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Crash Course - PHYSICS 46 Episode Series Bundle

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Crash Course Physics #11: Rotational Motion

Name: _____ Date: _____

You can access the video here → <https://youtu.be/fmXFWi-WfyI?si=YtSoSwXkg07seveW>

- _____ motion describes when an object spins around a central axis.
- Angular position is commonly measured in _____ instead of degrees.
- One full circle is equal to _____ radians.
- Angular velocity is represented by the Greek letter _____.
- Tangential velocity is equal to angular velocity multiplied by _____.
- The time it takes to complete one full rotation is called the _____.
- The number of rotations per second is called _____.
- To convert frequency to angular velocity, multiply _____ by 2π .
- The special case where a wheel moves without sliding is called _____ without slipping.
- In rolling without slipping, the point at the _____ of the wheel has zero velocity.
- Angular acceleration is represented by the Greek letter _____.
- Angular acceleration is the rate of change of _____ over time.
- Radial acceleration (centripetal acceleration) is equal to angular velocity squared times the _____.
- Tangential acceleration is equal to angular acceleration times the _____.
- In periodic motion, frequency is the inverse of the _____.

Crash Course Physics #11: Rotational Motion KEY

- Rotational** motion describes when an object spins around a central axis.
- Angular position is commonly measured in **radians** instead of degrees.
- One full circle is equal to 2π radians.
- Angular velocity is represented by the Greek letter **omega**.
- Tangential velocity is equal to angular velocity multiplied by **radius**.
- The time it takes to complete one full rotation is called the **period**.
- The number of rotations per second is called **frequency**.
- To convert frequency to angular velocity, multiply **frequency** by 2π .
- The special case where a wheel moves without sliding is called **rolling** without slipping.
- In rolling without slipping, the point at the **bottom** of the wheel has zero velocity.
- Angular acceleration is represented by the Greek letter **alpha**.
- Angular acceleration is the rate of change of **angular velocity** over time.
- Radial acceleration (centripetal acceleration) is equal to angular velocity squared times the **radius**.
- Tangential acceleration is equal to angular acceleration times the **radius**.
- In periodic motion, frequency is the inverse of the **period**.

15 Questions

Answer Key Included

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