tau = \vec{r} \times \vec{F} = (0.500 \text{ m})(5.00 \text{ N})$$

$$= \boxed{2.5 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}} \hat{k}$$



$$c) I = m r^2 = (3.00 \text{ kg})(0.500 \text{ m})^2 = \boxed{0.75 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m}^2}$$

$$d) \tau = I\alpha$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\tau}{I} = \frac{2.5 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}}{0.75 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m}^2} = \boxed{10 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}^2}}$$

e) no;  $\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times \vec{p}$ ;  $\vec{p}$  is increasing so  $\vec{L}$  is not constant

$$f) \omega_f = \omega_0 + \alpha t = (1.0 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}})(3.00 \text{ s}) = \boxed{3.0 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}}$$

$$L = I\omega = (0.75 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m}^2)(3.00 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}) = \boxed{2.25 \frac{\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^2}{\text{s}}}$$



$$c) I = mr^2 = (3.00 \text{ kg})(0.500 \text{ m})^2 = \boxed{0.75 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m}^2}$$

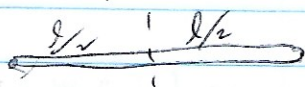
$$d) \alpha = \frac{\Delta \omega}{\Delta t} = \frac{2.50 \text{ rad/s}}{0.75 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m}^2} = 3.33 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}^2}$$

$$f) \omega_f = \omega_0 + \alpha t = (3.33 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}^2})(3.00 \text{ s}) = \boxed{10.0 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}}$$

$$L = I \omega = (0.75 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m}^2)(10.0 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}})$$

$$= \boxed{7.5 \frac{\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^2}{\text{s}}}$$

Ex 10.7



$$I = \int r^2 dm \quad \lambda = \frac{m}{l} \text{ mass per unit length}$$

$$dm = \lambda dx$$

$$dI = r^2 dm$$

$$= x^2 \lambda dx$$

$$I = \lambda \int_{-l/2}^{l/2} x^2 dx$$

$$= \lambda \frac{x^3}{3} \bigg|_{-l/2}^{l/2} = \boxed{\frac{m l^2}{12}}$$

Ex 10.8

$$a) \omega_f = \omega_0 + \alpha t$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\omega_f}{t} = \frac{300 \text{ rev}}{30.0 \text{ s}}$$

$$= \frac{300 \text{ rev}}{30.0 \text{ s}} \times \frac{2\pi \text{ rad}}{1 \text{ rev}} \times \frac{1 \text{ mm}}{1000 \text{ mm}} = \boxed{1.05 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}^2}}$$

$$b) \tau = I \alpha$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} m R^2 \alpha = \frac{2}{5} (908 \text{ kg})(0.300 \text{ m})^2 (1.05 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}^2})$$

$$= \boxed{34.2 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}}$$

$$c) F = \frac{\tau}{R} = \frac{34.2 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}}{0.300 \text{ m}} = \boxed{114 \text{ N}}$$

Ex. 10.9

$$\begin{aligned}
 a) \text{KE}_r &= \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} m R^2 \right) (\omega^2) \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} (150.0 \text{ kg}) (0.250 \text{ m})^2 \left( \frac{1000 \text{ rev}}{\text{min}} \times \frac{2\pi}{60} \right)^2 \\
 &= \boxed{2.57 \times 10^4 \text{ J}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$b) \text{KE} = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 \quad v = \sqrt{\frac{2 \text{KE}}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{2(2.57 \times 10^4 \text{ J})}{1.00 \text{ kg}}} = \boxed{227 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}}$$

Ex. 10.10

$$\begin{aligned}
 a) L_{\text{spin}} &= I \omega_{\text{spin}} = \left( \frac{1}{2} m R^2 \right) (\omega) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} (3.00 \text{ kg}) (0.100 \text{ m})^2 \left( 15.0 \frac{\text{rev}}{\text{s}} \times 2\pi \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{rev}} \right) \\
 &= \boxed{1.41 \frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2}{\text{s}} (\text{rad/s})}
 \end{aligned}$$

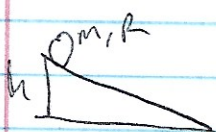
$$\begin{aligned}
 b) \vec{L} = \vec{r} \times \vec{p} &= r p \sin \theta (-\hat{k}) = (4.00 \text{ m}) (3.00 \text{ kg}) (5.00 \text{ m/s}) \sin 30 (-\hat{k}) \\
 &= \boxed{-30 \frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2}{\text{s}} \hat{k}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 c) L_{\text{total}} &= L_{\text{orb}} + L_{\text{spin}} = \left( 1.41 \frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2}{\text{s}} \right) - 30 \frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2}{\text{s}} \hat{k} \\
 &= \boxed{-28.59 \frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2}{\text{s}} \hat{k}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 d) \text{KE}_{\text{total}} &= \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2 + \frac{1}{2} m v^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} m R^2 \right) \omega^2 + \frac{1}{2} m v^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} (3.00 \text{ kg}) (0.100 \text{ m})^2 \left( 15.2\pi \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} (3.00 \text{ kg}) (5.00 \text{ m/s})^2 \\
 &= \boxed{104 \text{ J}}
 \end{aligned}$$



Ex 10.11



$$mgh = \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2 + \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

$$v_{cm} = R \omega$$

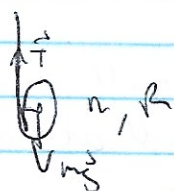
$$\omega = \frac{v}{R}$$

$$mgh = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{5} m R^2 \frac{v^2}{R^2} + \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

$$\frac{1}{5} v^2 + \frac{1}{2} v^2 = gh$$

$$\frac{7}{10} v^2 = gh \quad v = \sqrt{\frac{10gh}{7}}$$

EX- 10.12



$$\sum F = ma$$

$$T - mg = ma$$

$$\tau = I \alpha$$

$$R T = I_{cm} \alpha$$

$$a = R \alpha$$

$$\alpha = \frac{a}{R}$$

$$R T = I_{cm} \frac{a}{R}$$

$$T = I_{cm} \frac{a}{R^2}$$

$$\frac{I_{cm} a}{R^2} - ma = mg$$

$$I_{cm} a - m a R^2 = m R^2 g$$

$$a (I_{cm} - m R^2) = m R^2 g$$

$$\text{~~~~~}$$

$$a = \frac{m R^2 g}{I_{cm} - m R^2}$$

$$mg - T = ma$$

$$T = m(g - a)$$

$$\frac{I_{cm} a}{R^2} = m(g - a) \Rightarrow mg - ma$$

$$I_{cm} a = m R^2 g - m R^2 a \quad a (I_{cm} + m R^2) = m R^2 g$$

$$a = \frac{m R^2 g}{I_{cm} + m R^2}$$

20.

Ex 10.14

a)  $J = \Delta p = p_f - p_o$

$p_f \rightarrow \text{translational} = 0$

$J = -p_o = \boxed{-m v_o}$

b)  ~~$I \omega_o = I \omega_f$~~

~~$L_{orb,cm_o} + L_{spin_o} = L_{orb,cm_f} + L_{spin_f}$~~   $v = R \omega$

$I \omega_o = I \omega_f + r p = I \omega_f + R m v_f$

$I \omega_o = I \omega_f + m R^2 \omega_f$

$\boxed{\omega_f = \frac{I \omega_o}{I + m R^2}}$

c) based on ↑, there's no speed you could run at to bring the mass to rest; it would depend on your mass.

b)  ~~$L_{orb,cm_o} + L_{spin_o} = L_{orb,cm_f} + L_{spin_f}$~~   $L_{total}$  is conserved

~~$L_{orb,cm_o} + L_{spin_o} = L_{orb,cm_f} + L_{spin_f}$~~   $v_{cf} = R \omega_f$

$r \times p_o + I \omega_o = R \times m v_f + I \omega_f$

$\boxed{r m v_o \sin \theta + I \omega_o = R m R \omega_f + I \omega_f}$

$m R v_o + I \omega_o = m R^2 \omega_f + I \omega_f$

$\omega_f (m R^2 + I) = m R v_o + I \omega_o$

$\omega_f = \boxed{\frac{m R v_o + I \omega_o}{m R^2 + I}}$

c)  $\omega_f = 0$   $m R v_o + I \omega_o = 0$

$\boxed{v_o = -\frac{I \omega_o}{m R}}$

~~$r \times p_o$~~

~~$r \times p_o$~~

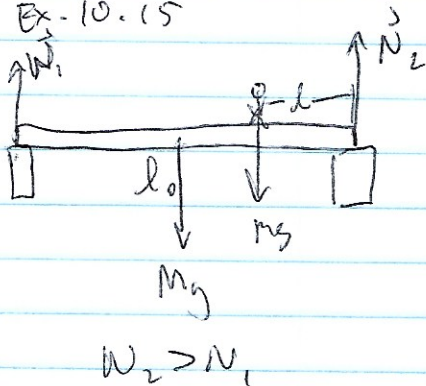
$r \sin \theta = R$



$$b) \omega_f = \frac{\frac{1}{2}MR^2\omega_0 - mv_0R}{(\frac{M}{2} + m)R^2}$$

$$c) v_0 = \frac{MR\omega_0}{2m}$$

Ex. 10.15



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$$\Sigma F = ma = 0$$

$$N_1 + N_2 + M_g + mg = 0$$

$$\Sigma \tau = I\alpha = 0$$

$$-\frac{l_0}{2}N_1 + \frac{l_0}{2}N_2 - \left(\frac{l_0}{2} - l\right)mg = 0$$

$$M_g + mg - N_1 - N_2 = 0$$

$$N_1 + N_2 = M_g + mg$$

$$mg\left(\frac{l_0 - 2l}{2}\right) = \frac{l_0}{2}N_2 - \frac{l_0}{2}N_1$$

$$mg\left(\frac{l_0 - 2l}{2}\right) = \frac{l_0}{2}N_2 - \frac{l_0}{2}(M_g + mg - N_2)$$

$$mg(l_0 - 2l) = l_0 N_2 - l_0 M_g - l_0 mg + l_0 N_2$$

$$2l_0 N_2 = mg(l_0 - 2l) + l_0 M_g + l_0 mg$$

$$2l_0 N_2 = mg(l_0 - 2l) + l_0 M_g$$

$$N_2 = mg - mg\frac{l}{l_0} + \frac{1}{2}M_g$$

$$N_2 = \left[ mg\left(1 - \frac{l}{l_0}\right) + \frac{1}{2}M_g \right]$$

$\downarrow$

$$N_1 = M_g + mg - N_2 = M_g + mg - mg + mg\frac{l}{l_0} - \frac{1}{2}M_g$$

$$= \left[ \frac{1}{2}M_g + mg\frac{l}{l_0} \right]$$