



1. Rigid body Dynamics

1.1 Rigid body

A body is called a rigid body if the distance between any two points in the body does not change in time . i.e., a rigid body do not stretch, compress, or shear. Rigid bodies, unlike point masses, can have forces applied at different points in the body.

1.2 Fixed axis rotations

The simplest motion of a rigid body is the rotation of a rigid body about an axis fixed in space. So the axis is neither translating nor rotating.

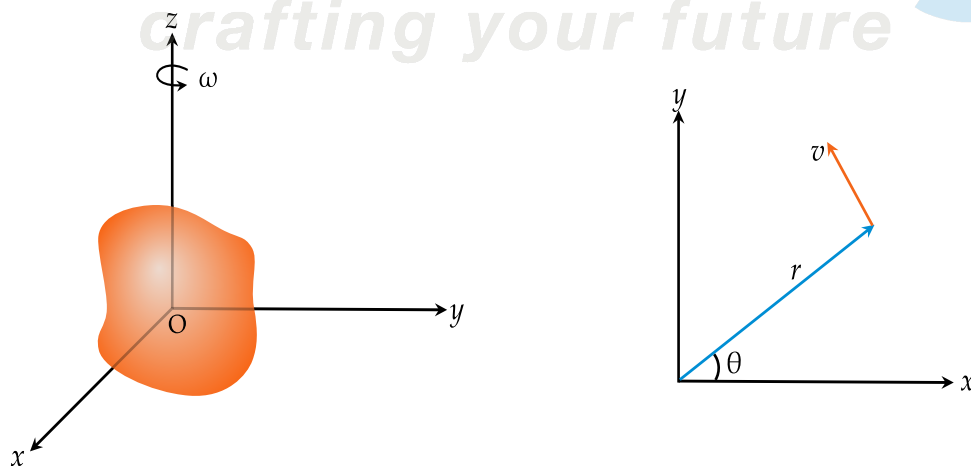


Figure 1.1: Fixed axis rotation of rigid body

The rigid body pivoted at the origin and rotates with angular speed ω around the z axis, in the counterclockwise direction (as viewed from above). Consider a little piece of the body, with mass dm and position (x, y) . This little piece travels in a circle around the origin with speed

$$v = \omega r$$

$$\text{Where, } r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \quad \therefore x = r \cos \theta ; y = r \sin \theta$$

Then, the angular momentum of this piece (relative to the origin) equals

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{J} &= \mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{p} \\ &= r(vdm)\hat{\mathbf{z}} \\ &= dm r^2 \omega \hat{\mathbf{z}} \end{aligned}$$

Then the angular momentum of the entire body is therefore

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{J} &= \int r^2 \omega \hat{\mathbf{z}} dm \\ &= \int (x^2 + y^2) \omega \hat{\mathbf{z}} dm \end{aligned}$$

Where the integration runs over the area of the body. If the density of the object is constant, as is usually the case, then we have,

$$dm = \rho dx dy$$

If we define the moment of inertia around the z axis to be

$$\begin{aligned} I_z &= \int r^2 dm \\ &= \int (x^2 + y^2) dm \end{aligned}$$

Then the z component of the angular momentum

$$J_z = I_z \omega$$

And in general, the moment of inertia, $I_z = \sum_i m_i r_i^2$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \sum_i m_i r_i^2 \\ J &= I \omega \end{aligned}$$

1.2.1 Torque

Torque about a point is defined as the rate of change of angular momentum about the same point.

$$\tau = \frac{dJ}{dt}$$

For a rigid body rotating about its axis of symmetry

$$\begin{aligned} \tau &= \frac{d(I\omega)}{dt} \\ &= I \frac{d\omega}{dt} \end{aligned}$$

$\frac{d\omega}{dt}$ is the angular acceleration.

Case-1: If the axis of rotation and axis of symmetry of the body are not one. J and ω may not be along the same direction. Then,

$$\tau_0 = \frac{d(I\omega)}{dt}$$

Case-2: If the axis of rotation fixed relative to the body . I will be constant. Then,

$$\tau_0 = I \frac{d\omega}{dt}$$

In the absence of external torque $\tau = 0$. Then the angular momentum about the axis of rotation is conserved.

$$I\omega = \text{Constant.}$$

1.3 Moment of Inertia tensor

particle P of the body, having the position vector r_i with respect to O , has an instantaneous velocity v_i relative to O , given by

$$\mathbf{v}_i = \boldsymbol{\omega} \times \mathbf{r}_i \quad (1.1)$$

The angular velocity $\boldsymbol{\omega}$ has components $\omega_x, \omega_y, \omega_z$ along x, y and z axes .

$$\boldsymbol{\omega} = \omega_x \hat{i} + \omega_y \hat{j} + \omega_z \hat{k} \quad (1.2)$$

Then the angular momentum is given by,

$$\mathbf{J}_p = \mathbf{r}_i \times m_i \mathbf{v}_i \quad m_i \text{ is the mass of the particle.} \quad (1.3)$$

Then the angular momentum ,

$$\mathbf{J} = \sum_{i=1}^N \mathbf{r}_i \times m_i \mathbf{v}_i \quad (1.4)$$

$$= \sum_i m_i \mathbf{r}_i \times (\boldsymbol{\omega} \times \mathbf{r}_i) \quad (1.5)$$

$$= \sum_i m_i [(\mathbf{r}_i \cdot \mathbf{r}_i) \boldsymbol{\omega} - (\mathbf{r}_i \cdot \boldsymbol{\omega}) \mathbf{r}_i] \quad (1.6)$$

$$= \sum_i m_i [r_i^2 \boldsymbol{\omega} - (\mathbf{r}_i \cdot \boldsymbol{\omega}) \mathbf{r}_i] \quad (1.7)$$

Whose direction is not along that of angular velocity If J_x, J_y, J_z are the components of angular momentum along X, Y, Z axes respectively, then

$$J_x = \sum_i m_i [r_i^2 \omega_x - (x_i \omega_x + y_i \omega_y + z_i \omega_z) x_i] \quad (1.8)$$

It can be written as,

$$\begin{aligned} J_x &= \omega_x \sum_i m_i (r_i^2 - x_i^2) - \omega_y \sum_i m_i x_i y_i - \omega_z \sum_i m_i x_i z_i \\ J_y &= -\omega_x \sum_i m_i x_i y_i + \omega_y \sum_i m_i (r_i^2 - y_i^2) - \omega_z \sum_i m_i y_i z_i \end{aligned} \quad (1.9)$$

$$J_z = -\omega_x \sum_i m_i x_i z_i - \omega_y \sum_i m_i y_i z_i + \omega_z \sum_i m_i (r_i^2 - z_i^2) \quad (1.10)$$

$$\begin{aligned} J_x &= I_{xx} \omega_x + I_{xy} \omega_y + I_{xz} \omega_z \\ J_y &= I_{yx} \omega_x + I_{yy} \omega_y + I_{yz} \omega_z \\ J_z &= I_{zx} \omega_x + I_{zy} \omega_y + I_{zz} \omega_z \end{aligned} \quad (1.11)$$

Where,

$$\begin{aligned} I_{xx} &= \sum_i m_i (r_i^2 - x_i^2) = \sum_i m_i (y_i^2 + z_i^2) \\ I_{yy} &= \sum_i m_i (r_i^2 - y_i^2) = \sum_i m_i (x_i^2 + z_i^2) \\ I_{zz} &= \sum_i m_i (r_i^2 - z_i^2) = \sum_i m_i (x_i^2 + y_i^2) \end{aligned} \quad (1.12)$$

And,

$$\begin{aligned} I_{xy} &= -\sum_i m_i x_i y_i = I_{yx} \\ I_{xz} &= -\sum_i m_i x_i z_i = I_{zx} \\ I_{yz} &= -\sum_i m_i y_i z_i = I_{zy} \end{aligned} \quad (1.13)$$

Then any component of the angular momentum vector can be written as,

$$J_\alpha = \sum_\beta I_{\alpha\beta} \omega_\beta \quad \text{Where } \alpha, \beta = x, y, z \quad (1.14)$$

$$\text{Or } J = I\omega \quad (1.15)$$

In matrix notation,

$$\begin{bmatrix} J_x \\ J_y \\ J_z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} I_{xx} & I_{xy} & I_{xz} \\ I_{yx} & I_{yy} & I_{yz} \\ I_{zx} & I_{zy} & I_{zz} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \omega_x \\ \omega_y \\ \omega_z \end{bmatrix} \quad (1.16)$$

The nine elements $I_{xx}, I_{xy}, \dots, I_{xz}$ of the (3×3) matrix may be regarded as components of a single entity I . This entity I is called inertia tensor. Since $I_{xy} = I_{yx}$ etc., I is a symmetric tensor.

$$I = \begin{bmatrix} I_{xx} & I_{xy} & I_{xz} \\ I_{yx} & I_{yy} & I_{yz} \\ I_{zx} & I_{zy} & I_{zz} \end{bmatrix} \quad (1.17)$$

1.4 Principle axes and Principle moment of inertia

If a body has symmetries with respect to some of the axis, then some of the products of inertia become zero and we can identify the principal axes. If a body is symmetric with respect to the plane $x' = 0$ then, we will have $I_{x'y'} = I_{y'x'} = I_{x'z'} = I_{z'x'} = 0$ and x' will be a principal axis.

If we choose the axes of the coordinate system fixed in the body with respect to which **off-diagonal elements disappear and only the diagonal elements remain in the inertia tensor, then such axes are called the principal axes** of the body and the corresponding moments of inertia as the principal moments of inertia. In general the directions of the principal axes are different to those of arbitrary axes fixed in the body. If x' , y' and z' are the principle axes then the principle moment of inertia can be written as,

$$I = \begin{bmatrix} I_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & I_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & I_3 \end{bmatrix} \quad (1.18)$$

Where, $I_{x'x'} = I_1, I_{y'y'} = I_2$ and $I_{z'z'} = I_3$

If $\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3$ be the components of angular velocity and J_1, J_2, J_3 those of angular momentum about the principal axes, then for the principal axes we obtain the angular momenta as,

$$\begin{pmatrix} J_1 \\ J_2 \\ J_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} I_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & I_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & I_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \omega_1 \\ \omega_2 \\ \omega_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.19)$$

1.5 Parallel and perpendicular axes theorem

1.5.1 Theorem of Parallel Axis

Consider a rigid body of mass M undergoing fixed-axis rotation.

Theorem 1.5.1 According to the theorem of parallel axis, the moment of inertia of a body about any axis is equal to the sum of moment of inertia about a parallel axis through it's center of mass and the product of the mass of the body and the square of the distance between two axes.

$$I = I_{cm} + Md^2 \quad (1.20)$$

Where, I = Moment of inertia about any axis.

I_{cm} = Moment of inertia of the body about a parallel axis passing through it's center of mass.

m = Mass of the body.

d = Distance between the two axes.

1.5.2 Theorem of Perpendicular Axis

Theorem 1.5.2 According to the theorem of perpendicular axis, the moment of inertia of a plane lamina about an axis perpendicular to it's plane is equal to the sum of moments of inertia of the lamina about two axes at right angles to each other, in it's own plane, and intersecting each other at the point where the perpendicular axis passes through it.

If I_x and I_y be the moment of inertia of a plane lamina about x and y axes . Which lie in the palne of the lamina and mutually peroendicular to each other intersecting at the origin. The n the moment of inertia I about an axis which is passing through the origin and perpendicular to the oplane of the lamina is ,

$$I = I_x + I_y \quad (1.21)$$

1.6 Moment of Inertia of some simple objects

1.6.1 Moment of Inertia of a thin uniform rod

1. About an axis passing through the center of mass and perpendicular to it's length.

Consider a thin uniform rod of length L and mass m and uniform mass density λ . Choose Cartesian coordinates, with the origin at the center of mass of the rod, which is midway between the endpoints since the rod is uniform. Choose the x -axis to lie along the length of the rod, with the positive x -direction to the right, as in the figure.1.3

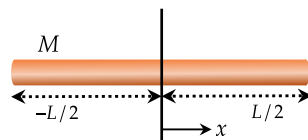


Figure 1.2: Uniform rod with an axis passing through the center.

Consider an infinitesimal mass element dm ,located at a displacement x from the center of the rod,,

$$dm = \lambda dx \quad \text{Where, } \lambda = \frac{m}{L}$$

The moment of inertia of a continuos mass distribution is given by,

$$I = \int r^2 dm$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Then, } I &= \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} x^2 \frac{m}{L} dx \\
 &= \frac{m}{L} \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} x^2 dx \\
 &= \frac{m}{L} \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{-L/2}^{L/2} = \frac{m}{3L} \frac{2L^3}{8} \\
 &= \frac{1}{12} mL^2
 \end{aligned}$$

2. About an axis passing through the endpoint.

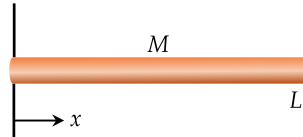


Figure 1.3: Uniform rod with an axis passing through the end point.

According to the theorem of parallel axis, the moment of inertia about any axis is given by,

$$I = I_{cm} + Md^2 \quad \text{Where } d \text{ is the distance from the axis to center of mass.}$$

$$\text{Here, } d = \frac{L}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \frac{1}{12} mL^2 + \frac{1}{4} mL^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} mL^2
 \end{aligned}$$

1.6.2 Moment of Inertia of a Uniform Disc

1. About an axis passing through the center of mass and perpendicular to the plane of the disc.



Figure 1.4: Uniform Disc with an axis passing through the center of mass

Choose cylindrical coordinates with the coordinates (r, θ) in the plane and the z -axis perpendicular to the plane. The area element,

$$\begin{aligned}
 da &= \rho d\rho d\theta \\
 \sigma &= \frac{M}{A} = \frac{M}{\pi R^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

The infinitesimal mass

$$\begin{aligned}
 dm &= \frac{M}{A} da \\
 &= \frac{M}{\pi R^2} \rho d\rho d\theta
 \end{aligned}$$

Then the moment of inertia ,

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \int \rho^2 \sigma da \\
 &= \left(\frac{M}{\pi R^2} \right) \int \rho^2 da \\
 &= \left(\frac{M}{\pi R^2} \right) \int_0^R \int_0^{2\pi} \rho^2 \rho d\rho d\theta \\
 &= \left(\frac{2M}{R^2} \right) \int_0^R \rho^3 d\rho \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} MR^2
 \end{aligned}$$

2. About an axis passing through the diameter.

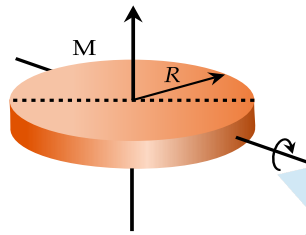


Figure 1.5: Uniform disc with an axis passing through the diameter.

By the theorem of perpendicular axis,

$$I_z = I_x + I_y$$

The moment of inertia of the disc is the same about any diameter. Let I be the moment of inertia about any diameter xx' . Then it will be the moment of inertia about a perpendicular diameter yy'

$$\text{Here, } I_z = \frac{MR^2}{2}$$

$$\text{And, } I_x = I_y = I$$

$$\frac{MR^2}{2} = 2I$$

$$I = \frac{MR^2}{4}$$

1.6.3 Moment of inertia of a solid sphere .

1. About an axis passing through the diameter.

The volume element, $dv = r^2 dr \sin \theta d\theta d\phi$

The infinitesimal mass element, $dm = \frac{M}{V} dv$

$$= \frac{M}{\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3} r^2 dr \sin \theta d\theta d\phi$$

Here, $r_{\perp} = r \sin \theta$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \int r_{\perp}^2 dm \\
 &= \iiint r^2 \sin^2 \theta \cdot \frac{M}{\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3} r^2 dr \sin \theta d\theta d\phi \\
 &= \frac{3M}{4\pi R^3} \int_0^R r^4 dr \int_0^{\pi} \sin^3 \theta d\theta \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{3M}{4\pi R^3} \cdot \frac{R^5}{5} \cdot \frac{4}{3} \cdot 2\pi \\
 &= \frac{2}{5}MR^2
 \end{aligned}$$

2. About an axis passing through it's tangent.

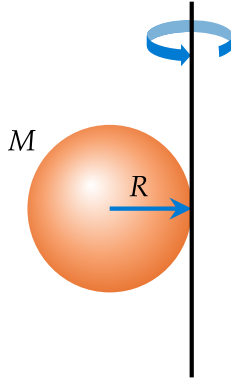


Figure 1.6: About an axis passing through it's tangent.

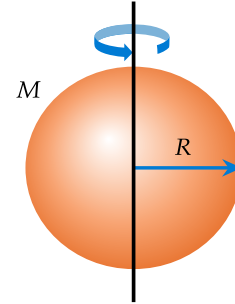


Figure 1.7: About an axis passing through it's diameter.

Any tangent to the sphere at any point is parallel to one of it's diameter and is at a distance equal to R from the centre. Now by the application of the theorem of parallel axis the moment of inertia becomes,

According to the theorem of parallel axis, the moment of inertia about any axis is given by,

$$I = I_{cm} + Md^2 \quad \text{Where } d \text{ is the distance from the axis to center of mass .}$$

Here, $d = R$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \frac{2}{5}mR^2 + mR^2 \\
 &= \frac{7}{5}mR^2
 \end{aligned}$$

1.6.4 Moment of inertia of a spherical shell.

1. About an axis passing through it's diameter.

On the spherical shell the mass element is ,

$$da = R^2 \sin \theta d\theta d\phi$$

$$\sigma = \frac{M}{a}$$

$$dm = \sigma R \sin \theta d\theta R d\phi$$

where $\sigma = M/4\pi R^2$ is the surface mass density, and the distance from the rotational axis is $r = R \sin \theta$. Hence the moment of inertia to be calculated is

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \int r_{\perp}^2 + dm \\
 &= \iint R^2 \sin^2 \theta \cdot \frac{M}{4\pi R^2} R^2 \sin \theta d\theta d\phi \\
 &= \frac{MR^2}{4\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin^3 \theta d\theta \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \\
 &= \frac{MR^2}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{4}{3} \cdot 2\pi \\
 &= \frac{2}{3}MR^2
 \end{aligned}$$

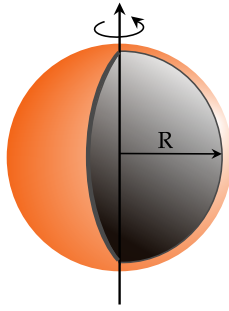


Figure 1.8: About an axis passing through it's diameter.

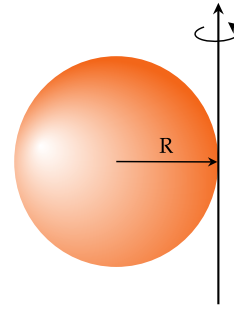


Figure 1.9: About an axis passing through it's tangent.

2. About an axis passing through it's tangent.

Any tangent to the sphere at any point is parallel to one of it's diameter and is at a distance equal to R from the centre. Now by the application of the theorem of parallel axis the moment of inertia becomes,

According to the theorem of parallel axis, the moment of inertia about any axis is given by,

$$I = I_{cm} + Md^2 \quad \text{Where } d \text{ is the distance from the axis to center of mass .}$$

Here, $d = R$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \frac{2}{3}mR^2 + mR^2 \\ &= \frac{5}{3}mR^2 \end{aligned}$$

1.7 Kinetic energy of a rotating body

The kinetic energy of a rotating body about an axis depends not only upon it's mass and angular velocity but also depends upon the position of the axis and the distribution of mass about that axis. Suppose a body of mass M is rotating about an axis . Assume that the body is a system of small particles .

Let us consider a particle P of elementary mass m at a distance r from the axis.

The angular velocity $= \omega$

The linear velocity $= r\omega$

Then the kinetic energy of rotation,

$$\text{K.E} = \frac{1}{2}mr^2\omega^2$$

Hence the kinetic energy (K.E.) of rotation of the whole body is given by,

$$\begin{aligned} E &= \sum \frac{1}{2}mr^2\omega^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\omega^2 \sum mr^2 \end{aligned}$$

Now, $\sum mr^2 = I$ The moment of inertia about the given axis

Then the kinetic energy of rotation,

$$E = \frac{1}{2}I\omega^2$$

If $\omega = 1$, Obviously $I = 2E$

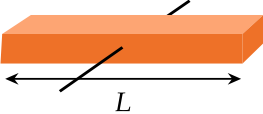
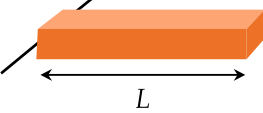
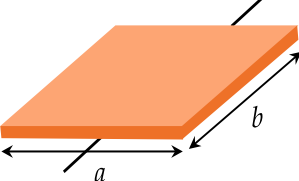
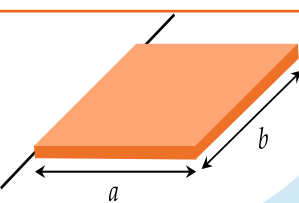
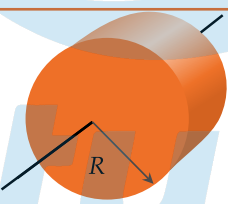
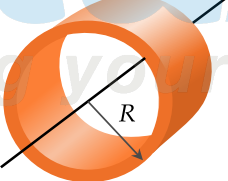
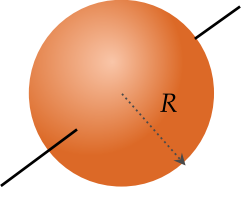
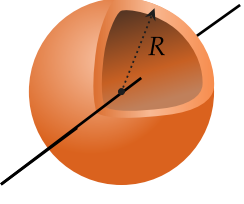
Hence the moment of inertia of a body may also be defined as twice its kinetic energy of rotation,

But angular momentum $J = I\omega$ where J is along the axis of rotation

$$\therefore J = I\sqrt{2E/I} = \sqrt{2EI}$$
$$\text{or } E = J^2/2I$$

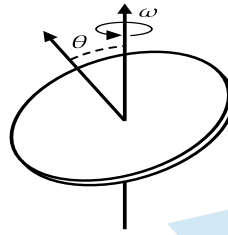
This is the relation between rotational kinetic energy and angular momentum on the same axis



Center of mass of uniform systems		
Uniform body		Moment of Inertia
Thin Rod (About center)		$\frac{1}{12}ML^2$
Thin Rod (About End)		$\frac{1}{2}ML^2$
Rectangular plane (About center)		$\frac{1}{12}Ma^2$
Rectangular plane (About Edge)		$\frac{1}{2}Ma^2$
Cylinder		$\frac{1}{2}MR^2$
Cylindrical hoop		MR^2
Solid sphere (About diameter)		$\frac{2}{5}MR^2$
Spherical shell (About diameter)		$\frac{2}{3}MR^2$

Practice set 2

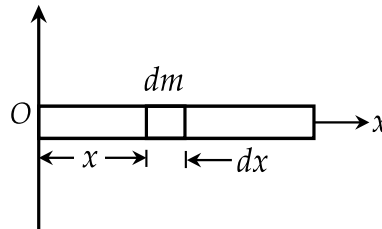
1. A uniform solid cylinder is released on a horizontal surface with speed 5 m/s without any rotation (slipping without rolling). The cylinder eventually starts rolling without slipping. If the mass and radius of the cylinder are 10gm and 1 cm respectively, the final linear velocity of the cylinder is..... m/s. (up to two decimal places).
[GATE 2017]
2. A uniform circular disc of mass m and radius R is rotating with angular speed ω about an axis passing through its centre and making an angle $\theta = 30^\circ$ with the axis of the disc. If the kinetic energy of the disc is $\alpha m \omega^2 R^2$, the value of α is (up to two decimal places).
[GATE 2018]



Futuring
crafting your future

Practise set-3

1. Show that the centre of mass of a rod of mass M and length L lies midway between its ends, assuming the rod has a uniform mass per unit length.



Solution: By symmetry, we see that $y_{CM} = z_{CM} = 0$ if the rod is placed along the x axis. Furthermore, if we call the mass per unit length λ (the linear mass density), then $\lambda = M/L$ for a uniform rod. If we divide the rod into elements of length dx , then the mass of each element is $dm = \lambda dx$. Since an arbitrary element of each element is at a distance x from the origin, equation gives,

$$\begin{aligned} x_{CM} &= \frac{1}{M} \int_0^L x dm \\ &= \frac{1}{M} \int_0^L x \lambda dx \\ &= \frac{\lambda L^2}{2M} \end{aligned}$$

Because $\lambda = M/L$ this reduces to, $x_{CM} = \frac{L^2}{2M} \left(\frac{M}{L} \right) = \frac{L}{2}$

One can also argue that by symmetry,

$$x_{CM} = \frac{L}{2}$$

2. A body of radius R and mass M is rolling horizontally without slipping with speed v , it then rolls up a hill to a maximum height h . If $h = 3v^2/4g$,
 (a) what is the moment of inertia of the body?
 (b) what might be the shape of the body?

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(a) } K_{\text{total}} &= K_{\text{trans.}} + K_{\text{rot.}} = \frac{1}{2} M v^2 + \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} M v^2 + \frac{1}{2} I \left(\frac{v^2}{R^2} \right) = \frac{v^2}{2} \left[M + \frac{I}{R^2} \right] \end{aligned}$$

When it rolls up a hill to height h , the entire kinetic energy is converted into potential energy Mgh

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Thus } \frac{v^2}{2} \left[M + \frac{I}{R^2} \right] &= Mgh = Mg \left[3 \frac{v^2}{4g} \right] \\ \text{or } \left[M + \frac{I}{R^2} \right] &= \frac{3}{2} M \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{MR^2}{2}$$

(b) The body may be a circular disc or a solid cylinder.

3. Let g be the acceleration due to gravity at earth's surface and K be the rotational kinetic energy of the earth. Suppose the earth's radius decrease by 2%, keeping all other quantities same, then

- A. g decreases by 2% and K decreases by 4%
- B. g decreases by 4% and k increases by 2%
- C. g increases by 4% and K decreases by 4%
- D. g decreases by 4% and K increases by 4%

Solution:

We know that, $g = \frac{GM}{R^2}$

Differentiating, $\frac{dg}{g} = -\left(\frac{2dR}{R}\right)$

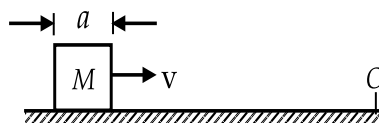
Further, $K = \frac{1}{2}I\omega^2 = \frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{3}{5}MR^2\right]\omega^2$

or $\frac{dK}{K} = \frac{3}{10}M\omega^2 \times \left(\frac{2dR}{R}\right)$

When radius decreases by 2%, then g increases by 4% and K decreases by 4%.

So the correct answer is **Option (C)**

4. A cubical block of side a is moving with velocity v on a horizontal smooth plane as shown in fig. It hits a ridge at point O . The angular speed of the block after it hits O is

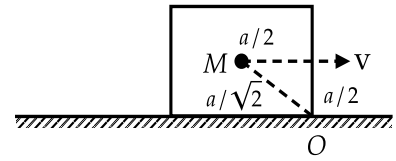


- A. $3v/(4a)$
- B. $3v/(2a)$
- C. $\sqrt{3}v/(\sqrt{2}a)$
- D. Zero

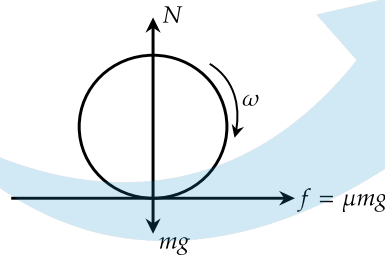
Solution:

By conservation of angular momentum, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 I\omega &= Mv(a/2) \\
 \text{Here, } I &= \frac{Ma^2}{6} + M\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 \\
 &= \frac{2Ma^2}{3} \\
 \therefore \frac{2Ma^2}{3}\omega &= \frac{Mva}{2} \\
 \omega &= \frac{3v}{4a}
 \end{aligned}$$



5. A sphere is spinned in a clockwise direction by angular velocity ω and then it is released to a rough surface. Find the time elapsed by the sphere, till it starts pure rolling (coefficient of friction is μ) and radius of sphere is R .



Solution:

$$N = mg$$

$f = \mu mg$ (friction opposes relative motion, so it is in forward direction)

$$a_{cm} = \frac{f}{m} = \mu g \quad (1.22)$$

Also $f \times R = I\alpha$

$$\Rightarrow \mu mgR = I\alpha \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\mu mgR}{I} = \frac{\mu mgR}{\frac{2}{5}mR^2} = \frac{5}{2} \frac{\mu g}{R}$$

$$\omega = \omega_0 - \alpha t = \omega_0 - \frac{5}{2} \frac{\mu g t}{R} \quad (1.23)$$

At the instant, m starts pure rolling

$$\omega R = v \text{ (lowest point is at rest)}$$

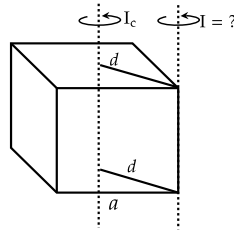
$$v_{cm} = 0 + \mu g t \quad (1.24)$$

[from eqns. (1.23) and (1.24) and $\omega R = v$]

$$\Rightarrow \omega R = \frac{7}{2} \mu g t \Rightarrow t = \frac{2}{7} \frac{\omega R}{\mu g}$$

6. A uniform solid cube has mass M and side ' a '. Calculate moment of inertia of the cube about an axis

which coincides with one of its sides



Solution:

Moment of inertia of a cube about an axis passing through its centre

$$I_c = \frac{Ma^2}{6}$$

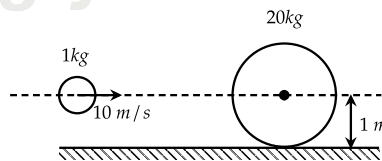
Separation between two axes

$$d = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Then according to the parallel axis theorem

$$\begin{aligned} I &= I_c + Md^2 \\ &= \frac{Ma^2}{6} + M \left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^2 \\ &= \frac{2Ma^2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

7. A 1 kg mass of clay, moving with a velocity of 10 m/s, strikes a stationary wheel and sticks to it. The solid wheel has a mass of 20 kg and a radius of 1 m.



Assuming that the wheel and the ground are both rigid and that the wheel is set into pure rolling motion, the angular velocity of the wheel immediately after the impact is, approximately,

- a. Zero. b. 1/3 rad/s
c. $\sqrt{10/3}$ rad/s d. 10/3 rad/s

Solution: The moment of inertia of wheel of mass m and radius r w.r.t. a normal axis passing through circumference is

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \frac{mr^2}{2} + mr^2 \\ &= \frac{3}{2}mr^2 \end{aligned}$$

If ω is the velocity of pure rolling of wheel after the impact, total kinetic energy of both the masses

before and after the impact will be equal, therefore,

$$\frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 10^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{3}{2} \times 20 \times 1^2 \right) \omega^2$$
$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{10}{3}}$$

So the correct answer is **option(c)**

