

Intro to Rotational Motion

Rotational Kinematics

Translational Motion

Kinematics : position : x
 velocity : $v = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t}$
 acceleration : $a = \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t}$

equations: $v_f = v_i + at$

$$x_f = x_i + v_i t + \frac{1}{2} at^2$$

$$\vdots$$

Rotational motion

θ
 $\omega = \frac{\Delta \theta}{\Delta t}$
 $\alpha = \frac{\Delta \omega}{\Delta t}$

$\omega_f = \omega_i + \alpha t$

$$\theta_f = \theta_i + \omega_i t + \frac{1}{2} \alpha t^2$$

$$\vdots$$

Newton's laws : Inertia : m

$I = mr^2$ for a pt object

Force : \vec{F}

Torque : $\vec{\tau}$

2nd law : $\Sigma \vec{F} = m\vec{a}$

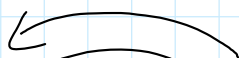
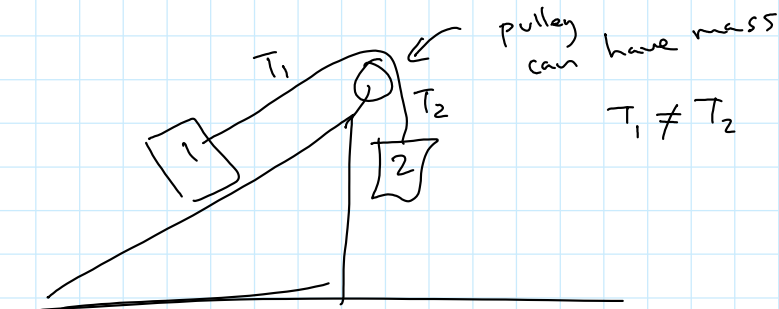
$\Sigma \vec{\tau} = I\alpha$

Energy : Kinetic : $K = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$

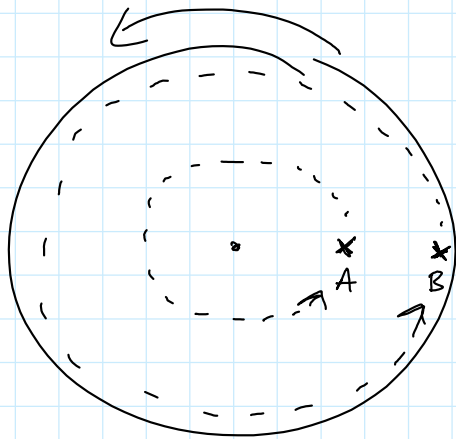
$K_R = \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2$

Momentum : $\vec{p} = m\vec{v}$

$\vec{L} = I\vec{\omega}$



which is going faster : A or B ?



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Translational or Linear Speed:

$$v = \frac{\text{distance}}{\text{time}}$$

$$(\text{distance})_B > (\text{distance})_A$$

$$f_B = f_A$$

so,

$$v_B > v_A$$

Rotational speed:

$$\omega = \frac{\Delta\theta}{\Delta t}$$

both complete a revolution in the same amount of time:

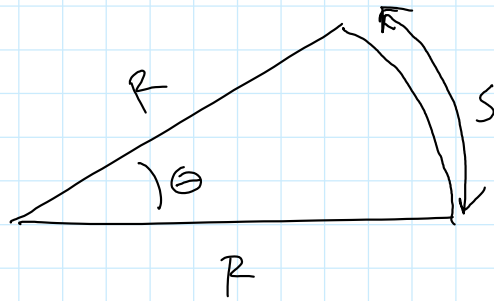
$$\omega_A = \omega_B$$

units

θ	ω	α
radians	$\frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}$	$\frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}^2}$
degrees	$\frac{\text{deg}}{\text{s}}$	$\frac{\text{deg}}{\text{s}^2}$
revolutions	$\frac{\text{rev}}{\text{s}}$	$\frac{\text{rev}}{\text{s}^2}$



if θ is in Radians:



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$$S = R\theta$$

$$V = R\omega$$

$$a = R\alpha$$

Kinematics: Start your washing machine: tub spins up to $10 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}$ in 8 sec from rest (with constant acceleration, α). How many revolutions did it rotate through in those 8 sec?

θ_i	0
θ_f	?
ω_i	0
ω_f	$10 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}$
α	?
t	8 s

Find α :

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

$$10 = 0 + \alpha (8)$$

$$\alpha = \frac{10}{8} = \frac{5}{4} = 1.25 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}^2}$$

find θ_f :

$$\theta_f = \theta_i + \omega_i t + \frac{1}{2} \alpha t^2$$

$$= 0 + 0 + \frac{1}{2} (1.25) (8)^2$$

$$= 40 \text{ rad}$$

Convert to revolutions:

$$40 \text{ rad} \left(\frac{\text{rev}}{2\pi \text{ rad}} \right) = 6.37 \text{ rev}$$