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CIRCULAR MOTION (Chapter 5)

Linear motion: Motion in a straight line.
Rectilinear motion (or Translational motion): A body moves with translational motion if each particle of the body undergoes the same displacement in a straight line in a given time.
Rotational motion: A body moves with rotational motion if each particle of the body moves in a circle about a straight line called the axis of rotation.
Curvilinear motion: Motion along a curved path.
Circular motion (or Angular motion): Motion of a body along a curved path of constant radius.
Angular displacement: Angle subtended at the center of a circle by a particle moving along the circumference in a given time.
Instantaneous angular velocity: Angular velocity of a body in a particular instance. Symbolically it is defined as
$$\omega = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta \theta}{\Delta t}$$

Angular displacement: Change of position in circular path.
Radius: The angle subtended at the center of a circle by an arc equal in length to its radius.
Arc: A part or section of a curved line, in an arc of a circle.
Chord: A string or straight line, as between two points of a curve.
Angular velocity (ω): The rate of change of angular displacement.
Average angular velocity: i) Average angular displacement per second.
ii) The total angle turned per unit time.
Symbolically
$$\omega_{av} = \frac{\theta}{t}$$

Time period (or Period of motion): Time to complete one revolution.
Angular acceleration (α): The rate of change of angular velocity w.r.t time.
Centripetal acceleration: The instantaneous acceleration of an object traveling with uniform speed in a circle is directed towards the center of the circle.
Roller coaster: A circular switchback railway with many steep inclines over which small cars or cars run at a constant path.
Tangential distance: Taking distance along the direction of its tangent.
Centripetal force: The force needed to bend the normally straight path of the particle into a circular path.
Tension: A force experienced by a certain body through the string.
Centrifugal force: The outward force acting on an object that is moving along a curve path.
Stunt man: Is motion picture, a man employed to perform dangerous actions, such as falling, jumping etc.
Moment of inertia: The rotational analogue of mass in angular motion.
Pivot: A fixed pin or short shaft on which some object, as a ball or wheel, turns, fulcrum; axis of rotation.
Rigid body: A body is said to be rigid, if it is not possible to change its shape by the application of a force, however large.
Tangential velocity: Velocity at a point along the direction of its tangent at that point.
Spin angular momentum: It is the angular momentum of a rotating body.
Orbital angular momentum: It is the angular momentum associated with the motion of a body along a circular path.

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