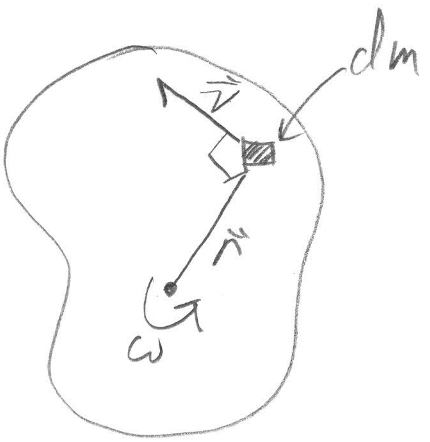
-ivation of angular momentum of a rigid body.

In general angular momentum is: $\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times m\vec{v}$

By the definition of the cross product:

$L = mrv\sin\theta$

For a rigid body



The angular momentum of a small piece of mass dm is:

$$dL = dm\, r v \sin\theta$$

and we integrate to get the total L.

$$\int dL = \int r v \sin\theta \, dm$$

But we know $\theta = 90°$ for all r so $\sin\theta = 1$

and $v = r\omega$ and ω is constant for all r

$$\Rightarrow L = \int r r \omega \, dm \quad \Rightarrow \quad L = \left[\int r^2 dm\right]\omega$$

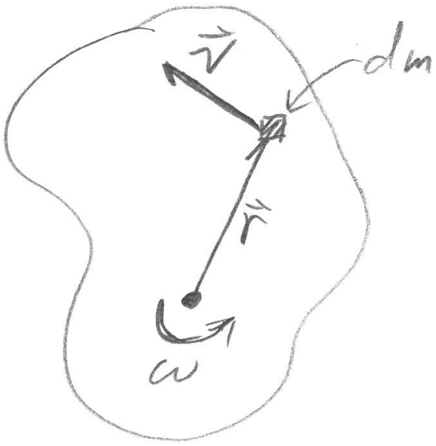
and because $I \equiv \int r^2 dm$

$\boxed{\therefore L = I\omega}$ QED

Derivation of Rotational Kinetic Energy, Rigid Body

For a point mass: $\underline{K = \tfrac{1}{2} m v^2}$

For a rigid body:



The kinetic energy of a small piece of mass dm is:

$$dK = \tfrac{1}{2}\, dm\, v^2$$

and we <u>integrate</u> to get the <u>total</u> K:

$$\int dK = \tfrac{1}{2}\int v^2\, dm$$

But we know $v = r\omega$

So: $K = \tfrac{1}{2}\int r^2 \omega^2\, dm$, But ω is constant (independant of r)

$$\Rightarrow K = \tfrac{1}{2}\left[\int r^2\, dm\right]\omega^2, \quad \underline{I \equiv \int r^2\, dm}$$

$$\boxed{\therefore K = \tfrac{1}{2} I \omega^2} \quad \text{QED}$$