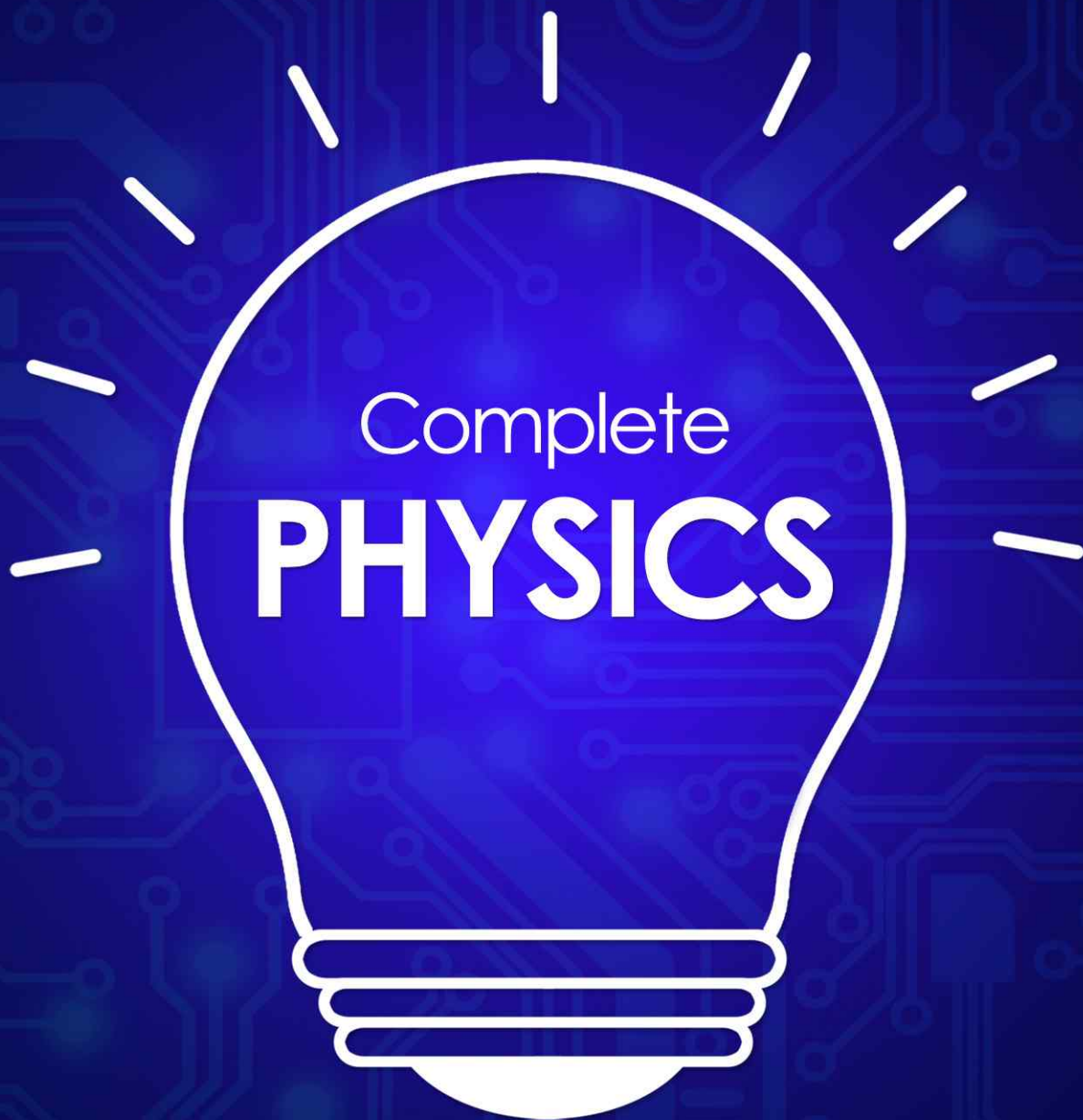




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CLASS 11 & 12th



Learning Inquiry
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CLASS 11th

System of Particles and Rotational Motion

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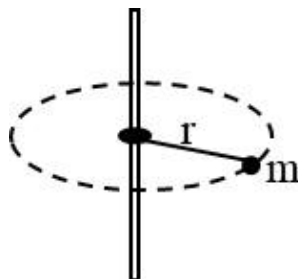
01. Rotational Kinematics

Rotational kinematics is the study of relations and analysis of angular displacement, angular velocity and angular acceleration in different situations. We can list up once again the rotational properties along with comparison with translational motion.

Linear	Rotational
$v = \frac{dx}{dt}$	$\omega = \frac{d\theta}{dt}$
$a = \frac{dv}{dt} = v \frac{dv}{dx}$	$\alpha = \frac{d\omega}{dt} = \omega \frac{d\omega}{d\theta}$
$v = u + at$	$\omega = \omega_0 + \alpha t$
$s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$	$\theta = \omega_0 t + \frac{1}{2}\alpha t^2$
$v^2 = u^2 + 2as$	$\omega^2 = \omega_0^2 + 2\alpha\theta$
$s_n = u + \frac{1}{2}a(2n-1)$	$\theta_n = \omega_0 + \frac{1}{2}\alpha(2n-1)$

02. Moment of Inertia

As we have studied Translational kinematics and dynamics in previous chapters, in rotational motion, we will also study the concepts of rotational dynamics. Before that one important thing required to be discussed in detail is the Moment of Inertia. As “Inertia” plays an important role in definition of Newton’s first law which is also called as inertia law, moment of inertia is the key concept in defining the state of rotation. It is the property of a body rotating or which can rotate about an axis and which resists the change in state of body’s rotational motion. If body is rotating with a constant angular velocity, it continues with the same angular velocity unless some external torque will act on it. Similarly if a body is at rest about an axis of rotation it is impossible to rotate it in an inertial frame without application of an external torque. Moment of inertia gives a measurement of the resistance of the body to a change in its rotational motion. Higher the moment of inertia of a body, it requires a high torque to produce a required change in its motion. If body is at rest, the larger the moment of inertia of a body, the more difficult it is to put that body into rotational motion. Similarly, the larger the moment of inertia of a body, the more difficult it is to stop its rotational motion.



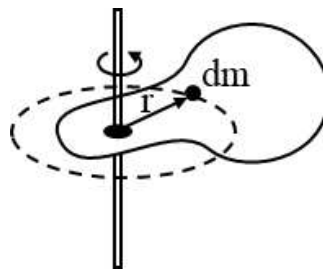
In translation motion, the mass of a body m given measure of the inertia of a body. But in rotational motion moment of inertia depends on mass of body as well as on its distribution about the axis of rotation.

For a very simple case of circular motion of a point mass, shown above in figure, the moment of inertia is given as

$$I = mr^2$$

03. Moment of Inertia of a Rigid Body in Rotational Motion

Have a look at figure below. A body of mass M is free to rotate about an axis of rotation passing through the body. We have already discussed that when a body is in rotational motion, its different particles are in circular motion of different radii. Consider an elemental mass dm in the body at a distance x from the axis of rotation. During rotation of body this dm will revolve about the same axis in a circle of radius x . The moment of inertia of the elemental mass dm is dI , it is given as

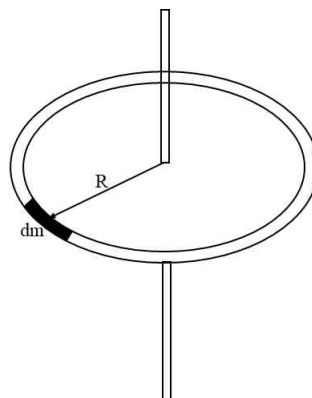


$$dI = dm x^2$$

Now the moment of inertia of the whole body can be evaluated by integrating the above expression for the whole body. Thus moment of inertia of the body is given by

$$I = \int dI = \int dm x^2 \quad (i)$$

04. Moment of Inertia of a Ring



Above figure shows a ring of mass M and radius R . To find its moment of inertia, we consider an elemental mass dm on it (see figure). When the ring rotates, the element dm will revolve in a circle of radius R , hence here radius of all the elements taken on ring will be same R .