

# PH202 Recitation 2

Torque, Statics, Dynamics

# Warm-Up 1

- Say the equation in words

$$|\vec{\tau}| = |\vec{r}| |\vec{F}| \sin\theta$$

# Warm-Up 1 Solution

## Torque

The diagram illustrates the equation for the magnitude of torque. It features three labels with arrows pointing to the corresponding vectors in the equation: 'Torque' (red) points to  $\vec{\tau}$ , 'Position vector' (green) points to  $\vec{r}$ , and 'Force vector' (black) points to  $\vec{F}$ . The equation is  $|\vec{\tau}| = |\vec{r}| |\vec{F}| \sin\theta$ . A callout box with an arrow pointing to the angle  $\theta$  explains it as the 'Smallest angle between the position vector and force vector when they are placed tail-to-tail'.

$$|\vec{\tau}| = |\vec{r}| |\vec{F}| \sin\theta$$

Smallest angle between the position vector and force vector when they are placed tail-to-tail

*In words:* The magnitude of the **torque** is equal to the magnitude of the **position vector** multiplied by the magnitude of the applied **force vector** multiplied by the sin of the **smallest angle** between the **position vector** and the **force vector**.

## Warm-Up 2

- Say this equation in words

$$\sum \vec{\tau}_{ext,o} = I_o \vec{\alpha}_o$$

# Warm-Up 2 Solution

## Newton's Second Law

The diagram shows the equation  $\sum \vec{\tau}_{ext,o} = I_o \vec{\alpha}_o$  with four labels in boxes pointing to the symbols: 'Summation or addition' points to the summation symbol  $\sum$ ; 'Torque external to the system' points to  $\vec{\tau}_{ext,o}$ ; 'Moment of inertia' points to  $I_o$ ; and 'Angular Acceleration' points to  $\vec{\alpha}_o$ . The symbols  $I_o$  and  $\vec{\alpha}_o$  are colored orange and red respectively.

$$\sum \vec{\tau}_{ext,o} = I_o \vec{\alpha}_o$$

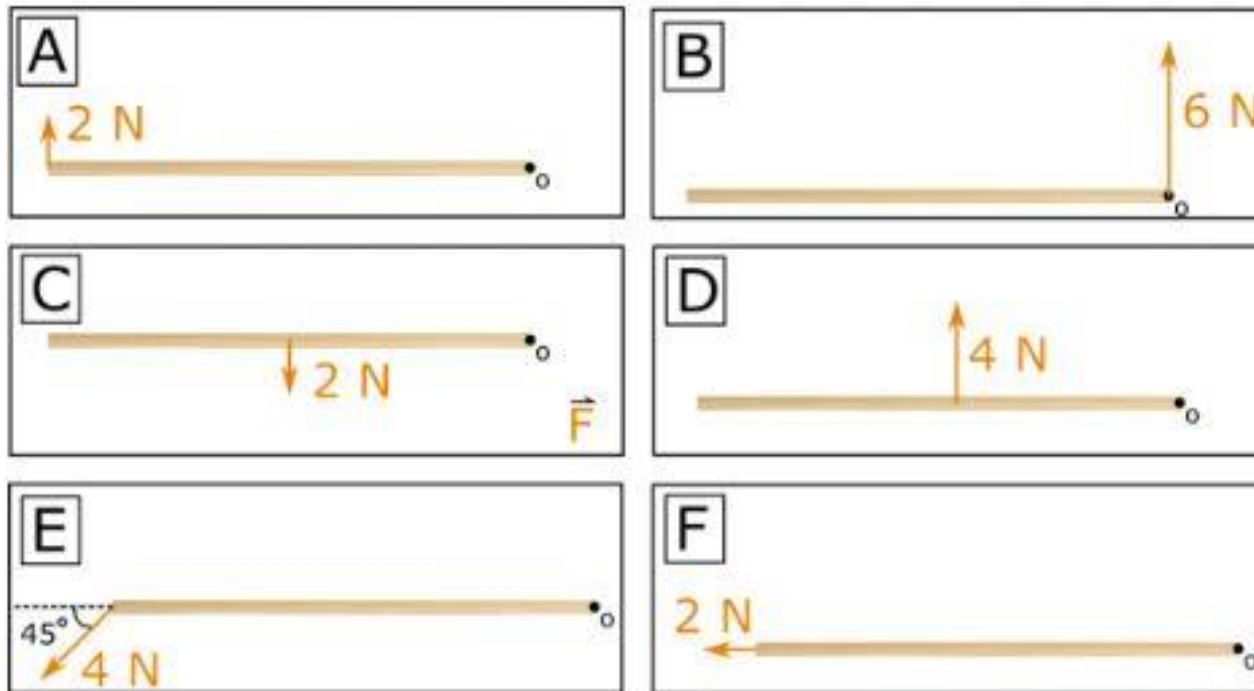
*In words:* The **net torque** from forces external to the system acting about axis o, is equal to the product of the **moment of inertia** about axis o, and the **angular acceleration** about axis o.

# Discussion Question 1: 3 minutes

- If you wish to stop a door from closing using a door stop that wedges between the floor and the bottom of the door, where should you place the door stop and why?

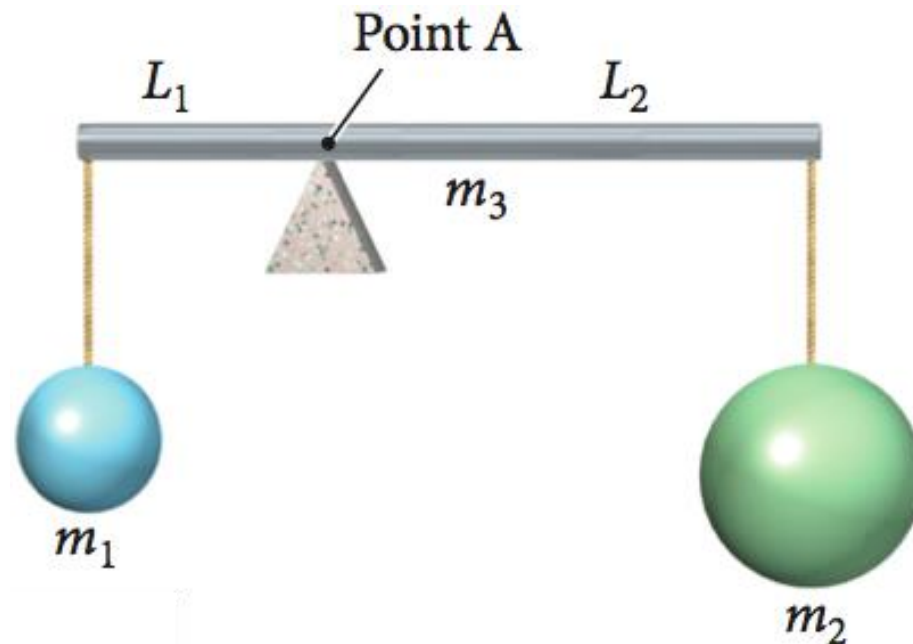
## Discussion Question 2: 3 minutes

- Consider a block of wood being pushed/pulled on by a force as shown in the images below. The images are drawn to scale. Rank the torques in each situation from most negative to most positive.



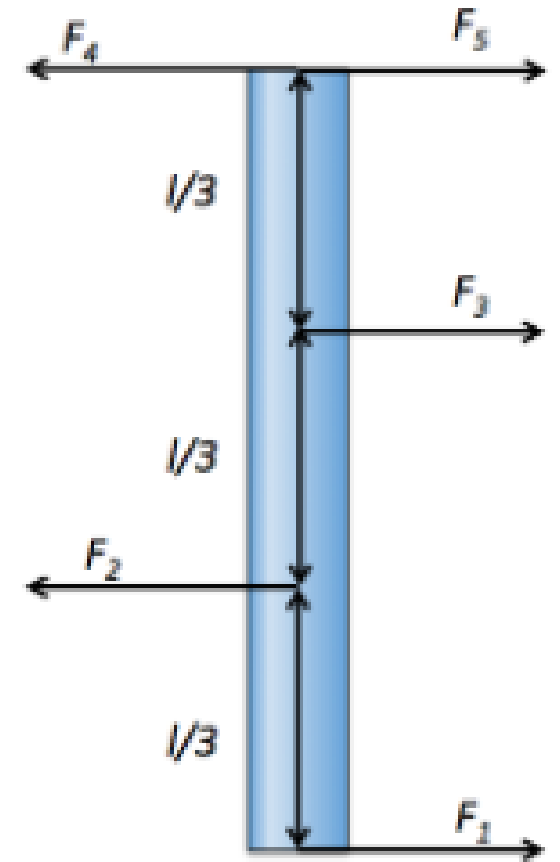
## Discussion Question 3: 3 minutes

- The rod below  $m_3$  is balancing at rest on a pivot at point A, while holding up 2 masses  $m_1$  and  $m_2$  located lengths  $L_1$  and  $L_2$  away from point A respectively. If  $m_1 = 8\text{kg}$ ,  $L_1 = 2\text{m}$ , and  $L_2 = 4\text{m}$ , what is  $m_2$ ? May not be drawn to scale.



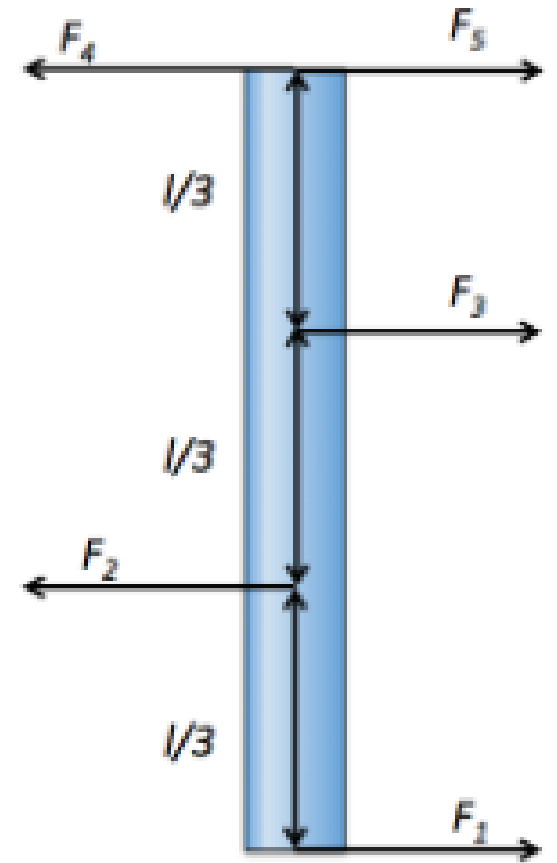
# POTD: Read the Problem/Visualize: 2 minutes

- Tuesday Statics: The massless rod pictured is in static equilibrium. The length of the rod is  $L$  and is divided into  $L/3$  segments with forces acting perpendicular to the rod. If  $F_2 = 6\text{N}$ ,  $F_3 = 3\text{N}$ , and  $F_4 = 6\text{N}$ , what are  $F_1$  and  $F_5$ ?
- Thursday Dynamics: Now have the same rod but the top of the rod is now bolted so that the rod rotates about the top. If all forces stay the same but  $F_2 = 10\text{N}$  now, find the angular acceleration of the rod. Moment of Inertia for a rod about its end is  $I = \frac{1}{3} ML^2$



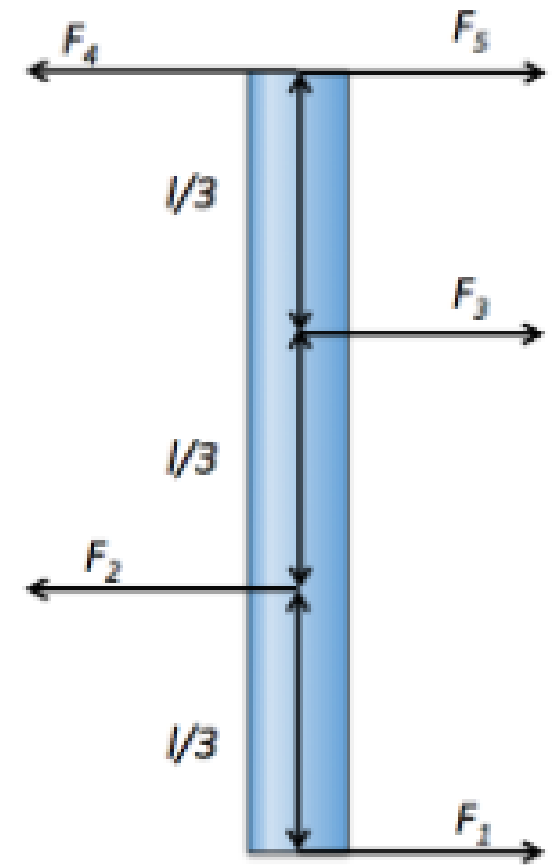
# POTD: Picture, Knowns/Unknowns: 2 minutes

- Tuesday Statics: The massless rod pictured is in static equilibrium. The length of the rod is  $L$  and is divided into  $L/3$  segments with forces acting perpendicular to the rod. If  $F_2 = 6\text{N}$ ,  $F_3 = 3\text{N}$ , and  $F_4 = 6\text{N}$ , what are  $F_1$  and  $F_5$ ?
- Thursday Dynamics: Now have the same rod but the top of the rod is now bolted so that the rod rotates about the top. If all forces stay the same but  $F_2 = 10\text{N}$  now, find the angular acceleration of the rod. Moment of Inertia for a rod about its end is  $I = \frac{1}{3} ML^2$



# POTD: Solve the Problem: 2 minutes

- Tuesday Statics: The massless rod pictured is in static equilibrium. The length of the rod is  $L$  and is divided into  $L/3$  segments with forces acting perpendicular to the rod. If  $F_2 = 6\text{N}$ ,  $F_3 = 3\text{N}$ , and  $F_4 = 6\text{N}$ , what are  $F_1$  and  $F_5$ ?
- Thursday Dynamics: Now have the same rod but the top of the rod is now bolted so that the rod rotates about the top. If all forces stay the same but  $F_2 = 10\text{N}$  now, find the angular acceleration of the rod. Moment of Inertia for a rod about its end is  $I = \frac{1}{3} ML^2$



# Challenge Homework Orientation

- A 4kg disk lies in static equilibrium on an incline that makes an angle of 40 degrees up from the horizontal. A rope, parallel to the incline, connects the disk to an immovable wall. Through experiment it is found that the static friction between the disk and the incline is maximum. What is (a) the tension in the rope and (b) the coefficient of static friction between the disk and the incline?

