

Problem 11.11

What is the *angular momentum* about the system's *center of mass*, as wrapped up in the motion of the system?

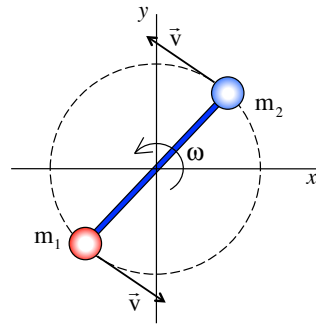
There are two relationships that are used to define *angular momentum*. One is the rotational counterpart to standard, translational momentum (i.e., $p = mv$), but with rotational parameters. That is:

$$\vec{L} = I\vec{\omega}$$

The other parallels the force/torque interplay (i.e., $\vec{\Gamma} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F}$) such that it has only translational parameters. That is:

$$\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times \vec{p}$$

We will do this problem using both relationships.

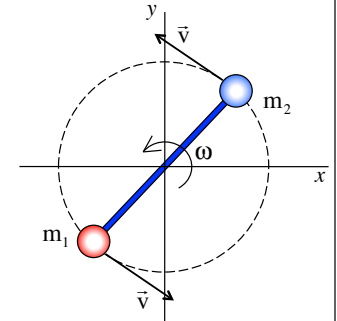


1.)

Using the translational parameters:

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \vec{r} \times \vec{p}_1 + \vec{r} \times \vec{p}_2 \\ &= |\vec{r}| m_1 |\vec{v}| \sin \theta + |\vec{r}| m_2 |\vec{v}| \sin \theta \\ &= \left(\frac{L}{2}\right) m_1 |\vec{v}| \sin 90^\circ + \left(\frac{L}{2}\right) m_2 |\vec{v}| \sin 90^\circ \\ &= (m_1 + m_2) v \left(\frac{L}{2}\right) \\ &= [(4.00 \text{ kg}) + (3.00 \text{ kg})] (5.00 \text{ m/s}) \left(\frac{1.00 \text{ m}}{2}\right) \\ &= 17.5 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 / \text{s} \end{aligned}$$

You get the same answer either way.



3.)

From the purely rotational perspective:

The *moment of inertia* of a point mass about a fixed point is $I = mr^2$. The *angular velocity* of each body is $\omega = \frac{v}{r}$, and $r = L/2$. As there are two bodies:

$$\begin{aligned} L &= I_1 \omega + I_2 \omega \\ &= (m_1 r^2) \left(\frac{v}{r}\right) + (m_2 r^2) \left(\frac{v}{r}\right) \\ &= (m_1 + m_2) v \left(\frac{L}{2}\right) \\ &= [(4.00 \text{ kg}) + (3.00 \text{ kg})] (5.00 \text{ m/s}) \left(\frac{1.00 \text{ m}}{2}\right) \\ &= 17.5 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 / \text{s} \end{aligned}$$

Because the rotation is *counterclockwise*, the *angular momentum* is positive and the *angular momentum vector* would be expressed as:

$$\vec{L} = (17.5 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 / \text{s}) \hat{k}$$

2.)

