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## Review: Static Equilibrium

For a particle

- $F_{net} = 0$

For an extended object

- $F_{net} = 0$

- $\tau_{net} = 0$

$$\tau = r \times F = I\alpha$$

For linear momentum  $\vec{P} = m\vec{v}$ , for angular momentum,  $\vec{L} = I\omega$

$$\vec{\tau} = r \times F$$

$$\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times \vec{P}$$

$$L = \vec{r} \times m\vec{v} = mvr \sin(\theta)$$

$$L_{max} = mvr \quad (v = r\omega)$$

$$= (mr \times r)\omega = I\omega$$

**Practice: Rotating Disk** What is the angular momentum about the axle of a 2.0 kg, 4.0 cm diameter disk rotating at 600 rpm

Known:  $m, d, \omega$ , Want:  $L$

$$L = I\omega$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2}mR^2$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2}m(d/2)^2$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2}m\frac{d^2}{4} = \frac{1}{8}md^2$$

$$L = 0.025 \text{ kg m}^2/\text{s}$$

$$\vec{\tau}_{net} = I\alpha = \sum \tau_i = \sum \vec{r}_i \times \vec{F}_i$$

In the absence of external torques:  $I\alpha = \frac{d(I\vec{\omega})}{dt} = 0$ ,  $I\vec{\omega} = L = \text{constant}$

## Example: Krunchy on a Turntable

Krunchy of mass  $m$  rides on a disk of mass  $6m$  and radius  $R$  as shown. The disk rotates around its central axis at angular speed  $1.5 \text{ rad s}^{-1}$