Mechanics

Rotational Dynamics

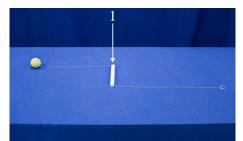
Conservation of Angular Momentum



rotating whirligig, like the Earth, does not have any torque exerted on it by

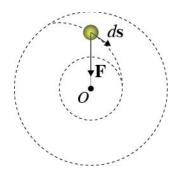
the centripetal force, and hence angular momentum is conserved.





Concept:

Equipment: Here's a simple example of central force motion similar to the Earth's 1. Whirligig orbit around the Sun. The characteristic dynamics are such that the



This can be seen in the diagram to the left. As the whirliging is pulled in, the tension in the string supplies a centripetal force F, directed towards point O. Since this force acts along a line extending through the rotation axis about point O, F cannot exert any torque on the whirligig. Hence, angular momentum is conserved. In contrast, there is a component of **F**, parallel to the displacement, ds, such that $\mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{s} > 0$. So, the string tension does work on the whirligig, increasing its kinetic energy. This is clearly manifested in the obvious increase in the whirligig's linear speed. Because the angular momentum, $m v r = m(\omega r) r = m\omega r^2$ is constant, as the whirliging is pulled in and r decreases, the angular speed ω , like the linear speed, must also increase.

Procedure:

- 1. Hold the nylon tube with one hand and swing the ball in a circular motion above your head.
- 2. Pull down on the ring attached to the opposite end of the string to adjust the ball's radius of revolution.
- 3. Notice that the ball's instantaneous velocity increases as its radius of revolution decreases.