

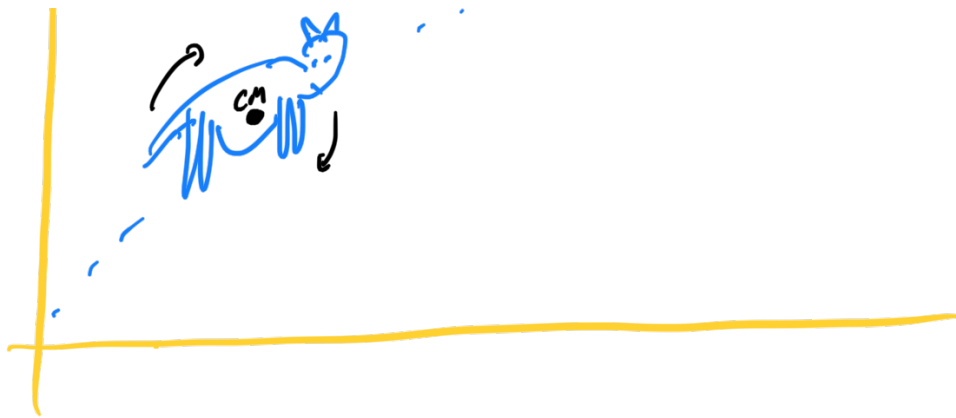
Physics 201 - Lecture 25

- ① All 6 assignments are open / reopened until next Thursday! 😊
- ② Test is next Friday, April 9.
More on the format next week, but for now → will cover A4, A5, A6
- ③ Today: Next Topic
rotational motion.

Imagine a complex shaped object traveling through the air.

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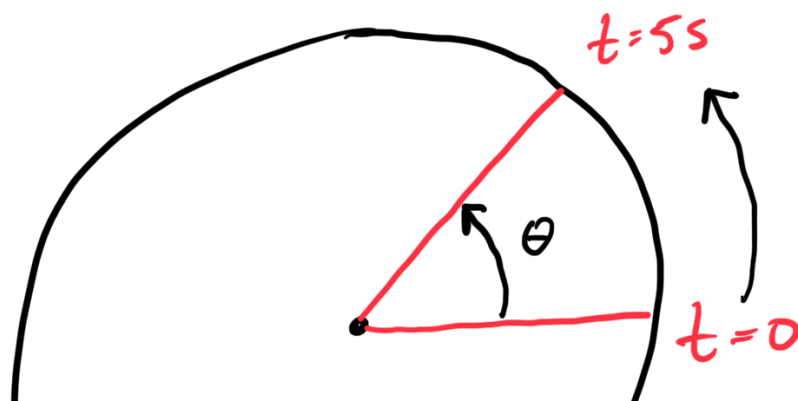
The complete motion can be described in two parts.

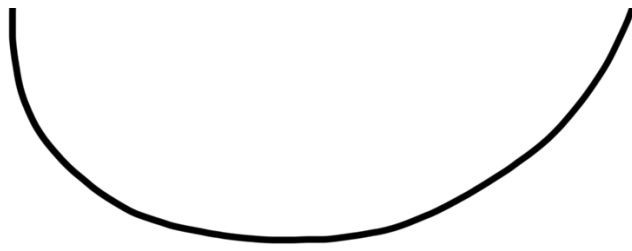
We know this! →

(i) the translational motion of the centre of mass.

(ii) The rotational motion around the centre of mass.

We need to know this!! →





Consider a simple wheel, of radius R , that is rotating.

Questions.

- ① Where is it? position $\vec{x}^0(t)$
- ② How far has it moved from its original position? displacement $\Delta\vec{x} = \vec{x}_f - \vec{x}_i$
- ③ How fast is it moving, and in what direction? velocity $\vec{v}^0(t)$
- ④ How is the velocity changing? acceleration $\vec{a}^0(t)$

① Where is it?

↳ where is the vel line?

$\vec{v}(t)$

$\theta(t)$

Angular position

- ② How far has it moved from its original position?

$$\Delta\theta = \theta_f - \theta_i$$

Angular displacement

- ③ How fast is it moving and in what direction?

Angular velocity



$$\omega = \frac{d\theta}{dt} \quad \left(\frac{\Delta\theta}{\Delta t} \right)$$

↑
omega

rate of change of the

$$\vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{x}}{dt}$$

angular position.

④ How is the velocity changing?

Angular acceleration.

$$\uparrow \quad \alpha = \frac{d\omega}{dt} \quad \left(\frac{\Delta\omega}{\Delta t} \right)$$

rate of
change of
the angular velocity.

$$\left(\vec{a} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} \right)$$

Translational		Rotational.	
\vec{x}	\rightarrow	θ	(rad)
$\Delta\vec{x}$	\rightarrow	$\Delta\theta$	(rad)
\vec{v}	\rightarrow	ω	(rad/s)
\vec{a}	\rightarrow	α	(rad/s ²)

ω
vectors

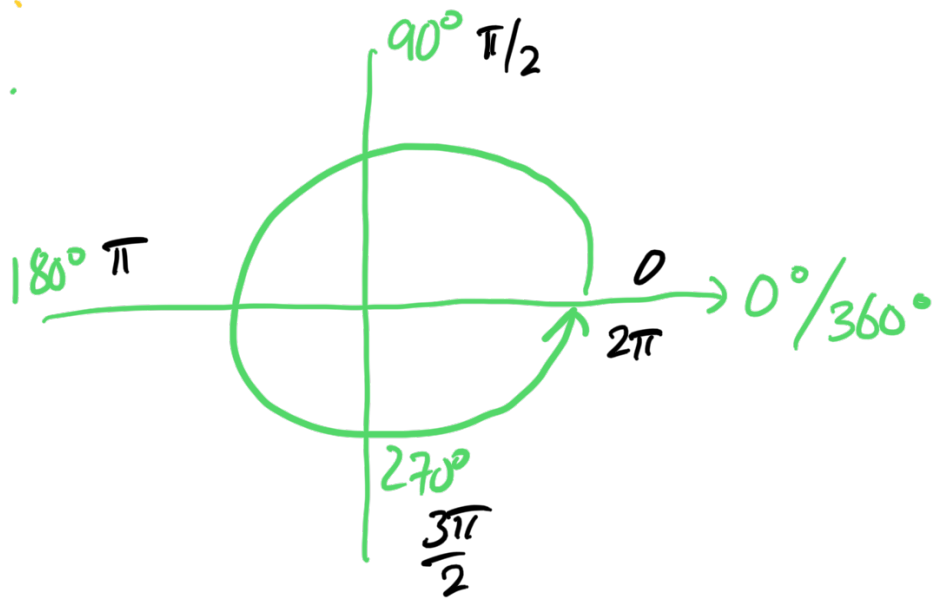
?

Problems

① Units

$\theta \rightarrow$ ~~degrees~~

radians



$$\pi = 180^\circ$$

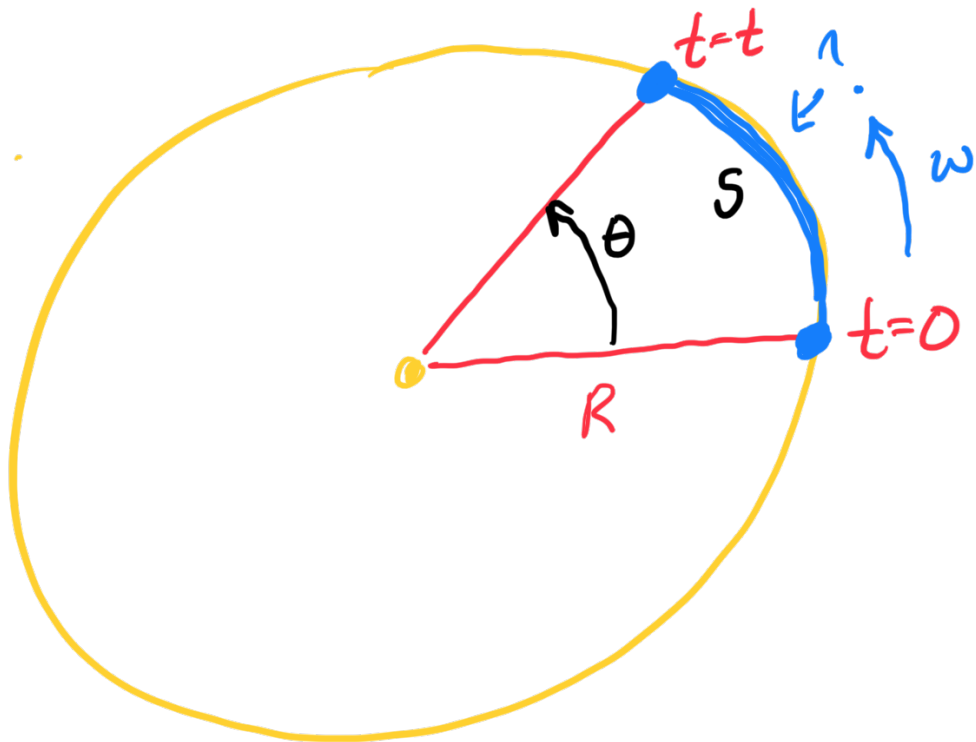
$\Delta \rightarrow$ radians

20

$$\omega \rightarrow \left(\frac{d\theta}{dt} \right) \rightarrow \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}$$

$$\alpha \rightarrow \left(\frac{d\omega}{dt} \right) \rightarrow \text{rad/s}^2$$

② rotational \leftrightarrow translational.



Imagine that the wheel rotates for t seconds.

Question:

How far did the blue
striker move?

What is the path length?

$$S = R \cdot \theta$$

Radians!!

$$\underbrace{\left(\frac{ds}{dt}\right)}_{v_T} = R \cdot \underbrace{\frac{d\theta}{dt}}_{\omega}$$

Question:

How fast is the blue striker
moving?

$$v_T = R \cdot \omega$$

$$\underbrace{\frac{dv_T}{dt}}_{a_T} = R \cdot \frac{d\omega}{dt} = R \cdot \alpha$$

(translational
velocity)

How is the velocity of the

Question:

rotation changing?

$$a_T = R \cdot d$$

$$\begin{aligned} S &= R \cdot \theta \\ v_T &= R \cdot \omega \\ a_T &= R \cdot d \end{aligned}$$

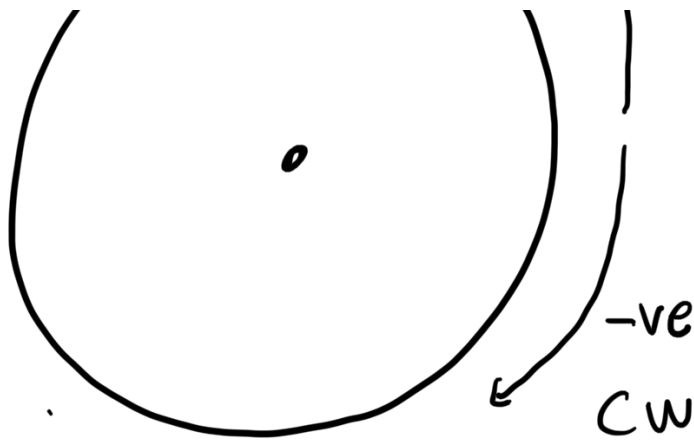
③ What about vectors?

It's complicated...



CCW
+ve
=





Motion in 1D with constant acceleration.

$$\overline{a} = \text{constant}$$

5 variables

$$\Delta x$$

$$v_i$$

$$v_f$$

$$a$$

$$t$$

5 equations.

$$v_f = v_i + at$$

$$\Delta x = v_i t + \frac{1}{2} at^2$$

$$\Delta x = v_f t - \frac{1}{2} at^2$$

$$\Delta x = \left(\frac{v_f + v_i}{2} \right) t$$

$$v_f^2 = v_i^2 + 2a \Delta x$$

5 variables

$\Delta\theta$

ω_i

ω_f

α

t

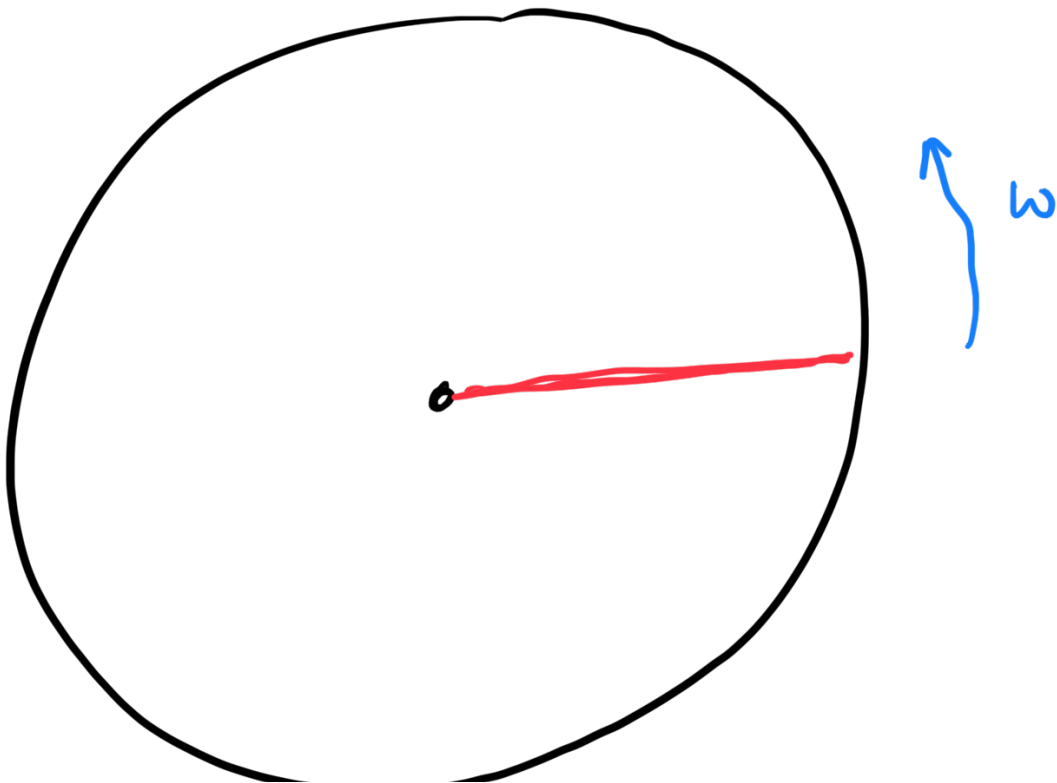
$$\omega_f = \omega_i + \alpha t$$

$$\Delta\theta = \omega_i t + \frac{1}{2} \alpha t^2$$

$$\Delta\theta = \omega_f t - \frac{1}{2} \alpha t^2$$

$$\Delta\theta = \left(\frac{\omega_f + \omega_i}{2} \right) t$$

$$\omega_f^2 = \omega_i^2 + 2\alpha\Delta\theta$$



$$\omega = 1.6 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\alpha = 0$$

$$\theta_i = 0$$

$$\Delta\theta = \omega_i t + \frac{1}{2} \alpha t^2$$

$$\Delta\theta = 1.6 t$$

$$= \theta_f - \theta_i$$

$$\boxed{\theta_f = 1.6 t}$$

$$t = 11.3529 \text{ s}$$

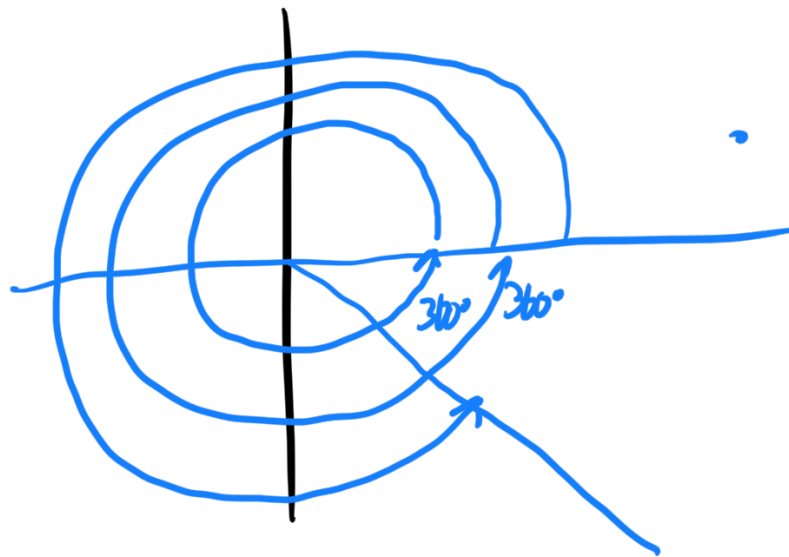
$$\theta_f = (1.6 \times 11.3529)$$

$$= 18.1646 \text{ radians.}$$

$$= 10.1010 \dots =$$

$$= 18.1646 \times \frac{180^\circ}{\pi}$$

$$= 1040.8 \text{ degrees.}$$



$$360^\circ + 360^\circ + \frac{x}{\pi} = 1040.8$$

$$x = 1040.8 - 720$$

$$= 320.8^\circ$$