

Angular Displacement

It may be defined as the angle described by a line in a given time. For example, let a line OB has its inclination θ to the time. For example, let a line OB has its inclination θ to the time.

Fig. 1.1. If this line moves from OB to OC , through a short interval of time δt , then $\delta\theta$ is known as the *angular displacement* of the line OB .

Since the angular displacement has both magnitude and direction, therefore it is also a *vector quantity*.

Representation of Angular Displacement as a Vector

In order to completely represent an angular displacement, the following three conditions must be satisfied:

1. Direction of the axis of rotation. It is the direction of rotation, in which the angular displacement takes place.

2. Magnitude of angular displacement. It is the magnitude of the angular displacement, to some suitable scale.

3. Sense of the angular displacement. It states that if a screw rotates in a fixed nut in a clockwise direction and an observer is looking along the axis of rotation away from the observer. Similarly, if the angular displacement is counter-clockwise, the angular displacement will point towards the observer.

Angular Velocity

It may be defined as the rate of change of angular displacement usually expressed by a Greek letter ω (omega). Mathematically,

$$\omega = d\theta / dt$$

Since it has magnitude and direction, therefore it is represented by a vector following the same rule as described in the previous section.

Note : If the direction of the angular displacement is counter-clockwise, the angular displacement with respect to time is termed as

Equations of Angular Motion

The following equations of angular motion corresponding to linear motion are important from the subject point of view :

1. $\omega = \omega_0 + \alpha.t$

2. $\theta = \omega_0.t + \frac{1}{2}\alpha.t^2$

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

4. $\theta = \frac{(\omega_0 + \omega)t}{2}$

where

ω_0 = Initial angular velocity in rad/s,

ω = Final angular velocity in rad/s,

t = Time in seconds

θ = Angular displacement

α = Angular acceleration

Note : If a body is rotating at the rate of N r.p.m. (revolutions per minute)

$$\omega = 2\pi N / 60 \text{ rad/s}$$

Relation between Linear Motion

Following are the relations between the linear and angular motion

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Linear motion</i>
Initial velocity	u
Final velocity	v
Constant acceleration	a
Total distance traversed	s
Formula for final velocity	$v = u + at$
Formula for distance traversed	$s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$
Formula for final velocity	$v^2 = u^2 + 2as$