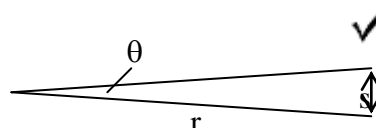


Physics 20 - Lesson 7H Rotational Kinematics

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- 1) The odometer is calibrated to a 70 cm wheel. If 60 cm wheels were used the odometer would read the distance traveled for the 70 cm wheel $70\pi = 220$ cm for each revolution of the 60 cm wheel (actual distance = 188 cm). Therefore when the odometer reads 1.0 km traveled, only 0.86 km would have actually been traveled.

2) $\frac{\theta}{2\pi} = \frac{30}{360}$ ✓ $\frac{\theta}{2\pi} = \frac{90}{360}$ $\frac{\theta}{2\pi} = \frac{420}{360}$
 /4 $\theta = 0.524 \text{ rad}$ ✓ $\theta = 1.57 \text{ rad}$ ✓ $\theta = 7.33 \text{ rad}$ ✓

3)  $\theta = \frac{s}{r}$ ✓
 /4 $s = \theta r = 1.8 \times 10^{-5} (380000 \text{ km})$ ✓
 $s = 6.8 \text{ km}$ ✓

4) $n = \frac{\Delta d}{\text{circumference}}$ ✓
 /3 $n = \frac{2000 \text{ m}}{\pi(.68 \text{ m})}$ ✓
 $n = 936 \text{ rev}$ ✓

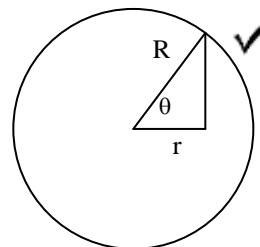
5) $2000 \text{ rot/min} = 33.3 \text{ rot/s}$ ✓ a. $\omega = \text{rot/s} \times 2\pi \text{ rad/rot}$ ✓
 /5 $\omega = 33.3 \times 2\pi \text{ rad/s}$
 $\omega = 209 \text{ rad/s}$ ✓
 b. $v = \omega r$ ✓
 $v = 209 \text{ rad/s} (0.20 \text{ m})$
 $v = 41.9 \text{ m/s}$ ✓

6) $\omega = 2\pi \frac{\text{rpm}}{60}$ $\alpha = \frac{\omega_2 - \omega_1}{t}$ ✓
 /4 $\omega = 2\pi \frac{1200}{60}$ $\alpha = \frac{0 - 125.66 \text{ rad/s}}{15 \text{ s}}$ ✓
 $\omega_1 = 125.66 \text{ rad/s}$ ✓ $\alpha = -8.4 \text{ rad/s}^2$ ✓
 $\omega_2 = 0$
 $t = 15 \text{ s}$

7) $\omega = 2\pi \frac{\text{rpm}}{60}$ $\alpha = \frac{\omega_2 - \omega_1}{t}$ ✓
 /3 $\omega = 2\pi \frac{33}{60}$ $\alpha = \frac{3.46 \text{ rad/s} - 0}{2.8 \text{ s}}$ ✓
 $\omega_2 = 3.46 \text{ rad/s}$ ✓ $\alpha = +1.2 \text{ rad/s}^2$ ✓
 $\omega_1 = 0$
 $t = 2.8 \text{ s}$

8) Orbit around sun About its axis
 $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{t}$ ✓ $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{t}$ ✓
 /4 $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{365 \times 24 \times 60 \times 60}$ $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{24 \times 60 \times 60}$
 $\omega = 1.99 \times 10^{-7} \text{ rad/s}$ ✓ $\omega = 7.27 \times 10^{-5} \text{ rad/s}$ ✓

9) $v_{\text{equator}} = \omega R$ ✓
 /6 $v_{\text{equator}} = 7.27 \times 10^{-5} \text{ rad/s} (6.37 \times 10^6 \text{ m})$
 $v_{\text{equator}} = 4.63 \times 10^2 \text{ m/s}$ ✓



$v_{\text{latitude}} = \omega r \cos \theta$ ✓ $r = R \cos \theta$ ✓
 $v_{\text{latitude}} = 7.27 \times 10^{-5} \text{ rad/s} (6.37 \times 10^6 \text{ m}) \cos 50$
 $v_{\text{latitude}} = 2.98 \times 10^2 \text{ m/s}$ ✓

10) $\omega_1 = 2\pi \frac{4500}{60} = 471.2 \text{ rad/s}$ ✓ $\alpha = \frac{\omega_2 - \omega_1}{t}$ ✓

/8 $\omega_2 = 2\pi \frac{1000}{60} = 104.7 \text{ rad/s}$ ✓ $\alpha = \frac{104.7 \text{ rad/s} - 471.2 \text{ rad/s}}{6.5 \text{ s}}$

$t = 6.5 \text{ s}$ $\alpha = -56.4 \text{ rad/s}^2$ ✓

$\theta = \frac{\omega_1 + \omega_2}{2} t$ ✓

$\theta = \frac{104.7 \text{ rad/s} + 471.2 \text{ rad/s}}{2} (6.5 \text{ s})$

$\theta = 1872 \text{ rad}$ ✓

$n = \frac{\theta}{2\pi} = \frac{1872 \text{ rad}}{2\pi}$ ✓

$n = 298 \text{ rev}$ ✓

11) $\omega_1 = 0$ ✓ $\omega_2^2 = \omega_1^2 + 2\alpha\theta$ ✓

/4 $\omega_2 = 2\pi \frac{10000}{60} = 1047 \text{ rad/s}$ $\theta = \frac{\omega_2^2 - \omega_1^2}{2\alpha}$

$\alpha = +120 \text{ rad/s}^2$ $\theta = \frac{(1047 \text{ rad/s})^2 - 0}{2(120 \text{ rad/s}^2)}$ ✓

$\theta = ?$ $\theta = 4.6 \times 10^3 \text{ rad}$ ✓

12) $\omega_2 = 2\pi \frac{33}{60} = 3.46 \text{ rad/s}$ ✓ $\omega_2^2 = \omega_1^2 + 2\alpha\theta$ ✓

$\omega_1 = 0$ $\alpha = \frac{\omega_2^2 - \omega_1^2}{2\theta}$

/5 $\theta = 1.5 \times 2\pi = 9.42 \text{ rad}$ ✓ $\alpha = \frac{(3.46 \text{ rad/s})^2 - 0}{2(9.42 \text{ rad})}$ ✓

$\alpha = ?$ $\alpha = 0.63 \text{ rad/s}^2$ ✓

13) $\omega_1 = 2\pi \frac{80}{60} = 8.378 \text{ rad/s}$ ✓ Find angular displacement $\theta = \frac{\omega_1 + \omega_2}{2} t$ ✓ Find s $s = \theta r$ ✓

/7 $\omega_2 = 2\pi \frac{300}{60} = 31.4 \text{ rad/s}$ ✓ $\theta = \frac{8.378 \text{ rad/s} + 31.4 \text{ rad/s}}{2} (3.6 \text{ s})$ ✓ $s = (71.63)(0.20 \text{ m})$ ✓

$t = 3.6 \text{ s}$ $\theta = 71.63 \text{ rad}$ ✓ $s = 14.3 \text{ m}$ ✓
