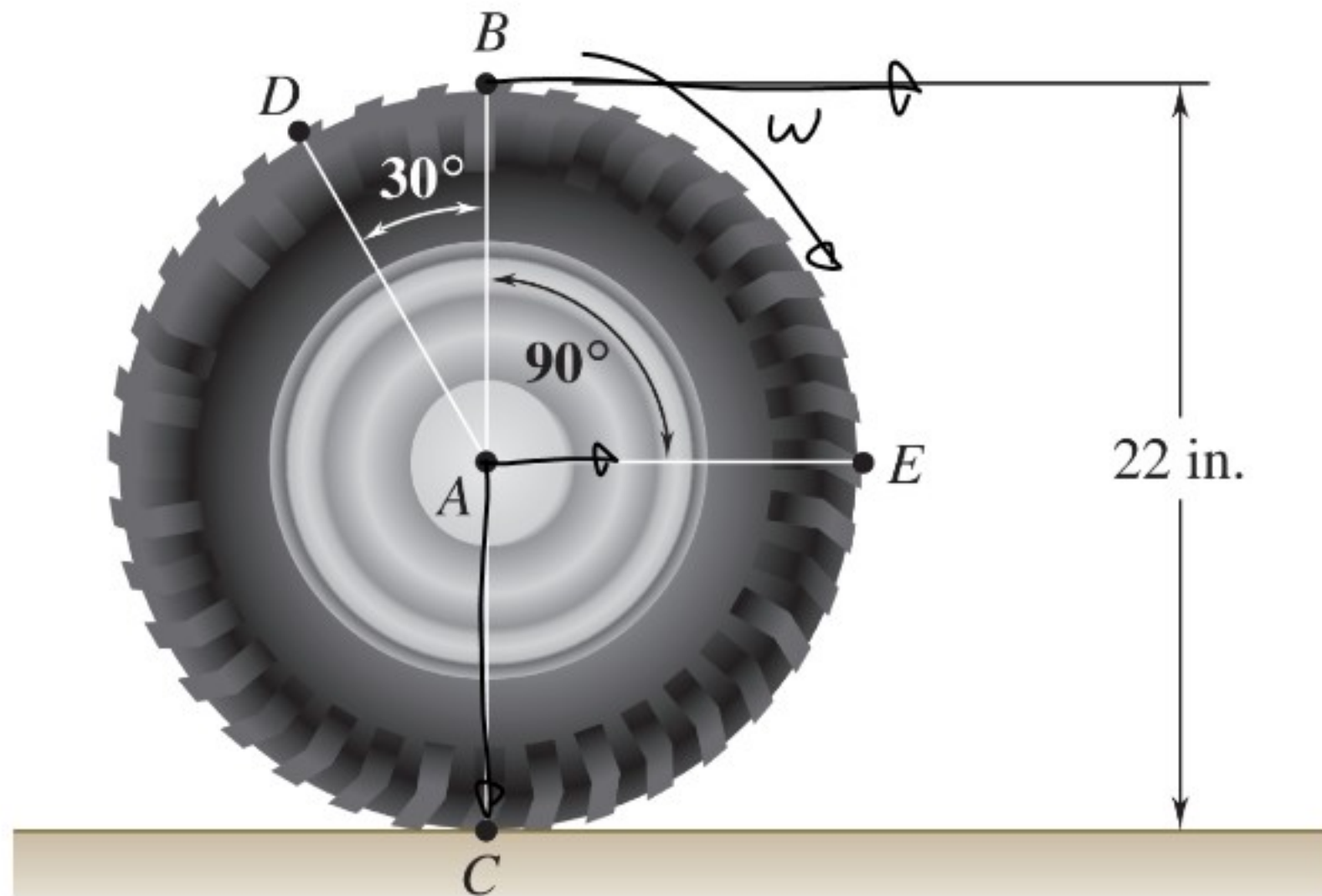
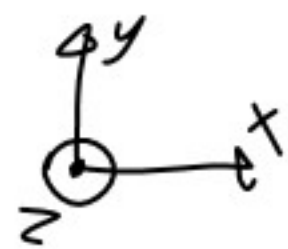


15.38 An automobile travels to the right at a constant speed of 48 mi/h. If the diameter of a wheel is 22 in., determine the velocities of points B , C , D , and E on the rim of the wheel.



$$\begin{aligned}
 V_A &= 48 \text{ i mph} \\
 &= 48 \text{ i} \frac{\text{mi}}{\text{h}} \frac{1 \text{ h}}{3600 \text{ s}} \frac{5280 \text{ ft}}{1 \text{ mi}} \\
 &= 70.4 \text{ ft/s} \frac{12 \text{ in}}{1 \text{ ft}} \\
 &= 845 \text{ in/s}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$V_C = V_A + V_{CA}$$

$$\omega = \frac{v}{C} = \frac{v}{\pi d}$$

$$= \frac{845 \text{ in/s}}{\pi \cdot 22 \text{ in/rev}} = 12.22 \frac{\text{rev}}{\text{s}} \frac{2\pi \text{ rad}}{1 \text{ rev}} = 76.8 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$V_B = V_A + V_{B/A} = V_A + \omega \times r_{B/A}$$

$$= 845 \text{ i} - 76.8 \text{ k} \times 11 \text{ j}$$

$$= 845 \text{ i} + 845 \text{ i} = 1690 \text{ in/s} = V_B$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{ccc|cc} i & j & k & i & j \\ 0 & 0 & -76.8 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 11 & 0 & 0 & 11 \end{array} \right| = 11 \cdot 76.8 i = 895 i$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{ccc|cc} i & j & k & i & j \\ 0 & 0 & -76.8 & 0 & 0 \\ 11 & 0 & 0 & 11 & 0 \end{array} \right| = -11 \cdot 76.8 j$$

$$V_C = V_A + V_{C/A} = V_A + \omega \times r_{C/A} = 895 i - 76.8 k \times -11 j = 895 i - 895 i = \boxed{0 = V_C}$$

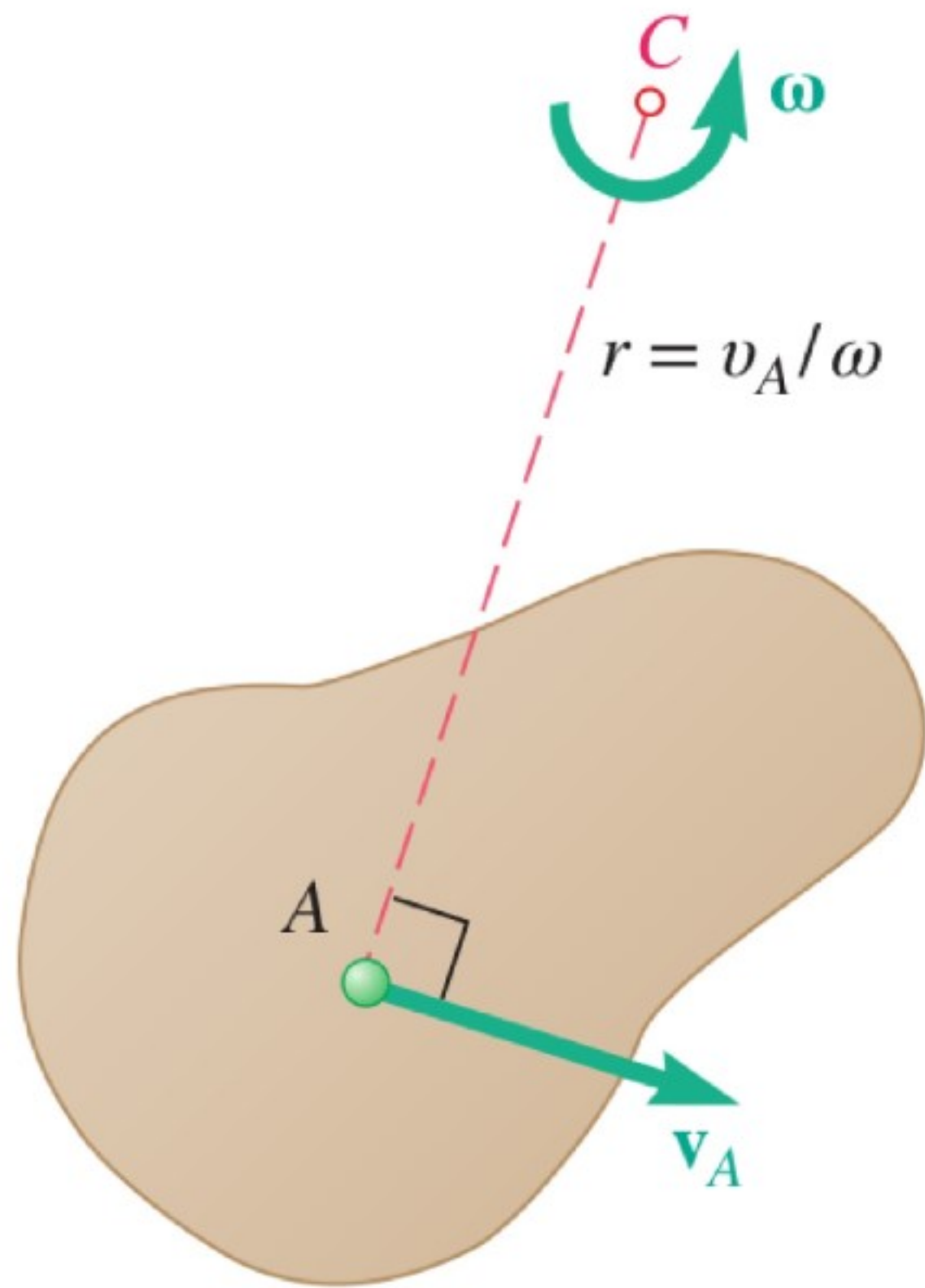
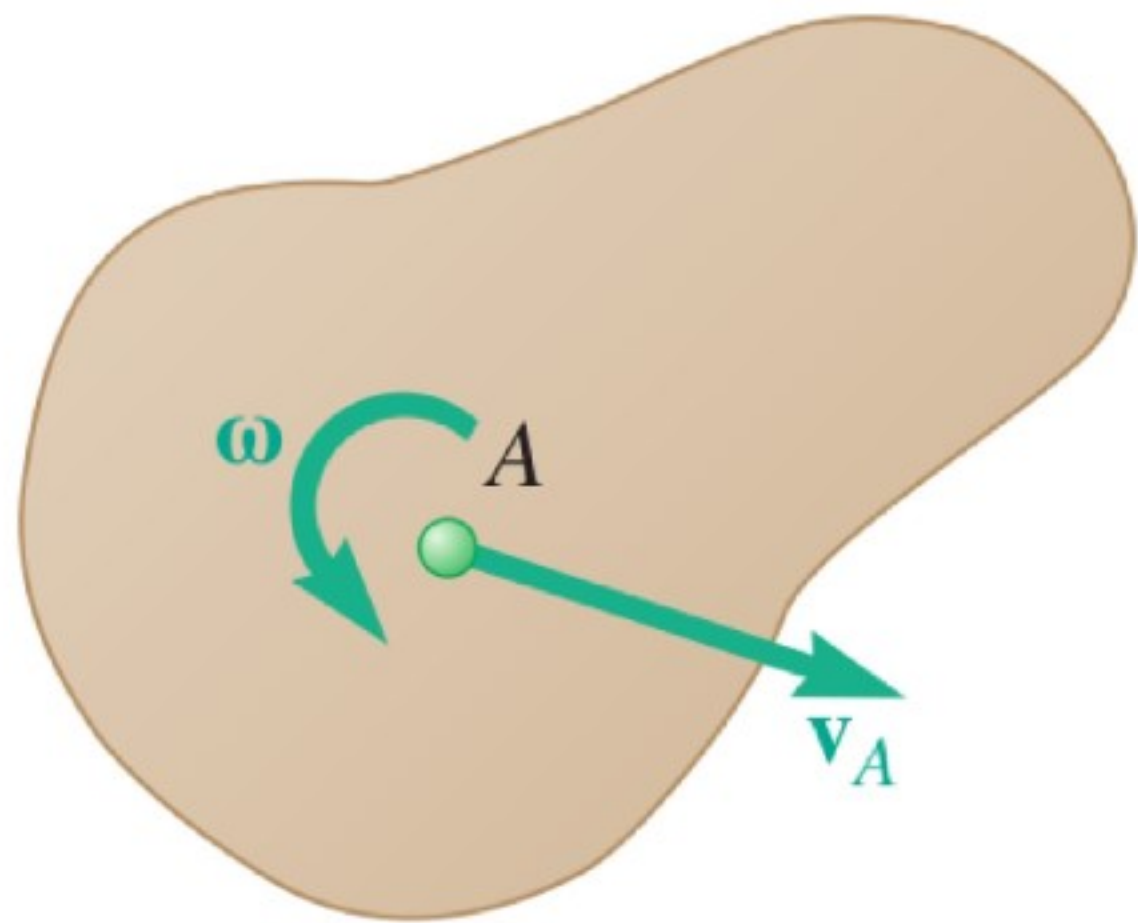
$$V_E = V_A + V_{E/A} = V_A + \omega \times r_{E/A} = 895 i - 76.8 k \times 11 i = \boxed{895 i - 895 j \text{ in/s}}$$

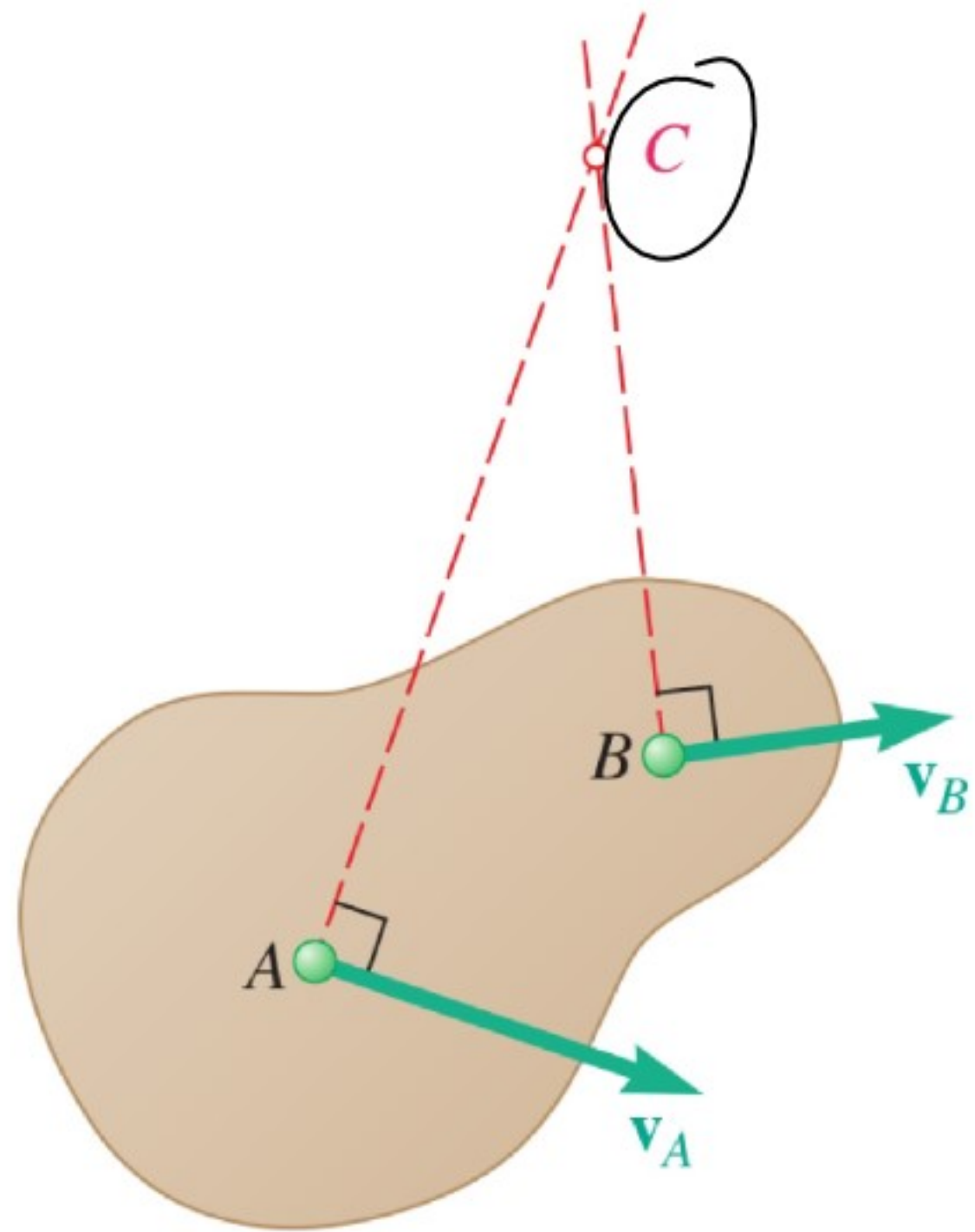
$$V_{D/A} = 11 \sin 30 i + 11 \cos 30 j = 5.5 i + 9.5 j$$

$$V_D = V_A + \omega \times r_{D/A}$$

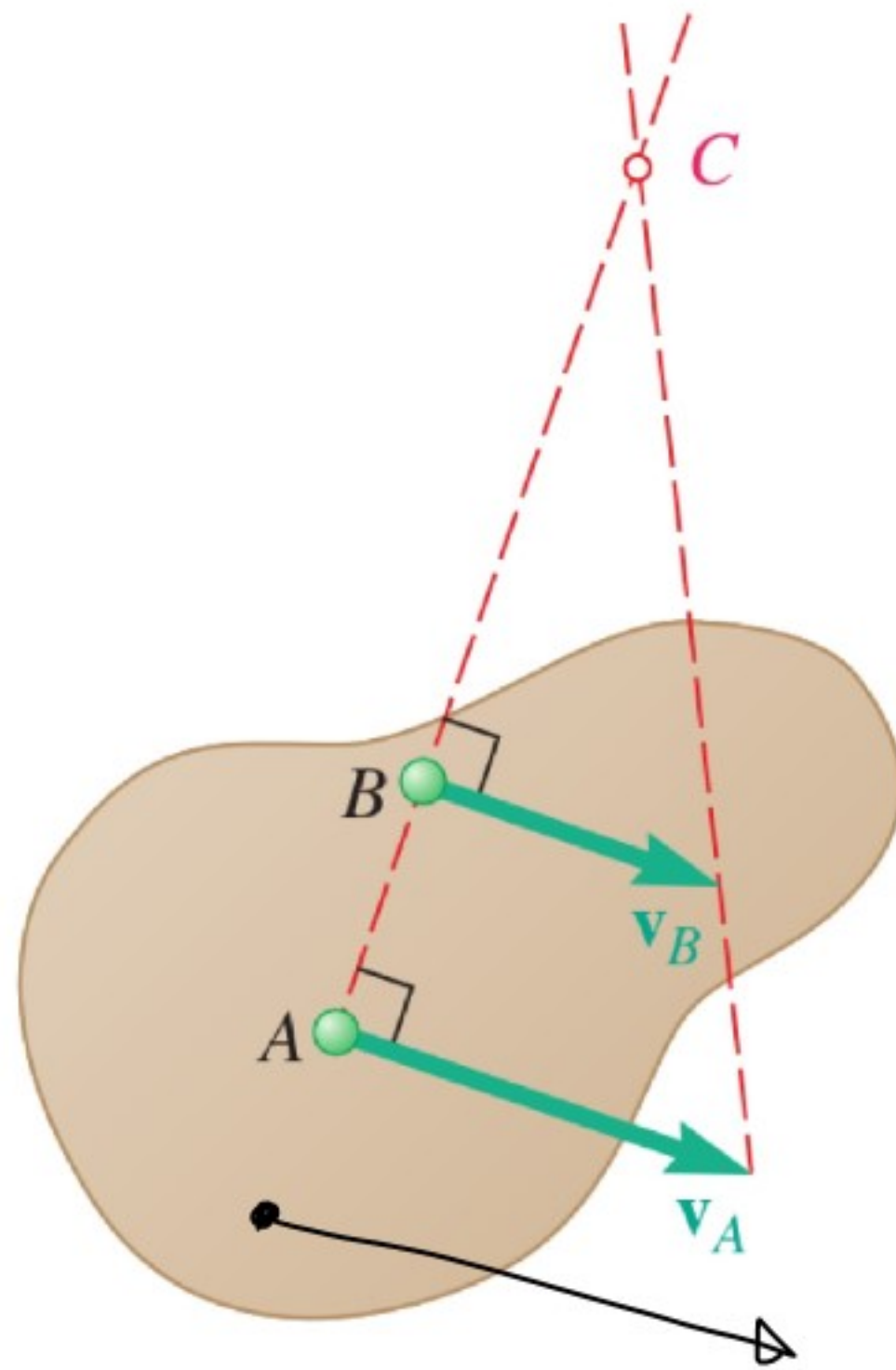
$$\left| \begin{array}{ccc|cc} i & j & k & i & j \\ 0 & 0 & -76.8 & 0 & 0 \\ -5.5 & 9.5 & 0 & -5.5 & 9.5 \end{array} \right| = 5.5 \cdot 76.8 j + 9.5 \cdot 76.8 i$$

Instantaneous Center of Rotation

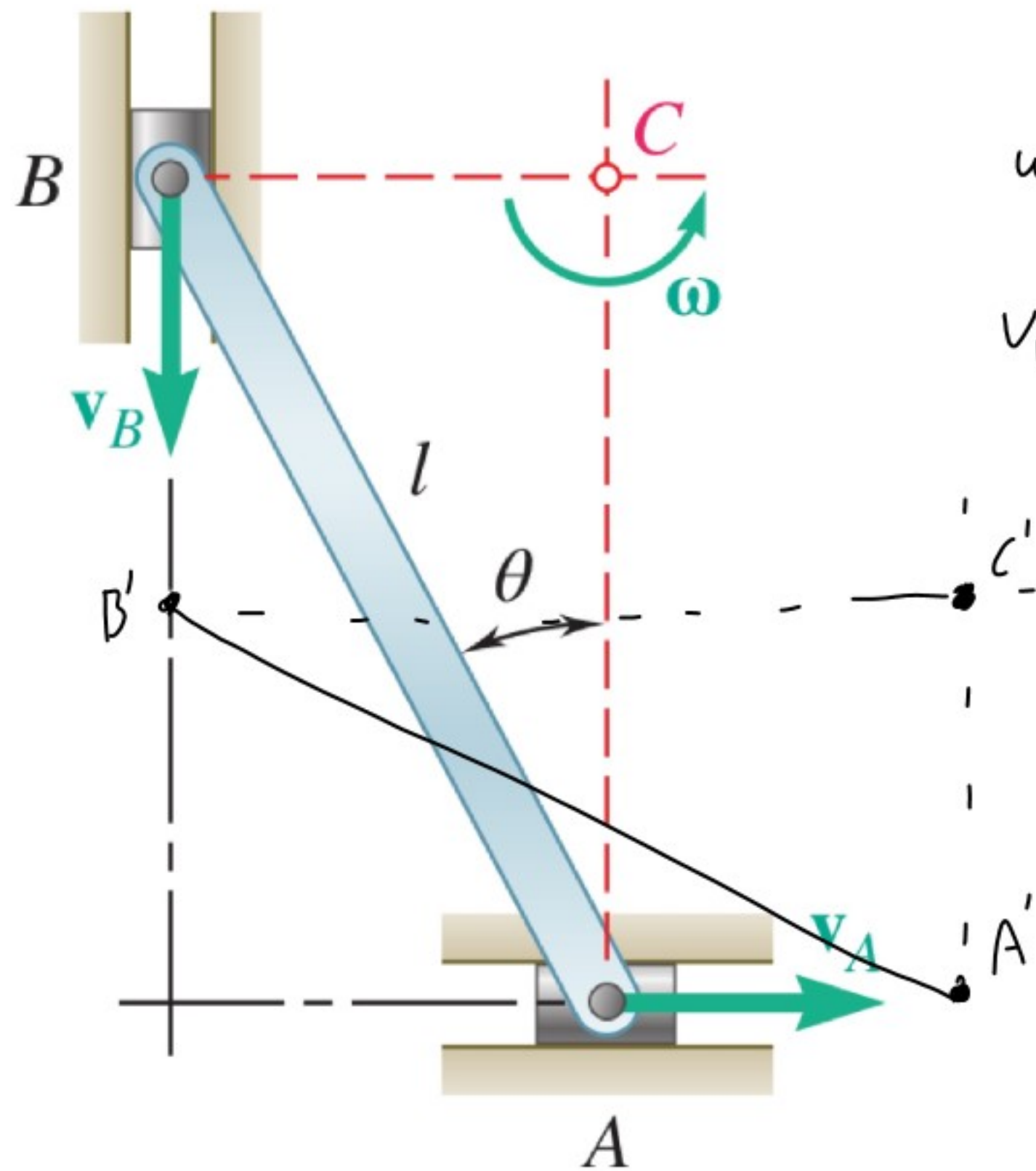




(a)



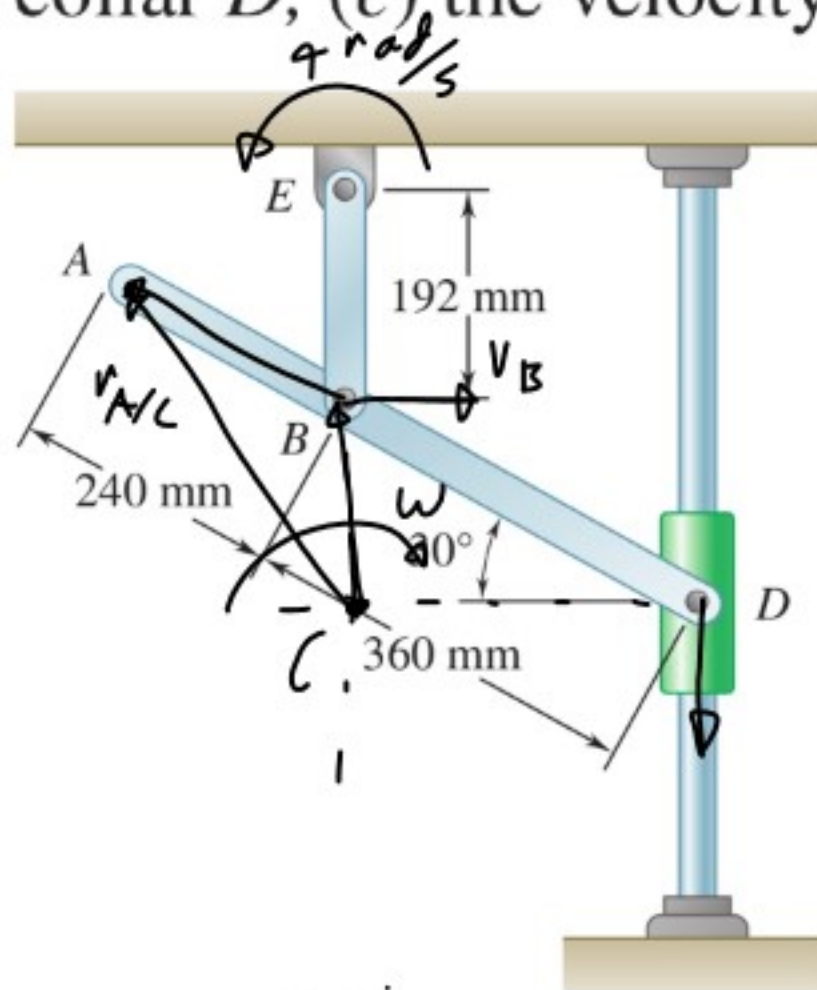
(b)



$$\omega = \frac{v_A}{AC} = \frac{v_A}{l \cos \theta}$$

$$v_B = (BC) \omega = l \sin \theta \frac{v_A}{l \cos \theta} = v_A \tan \theta$$

Knowing that at the instant shown the angular velocity of rod BE is 4 rad/s counterclockwise, determine (a) the angular velocity of rod AD , (b) the velocity of collar D , (c) the velocity of point A .



$$\begin{aligned} \vec{v}_{A/C} &= \vec{v}_{A/B} + \vec{v}_{B/C} \\ &= -290 \cos 30^\circ \mathbf{i} + 290 \sin 30^\circ \mathbf{j} \\ &\quad + 360 \sin 30^\circ \mathbf{j} \\ &= -208 \mathbf{i} + 300 \mathbf{j} \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{v}_A = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}_{A/C} = -9.27 \mathbf{k} \times (-208 \mathbf{i} + 300 \mathbf{j})$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} & \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} \\ 0 & 0 & -9.27 & 0 & 0 \\ -208 & 300 & 0 & -208 & 300 \end{vmatrix} = 300(-9.27) \mathbf{i} + 208(-9.27) \mathbf{j} = -1231 \mathbf{i} - 888 \mathbf{j} \text{ mm/s}$$

$$v_B = \omega_{BE} \cdot EB = 4 \cdot 192 = 768 \text{ mm/s}$$

$$\omega = \frac{v_B}{BC} = \frac{768 \text{ mm/s}}{360 \text{ mm} \sin 30^\circ} = 9.27 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$v_D = \omega_{AD} \cdot CD = 9.27 \cdot 360 \cos 30^\circ = 1330 \text{ mm/s}$$