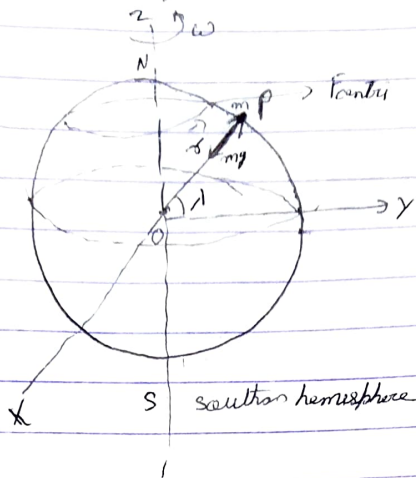


Effect of rotation of earth on acc^n due to gravity or variation of g' with latitude λ



Fictitious force

$$(1) -m(\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}) \rightarrow \text{Centrifugal force}$$

$$(2) -2m(\vec{\omega} \times \vec{v})$$

\downarrow Coriolis force

The various forces on particle of mass m at P

$$(i) \text{ Real force } m\vec{g} = -mg\hat{r} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$(ii) \text{ Fictitious force } \vec{F}_{\text{cent.}} = -m\vec{\omega} \times (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}) \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$\vec{\omega} = \omega\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{r} = r\cos\lambda\hat{j} + r\sin\lambda\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{F}_{\text{cent.}} = -m\omega\hat{k} \times (\omega\hat{k} \times (r\cos\lambda\hat{j} + r\sin\lambda\hat{k}))$$

$$= -m\omega\hat{k} \times (r\omega\cos\lambda(-\hat{i}))$$

$$= +m\omega^2\cos\lambda(\hat{k} \times \hat{i})$$

$$= m\omega^2\cos\lambda\hat{j} \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

The effective weight of particle at P

$$m\vec{g}' = m\vec{g} + \vec{F}_{\text{centrifugal}}$$

$$= -mg\hat{r} + m\omega^2\cos\lambda\hat{j} \quad \text{--- (4)}$$

$$m\vec{g}' = -r\omega^2(\cos\lambda\hat{j} + \sin\lambda\hat{k}) + m\omega^2\cos\lambda\hat{j}$$

$$= (\omega^2 r \cos\lambda - g \cos\lambda)\hat{j} - g \sin\lambda\hat{k}$$

∴ magnitude of \vec{g}'

$$g' = \left[(\omega^2 r \cos \lambda - g \cos \lambda)^2 + g^2 \sin^2 \lambda \right]^{1/2}$$

$$g' = \left(\omega^4 r^2 \cos^2 \lambda + g^2 \cos^2 \lambda - 2\omega^2 r \cos^2 \lambda g + g^2 \sin^2 \lambda \right)^{1/2}$$

$$g' = \left[g^2 + \omega^4 r^2 \cos^2 \lambda - 2\omega^2 r \cos^2 \lambda g \right]^{1/2}$$

$$g' = g \left[1 + \frac{\omega^4 r^2 \cos^2 \lambda}{g^2} - \frac{2\omega^2 r \cos^2 \lambda}{g} \right]^{1/2}$$

↳ its contribution is very small

$$g' = g \left(1 - \frac{2\omega^2 r \cos^2 \lambda}{g} \right)^{1/2}$$

~~$$g' = g \left(1 - \frac{2\omega^2 r \cos^2 \lambda}{g} \right)^{1/2}$$~~

$$g' = g \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{2\omega^2 r \cos^2 \lambda}{g} \right)$$

$$g' = g - \omega^2 r \cos^2 \lambda$$

Special case

(i) At equator $\lambda = 0^\circ$ $\cos^2 \lambda = 1$

$$g' = g - \omega^2 r$$

(ii) At Pole $\lambda = 90^\circ$

$$\cos^2 \lambda = 0$$

$$g' = g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$$

That is no effect of g at poles due to rotation of earth —