

CONVERTING BETWEEN LINEAR AND ROTATIONAL

- There are tiny equations that “LINK” linear (aka tangential) and rotational (aka angular) variables:

LINEAR	ROTATIONAL	“LINK”
x	θ	--
$\Delta x = x - x_0$	$\Delta \theta = \theta - \theta_0$	$\Delta x = r \Delta \theta$
$v = \Delta x / \Delta t$	$w = \Delta \theta / \Delta t$	$v_{,T} =$
$a = \Delta v / \Delta t$	$\alpha = \Delta w / \Delta t$	$a_{,T} =$

- There are 4 types of acceleration. The equation $a_{,T} =$ _____ refers to _____ acceleration. More soon!
- When a Shape/Rigid Body rotates around itself, ALL rotational quantities ($\Delta \theta$, w , α) are the same at every point.
 - Linear speeds ($v_{,T} = r w$) may be different, since they depend on _____.

EXAMPLE 1: A wheel of radius 8 m spins around its central axis at 10 rad/s. Find the angular AND linear speeds at a point:

- (i) at the middle of the wheel (on its central axis);
- (ii) at a distance of 4 m from the wheel's center;
- (iii) at the edge of the wheel.

EXAMPLE 2: A small object rotates at the end of a light string. The object reaches 120 RPM from rest in just 4 seconds. If the object's tangential acceleration after the 4 seconds is 15 m/s^2 , calculate the length of the string.

PRACTICE: CONVERTING BETWEEN LINEAR AND ROTATIONAL

PRACTICE: A disc of radius 10 m rotates around itself with a constant 180 RPM. Calculate the linear speed at a point 7 m from the center of the disc.

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PRACTICE: A rock rotates around a light, 4-m long string. The rock is initially at rest, but reaches 150 RPM in 3 seconds.

Calculate its tangential acceleration after 3 s.

→ BONUS: Calculate its tangential speed after 3 s.

PRACTICE: ROTATIONAL KINEMATICS

PRACTICE: A 4 m long blade initially at rest begins to spin with 3 rad/s^2 around its axis, which is located at the middle of the blade. It accelerates for 10 s. Find the tangential speed of a point at the tip of the blade 10 s after it starts rotating.