

Summary: Angular impulse/momentum equation 2

FUNDAMENTAL equation:

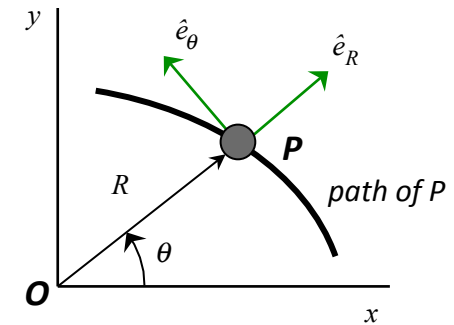
$$(\vec{H}_O)_2 = (\vec{H}_O)_1 + \int_1^2 \sum \vec{M}_O dt$$

where O is a FIXED point.

WHEN should I use this equation? Think central-force problems... When $\sum \vec{M}_O = \vec{0}$, angular momentum about O is conserved.

IMPORTANT: This equation can NOT give information on the *radial* component of velocity for the particle. Why? Why is this important?

Look at the above equation for computing angular momentum. Typically, use work/energy for the additional equation.



central force problem:
force F acts directly
toward point O

