

What if the axis of rotation moves?

When this happens, the motion of the body is a combination of

- 1) translational motion of the center of mass
- 2) Rotation about an axis through the center of mass.

The total kinetic energy, then, is a sum of K_{trans} and $K_{\text{rotational}}$.

$$K = K_{\text{trans}} + K_{\text{rotational}}$$

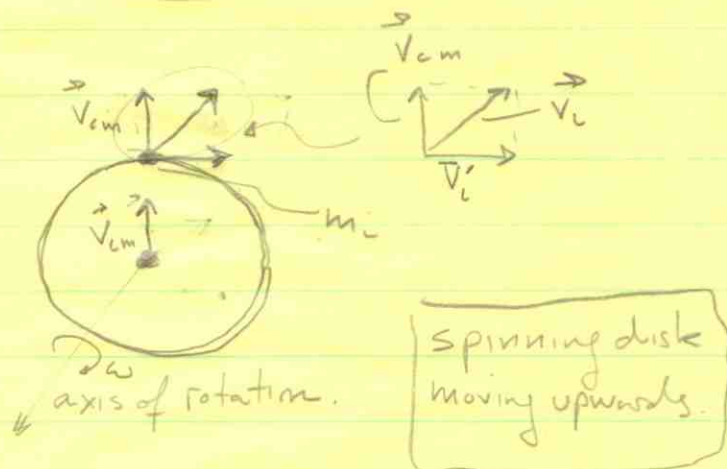
$$(*) \quad K = \frac{1}{2} m v_{\text{cm}}^2 + \frac{1}{2} I_{\text{cm}} \omega^2$$

Let's prove (*)

$$\vec{v}_i = \vec{v}_{\text{cm}} + \vec{v}'_i$$

The kinetic energy of the i^{th} particle of mass m_i is

$$\begin{aligned} K_i &= \frac{1}{2} m_i v_i^2 = \frac{1}{2} m_i (\vec{v}_{\text{cm}} + \vec{v}'_i) \cdot (\vec{v}_{\text{cm}} + \vec{v}'_i) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} m_i (v_{\text{cm}}^2 + 2\vec{v}_{\text{cm}} \cdot \vec{v}'_i + v_i'^2) \end{aligned}$$



$K_{TOT} = \sum_i K_i$ is the total kinetic energy of of the all the particles making up the body,

$$= \sum \frac{1}{2} m_i (v_{cm}^2 + 2\vec{v}_{cm} \vec{v}'_i + v_i'^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum m_i v_{cm}^2 + \sum m_i \vec{v}_{cm} \vec{v}'_i + \frac{1}{2} \sum m_i v_i'^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\sum m_i) v_{cm}^2 + \vec{v}_{cm} \sum_i m_i \vec{v}'_i + \frac{1}{2} \sum m_i v_i'^2$$

The First term

$$\frac{1}{2} (\sum m_i) v_{cm}^2 = \frac{1}{2} I I v_{cm}^2$$

The second term.

Note that $\sum m_i \vec{v}'_i = I I \vec{v}_{cm}$, is the velocity of the cm wrt the cm.

$$\vec{v}_i = \vec{v}_{cm} + \vec{v}'_i$$

$$m_i \vec{v}_i = m_i \vec{v}_{cm} + m_i \vec{v}'_i$$

$$\sum m_i \vec{v}_i = \sum m_i \vec{v}_{cm} + \sum m_i \vec{v}'_i$$

$$I I \vec{v}_{cm} = \vec{v}_{cm} (\sum m_i) + I I \vec{v}'_{cm}$$

$$I I \vec{v}_{cm} = M \vec{v}_{cm} + I I \vec{v}'_{cm}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{v}'_{cm} = \emptyset.$$

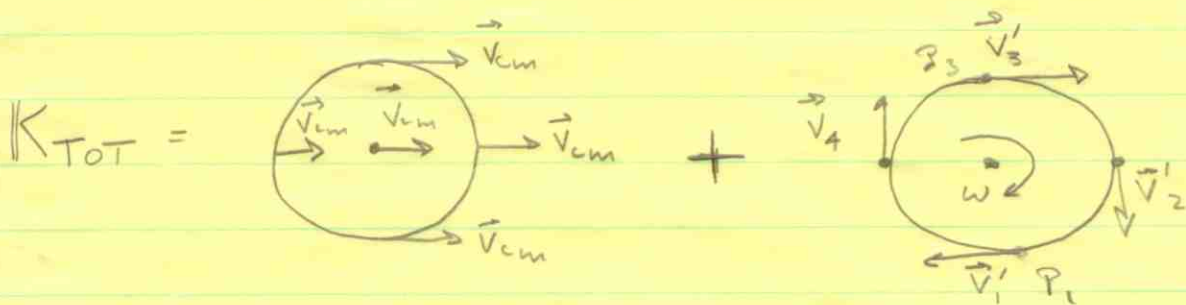
The third term

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \sum_i m_i v_i^2 &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_i m_i r_i^2 \omega^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (\sum_i m_i r_i^2) \omega^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} I_{cm} \omega^2 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore

$$* K_{TOT} = \frac{1}{2} M v_{cm}^2 + \frac{1}{2} I_{cm} \omega^2$$

The condition for ROLLING WITHOUT SLIPPING.



If the ball is not slipping $\vec{v}'_1 = -\vec{v}_{cm}$
 i.e. it must be instantaneous^{at rest} so that it
 is not moving wrt point 1 in an inertial frame
 fixed wrt EARTH

$$\vec{v}'_1 = \vec{v}_{cm} + \vec{v}'_1 = 0$$

$$0 = \vec{v}_{cm} + \vec{v}'_1 \Rightarrow \vec{v}_{cm} = -\vec{v}'_1$$

$$\vec{v}'_1 = -\vec{v}_{cm}$$