

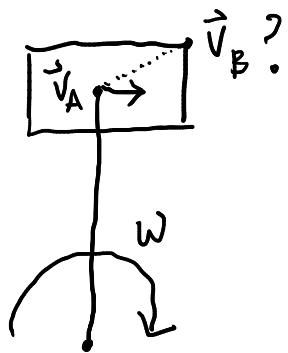
# Rigid Bodies, Angular Velocity

rigid body  $\rightarrow$  non-deformable

distance between any two points on the body remains the same throughout the motion

Who cares? (Significance)

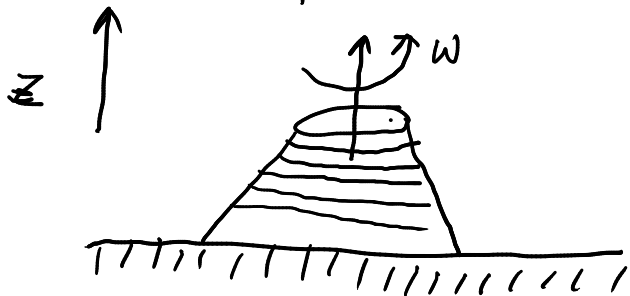
$\rightarrow$  velocities of different points on a rigid body are related to each other via the angular velocity of the body



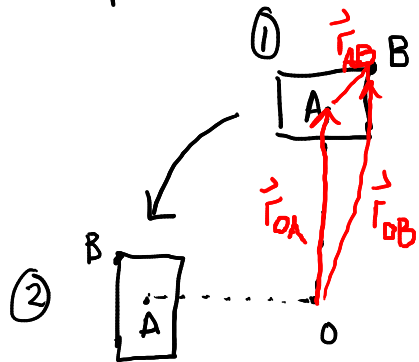
We can find  $\vec{v}_B$  given only  $\vec{v}_A, \omega$

Simplest case of rigid body motion: plane motion of a rigid body

- all points of the R.B. stay in the same plane over the course of the motion



planar motion:



if we know: (1)  $\vec{r}_{OA}$

(2) orientation of pt B with respect to A

then we know the position of pt B

$$\vec{r}_{OB} = \vec{r}_{OA} + \vec{r}_{AB}$$

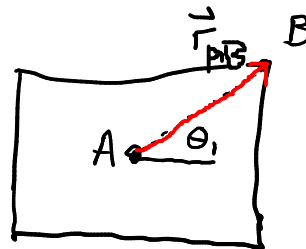
rigid body

Relationship Between Velocities

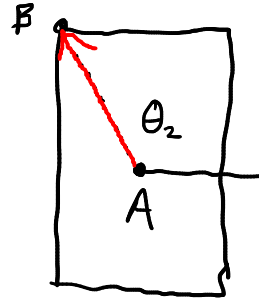
$$\frac{d}{dt} (\vec{r}_{OB} = \vec{r}_{OA} + \vec{r}_{AB})$$

$$\vec{v}_{OB} = \vec{v}_{OA} + \dot{\vec{r}}_{AB}$$

①



②



$$\vec{r}_{AB} = r_{AB} \hat{u} \quad \hat{u} = \cos \theta \hat{i} + \sin \theta \hat{j}$$

$$= r_{AB} (\cos \theta \hat{i} + \sin \theta \hat{j})$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \vec{r}_{AB} = r_{AB} \left( -(\sin \theta) \dot{\theta} \hat{i} + (\cos \theta) \dot{\theta} \hat{j} \right) = r_{AB} \dot{\theta} (-\sin \theta \hat{i} + \cos \theta \hat{j})$$

$$\dot{\vec{r}}_{AB} = \vec{r}_{AB} \dot{\theta} (-\sin\theta \hat{i} + \cos\theta \hat{j})$$

we can write this more compactly:

$$= (\dot{\theta} \hat{k}) \times (\cos\theta \hat{i} + \sin\theta \hat{j}) \vec{r}_{AB}$$

that is:

$$\begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 0 & 0 & \dot{\theta} \\ r \cos\theta & r \sin\theta & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \vec{r} \dot{\theta} (-\sin\theta \hat{i} + \cos\theta \hat{j})$$

$\dot{\theta} \hat{k}$  = angular velocity of rigid body =  $\vec{\omega}$

$$\vec{r}_{AB} (\cos\theta \hat{i} + \sin\theta \hat{j}) = \vec{r}_{AB} \hat{u} = \vec{r}_{AB}$$

$$\dot{\vec{r}}_{AB} = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}_{AB}$$

$$\vec{V}_{OB} = \vec{V}_{OA} + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}_{AB}$$