



Solutions to Exercises:

The Physics of a Falling and Unrolling TP Roll

- (1) $\omega_f = (1650 \text{ }^\circ/\text{s}) (\pi \text{ radians}/180^\circ) = 28.8 \text{ rad/s}$
- (2) $\alpha = (6626 \text{ }^\circ/\text{s}^2) (\pi \text{ radians}/180^\circ) = 116 \text{ rad/s}^2$
- (3) $a = \alpha R_2 = (116 \text{ rad/s}^2) (0.0575 \text{ m}) = 6.67 \text{ m/s}^2$
- (4) $v_f = \text{sqrt}(v_o^2 + 2ad) = \text{sqrt}(0 + 2 \cdot 6.67 \text{ m/s}^2 \cdot 0.35) = 2.16 \text{ m/s}$
- (5) $F_{\text{net}} = mg - T = ma \rightarrow T = m(g - a) = 0.155 \text{ kg}(9.81 \text{ m/s}^2 - 6.67 \text{ m/s}^2) = 0.49 \text{ N}$

Optional Exercise Solution:

- Translation motion: $F_{\text{net}} = mg - T = ma$
- Rotational motion: $\Sigma\tau = I\alpha$
- Moment of inertia, I , of an annular cylinder about cylinder axis = $\frac{1}{2}m \cdot (R_1^2 + R_2^2)$
- $\alpha = a/R_2$
- $\Sigma\tau = R_2 T$ (mg , acting on the center-of-mass, provides no torque)
- A fair amount of algebraic manipulation will yield the following formula:

$$T = \frac{mg(R_1^2 + R_2^2)}{R_1^2 + 3R_2^2}$$