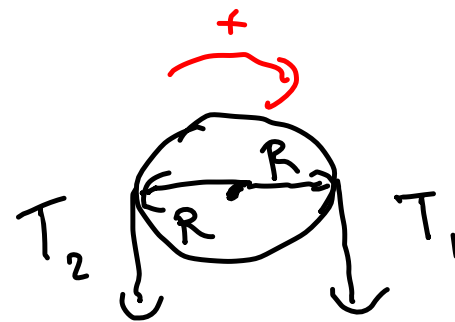
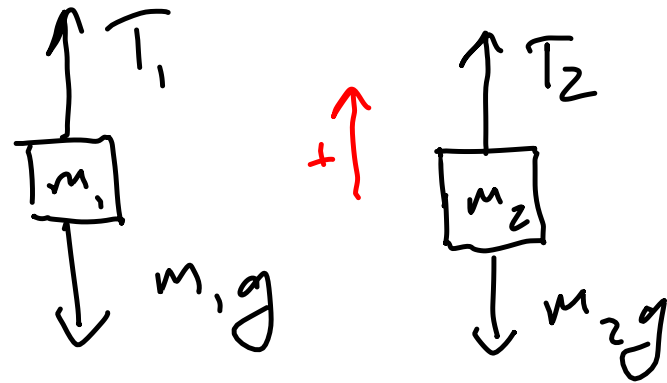
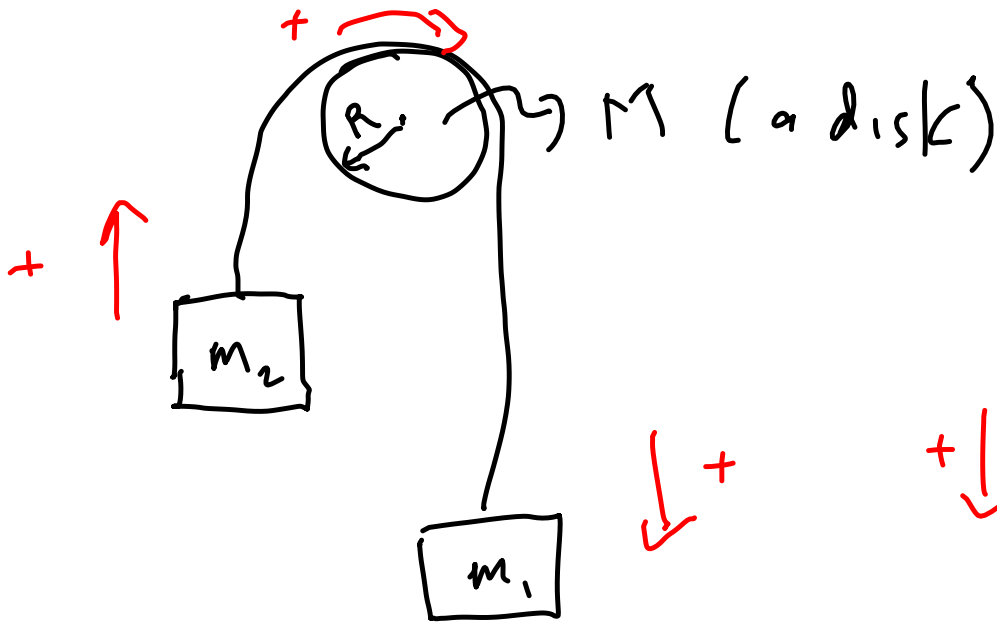


Chapter 12 Supplemental (some problems)

1) Dynamics \Rightarrow rotational motion

$\vec{F} = m\vec{a}$ becomes $\vec{\tau} = I\alpha \rightsquigarrow$ angular acceleration
 \hookrightarrow moment of inertia



Find a

$$\textcircled{1} \quad m_1: \sum F = m_1 a \Rightarrow m_1 g - \underline{T_1} = m_1 a$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad m_2: \sum F = m_2 a \Rightarrow T_2 - m_2 g = m_2 a$$

$$M: \sum \tau = I \alpha \Rightarrow T_1 R - T_2 R = I \alpha$$

for a disk $I = \frac{1}{2} M R^2$ & $a = \alpha R \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{a}{R}$

$$\Rightarrow M: \sum \tau = I \alpha \Rightarrow T_1 R - T_2 R = \frac{1}{2} M R^2 \frac{a}{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow T_1 R - T_2 R = \frac{1}{2} M R a \Rightarrow T_1 - T_2 = \frac{1}{2} M a \quad \textcircled{3}$$

solve $\textcircled{1}$ for T_1 , solve $\textcircled{2}$ for T_2 & sub into $\textcircled{3}$

$$T_1 = m_1 g - m_1 a$$

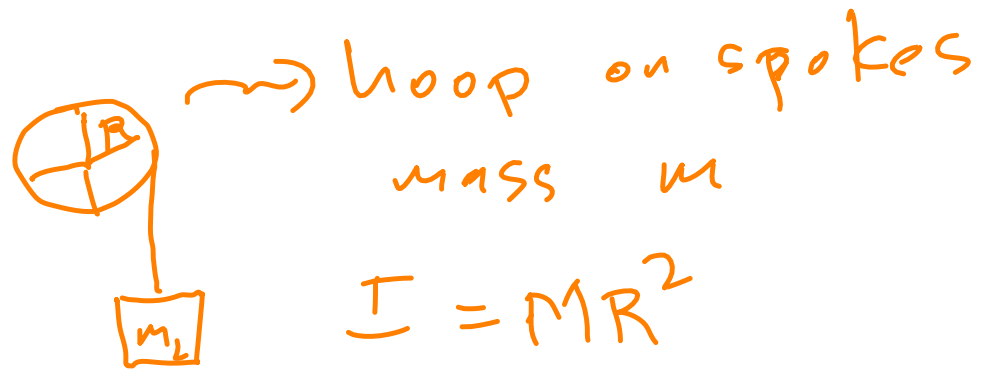
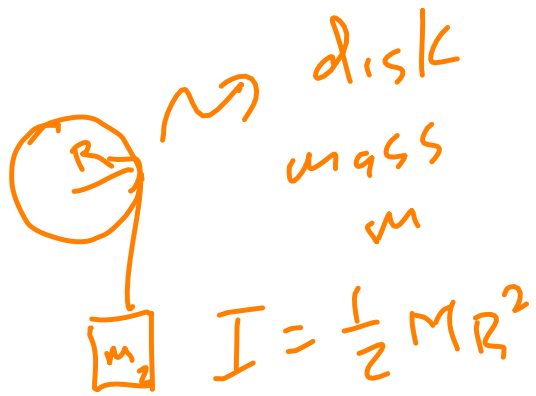
sub. into ③

$$T_2 = m_2 g + m_2 a$$

$$m_1 g - m_1 a - (m_2 g + m_2 a) = \frac{1}{2} M a$$

$$m_1 g - m_1 a - m_2 g - m_2 a = \frac{1}{2} M a$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2 + \frac{1}{2} M} g$$



a is bigger
because I is smaller

a is smaller
because I is
bigger

✓
wins race