

# Rotational Power, Work, Energy

Tuesday, July 8, 2025

7:08 PM

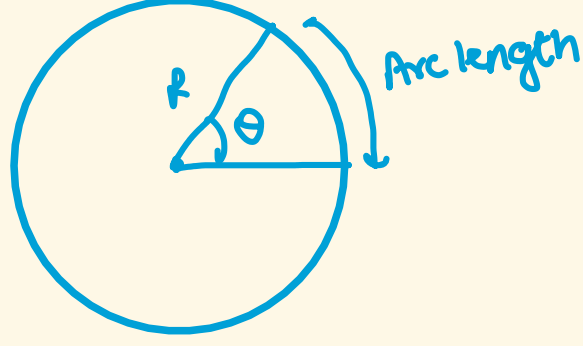
Author: Kumar Anurag

## 1. Introduction:

We know that,

$$\text{Linear Work done, } W = \underset{\substack{\downarrow \\ \text{force}}}{F} \cdot \underset{\substack{\rightarrow \\ \text{displacement}}}{d}$$

Also, we know that:

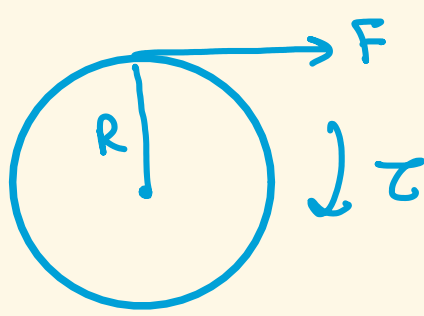


From mathematics:

$$\text{Arc length, } d = R \cdot \theta$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow W &= F \cdot d \\ W &= F \cdot (R\theta) \\ &= (F \cdot R) \theta \\ \boxed{W &= \tau \cdot \theta} \end{aligned}$$

Rotational Work done



Other ways to calculate Work done:

$$\begin{aligned} W &= \Delta KE \quad (\because \text{change in Kinetic Energy}) \\ &= KE_f - KE_i \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{where } KE = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Also, } W &= \Delta RKE \\ &= (RKE)_f - (RKE)_i \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{where } RKE = \frac{1}{2}I\omega^2$$

## POWER

$$\begin{aligned} \boxed{P &= \frac{W}{t}} \\ &= \frac{F \cdot d}{t} \end{aligned}$$

$$= F \cdot \left( \frac{d}{t} \right)$$

$$\boxed{P = F \cdot v}$$

$$P = F \cdot (v \cdot R)$$

$$P = (F \cdot R) \omega$$

$$\boxed{P = \tau \cdot \omega}$$

SI unit of Power = Watt

Power tells us the rate at which the energy is transferred.

$$1 \text{ Watt} = 1 \frac{\text{Joule}}{\text{sec}}$$

## ENERGY:

$$\boxed{E = P \cdot t}$$

$$1 \text{ hp} = 746 \text{ Watts}$$

horse power

$$1 \text{ kW} = 1000 \text{ W}$$

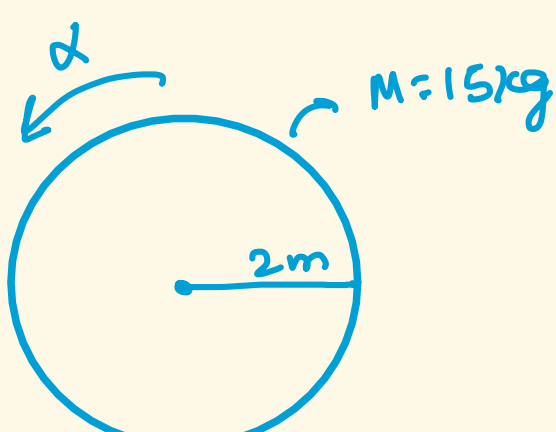
## 2. Problem:

Problem-01: A 15kg disc with a radius of 2m accelerates from rest to 40 rad/s in 5 seconds.

(a) How much work was required to accelerate it to this speed?

(b) Calculate the average power exerted on the disc.

Solution:



$$\omega_i = 0 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\omega_f = 40 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$t = 5 \text{ seconds}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } \therefore \omega_f &= \omega_i + \alpha t \\ 40 &= 0 + \alpha(5) \\ \boxed{\alpha &= 8 \text{ rad/sec}^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore W &= Fd \\ W &= \tau \cdot \theta \\ &= (I \alpha) \cdot \left( \omega_0 t + \frac{1}{2} \alpha t^2 \right) \\ &= (I \alpha) \left( 0 + \frac{1}{2} (8)(5)^2 \right) \\ &= 4 (I \cdot \alpha) (25) \\ &= 100 I \cdot (8) \\ &= 800 \cdot I \\ &= 800 \cdot \left( \frac{1}{2} MR^2 \right) \\ &= 800 \left[ \frac{1}{2} (15)(2)^2 \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$W = 24000 \text{ J}$$

$$\boxed{W = 24 \text{ kJ}}$$

$$\text{b) } P = \frac{W}{t} = \frac{24}{5} = 4.8 \text{ kW} \quad \text{kilowatt}$$

## 3. References:

1. The Organic Chemistry Tutor

— x — THE END — x —