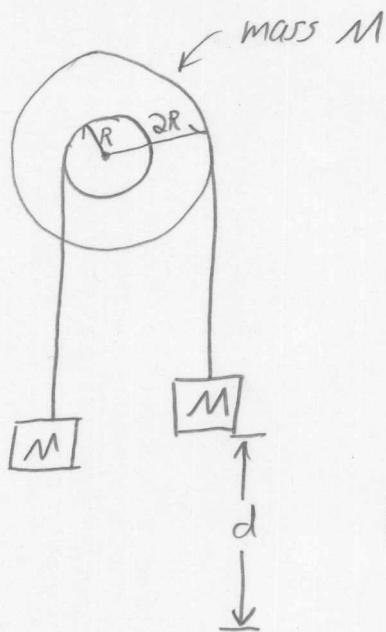
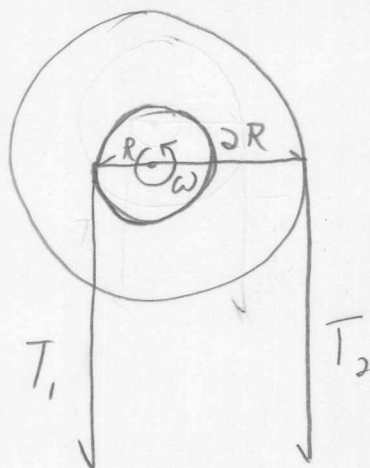


Problems From Lecture - Modified Atwood.



What's V after the mass drops a distance d ?

F B D



Let:

$$I = 2MR^2$$

ω is positive counter-clockwise, so T_1 is negative and T_2 is positive. In the linear FBDs. In the angular FBD, $T_1 R$ is positive and $2T_2 R$ is negative.

Torque

Linear

$$\textcircled{1} T_1 R - 2T_2 R = I\alpha$$

$$\textcircled{2} Mg - T_1 = Ma_1 \quad \textcircled{3} T_2 - Mg = Ma_2$$

$$\textcircled{4} \alpha = \frac{a_2}{2R}$$

$$a_1 = R\alpha, \quad a_2 = 2R\alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{a_2 = 2a_1} \textcircled{5}$$

$\textcircled{4}$ and $\textcircled{5}$ are from the general law $\underline{a = R\alpha}$

continued
↓

Solve (2) and (3) for T_1 and T_2 and plug into (1)

$$T_1 = Mg - Ma_1, \quad T_2 = Mg + Ma_2, \quad I = 2MR^2$$

$$(Mg - Ma_1)R - 2(Mg + Ma_2)R = 2MR^2\alpha$$

$$(6) \quad g - a_1 - 2g - 2a_2 = 2R\alpha$$

plug in (4) and (5) into (6)

$$g - \frac{1}{2}a_2 - 2g - 2a_2 = 2R \frac{a_2}{2R}$$

$$-a_2 + \frac{1}{2}a_2 - 2a_2 = 2g - g$$

$$-\frac{3}{2}a_2 = g \Rightarrow \boxed{a_2 = -\frac{2}{3}g}$$

Now find v after d from kinematics

$$d = \frac{1}{2}at^2$$

$$v = at$$

$$d = \frac{1}{2} \frac{v^2}{a} \Rightarrow v^2 = 2da$$

$$\boxed{v^2 = \frac{4}{3}gd}$$