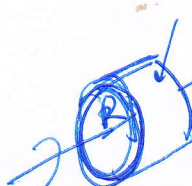

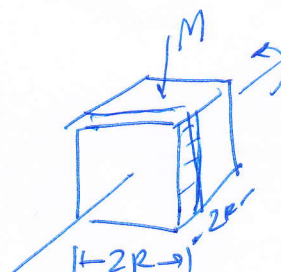


โมเมนต์ความเฉื่อยของวัตถุแข็งเกร็ง

บ.11



 มวลของวัตถุ M
 $I = \frac{1}{2} MR^2$


 มวลของวัตถุ M
 $I = MR^2$


 มวลของวัตถุ m_i และ $2R$ คือความยาวด้าน
 ของลูกบาศก์
 โมเมนต์ความเฉื่อยของวัตถุ I_i
 $I_i = \frac{1}{12} m_i [(2R)^2 + (2R)^2]$

$$= m_i 4 [R^2 + R^2] = \frac{8}{12} m_i R^2$$

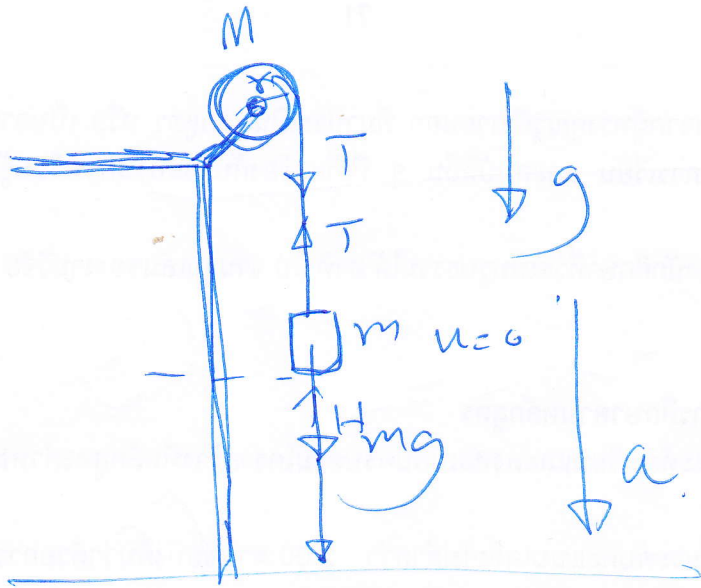
$$I = \sum I_i = \frac{8}{12} \sum m_i R^2 = \frac{2}{3} MR^2$$


 $I = \frac{2}{5} MR^2$


 $I = \frac{2}{3} MR^2$

∴ โมเมนต์ความเฉื่อยของวัตถุ I ของก้อน #

5.2



ჩანაწერი $m \Rightarrow mg - T = ma$ — (1)

ჩანაწერი $M \Rightarrow \tau = Tr = I\alpha$

ჩანაწერი $a = r\alpha$ ან $\alpha = \frac{a}{r}$, $I = \frac{1}{2}Mr^2$

$\tau = I\alpha$ $Tr = \frac{1}{2}Mr^2 \frac{a}{r} = \frac{Mra}{2}$ —

$T = \frac{Ma}{2}$ — (2)

ჩანაწერი (2) და (1) $\tau = I\alpha$
 $mg - \frac{Ma}{2} = ma$

$(m + \frac{M}{2})a = mg$

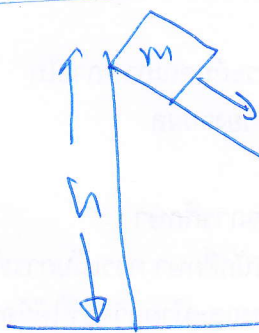
$a = \frac{mg}{m + \frac{M}{2}} = \left[\frac{1}{1 + \frac{M}{2m}} \right] g \neq$

5.9

$$\begin{aligned}
 v^2 &= u^2 + 2as \\
 &= 0 + 2aH \\
 &= 0 + 2 \left[\frac{1}{1 + \frac{M}{2m}} \right] gH
 \end{aligned}$$

$$v = \sqrt{2gH \left[\frac{1}{1 + \frac{M}{2m}} \right]} \quad \#$$

5.10



Smooth

$$E_1 = E_2$$

$$mgh = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

(e) $v = ?$

$$v = \sqrt{2gh}$$

①

moment of inertia $I = \frac{2}{5}mr^2$

$$E_1 = E_2$$

$$mgh = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{1}{2}I\omega^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{5}mr^2 \left(\frac{v}{r}\right)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{1}{5}mv^2 = \frac{7}{10}mv^2$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{10}{7}gh} \quad \text{--- ②}$$

$I = \frac{2}{3} mr^2$
 $E_1 = E_2$

~~$mgh = \frac{1}{2} mv^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2}{3} mr^2\right) \frac{v^2}{r^2}$~~

$= \frac{5}{6} mv^2$
 $v = \sqrt{\frac{6}{5} gh}$ ————— (3)

$I = \frac{1}{2} mr^2$

$mgh = \frac{1}{2} mv^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} mr^2\right) \frac{v^2}{r^2}$
 $= \frac{1}{2} mv^2 + \frac{1}{4} mv^2$

$= \frac{3}{4} mv^2$

$v = \sqrt{\frac{4}{3} gh}$ ————— (4)

$I = mr^2$

$\Rightarrow mgh = \frac{1}{2} mv^2 + \frac{1}{2} mr^2 \left(\frac{v^2}{r^2}\right)$
 $= mv^2$

$v = \sqrt{gh}$ ————— (5)

উত্তর

গুরুত্বপূর্ণ সমস্যা

5.5

$$\omega = 108 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\Delta\theta = 212 \text{ rad}$$

$$\Delta t = 3 \text{ s}$$

α const.

(i)

$$\omega_0 = ?$$

$$\text{Or } \omega = \omega_0 + \alpha t$$

$$\text{W.K.T, } \Delta\theta = \frac{(\omega + \omega_0)\Delta t}{2}$$

$$212 = \frac{(108 + \omega_0) \times 3}{2}$$

$$424 = 3(108 + \omega_0)$$

$$\omega_0 + 108 = \frac{424}{3} = 141.33$$

$$\omega_0 = 141.33 - 108 = 33.33 \text{ rad/s}$$

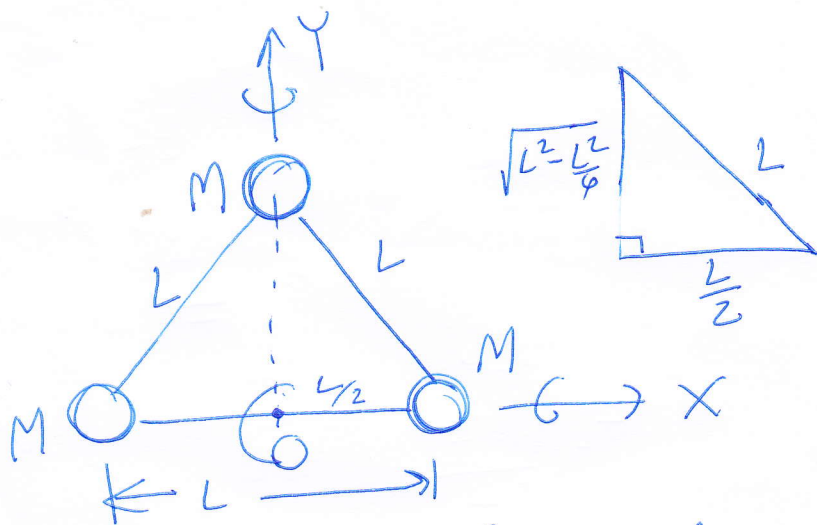
(ii)

$$\text{Or } \omega = \omega_0 + \alpha t$$

$$108 = 33.33 + \alpha(3)$$

$$\alpha = 24.89 \text{ rad/s} \quad \#$$

5.6

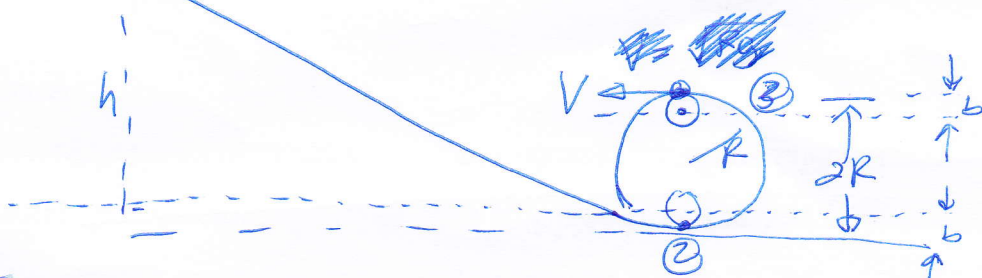


$$I_y = M\left(\frac{L}{2}\right)^2 + M\left(\frac{L}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{2ML^2}{4} = \frac{ML^2}{2}$$

$$I_x = M\left(\frac{3L^2}{4}\right) = \frac{3ML^2}{4}$$

$$I_z = \frac{3ML^2}{4} + M\left(\frac{L}{2}\right)^2 + (M)\left(\frac{L}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{5}{4}ML^2 \quad \#$$

5.7



~~Energy~~

$$E_1 = E_3$$

~~$Mgh = \frac{1}{2}Mv^2 + Mg(2R - 2b)$~~

$$Mgh = \frac{1}{2}Mv^2 + Mg(2R - 2b) + \frac{1}{2}I\omega^2$$

$$\text{11a) } \omega = \frac{v}{b} \quad \text{11a) } I = \frac{2}{5} M b^2$$

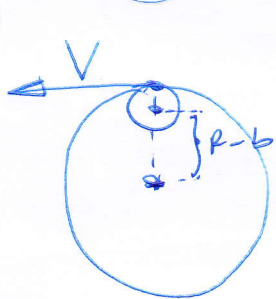
$$Mgh = \frac{1}{2} M v^2 + 2Mg(R-b) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2}{5} M b^2 \right) \frac{v^2}{b^2}$$

$$gh = \frac{1}{2} v^2 + 2g(R-b) + \frac{1}{5} v^2$$

$$gh = \frac{7}{10} v^2 + 2g(R-b)$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{10}{7} (h - 2R - 2b)g} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

11b) 3) $\text{m} \cdot \text{v} = \text{m} \cdot \text{v}' + \text{m} \cdot \text{v}''$



$$T + Mg = \frac{Mv^2}{(R-b)}$$

$$\text{also } v = \sqrt{(R-b)g} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$\text{11a) } (1) = (2) \quad v = \sqrt{a}$$

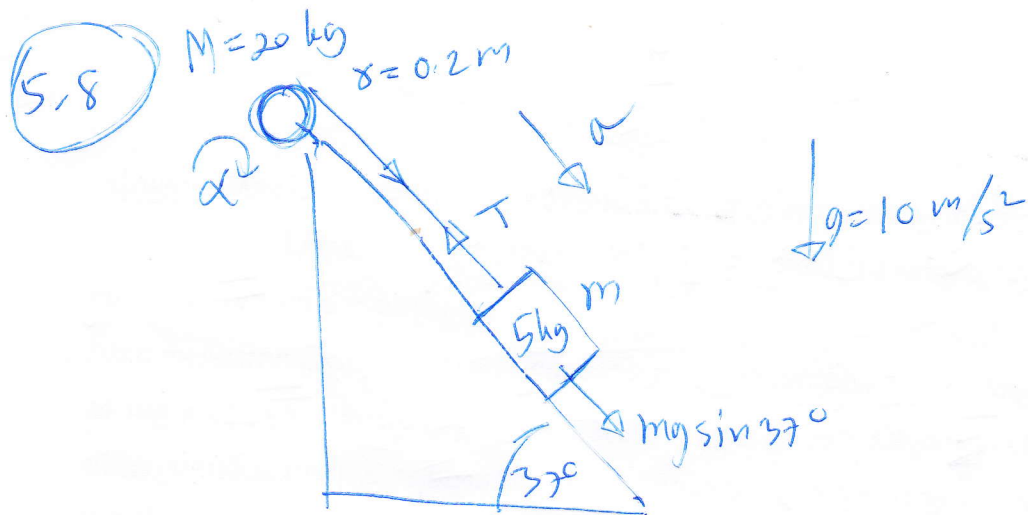
$$\frac{10}{7} (h - 2R - 2b)g = (R-b)g$$

$$\frac{10h}{7} - \frac{20}{7} (R-b)g = (R-b)g$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{10h}{7} = \left(\frac{20}{7} + 1 \right) (R-b)g$$

$$= \frac{27}{7} (R-b)g$$

$$h = \frac{27}{10} (R-b)g \quad \text{--- #}$$



for mass $m \Rightarrow \Sigma F = ma$

$$mg \sin 37^\circ - T = ma \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

for mass $M \quad \tau = Tr = I\alpha$

So $I = \frac{1}{2}Mr^2, \alpha = \frac{a}{r}$

$$\Rightarrow Tr = \frac{1}{2}Mr^2 \left(\frac{a}{r}\right)$$

$$T = \frac{Ma}{2} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

from (2) in (1)

$$mg \sin 37^\circ - \frac{Ma}{2} = ma$$

$$a \left(m + \frac{M}{2}\right) = mg \sin 37^\circ$$

$$a = \frac{mg \sin 37^\circ}{\left(m + \frac{M}{2}\right)} \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

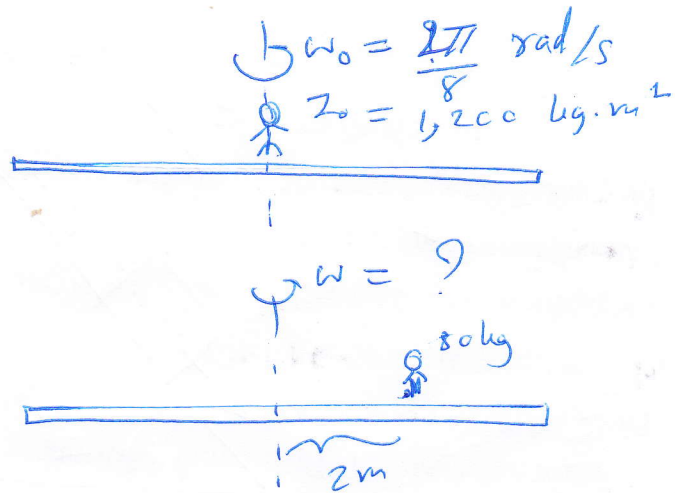
from (3)

$$(1) \quad a = \frac{50 \times \frac{3}{5}}{(5 + 10)} = \frac{30}{15} = 2 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$(2) \quad \alpha = \frac{a}{r} = \frac{2}{0.2} = 10 \text{ rad/s}^2$$

$$(3) \quad T = \frac{Ma}{2} = \frac{20 \times 2}{2} = 20 \text{ N} \quad \#$$

5.9



$$I = I_0 + I_{\text{person}}$$

$$I_{\text{person}} = 80 \times 4 = 320 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m}^2$$

$$I = 1200 + 320 = 1520 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m}^2$$

Conservation of angular momentum

$$I_0 \omega_0 = I \omega$$

$$1200 \times \frac{2\pi}{8} = 1520 \omega$$

$$\omega = \frac{1200 \times 2\pi}{1520 \times 8} = \frac{15\pi}{76} \text{ rad/s}$$

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