

↻ Last Lecture

- ↻ Energy and Momentum of rotation

↻ Today

- ↻ More about Momentum of rotation

↻ Important Concepts

- ↻ Kinetic energy of rotation adds a new term to the same energy equation, it does not add a new equation.
- ↻ Momentum of rotation gives an additional equation
 - ↻ There is the additional complication that the moment of inertia can change.
 - ↻ For particles in orbit, angular momentum gives information about the direction as well as the speed

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Angular Momentum for Orbits

- ↻ Conserved because gravity points radially so it does not exert any torque.
- ↻ Point particle: $\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times \vec{p}$ $|L| = |r||p|\sin\phi$
- ↻ Conservation of angular momentum is a separate equation from conservation of energy.
- ↻ The resulting equations are:

$$r_1 m v_1 \sin\phi_1 = r_2 m v_2 \sin\phi_2$$

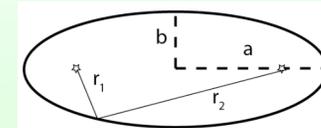
$$\frac{-GMm}{r_1} + \frac{1}{2} m v_1^2 = \frac{-GMm}{r_2} + \frac{1}{2} m v_2^2$$

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Connection of L and E to Orbit

- ↻ In general, orbits are ellipses: $r_1 + r_2 = 2a$
- ↻ The semi-major axis (denoted "a" in drawing) is determined by the total mechanical energy.
- ↻ The semi-minor axis (denoted "b" in drawing) is determined by energy and angular momentum.



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L and E and a and b

- ↻ Basic equations: $r_1 m v_1 \sin\phi_1 = L = r_2 m v_2 \sin\phi_2$

$$\frac{-GMm}{r_1} + \frac{1}{2} m v_1^2 = E = \frac{-GMm}{r_2} + \frac{1}{2} m v_2^2$$
- ↻ Substitute and do algebra to find: $E = \frac{-GMm}{2a}$
- ↻ And also: $b = \frac{L}{\sqrt{-2mE}}$ (don't forget that $E < 0$)

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Torque Checklist

- ↻ Make a careful drawing showing **where** forces act
 - ↻ Clearly indicate what axis you are using
 - ↻ Clearly indicate whether CW or CCW is positive
- ↻ For each force:
 - ↻ If force acts at axis or points to or away from axis, $\tau = 0$
 - ↻ Draw (imaginary) line from axis to point force acts. If distance and angle are clear from the geometry $\tau = Fr\sin(\theta)$
 - ↻ Draw (imaginary) line parallel to the force. If distance from axis measured perpendicular to this line (lever arm) is clear, then the torque is the force times this distance
- ↻ Don't forget CW versus CCW, is the torque + or -

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