



# Science Virtual Learning

## MPI Physics 210

### Rotational Dynamics 10

## Newton's 2<sup>nd</sup> Law for Rotation - Practice

April 30, 2020



Lesson: MPI Newton's 2<sup>nd</sup> Law for Rotation - Practice  
April 30, 2020

**Objective: To practice calculating the torques, inertias,  
and resulting motion of rotating objects**

An old timey helicopter toy has a wooden propeller of mass  $0.120\text{ kg}$  and length  $0.150\text{ m}$  attached to a thin stick; see picture. A kid holds the stick between their hands, then slides their hands across each other, making the stick spin rapidly, causing the helicopter to take off. The stick starts at rest, and the kid makes it rotate  $10.0$  times in  $0.525\text{ s}$  before taking off.

- Calculate the moment of inertia of the propellers, ignoring the stick.
- Calculate the angular acceleration.
- How much torque did the kid exert on the toy?

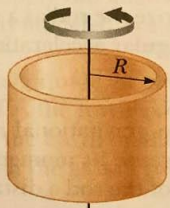
<https://youtu.be/HlRt6r5lm8U>

## Newton's 2<sup>nd</sup> Law Example

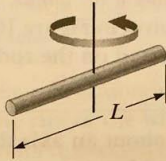


**TABLE 10.2** Moments of Inertia of Homogeneous Rigid Objects with Different Geometries

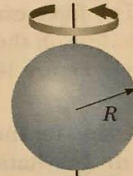
Hoop or thin cylindrical shell  
 $I_{CM} = MR^2$



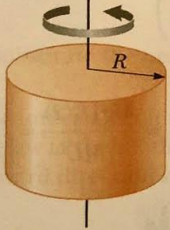
Long, thin rod with rotation axis through center  
 $I_{CM} = \frac{1}{12}ML^2$



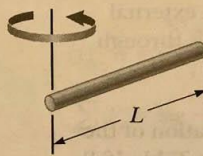
Solid sphere  
 $I_{CM} = \frac{2}{5}MR^2$



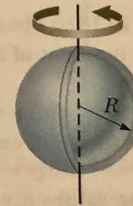
Solid cylinder or disk  
 $I_{CM} = \frac{1}{2}MR^2$



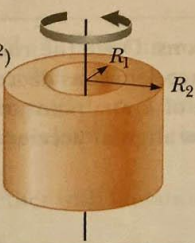
Long, thin rod with rotation axis through end  
 $I = \frac{1}{3}ML^2$



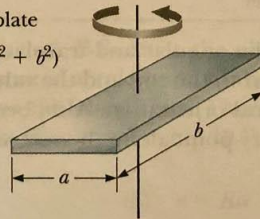
Thin spherical shell  
 $I_{CM} = \frac{2}{3}MR^2$



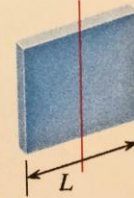
Hollow cylinder  
 $I_{CM} = \frac{1}{2}M(R_1^2 + R_2^2)$



Rectangular plate  
 $I_{CM} = \frac{1}{12}M(a^2 + b^2)$

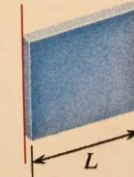


Thin rectangular sheet, axis parallel to one edge and passing through center of other edge



$$I = \frac{1}{12}ML^2$$

Thin rectangular sheet, axis along one edge



$$I = \frac{1}{3}ML^2$$

# Moments of Inertia for Different Shapes



Equation

Missing

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

$\Delta\theta$

2.  $\Delta\theta = \frac{1}{2}(\omega_f + \omega_i)t$

$\alpha$

3.  $\Delta\theta = \omega_i t + \frac{1}{2}\alpha t^2$

$\omega_f$

4.  $\omega_f^2 = \omega_i^2 + 2\alpha\Delta\theta$

$t$

5.  $\Delta\theta = \omega_f t - \frac{1}{2}\alpha t^2$

$\omega_i$

# Rotational Motion Equations



# Homework 1



A playground merry-go-round is a metal disk of radius  $1.52\text{ m}$  ( $5'$ ) and weight  $448\text{ kg}$  ( $990\text{ lb}$ ). Two  $30.0\text{ kg}$  kids are sitting on the edge. To set it in motion, an adult pushes a bar on the outer rim with a  $90.5\text{ N}$  force that makes a  $75.0^\circ$  angle to the radius. The adult pushes for two full rotations, then lets go. What is the final angular velocity of the merry-go-round? What is the linear velocity of the kids?

- Try to solve the problem yourself, then watch the first part of the solution video:
- <https://youtu.be/OyJsUD0qu5U>

## Homework 2



A bike wheel has a radius of  $0.350\text{ m}$  and mass  $0.980\text{ kg}$ . It is spinning at  $15.5\text{ rad/s}$  when the driver applies the brake. The brake pushes in on the wheel, creating a frictional force of  $2.55\text{ N}$  on the rim,  $0.320\text{ m}$  from the axis. How much time does it take to bring the wheel to a stop?

- Try to solve the problem yourself, then watch the first part of the solution video:
- <https://youtu.be/5JF8vX8WZMo>

## Homework 3



A washing machine uses a drum with a moment of inertia of  $1.21 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m}^2$ , and is driven by a belt that fits around a ring of radius  $0.0900 \text{ m}$ ; see picture. When the button is pushed, the drum speeds up from rest to  $3.00 \text{ rot/s}$  in  $8.00 \text{ s}$ .

- What is the angular acceleration?
- How much torque is being applied to the drum?
- The torque is due to the force being applied to the ring by the belt. How much force does it exert?

- Try to solve the problem yourself, then watch the first part of the solution video:
- [https://youtu.be/F0\\_2psAWzzc](https://youtu.be/F0_2psAWzzc)





That's it!

