

Midterm

Take home

Thursday — Saturday

All subjects through assignment 7

Open Notes

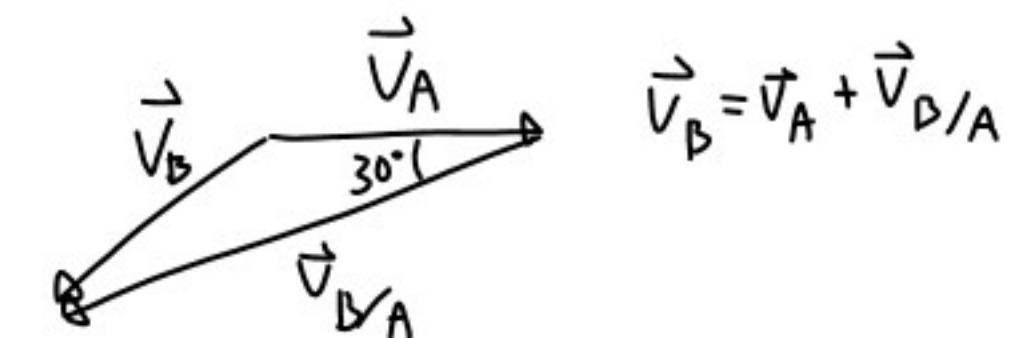
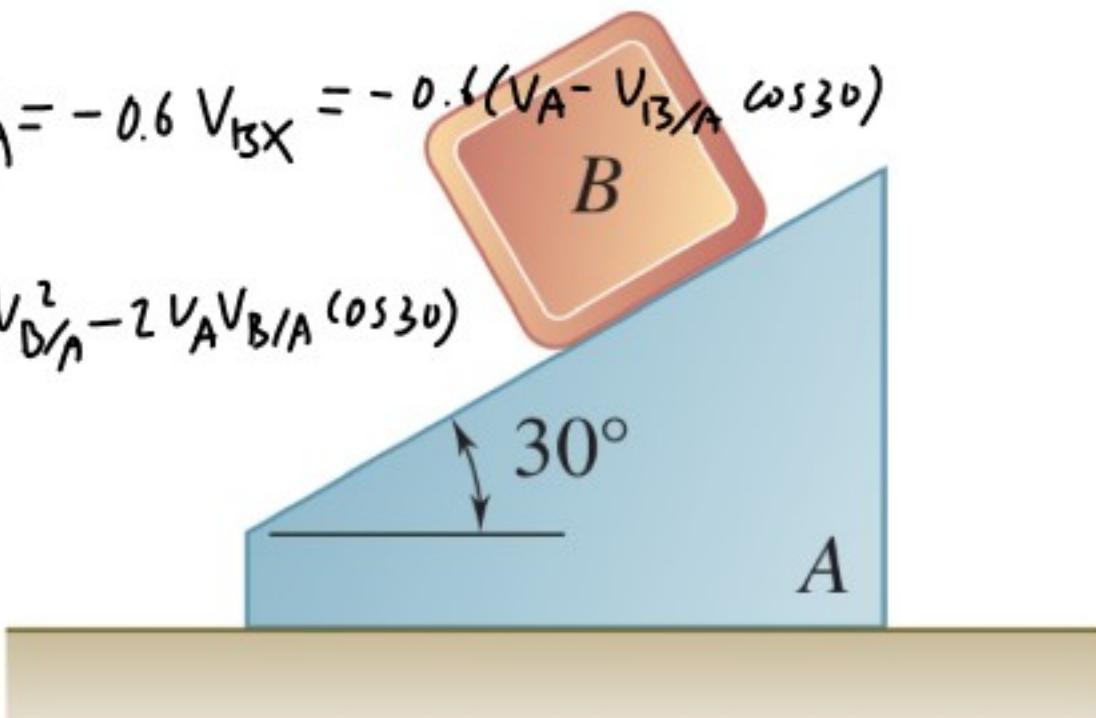
Open Book

A 15-lb block  $B$  starts from rest and slides on the 25-lb wedge  $A$ , which is supported by a horizontal surface. Neglecting friction, determine (a) the velocity of  $B$  relative to  $A$  after it has slid 3 ft down the inclined surface of the wedge, (b) the corresponding velocity of  $A$ .

$$1499 = 9V_{Bx}^2 + 15V_B^2$$

$$V_A = -0.6 V_{Bx} = -0.6(V_A - V_{B/A} \cos 30)$$

$$= 9(V_A - V_{B/A} \cos 30)^2 + 15(V_A^2 + V_{B/A}^2 - 2V_A V_{B/A} \cos 30)$$



$$V_{Bx} = V_A - V_{B/A} \cos 30$$

$$V_B^2 = V_A^2 + V_{B/A}^2 - 2V_A V_{B/A} \cos 30$$

$$\vec{V}_B = \vec{V}_A + \vec{V}_{B/A}$$

$$V_A = -0.6(V_A - V_{B/A} \cos 30^\circ)$$

$$= -0.6V_A + 0.6V_{B/A} \cos 30^\circ$$

$$V_A + 0.6V_A = 0.6V_{B/A} \cos 30^\circ$$

$$1.6V_A = 0.6V_{B/A} \cos 30^\circ$$

$$V_A = \frac{0.6V_{B/A} \cos 30^\circ}{1.6} = 0.32V_{B/A}$$

$$1449 = 9(V_A - V_{B/A} \cos 30^\circ)^2 + 15(V_A^2 + V_{B/A}^2 - 2V_A V_{B/A} \cos 30^\circ)$$

$$= 9(0.32V_{B/A} - V_{B/A} \cos 30^\circ)^2 + 15((0.32V_{B/A})^2 + V_{B/A}^2 - 2(0.32V_{B/A})V_{B/A} \cos 30^\circ)$$

$$= 9(0.29)V_{B/A}^2 + 15(0.57V_{B/A}^2)$$

$$1449 = 10.9V_{B/A}^2$$

$$V_{B/A}^2 = \frac{1449}{10.9} = 133$$

$$\boxed{V_{B/A} = 11.5 \text{ ft/s}}$$

$$V_A = 0.32(11.5) = \boxed{3.68 \text{ ft/s}}$$

A 40-lb block  $B$  is suspended from a 6-ft cord attached to a 60-lb cart  $A$ , which may roll freely on a frictionless, horizontal track. If the system is released from rest in the position shown, determine the velocities of  $A$  and  $B$  as  $B$  passes directly under  $A$ .

$$L_0 = 0$$

$$h_0 = 6 \cos 25^\circ = 5.43 \text{ ft}$$

$$h_i = 6 \text{ ft}$$

$$L_A + L_B = 0$$

$$L = 6 - 5.43 = 0.56 \text{ ft}$$

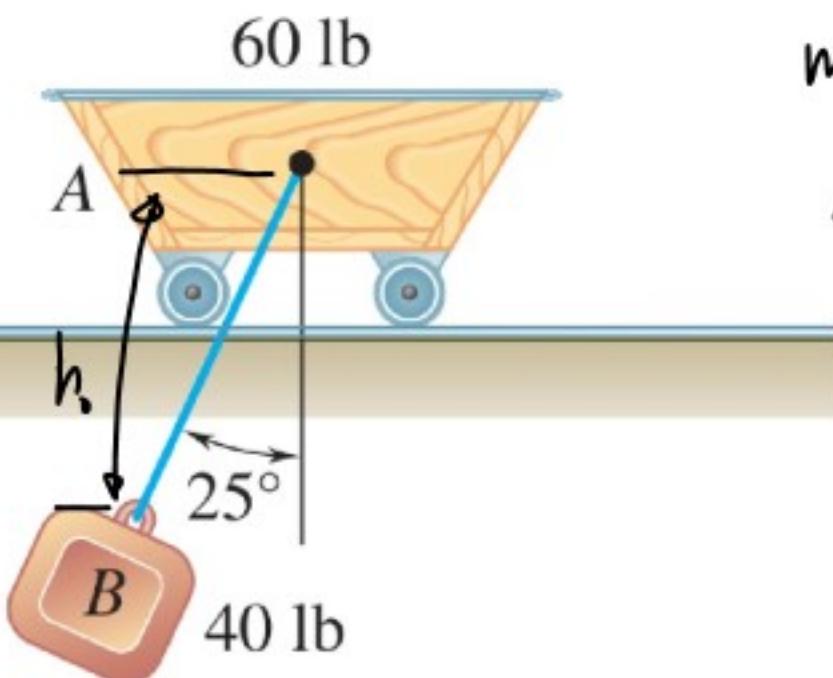
$$m_A V_A + m_B V_B = 0$$

$$60 V_A + 40 V_B = 0$$

$$90 V_B = -60 V_A$$

$$V_B = -\frac{60}{90} V_A = -1.5 V_A$$

$$V_B = -9.15 \text{ ft/s}$$



$$m_B g h = T_A + T_B = \frac{1}{2} m_A V_A^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_B V_B^2$$

$$90 \text{ lb } h = \frac{1}{2} \frac{60}{32.2} V_A^2 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{40}{32.2} V_B^2$$

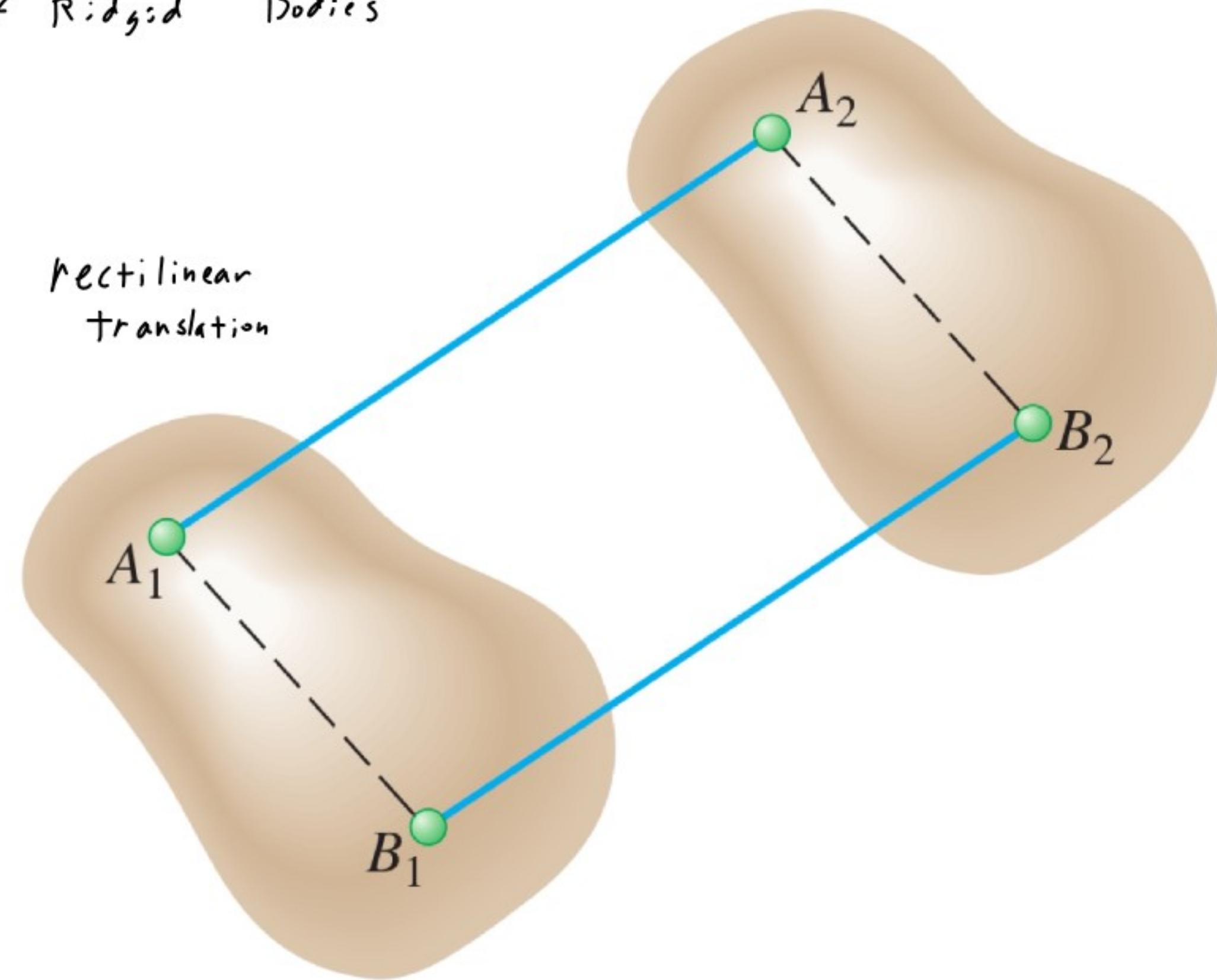
$$90(0.56) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{60}{32.2} V_A^2 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{40}{32.2} (-1.5 V_A)^2$$

$$22.5 = 0.93 V_A^2 + 1.39 V_A^2 = 2.32 V_A^2$$

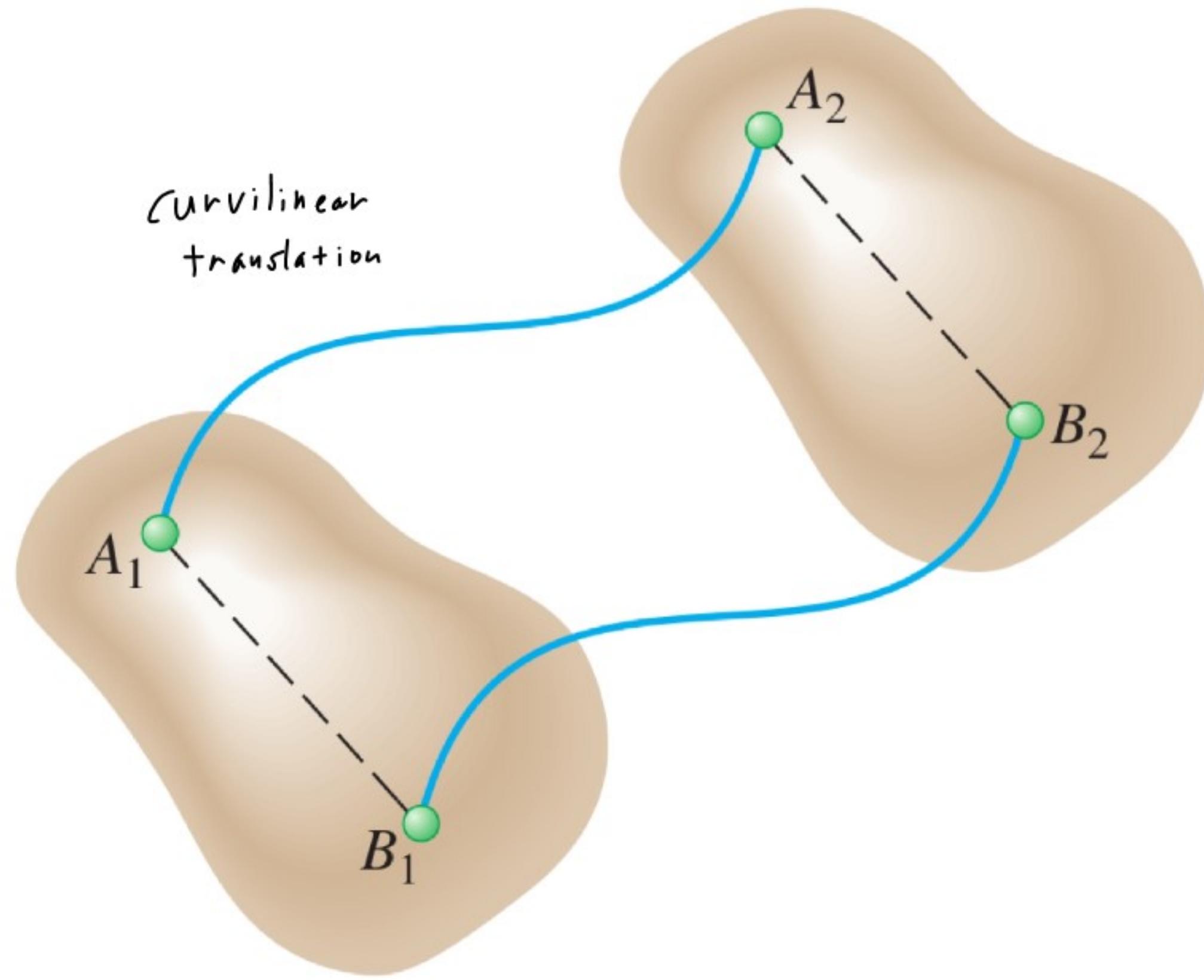
$$\frac{22.5}{2.32} = V_A^2 = 1.65$$

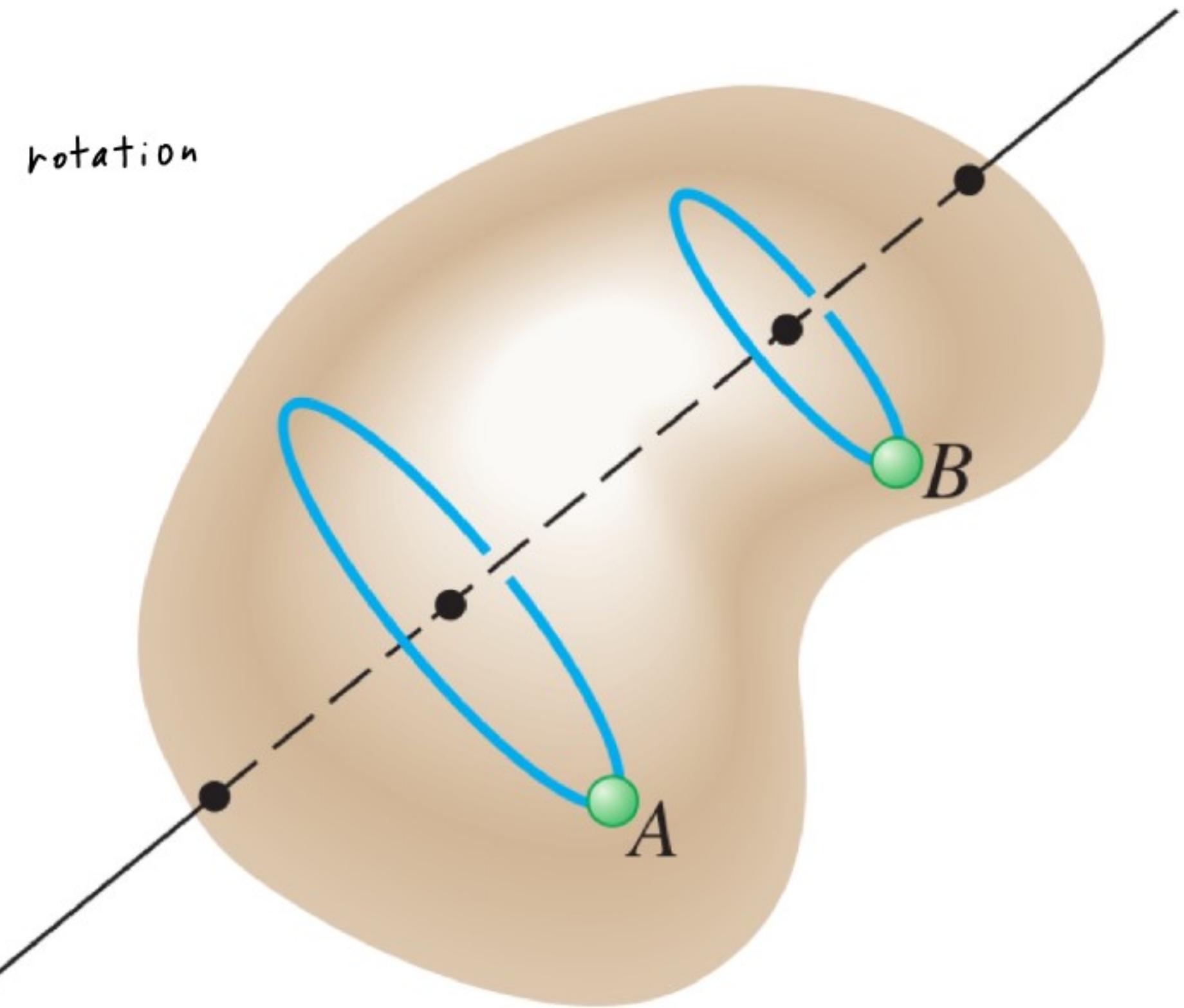
$$V_A = 3.1 \text{ ft/s}$$

# Kinematics of Rigid Bodies

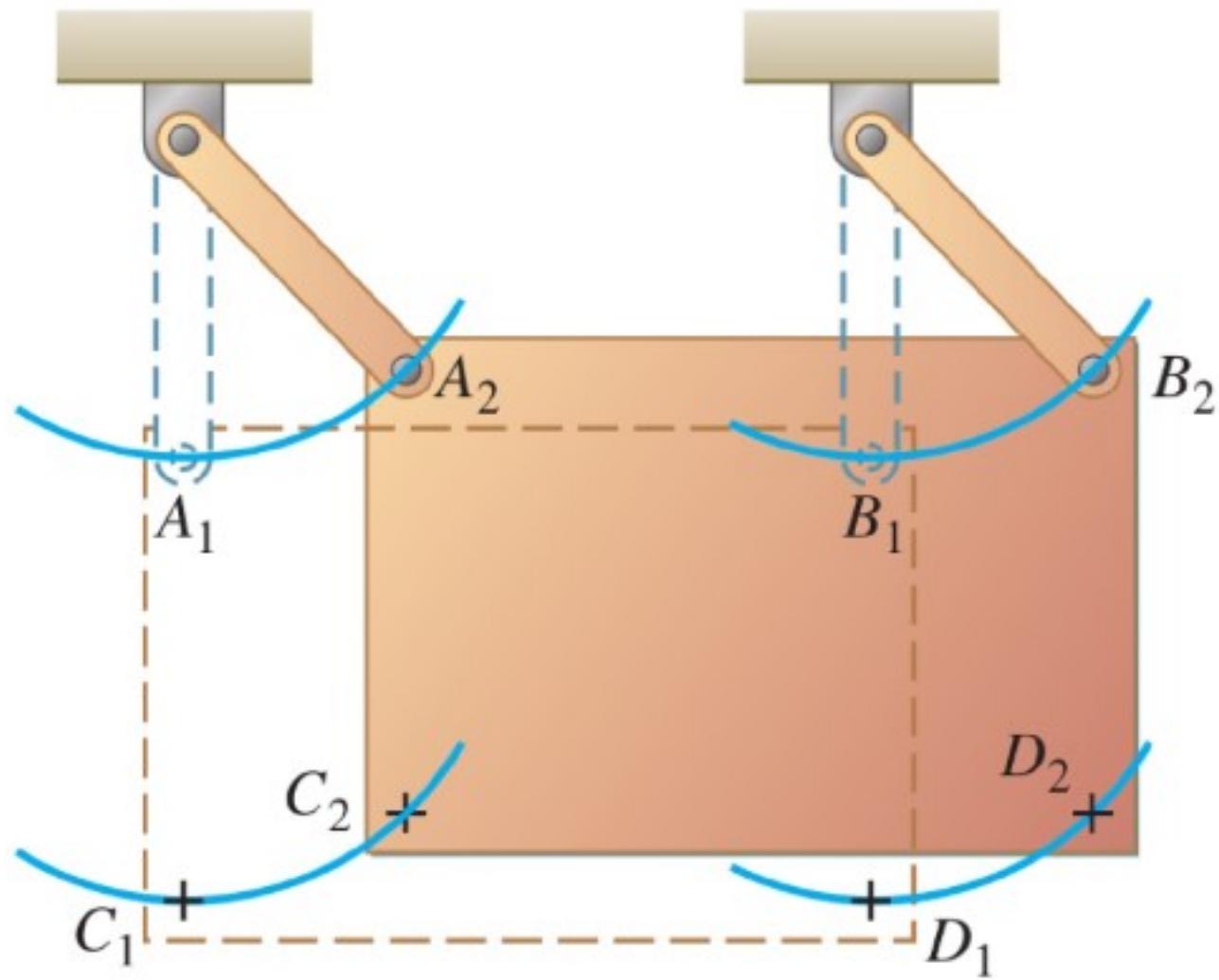


*curvilinear  
translation*

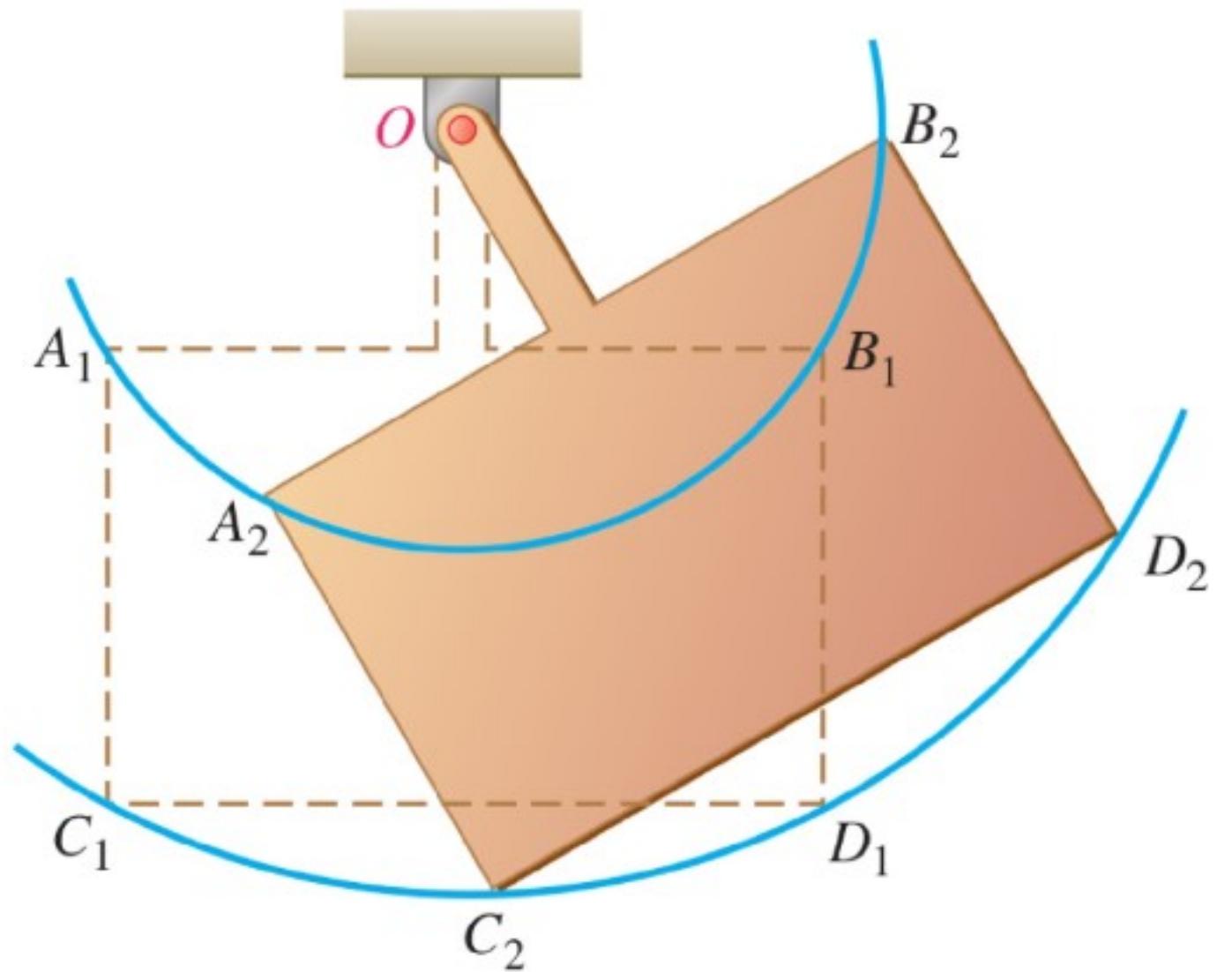




rotation



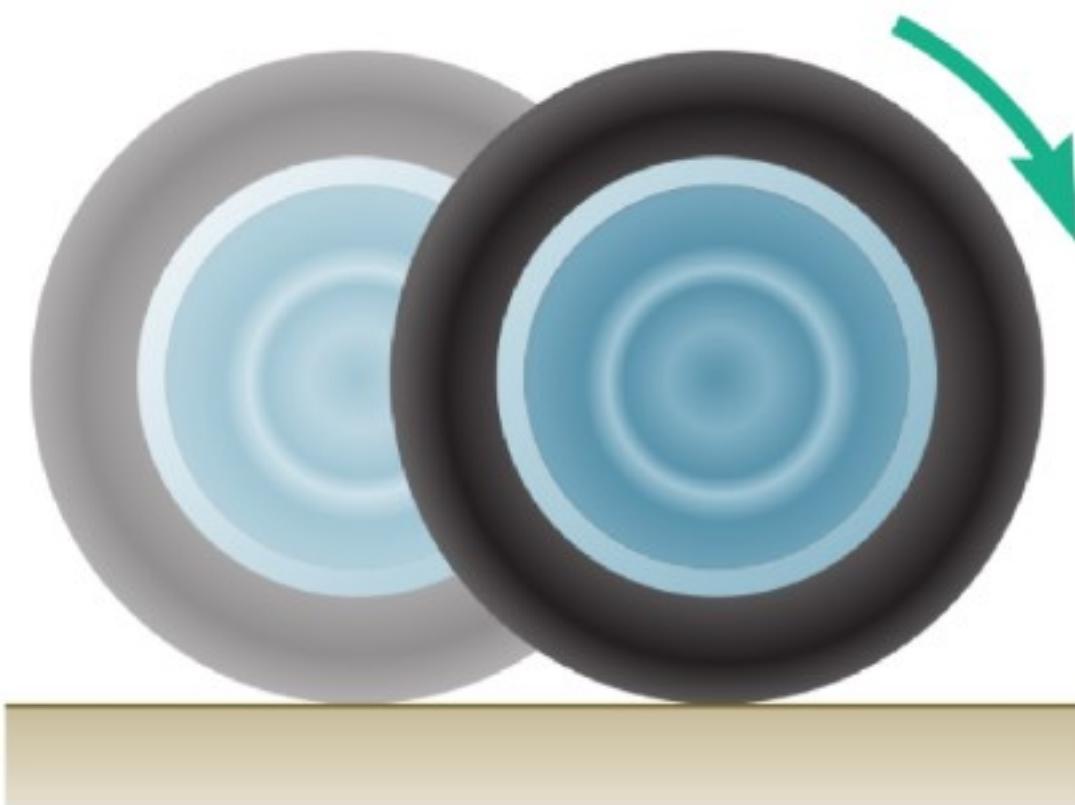
(a) Curvilinear translation



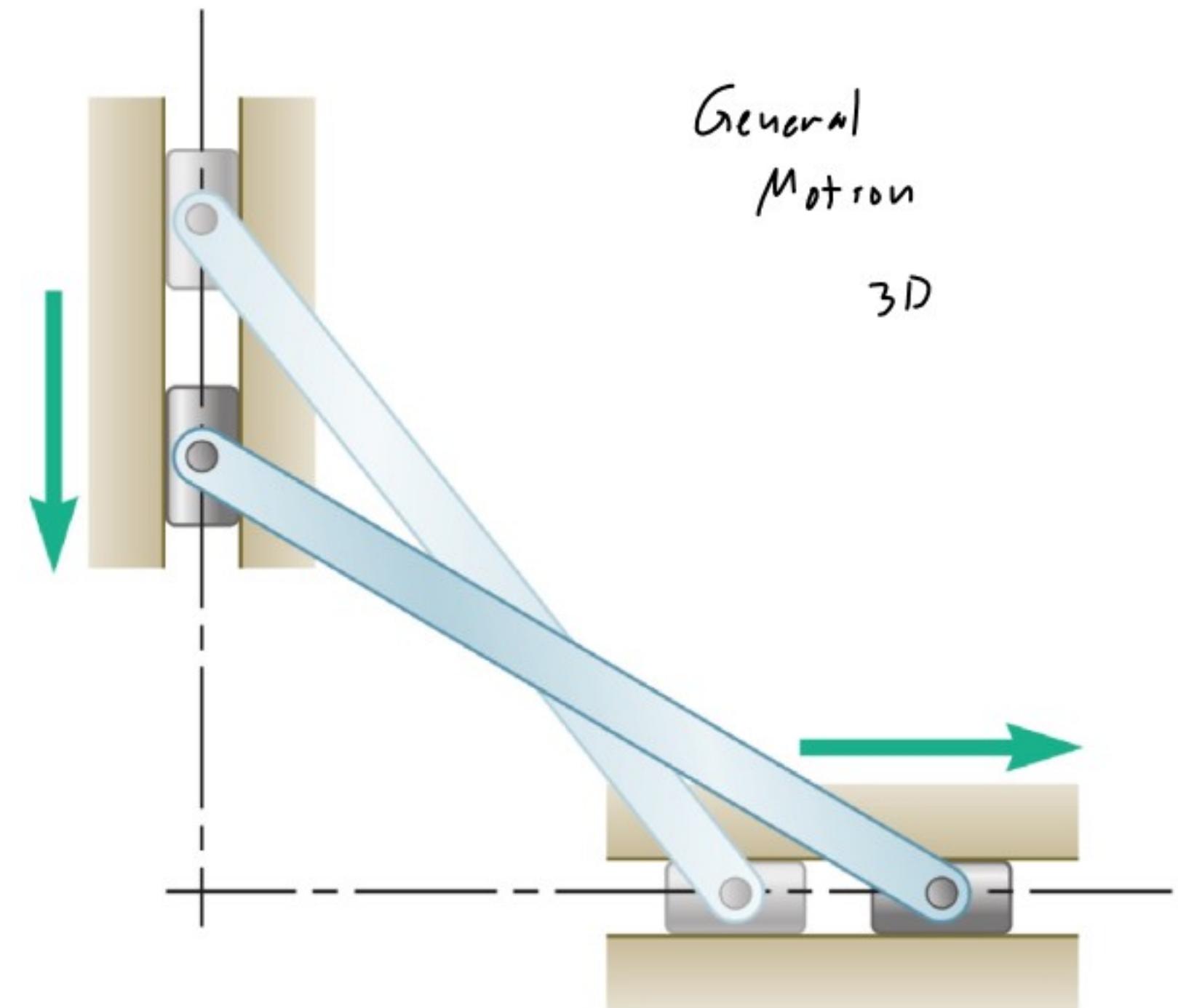
(b) Rotation

# General Plane Motion

translation  
+  
rotation



(a) Rolling wheel



(b) Sliding rod