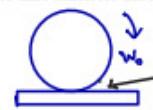


## QUES 07:-

A disc of radius  $R$  is rotating with an angular speed  $\omega_0$  about a horizontal axis. It is placed on a horizontal table. The coefficient of kinetic friction is  $\mu_k$ .

- What was the velocity of its centre of mass before being brought in contact with the table?
- What happens to the linear velocity of a point on its rim when placed in contact with the table?
- What happens to the linear speed of the centre of mass when disc is placed in contact with the table?
- Which force is responsible for the effects in (b) and (c)?
- What condition should be satisfied for rolling to begin?
- Calculate the time taken for the rolling to begin.

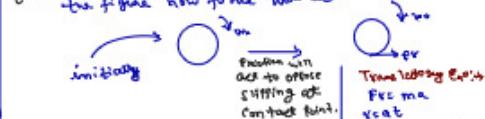
$\Rightarrow$  Solution (a)]



$(\text{velocity})_{\text{initial}} = 0$   
Initially, ball is only rotating and not translating.  
 $v_{\text{com}} = 0$

b)   
 $v_{\text{point}} = \omega_0 R$  → initially  
After it comes in contact of table,  
The friction will oppose the relative motion  
(slipping) at that point, hence velocity (point)  
will decrease.

c) Analogise the motion; see I will demonstrate in  
the figure how force will act



Using this  
Slipping Condition  
is  $v = WR$

$$\frac{(Rt)}{m} = (\omega_0 - \frac{\alpha R t}{I}) R$$

$$I = \frac{mR^2}{2} \rightarrow \text{divide}$$

$$\frac{Rt}{m} = (\omega_0 - \frac{\alpha R t}{\frac{mR^2}{2}})$$

$$\frac{Rt}{m} = (\omega_0 - \frac{2\alpha t}{R})$$

$$t = \frac{(\omega_0 R + \alpha R^2)}{3\alpha}$$

{ Can be used  
for future  
reference }



Friction force  
due to oppose  
slipping at  
contact point.  
Translating Exp. →  
For ma  
veat  
Rotating motion  
→ Equal ang  
 $\Sigma \tau = I\alpha$   
 $I = mR^2$   
 $I = \frac{mR^2}{2}$   
 $\Sigma \tau = I\alpha$   
 $\Sigma \tau = mR\alpha$   
 $mR\alpha = I\alpha$   
 $mR = I$   
 $mR = \frac{mR^2}{2}$   
 $R = \frac{mR}{2}$   
 $R = \frac{m}{2}$

Rotating Exp. →  
For ma  
veat  
Rotating motion  
→ Equal ang  
 $\Sigma \tau = I\alpha$   
 $I = mR^2$   
 $I = \frac{mR^2}{2}$   
 $\Sigma \tau = I\alpha$   
 $\Sigma \tau = mR\alpha$   
 $mR\alpha = I\alpha$   
 $mR = I$   
 $mR = \frac{mR^2}{2}$   
 $R = \frac{mR}{2}$

Rotating Exp. →  
For ma  
veat  
Rotating motion  
→ Equal ang  
 $\Sigma \tau = I\alpha$   
 $I = mR^2$   
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 $mR\alpha = I\alpha$   
 $mR = I$   
 $mR = \frac{mR^2}{2}$   
 $R = \frac{mR}{2}$

$\Rightarrow$  So Answer is simply  $v_{\text{com}}$  increases;  
And above is method to find exact  
value

(d) friction force (as demonstrated in C part)

(e)  $(v_{\text{com}} = WR) \rightarrow$  (as demonstrated in C part)

(f) demonstrated in C part