

<problem 1>

1, (a) $\vec{r}_{cm} = (X, Y, Z)$ 라고 하면

$$X = \frac{1}{M} \int_{-1}^1 \pi (f(x))^2 x \rho dx \quad (M = \int_{-1}^1 \pi (f(x))^2 \rho dx)$$

$$= \frac{1}{M} \int_{-1}^1 \pi \left(\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \cos(\pi x) \right)^2 x \rho dx$$

$$= 0 \quad (\because \text{odd function})$$

x 축에 대해 rotationally symmetric 하므로 $Y=Z=0$

$$\therefore \vec{r}_{cm} = (0, 0, 0)$$

(b) 반지름 R, 질량 M 인 disk 의 I_{disk} 는 (면적 밀도 σ)

$$I_{disk} = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \sigma r^2 r dr d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} R^4 \cdot \sigma \cdot 2\pi$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \pi R^4 \sigma$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} M R^2 \quad (\because M = \sigma \pi R^2)$$

(x, 0, 0) 을 중심으로 갖는 두께 dx 인 disk 들을 생각하면

$$I = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{2} (\rho \pi (f(x))^2) (f(x))^2 dx$$

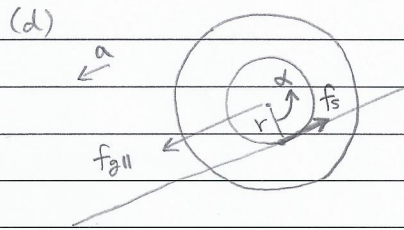
$$= \frac{1}{2} \rho \pi \int_{-1}^1 \left(\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \cos(\pi x) \right)^4 dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \rho \pi \int_{-1}^1 \left(\frac{9}{16} + \frac{1}{16} \cos^2(\pi x) - \frac{3}{8} \cos(\pi x) \right)^2 dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \rho \pi \int_{-1}^1 \left(\frac{81}{256} + \frac{1}{256} \cos^4(\pi x) - \frac{6}{128} \cos^3(\pi x) + \frac{54}{256} \cos^2(\pi x) - \frac{54}{128} \cos(\pi x) \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \rho \pi \times \frac{867}{1024} = \frac{867}{2048} \pi \rho \approx 1.33 \rho$$

(c) Rigid body 는 외부에서 힘이 가해져도 내부의 임의의 두 지점 간의 거리가 변하지 않는 물체이다. 따라서 형태가 변하지 않는 것은 사실이지만 모든 지점에서 속도가 같아야 할 이유는 없다.



중력 성분 중 경사면에 수직인 힘을 f_{\perp} 라 하면

$$f_{\perp} = Mg \sin 30^{\circ} \quad (M: \text{질량})$$

friction force 를 f_s 라 하면 물체가 굴러내려가는 가속도 a 는

$$Ma = Mg \sin 30^{\circ} - f_s$$

이고 torque τ 는 다음과 같다.

$$\tau = r f_s \quad (r: \text{groove 에서의 반지름})$$

각가속도 α 는 τ 와

$$\tau = I \alpha \quad (I: \text{rotational inertia about } x \text{ axis in (b)})$$

의 관계가 있고 미끄러짐이 없으므로

$$a = r \alpha$$

가 성립한다.

$$\therefore M = \int_{-1}^1 \pi \left[\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \cos(\pi x) \right]^2 \rho dx = \pi \rho \cdot \frac{19}{16} = \frac{19}{16} \pi (2.7 \times 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3) = 10072 \text{ kg}$$

$$f_g = Mg \sin 30^{\circ} = 10072 \text{ kg} \times 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 49362.8 \text{ N}$$

$$f_s = Mg \sin 30^{\circ} - Ma = M \left(\frac{g}{2} - a \right) = \frac{\tau}{r} = \frac{I \alpha}{r} = \frac{I}{r} \cdot \frac{a}{r} = \frac{I a}{r^2}$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{I}{r^2} + M \right) a = \frac{Mg}{2}$$

$$\therefore a = \frac{Mg}{2} \times \frac{r^2}{I + r^2 M} = \frac{Mg}{2(Mr^2 + I)} = 49362.8 \times \frac{1}{(10072 \times 0.5^2 + 1.33 \rho)} \times 0.5^2$$

$$= 49362.8 \times 0.5^2 \times \frac{1}{2518 + 3541} \approx 2 \text{ m/s}^2$$

\uparrow
 $1.33 \times 2.7 \times 10^3$

$$\therefore f_s = \frac{I a}{r^2} = (1.33 \times 2.7 \times 10^3 \times 2 \times \frac{1}{0.5^2}) = 28728 \text{ N}$$

$$\therefore v = \sqrt{2as} = \sqrt{2 \times 20 \times 2} = 2\sqrt{20} = 4\sqrt{5} = 8.9 \text{ m/s}$$

$$s = 10 / \sin 30^{\circ} = 20$$

<problem 2>

$$1.6 \times 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$2. (a) \quad I = \left[\int_{-1}^1 \pi \{f(x)\}^2 \cdot \{f(x)\}^2 \rho \, dx \right] \times 10^{10} = 2.66 \times 10^{10} \times \rho$$

$$= 4.26 \times 10^{13} [\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2]$$

(b) centrifugal acceleration $\hat{=} r\omega^2$ (ω : angular velocity, $r=100\text{m}$) 이므로

$$r\omega^2 = g \quad \rightarrow \quad \omega = \sqrt{\frac{g}{r}} \hat{=} 0.31 \text{ rad/s}$$

(c) Kinetic energy 가 필요하므로

$$E = \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times (4.26 \times 10^{13}) \times (0.31)^2 = 0.20 \times 10^{13} \text{ J}$$

$\tau = I\alpha$ 이고 회전을 멈추는 데 걸리는 시간을 t 라 하면 $\omega = \alpha t$ 이므로

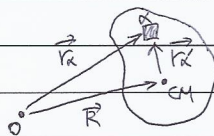
$$\tau = I \frac{\omega}{t} = 0.20 \times 10^{13} \times \frac{0.31}{3600 \times 12} = 1.44 \times 10^7 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$$

(d) Angular momentum \vec{L} 은 다음과 같이 쓸 수 있다.

$$\vec{L} = \sum_{\alpha} dm_{\alpha} \vec{r}_{\alpha} \times \vec{v}_{\alpha} \quad (\alpha: \text{물체를 구성하는 미소 성분들의 index})$$

$$= \sum_{\alpha} dm_{\alpha} (\vec{R} + \vec{r}_{\alpha}) \times \vec{v}_{\alpha}$$

$$= \underbrace{\vec{R} \times \left(\sum_{\alpha} dm_{\alpha} \vec{v}_{\alpha} \right)}_{\parallel} + \sum_{\alpha} dm_{\alpha} \vec{r}_{\alpha} \times \vec{v}_{\alpha}$$



\vec{R} : 무게 중심의 위치 vector
 \vec{r}_{α} : 무게 중심으로부터 α 까리의 위치 vector

$$M \vec{V}_{CM} \quad (\because \vec{X}_{CM} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{\alpha} dm_{\alpha} \vec{x}_{\alpha})$$

$$= M \vec{R} \times \vec{V}_{CM} + \sum_{\alpha} dm_{\alpha} \vec{r}_{\alpha} \times \vec{v}_{\alpha}$$

\rightarrow 무게 중심을 원점으로 한 물체의 angular momentum

\rightarrow 물체의 무게 중심에 물체와 같은 질량의 질점이 \vec{V}_{CM} 으로 운동하는 경우의 angular momentum

이를 이용하면

$$L = M R V_{CM} + I \omega$$

(R : 지구 중심에서 물체의 무게 중심까지의 거리)

$$= M R (R \Omega) + I \omega$$

I : (a) 에서 구한 rotational inertia

ω : (b) 에서 구한 angular velocity

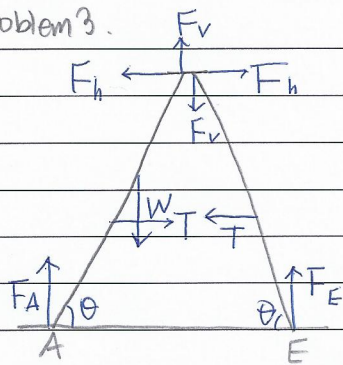
Ω : 1 revolution/day 에 해당)
 $2\pi \leftarrow [\text{rad/s}]$
 36400

$$M = \int_{-1}^1 2\pi f(x) \rho \, dx \times 10^6 = 2\pi \rho \times 10^{10} \times \frac{3}{2} = 3\pi \times 10^{10} \times (1.6 \times 10^3) = 15.1 \times 10^{19} \text{ kg}$$

$$\therefore L = (15.1 \times 10^{19} \times (6700 \times 10^3)^2 \times \frac{2\pi}{86400}) + (4.26 \times 10^{13} \times 0.31)$$

$$= 49294 \times 10^{25} + 1.32 \times 10^{13} \approx 49294 \times 10^{25} \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{s}$$

Problem 3.



• For the left side of the ladder

$$F_v + F_A - W = 0$$

$$T - F_h = 0$$

ladder is eq.

$$\sum \tau = 0 : F_A L \cos \theta - W(L-d) \cos \theta - T(L/2) \sin \theta = 0$$

d : distance from the bottom of the ladder

• For the right side of the ladder

$$F_E - F_v = 0$$

$$F_h - T = 0$$

$$F_E L \cos \theta - T(L/2) \sin \theta = 0$$

$$\therefore F_v + F_A - W = 0 \quad \dots ①$$

$$T - F_h = 0 \quad \dots ②$$

$$F_A L \cos \theta - W(L-d) \cos \theta - T(L/2) \sin \theta = 0 \quad \dots ③$$

$$F_E - F_v = 0 \quad \dots ④$$

$$F_E L \cos \theta - T(L/2) \sin \theta = 0 \quad \dots ⑤$$

(a) ① $\rightarrow F_A = W - F_v$

④ $\rightarrow F_v = F_E$

③ $\rightarrow (W - F_v)L \cos \theta - W(L-d) \cos \theta - T(L/2) \sin \theta = 0$

$$\therefore WL \cos \theta - F_E L \cos \theta - W(L-d) \cos \theta - T(L/2) \sin \theta = 0$$

⑤ $\rightarrow F_E = T(L/2) \sin \theta / L \cos \theta = (T/2) \cdot \tan \theta$

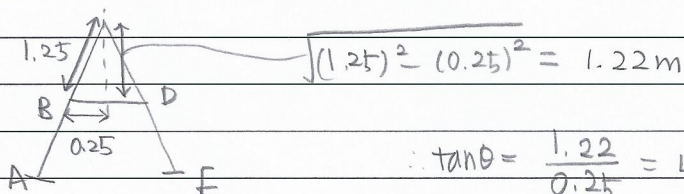
③ & ⑤ : $-F_E L \cos \theta + Wd \cos \theta - T(L/2) \sin \theta = 0$

$$-(T/2)L \cos \theta \cdot \tan \theta + Wd \cos \theta - T(L/2) \sin \theta = 0$$

$$-(T/2)L \sin \theta + Wd \cos \theta - T(L/2) \sin \theta = 0$$

$$\therefore -TL \sin \theta + Wd \cos \theta = 0$$

$$\therefore T = \frac{Wd}{L \tan \theta}$$



$$\therefore \tan \theta = \frac{1.22}{0.25} = 4.88, \quad T = \frac{(900N)(2m)}{(2.5m)(4.88)} = 148N$$

$$(b) F_v = F_E = (T/2) \tan \theta = (Wd/L \tan \theta) \cdot (\tan \theta/2) = Wd/2L$$

$$F_v + F_A - W = 0$$

$$\therefore F_A = W - F_v = W \left(1 - \frac{d}{2L}\right) = (900N) \left(1 - \frac{2m}{2(2.5m)}\right) = 540N$$

$$(c) F_E = Wd/2L = (900N) \cdot \frac{2m}{2(2.5m)} = 360N$$

Problem 4.

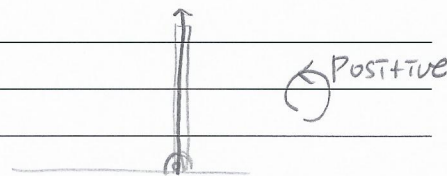
$$\text{Net torque: } FL \sin 90^\circ - Th \sin 65^\circ = 0$$

$$L = 3.2 \text{ m}$$

$$h = 1.6 \text{ m}$$

$$F = 50 \text{ N}$$

$$\therefore T = \frac{FL}{h \sin 65^\circ} = \frac{(50 \text{ N})(3.2 \text{ m})}{(1.6 \text{ m}) \sin 65^\circ} = \underline{\underline{110 \text{ N}}}$$



$$\Sigma F_x = 0 \rightarrow F_{px} = T \cos 25^\circ - F$$

$$\Sigma F_y = 0 \rightarrow F_{py} = T \sin 25^\circ + W$$

(80 N)

$$F_{px} = 110 (\cos 25^\circ) - 50 = 50 \text{ N : rightward}$$

$$F_{py} = 110 (\sin 25^\circ) + 80 = 126 \text{ N : upward}$$