

READ 9.1-9.2

Evaluations today

Conservation of angular momentum

We know linear momentum (\vec{p}) is conserved

Let's look at angular momentum

<u>Linear</u>	<u>Angular</u>	$X \leftrightarrow \theta$
Force (F)	Torque (τ)	$v \leftrightarrow \omega$
Kinetic Energy $\frac{1}{2}mv^2$	$\frac{1}{2}I\omega^2$	$a \leftrightarrow \alpha$
		$m \leftrightarrow I$

Linear momentum
 $\vec{p} = m\vec{v}$

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

$$\Sigma \vec{F} = m\vec{a} = \frac{\Delta \vec{p}}{\Delta t}$$

$$\Sigma \vec{\tau} = I\vec{\alpha} = \frac{\Delta \vec{L}}{\Delta t}$$

linear momentum
conserved if no
net external forces

angular momentum
conserved if no
net external torques

$$\Sigma \vec{p}_i = \Sigma \vec{p}_f$$

$$\Sigma \vec{L}_i = \Sigma \vec{L}_f$$

$$\Sigma I_i \omega_i = \Sigma I_f \omega_f$$

$$\Sigma m r_i^2 \omega_i = \Sigma m r_f^2 \omega_f$$

Interactive Question

An ice skater performs a pirouette by pulling her outstretched arms close to her body. What happens to her moment of inertia about the axis of rotation?

- A) It does not change.
- B) It increases.
- C) It decreases.
- D) It changes, but it is impossible to tell which way.

Interactive Question

An ice skater performs a pirouette by pulling her outstretched arms close to her body. What happens to her angular momentum about the axis of rotation?

- A) It does not change.
- B) It increases.
- C) It decreases.
- D) It changes, but it is impossible to tell which way.

Interactive Question

An ice skater performs a pirouette by pulling her outstretched arms close to her body. What happens to her rotational kinetic energy about the axis of rotation?

- A) It does not change.
- B) It increases.
- C) It decreases.
- D) It changes, but it is impossible to tell which way.

$$K.E._i = \frac{1}{2} I_i \omega_i^2$$

$$K.E._f = \frac{1}{2} I_f \omega_f^2$$

$I_i \omega_i = I_f \omega_f$ conservation of angular momentum

$$I_f = \frac{I_i \omega_i}{\omega_f}$$

$$K.E._f = \frac{1}{2} \frac{I_i \omega_i}{\omega_f} \omega_f^2$$

$$K.E._f = \frac{1}{2} I_i \omega_i \omega_f$$

$$K.E._i = \frac{1}{2} I_i \omega_i^2$$

$$\omega_f > \omega_i \text{ so } K.E._f > K.E._i$$

why is it increasing?

$$\text{Work} = \Delta K = F \Delta \cos \theta$$

am I doing work?

yes

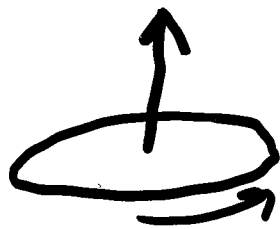
Force \rightarrow centripetal

Δ in same direction as Force

Note Angular momentum is a vector and so has a direction.

Direction can be determined using right hand rule

Fingers in direction of rotation
thumb points in direction of vector



$$\Sigma \vec{\tau} = \frac{\Delta \vec{L}}{\Delta t}$$

Need a net torque to change angular momentum. So need a net torque to change direction of L .

→ stability of bicycle