



## ROTATIONAL POSITION & DISPLACEMENT

- Rotational Motion is motion around a \_\_\_\_\_ point, that is, in a \_\_\_\_\_ path.

$x \rightarrow$  \_\_\_\_\_

- The rotational equivalent of linear POSITION ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) is Rotational/Angular position ( \_\_\_\_\_ ).

LINEAR POSITION	ROTATIONAL POSITION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- How far you are from the _____.</li> <li>- Measured in _____.</li> <li>- Origin is where _____.</li> <li>- Origin is _____.</li> <li>- Direction (+/-) is _____.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- How far you are from the _____.</li> <li>- Measured in _____.</li> <li>- Origin is where _____.</li> <li>- Origin is _____:</li> <li>- Always at the _____.</li> <li>- Direction (+/-) is _____:</li> </ul> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>CW</p>  </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>CCW</p>  </div> </div>

- The rotational equivalent of linear DISPLACEMENT ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) is Rotational Displacement ( \_\_\_\_\_ ).

$\Delta x \rightarrow$  \_\_\_\_\_

- These two quantities are “LINKED” by an equation (and  $r = \text{radial distance}$ , “radius”):

$\Delta x =$  \_\_\_\_\_

- This equation “speaks” \_\_\_\_\_. Input must be in radians. Output will be in radians.

( \_\_\_\_\_ )

- One radian is approximately 57°.  $\rightarrow$  To convert between radians and degrees, use:

\_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_

EXAMPLE: An object moves along a circle of radius 10 m from 30° above the positive x-axis to 120° above the +x-axis. Calculate the object's (a) angular displacement, and (b) linear displacement.

## DISPLACEMENT IN MULTIPLE REVOLUTIONS

- If you make one full **revolution** around a circle:  $\Delta\theta = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \rightarrow \Delta X = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ .
- If you make **N** full revolutions:  $\Delta\theta = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \rightarrow \Delta X = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ .
- To find out how many revolutions you go through, simply divide  $\Delta\theta$  by  $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$  or  $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ .
- To find out how far from  $0^\circ$  you end up after many revolutions, subtract by  $360^\circ$  until  $\theta < 360^\circ$  (or  $\theta < 2\pi$ ).

EXAMPLE: Starting from  $0^\circ$ , you make two 2.2 revolutions around a circular path of radius 20 m. **(a)** What is your rotational displacement, in degrees? **(b)** How many degrees away from  $0^\circ$  are you? **(c)** What is your linear displacement?

**PRACTICE: ROTATIONAL DISPLACEMENT**

PRACTICE: While you drive, your tires, all of radius 0.40 m, rotate 10,000 times. How far did you drive, in meters?

### **PRACTICE: ROTATIONAL DISPLACEMENT**

PRACTICE: An object moves a total distance of 1,000 m around a circle of radius 30 m.

How many degrees does the object go through? → BONUS: How many complete revolutions does it make?

### **PRACTICE: ROTATIONAL DISPLACEMENT**

PRACTICE: A car travels a total of 2,000 m and  $1140^\circ$  around a circular path, starting from  $0^\circ$ .

What is the radius of the circular path?

→ BONUS: How far (in degrees) from  $0^\circ$  does the car end up?