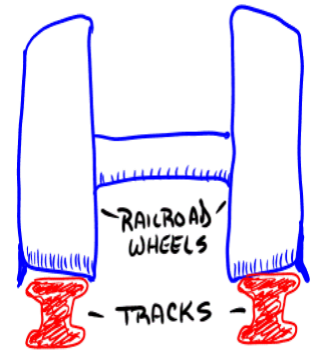


Rotational Motion



• Motion

Does the outside horse on a merry go round go faster than the inside horse?

- Speed – along a line (*outside horse faster*)
- Speed – along a tangent line (while going in a circle) (*outside horse faster*)
- Speed – (or angular speed) rotation (or revolution) per time (*both horses same*)
- Interesting Fact: Railroad wheel flanges do not keep wheels on the tracks. They stay because of taper.

• Inertia

An object rotating about an axis tends to remain rotating about that same axis unless acted upon by an outside force.

- It depends on and .
- Examples: Balance Tightrope Bar; Crouched: runner, tumbler, or skater; balanced sledge



• Torque (rotational counterpart of force)

Try to hold a rod in a horizontal position as you slide a weight toward the far end.

- = length of x
- Examples: ancient scales using a balance, car engine torque, torque wrench, tire iron

• Center of & Center of (only different if very large and gravity varies)

- Examples: centroid on a triangle, throwing knife, Leaning Tower of Pisa, try to touch your toes with back against the wall
- Locating the Center of Gravity: hang object from 2 points – where plum bob lines intersect.

• Force

- Any force directed toward a fixed center is called a centripetal force.
- It depends on: the *mass*, the *tangential speed* and the *radius* of curvature.
- FORMULA: [$f = mv^2/r$]
- Examples: car tires staying on a ramp

• Force (It's not really a force – it's inertia!)

- We call the inertia of wanting to go outward from a circle – while being pulled into a circle, centrifugal force. What we are really feeling is an equal and opposite to the centripetal force pulling us toward center and the tangential speed (which would take us on a straight line tangent to the circle.) Of course, these two add up to feeling pushed outward from the center of the circle.
- Examples: clothes dryer spins off water, gravity simulation for future space stations

• Momentum

Just like linear momentum (mass x velocity), angular momentum depends on mass and velocity, but also on the radius of curvature.

- FORMULA: [$L = mvr$]
- Angular momentum goes by the ' rule'.
- Examples: Gyroscope, bicycle or motorcycle wheels