

Physics Notes Class 11 CHAPTER 7

SYSTEM OF PARTICLES AND ROTATIONAL MOTION

Centre of Mass

Centre of mass of a system is the point that behaves as whole mass of the system is concentrated at it and all external forces are acting on it.

For rigid bodies, centre of mass is independent of the state of the body i.e., whether it is in rest or in accelerated motion centre of mass will remain same.

Centre of Mass of System of n Particles

If a system consists of n particles of masses $m_1, m_2, m_3, \dots, m_n$ having position vectors $r_1, r_2, r_3, \dots, r_n$. then position vector of centre of mass of

$$\text{the system, } \mathbf{r}_{\text{CM}} = \frac{m_1 \mathbf{r}_1 + m_2 \mathbf{r}_2 + m_3 \mathbf{r}_3 + \dots + m_n \mathbf{r}_n}{m_1 + m_2 + m_3 + \dots + m_n} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n m_i \mathbf{r}_i}{\sum m_i}$$

In terms of coordinates,

$$x_{\text{CM}} = \frac{m_1 x_1 + m_2 x_2 + \dots + m_n x_n}{m_1 + m_2 + \dots + m_n} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n m_i x_i}{\sum m_i}$$

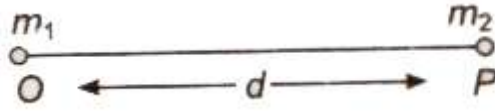
$$y_{\text{CM}} = \frac{m_1 y_1 + m_2 y_2 + \dots + m_n y_n}{m_1 + m_2 + \dots + m_n} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n m_i y_i}{\sum m_i}$$

$$z_{\text{CM}} = \frac{m_1 z_1 + m_2 z_2 + \dots + m_n z_n}{m_1 + m_2 + \dots + m_n} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n m_i z_i}{\sum m_i}$$

Centre of Mass of Two Particle System

Choosing O as origin of the coordinate axis.

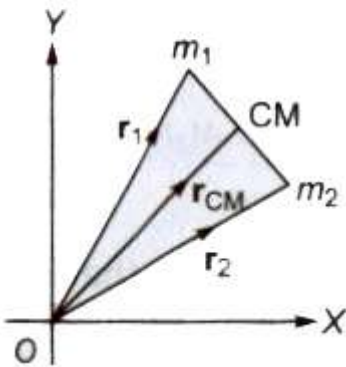
(i) Then, position of centre of mass from $m_1 = \frac{m_2 d}{m_1 + m_2}$



(ii) Position of centre of mass from $m_2 = (m_1 d) / m_1 + m_2$

iii) If position vectors of particles of masses m_1 and m_2 are r_1 and r_2 respectively, then

$$\mathbf{r}_{\text{CM}} = \frac{m_1 \mathbf{r}_1 + m_2 \mathbf{r}_2}{m_1 + m_2}$$



(iv) If in a two particle system, particles of masses m_1 and m_2 moving with velocities v_1 and v_2 respectively, then velocity the centre of mass

$$\mathbf{v}_{\text{CM}} = \frac{m_1 \mathbf{v}_1 + m_2 \mathbf{v}_2}{m_1 + m_2}$$

(v) If accelerations of the particles are a_1 , and a_2 respectively, then acceleration of the centre of mass

$$\mathbf{a}_{\text{CM}} = \frac{m_1 \mathbf{a}_1 + m_2 \mathbf{a}_2}{m_1 + m_2}$$

(vi) Centre of mass of an isolated system has a constant velocity.

(vii) It means isolated system will remain at rest if it is initially rest or will move with a same velocity if it is in motion initially.

(viii) The position of centre of mass depends upon the shape, size and distribution of the mass of the body.

(ix) The centre of mass of an object need not to lie with in the object.

(x) In symmetrical bodies having homogeneous distribution mass the centre of mass coincides with the geometrical centre the body.

(xi) The position of centre of mass of an object changes translatory motion but remains unchanged in rotatory motion,

Translational Motion

A rigid body performs a pure translational motion, if each particle the body undergoes the same displacement in the same direction in given interval of time.

Rotational Motion

A rigid body performs a pure rotational motion, if each particle of the body moves in a circle, and the centre of all the circles lie on a straight line called the axes of rotation.

Rigid Body

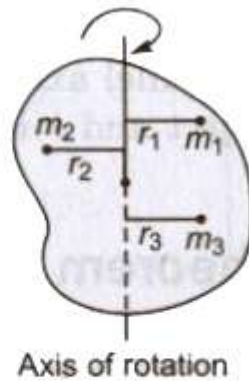
If the relative distance between the particles of a system do not changes on applying force, then it called a rigid body. General motion of a rigid body consists of both the translational motion and the rotational motion.

Moment of Inertia

The inertia of rotational motion is called moment of inertia. It is denoted by I .

Moment of inertia is the property of an object by virtue of which it opposes any change in its state of rotation about an axis.

The moment of inertia of a body about a given axis is equal to the sum of the products of the masses of its constituent particles and the square of their respective distances from the axis of rotation.



Moment of inertia of a body

$$I = m_1 r_1^2 + m_2 r_2^2 + m_3 r_3^2 + \dots = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i r_i^2$$

Its unit is kg.m^2 and its dimensional formula is $[\text{ML}^2]$.

The moment of inertia of a body depends upon

- position of the axis of rotation
- orientation of the axis of rotation
- shape and size of the body
- distribution of mass of the body about the axis of rotation.

The physical significance of the moment of inertia is same in rotational motion as the mass in linear motion.

The Radius of Gyration

The root mean square distance of its constituent particles from the axis of rotation is called the radius of gyration of a body.

It is denoted by K .

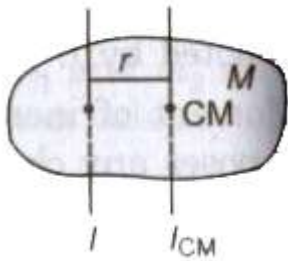
Radius of gyration

$$K = \sqrt{\frac{r_1^2 + r_2^2 + \dots + r_n^2}{n}}$$

The product of the mass of the body (M) and square of its radius gyration (K) gives the same moment of inertia of the body about rotational axis.

Therefore, moment of inertia $I = MK^2 \Rightarrow K = \sqrt{I/M}$

Parallel Axes Theorem

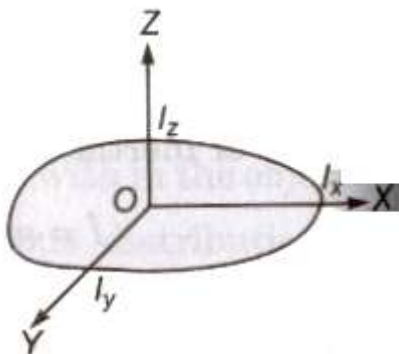


The moment of inertia of any object about any arbitrary axes is equal to the sum of moment of inertia about a parallel axis passing through the centre of mass and the product of mass of the body and the square of the perpendicular distance between the two axes.

$$\text{Mathematically } I = I_{CM} + Mr^2$$

where I is the moment of inertia about the arbitrary axis, I_{CM} is moment of inertia about the parallel axis through the centre of mass, M is the total mass of the object and r is the perpendicular distance between the axis.

Perpendicular Axes Theorem



The moment of inertia of any two dimensional body about an axis perpendicular to its plane (I_z) is equal to the sum of moments of inertia of the body about two mutually perpendicular axes lying in its own plane and intersecting each other at a point, where the perpendicular axis passes through it.

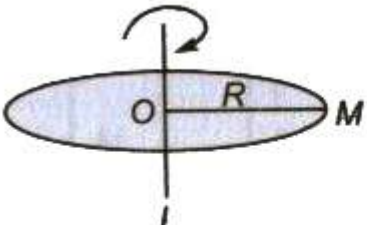
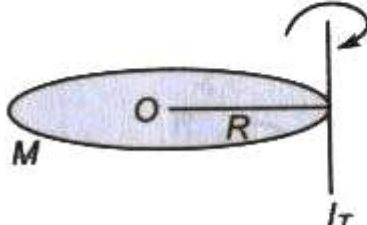
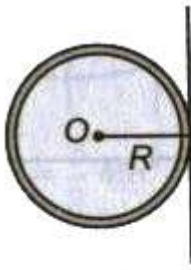
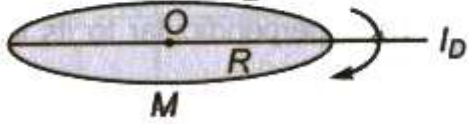
$$\text{Mathematically } I_z = I_x + I_y$$

where I_x and I_y are the moments of inertia of plane lamina about perpendicular axes X and Y respectively which lie in the plane lamina and intersect each other.

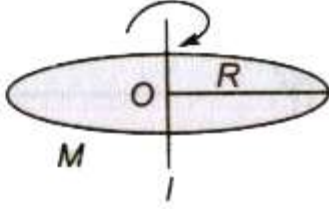
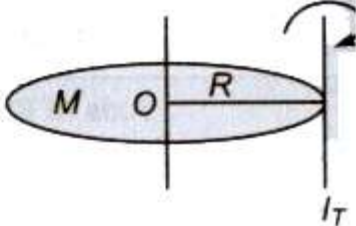
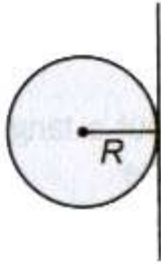
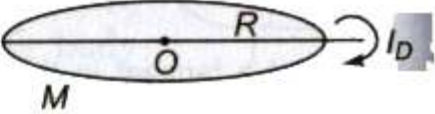
Theorem of parallel axes is applicable for any type of rigid body whether it is a two dimensional or three dimensional, while the theorem of perpendicular is applicable for lamina or two dimensional bodies only.

Moment of Inertia of Homogeneous Rigid Bodies

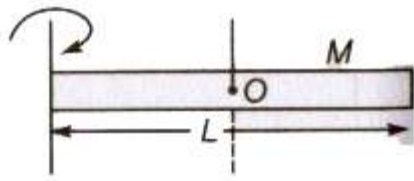
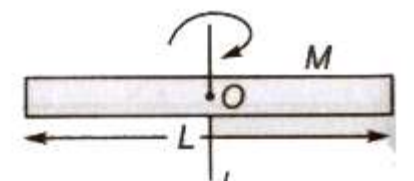
For a Thin Circular Ring

S. No.	Axis of Rotation	Moment of Inertia
(a)	About an axis passing through its centre and perpendicular to its plane	 $I = MR^2$
(b)	About a tangent perpendicular to its plane	 $I_T = 2MR^2$
(c)	About a tangent in the plane of ring	 $I_T = \frac{3}{2} MR^2$
(d)	About a diameter	 $I_D = \frac{1}{2} MR^2$

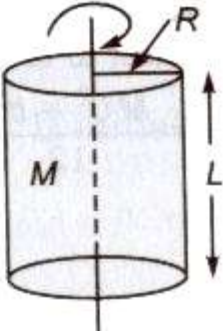
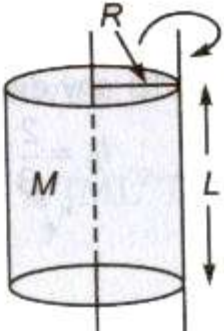
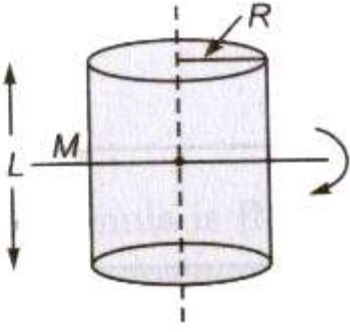
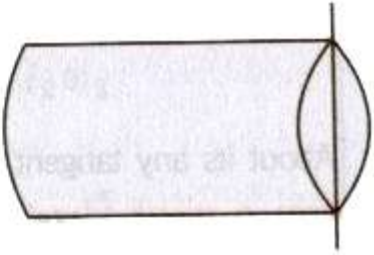
For a Circular Disc

S. No.	Axis of Rotation	Moment of Inertia
(a)	About an axis passing through its centre and perpendicular to its plane	 $I = \frac{1}{2} MR^2$
(b)	About a tangent perpendicular to its plane	 $I_T = \frac{3}{2} MR^2$
(c)	About a tangent in its plane	 $I_T = \frac{5}{4} MR^2$
(d)	About a diameter	 $I_D = \frac{1}{4} MR^2$

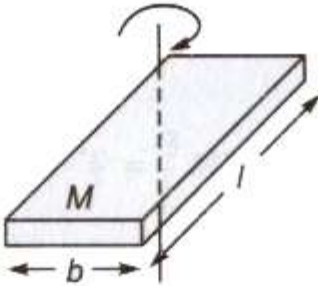
For a Thin Rod

S. No.	Axis of Rotation	Moment of Inertia
(a)	About an axis passing through its centre and perpendicular to its length	 $I = \frac{ML^2}{12}$
(b)	About an axis passing through its one end and perpendicular to its length	 $I = \frac{ML^2}{3}$

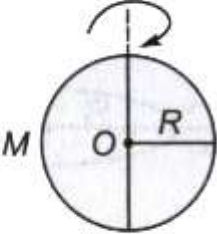
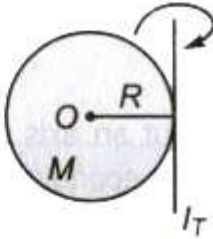
For a Solid Cylinder

S. No.	Axis of Rotation	Moment of Inertia
(a)	About its geometrical axis	 $I = \frac{MR^2}{2}$
(b)	About an axis passing through its outer face along its length	 $I = \frac{3}{2} MR^2$
(c)	About an axis passing through its centre and perpendicular to its length	 $I = \left(\frac{ML^2}{12} + \frac{MR^2}{4} \right)$
(d)	About an axis passing through its diameter of circular surface.	 $I = \left(\frac{ML^2}{3} + \frac{MR^2}{4} \right)$

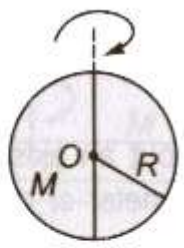
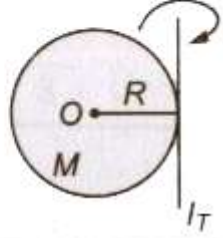
For a Rectangular Plate

Axis of Rotation	Moment of Inertia
About an axis passing through its centre and perpendicular to its plane $I = \frac{M(l^2 + b^2)}{12}$	

For a Thin Spherical Shell

S. No.	Axis of Rotation	Moment of Inertia
(a)	About its any diameter $I_D = \frac{2}{3} MR^2$	
(b)	About its any tangent $I_T = \frac{5}{3} MR^2$	

For a Solid Sphere

S. No.	Axis of Rotation	Moment of Inertia
(a)	About its any diameter $I_D = \frac{2}{5} MR^2$	
(b)	About its any tangent $I_T = \frac{7}{5} MR^2$	

Equations of Rotational Motion

(i) $\omega = \omega_0 + \alpha t$

(ii) $\theta = \omega_0 t + \frac{1}{2} \alpha t^2$

(iii) $\omega^2 = \omega_0^2 + 2\alpha\theta$

where θ is displacement in rotational motion, ω_0 is initial velocity, ω is final velocity and α is acceleration.

Torque

Torque or moment of a force about the axis of rotation

$$\tau = \mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{F} = rF \sin\theta \mathbf{n}$$

It is a vector quantity.

If the nature of the force is to rotate the object clockwise, then torque is called negative and if rotate the object anticlockwise, then it is called positive.

Its SI unit is 'newton-metre' and its dimension is $[ML^2T^{-2}]$.

In rotational motion, torque, $\tau = I\alpha$

where α is angular acceleration and I is moment of inertia.

Angular Momentum

The moment of linear momentum is called angular momentum.

It is denoted by L .

Angular momentum, $L = I\omega = mvr$

In vector form, $L = I \omega = r \times mv$

Its unit is 'joule-second' and its dimensional formula is $[ML^2T^{-1}]$.

Torque, $\tau = dL/dt$

Conservation of Angular Momentum

If the external torque acting on a system is zero, then its angular momentum remains conserved.

If $\tau_{\text{ext}} = 0$, then $L = I(\omega) = \text{constant} \Rightarrow I_1\omega_1 = I_2\omega_2$

Angular Impulse

Total effect of a torque applied on a rotating body in a given time is called angular impulse.

Angular impulse is equal to total change in angular momentum of the system in given time.

Thus, angular impulse

$$J = \int_0^{\Delta t} \tau dt = L_f - L_i$$