

## UNIT 4 ROTATIONAL MOTION (2)

1. A disc has a moment of inertia about its centre of  $0.1 \text{ kgm}^2$  and rotates about an axis through the centre perpendicular to its plane at  $5 \text{ rev s}^{-1}$ . Calculate :
- i. its kinetic energy                      ii . its angular momentum about the centre

Ans :

i.  $49.3 \text{ J}$

ii  $3.1 \text{ kgm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$

2. The electron in a hydrogen atom rotates at a frequency of  $6.6 \times 10^{15} \text{ rev s}^{-1}$  in a circle of radius  $5.3 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m}$ . The mass of the electron is  $9.1 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$ . Calculate the orbital angular momentum of the electron about an axis through the centre of the circle perpendicular to its plane.
3. The earth rotates with a period of one year about the sun in an orbit which is roughly circular and of average radius  $1.5 \times 10^{11} \text{ m}$ . The mass of the earth is  $6 \times 10^{24} \text{ kg}$ . Calculate the orbital angular momentum of the earth about an axis through the sun, perpendicular to the plane of the orbit. Ans  $2.7 \times 10^{40} \text{ kg ms}^{-1}$
4. A horizontal turn table has a moment of inertia of  $0.05 \text{ kg m}^2$  about its centre and rotates steadily at  $2.0 \text{ revs s}^{-1}$  about an axis through its centre :
- i. What is its angular momentum about the centre
- ii If a small mass of  $200 \text{ g}$  is placed gently on the rim of the table of radius  $50 \text{ cm}$  calculate the reduced frequency of the turn table in  $\text{rev s}^{-1}$

5.

A uniform cylindrical disc of mass  $30 \text{ kg}$  and radius  $0.20 \text{ m}$  rotates uniformly on a frictionless vertical shaft, with angular speed  $\omega = 2.6$  revolutions per second. Calculate its:

- (i) moment of inertia (*hint: a disc is a cylinder of negligible length*) (4 marks)
- (ii) magnitude of angular momentum (6 marks)
- (iii) rotational kinetic energy (4 marks)

A second identical disc, initially stationary, is dropped vertically along the same central shaft onto the first disc. Friction ensures that both discs rotate together. Calculate the values of the following quantities for the combined system of the two discs, explaining the physical principles underlying your answers:

- (iv) moment of inertia (4 marks)
- (v) magnitude of angular momentum (4 marks)
- (vi) angular speed (4 marks)
- (vii) rotational kinetic energy (3 marks)

Comment on your answer to part (vii) in view of the law of conservation of energy. (3 marks)