# my solution to some discussion problems week 11 NOV 12 to NOV 18 ME 240 Dynamics, Fall 2017 

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My solution is below

### 0.1 Problem 63 Example 1

## Linkage - Acceleration

Example 5.15: A 3-in. radius drum is rigidly attached to a $5-\mathrm{in}$. radius drum as shown. The 3 -in drum rolls without sliding on the surface shown, and a cord is wound around 5 -in. drum. At the instant shown end $D$ of the cord has a velocity of $8 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s}$ and an acceleration of $30 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$, both directed to the left


Determine the accelerations of points $A, B$, and $C$ of the drum.

Given

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \vec{V}_{D}=-8 \hat{\imath} \\
& \vec{a}_{D}=-30 \hat{\imath}
\end{aligned}
$$

But also (assuming cord is not extensible)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \vec{V}_{B}=-8 \hat{\imath} \\
& \vec{a}_{B}=-30 \hat{\imath}
\end{aligned}
$$

Since the point $B$ is also on the large disk, its velocity can be used to find the angular velocity of the disk. The disk is spining in the clockwise direction. Using $V_{B}=r \omega_{\text {disk }}$, where $r=5$ inch, then $\omega_{\text {disk }}=\frac{-8}{5}=-1.6 \mathrm{rad} / \mathrm{sec}$ or

$$
\vec{\omega}_{\text {disk }}=-1.6 \hat{k}
$$

Similarly $a_{B}=r \alpha_{\text {disk }}$ in the clockwise direction, hence $\alpha_{d i s k}=\frac{a_{B}}{r}=\frac{-30}{5}=-6 \mathrm{rad} / \mathrm{sec}^{2}$

$$
\vec{\alpha}_{d i s k}=-6 \hat{k}
$$

Now

$$
\vec{a}_{A}=\vec{a}_{B}+\vec{\alpha}_{A B} \times \vec{r}_{A / B}-\omega_{A B}^{2} \vec{r}_{A / B}
$$

Where $\vec{r}_{A / B}=\left(r_{2}-r_{1}\right) \hat{\jmath}=(5-3) \hat{\jmath}=2 \hat{\jmath}$ and the above becomes

$$
\begin{aligned}
\vec{a}_{A} & =-30 \hat{\imath}+(-6 \hat{k} \times 2 \hat{\jmath})-(-1.6)^{2}(2 \hat{\jmath}) \\
& =-30 \hat{\imath}+(12 \hat{\imath})-5.12 \hat{\jmath} \\
& =-18 \hat{\imath}-5.12 \hat{\jmath}
\end{aligned}
$$

Now

$$
\vec{a}_{C}=\vec{a}_{O}+\vec{\alpha}_{O C} \times \vec{r}_{C / O}-\omega_{O C}^{2} \vec{r}_{C / O}
$$

Where $O$ is the center of the disk. Since disk is not sliding, then $\vec{a}_{O}=0$ and $\vec{r}_{C / O}=5 \hat{\imath}$. The above becomes

$$
\begin{aligned}
\vec{a}_{C} & =-6 \hat{k} \times 5 \hat{\imath}-(-1.6)^{2} 5 \hat{\imath} \\
& =-30 \hat{\jmath}-12.8 \hat{\imath}
\end{aligned}
$$

### 0.2 Problem 63 Example 2 rev2

## Linkage - Acceleration

Example 5.16: The disk at $A$ is subjected to the angular motion (velocity and acceleration) shown.


