

CHAPTER OVERVIEW

47: Angular Momentum

The rotational counterpart of momentum is called angular momentum. Just as linear momentum is defined as the product of mass and velocity ($p = mv$), angular momentum L is defined as the product of moment of inertia and angular velocity:

$$L = I\omega. \quad (47.1)$$

[47.1: Introduction to Angular Momentum](#)

[47.2: Conservation of Angular Momentum](#)

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