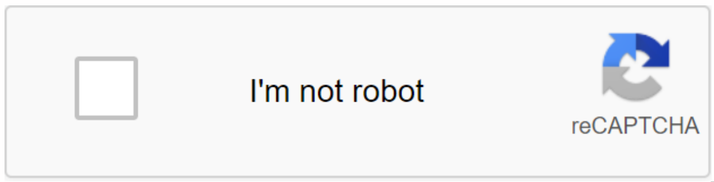

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Congratulations to Tomah High School Girls Golf Team members, Coach Larson, and Coa... Congratulations to Tomah High School Girls Golf Team members, Coach Larson, and Coa... for immediate release March 20, 2020 Contact: Board President Aaron Lueck, 608-343-0479, aaronlueck@tomah.education Tomah Area School District announces New District Administrator Tomah Area School District announced today that Dr. Charles Mike Hanson, II was elected as the new district administrator effective from July 1, 2020 pending the end of contract details. The board started the search in January 2020. It included a rigorous application process involving a virtual Open Community Forum, interviews with the administrative team and several interviews with the Board of Education. Dr. Hanson has a 25-year background in education as a teacher, principal, curriculum director and district administrator in South Dakota. He last served as superintendent of Joliet Township HS District 204 in Joliet, IL. TOMAH, Wis. (WKBT) - Ten years ago on July 1, Cindy Zahrte stepped into the role of superintendent of Tomah Area Schools. And on the same date this year, it will be her first day of her retirement. It's time to start a new chapter in my life, Zahrte said. I clearly remember my father telling me when I moved into administration, 'remember when you're not in your office on any given day, they close the door,' Zahrte said. But if a classroom teacher isn't there, someone has to be in that room with kids, and that was his way of telling me, don't think too much about yourself because it takes us all to work together for children to succeed. Zahrte started his teaching career at Tomah high school teaching social sciences. She moved into other educational roles, then administrative roles, and now inspector. I just love the work, it's not hard to go to a job when you know you have the potential to really make a difference in other people's lives, Zahrte said. While making many progressive changes in Tomah schools, like pushing for innovation and establishing better teaching methods, Zahrte remains humble. I can't take credit for anything, he said. As one can imagine, 38 years of work has not always been easy. My husband has always been supportive. I always say that it takes a strong man to support a strong woman, zahrte says. Those who have surrounded me who really gave me that stone. And her last message to students; Don't rule out education as a career. We've been through some tough times, but it's so rewarding. July first, Zahrte plans to spend his newly found free time reading, relaxing and spending time with his family. COPYRIGHT 2020 BY WKBT/News8000.com. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. THIS MATERIAL CANNOT BE BROADCAST, REWRITTEN, OR REDISTRIBSPABLE. NextComments / 0RelatedNext TOMAH AREA SCHOOL DISTRICT Our student population of 3,000 attends school in seven children's buildings, a middle school (Gr. 6-8), high school (Gr. 9-12), an alternative school (Gr. 9-Age 20), and a Montessori public charter school (Gr. 4, K-3). $\begingroup$ I was looking long after the way the equations of these two speeds are achieved, and I found pretty much nothing important, so can someone explain how are they obtained and which is the difference between them? $\endgroup$ Linear speed (tangential speed): Linear speed and tangential speed give the same meaning for circular motion. In a dimension movement we define speed as the distance taken in a unit of time. In this case, we again use the same definition. But in this case the direction of movement is always tangent to the path of the object. Thus, it can also be called as tangential speed, distance taken in a given time. Look at the given image and try to sequence the speeds of the points greater to smaller. In a given time period, all points on this rotating object have the same revolutions. In other words, if A completes a revolution, then B and C also have a revolution at the same time. The formula for the speed of linear movement is; Speed = distance / time As I said before, speed in circular motion is also defined as the distance taken in a given time. Thus, the speed of the points is given in the photo below; V =Distance/Time If the object has one complete revolution, the distance is traveled; 2πr that is the circumference of the circular object. VA=2πr/time period: Time-lapse for one revolution is called period. Unity of the period are second. T is the representation of the period. The equation of tangential speed becomes; VA=2πr/T Frequency: Number of revolutions per second. The frequency unit is 1/second. We show frequency by letter f. The relationship between f and T is; f = 1 / H now; using the information given above allows ' to sequence the speeds of the points on the given image. Since the speed or speed of the points of the rotating object is almost proportional to radius r3>r2>r1; V3>V2>V1 To summarize, we can say that the tangential speed of the object is linearly proportional to the distance from the center. Increase in distance results in the increase in the amount of speed. As we move to the center, the speed decreases, and in the mid-speed becomes zero. We use the same device for tangential speed as linear motion that is m / s. Example A particle that has mass m travels from point A to B in a circular orbit with radius R of 4 seconds. Find the period of this particle. Particle travels a quarter of the circle in 4 seconds. Period is the time necessary for a revolution. So T/4=4s T=16s. Example: If the particle that has mass m travels from point A to B in 4 seconds, it finds tangential of the particle given in the image below. (π=3) We first find the period of the movement. If the particle moves half the circle in 4 seconds; T/2=4s T = 8s V = 2 π R/T v = 2.3.3m/ 8s = 9/4m/s tangential speed of particle rotational motion exams and solutions Tags: Thread starts lonewolf219 Start date November 7, 2011 I wonder if this is correct ... The angle speed is always a smaller order of magnitude than tangential speed. This is because tangential speed must travel a greater distance at the same time as the angle speed. Tangential speed depends on two things: the extra distance it covers (radius) compared to the central angular speed, and the size of the angle speed. Does that sound right or only partially? Answer and answer Angular speed and tangential speed are two different animals with different devices. You can't compare their sizes in a meaningful way. Angle speed = radians/sec Tangential speed = meter/sec You consider a rigid body in pure rotational motion.... circular motion, right? This part seems ok: The angle speed is always a smaller order of magnitude than tangential speed.. although I think you mean: The angle speed is always a smaller order of magnitude than the size of tangential speed ..... but from there your description makes no sense to me. The linear speed of a particle in circular motion is the product of the angle speed and distance(s) from the rotational axis ... v = wr. So v is greater than w but on r = o. When these are considered vectors, v and w are otogonal so the order of magnitude comparisons is somewhat moot.... for uniform circular motion, the angle speed vector w remains firmly in the direction along the rotation axis ... while the speed vector v direction changes direction at constant speed. Yes, they have different devices. It is true, though, the concept that the speed of the outer edge of circular motion is faster than the center speed? Is that why there are different speeds for Earth's rotation at different distances from the equator? The linear speed of a particle in circular motion is the product of the angle speed and distance(s) from the rotational axis ... v = wr. So v is greater than w but on r = o. For what it is worth, the numerical value of v will be less than the value of ω when r < 1. It is true, though, the concept that the speed of the outer edge of circular motion is faster than the center speed? Tangential speed for greater radii is greater than tangential speed of a smaller radii. Please note that you compare tangential speeds, not angular versus tangential. Thanks Doc Al. It's about tangential speeds. CompuChip You can convert one to the other using an appropriate conversion factor - from Doc's devices you can see that this should be something radians (no unit) to gauges (length). For For for a spinning disc with radius R, for a point on the plate in distance from the origin formula is [tex]v = \omega r[/tex] where v is tangential speed and [itex]\omega[/itex] is the angle speed. As Doc noted though, the numbers themselves don't matter. If you decide to measure v in mph, omega in degrees/century and r in inches, you will get completely different numerical values. [edit] Wow, you guys are fast. Forget my post - it's a little obsolete now! Log in or sign up to answer now! This content was copied from BrainMass.com - View the original, and get the already completed solution here!1. When you jump straight down, you can get seriously injured if you land stiff-legged. One way to avoid injury is to bend the knees upon landing to reduce the power of the impact. A man of 80.4 kg just before contact with the ground has a speed of 8.27 m/s. (a) In a stiff-leg landing he stops 3.85 ms. Find the extent of the average net power that works on him during this time. (b) When he bends his knees, he comes to a stop in .194 s. Find the extent of the average net strength now. (c) During the landing, the force of the ground points at the man upwards, while the force due to gravity points downwards. The average net strength acting on the man includes both of these powers. Taking into account the directions of the forces, find the extent of the force used by the ground on the man partially (b). 2. A car drives at constant speed around a circular track whose radius is 2.49 km. The car walks once around the track in 212 s. What is the extent of the centripetal acceleration of the car? 3. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) studies the physiological effects of major accelerations on astronauts. Some of these studies use a machine known as a centrifuge. This machine consists of a long arm, one of which is attached a chamber where the astronaut sits. The other end of the arm is connected to an axis on which the arm and chamber can be rotated. The astronaut moves on a circular orbit, much like a model plane flying in a circle on a guideline. The chamber is located 19.0 m from the center of the circle. At what speed does the chamber have to move so that an astronaut is exposed to 5.39 times the acceleration due to gravity? 4. In an ice skating stunt known as crack-the-whip, a number of skaters hold hands and form a straight line. They try to skate so that the line rotates about the skater at one end, which acts as a pivot. The skater

furthest out has a mass of 76.0 kg and is 6.60 meters from the bend. He skates at a speed of 5.00 m/s. Determine the extent of the centripetal force that works on him. 5. At an amusement park there is a ride where cylindrically shaped chambers spin around a central axis. People sit in seats against the axis, back against the outer wall. On a the outer wall moves at a speed of 2.94 m/s, and an 82.2 kg person feels a 380-N force pushing against the back. What is the radius of a chamber? 6. A pitcher throws a curve ball that reaches the catcher in 0.54 s. The ball curves because it spins at an average angle rate of 280 turn/min (presumed constant) on its way to the catcher's mitts. What is the angle displacement of baseball (in radians) as it travels from pitcher to catcher? 7. A Ferris wheel rotates at an angle rate of 0.22 rows/s. From rest, the operating speed reaches an average angle acceleration of 0.029 row/s^2. How long does that wheel take to get up to operating speed? 8. The drill bit of a variable speed electric drill has a constant 3.41 row/s^2 angle acceleration. The first angle speed of the bit is 6.07 row /s. After 4.59 s, (a) what angle has the bite turned through and (b) what is the bit's angular speed? 9. A string trimmer is a tool for cutting grass and weeds; It uses a length of nylon string that rotates about an axis perpendicular to one end of the string. The string rotates at an angle rate of 48 revolutions/s, and the tip has a tangential speed of 66 m/s. What is the length of the rotating string? 10. A race is held on a circular path. A car completes a lap in a time of 24.9 s, with an average tangential speed of 40.6 m / s. Find (a) average angle speed and (b) the radius of the path. 11. The recording wheel of a cassette has an average radius of 1.5 cm. Find the length (in m) of tape that passes around the wheel in 16 s when the wheel rotates at an average angle speed of 2.1 row / p. 12. Assume that you are riding a stationary training bike, and the electronic meter indicates that the wheel rotates at 10.5 rows/s. The wheel has a radius of 0.401 m. If you were cycling for 47.7 minutes, how far would you go if the bike could move? 13. A car tyre has a radius of 0.328 m, and the center moves forward at a linear speed of v = 20.8 m/s. (a) Determine the wheel's angle speed. (b) In relation to the shaft, what is the tangential speed of a point located 0.248 m from the shaft?