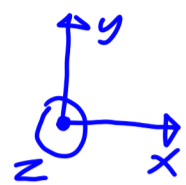
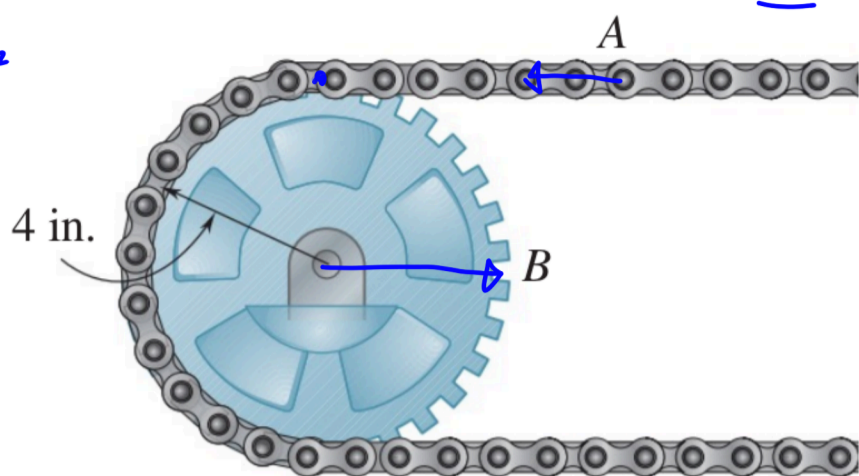


The sprocket wheel and chain shown are initially at rest. If the wheel has a uniform angular acceleration of  $90 \text{ rad/s}^2$  counterclockwise, determine (a) the acceleration of point A of the chain, (b) the magnitude of the acceleration of point B of the wheel after 3 s.

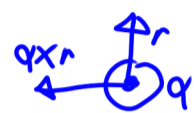
$$\vec{\alpha} = 90 \mathbf{k} \text{ rad/s}^2$$



$$\vec{a} = \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{r} + \vec{\omega} \times (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r})$$

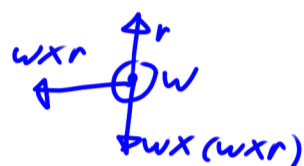
$$\vec{r} = 4 \mathbf{j} \text{ in}$$

$$\vec{a} = \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{r}$$



$$= \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 0 & 0 & 90 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = -4 \cdot 90 \mathbf{i} \text{ in/s}^2$$

$$= -360 \mathbf{i} \text{ in/s}^2$$



$$\vec{\omega} = \vec{\omega}_0 + \vec{\alpha} t = \vec{0} + 90 \mathbf{k} \text{ rad/s}^2 \cdot 3 \text{ s} = 270 \mathbf{k} \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\vec{r} = 4 \mathbf{i} \text{ in}$$

$$\vec{a} = \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{r} + \vec{\omega} \times (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r})$$

$$\vec{\alpha} \times \vec{r} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 0 & 0 & 90 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} \\ 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 90 \text{ rad/s}^2 \cdot 4 \text{ in } \mathbf{j} = 360 \mathbf{j} \text{ in/s}^2$$

$$\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 0 & 0 & 270 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} \\ 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 270 \cdot 4 \mathbf{j} \text{ in/s} = 1080 \mathbf{j} \text{ in/s}$$

$$\vec{\omega} \times (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}) = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 0 & 0 & 270 \\ 0 & 1080 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1080 \end{vmatrix} = -270 \cdot 1080 \mathbf{i} \text{ in/s}^2 = -2.92 \times 10^5 \mathbf{i} \text{ in/s}^2$$

$$\vec{a} = 360 \mathbf{j} - 2.92 \times 10^5 \mathbf{i} \text{ in/s}^2$$

$$|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{360^2 + (-2.92 \times 10^5)^2} = 2.92 \times 10^5 \text{ in/s}^2$$

$$a_t = \alpha r = 90 \text{ rad/s}^2 \cdot 4 \text{ in} = 360 \text{ in/s}^2$$

$$a_n = r \omega^2 = 4 \text{ in} (270 \text{ rad/s})^2 = 2.92 \times 10^5 \text{ in/s}^2$$

$$a = \sqrt{360^2 + (2.92 \times 10^5)^2} = 2.92 \times 10^5 \text{ in/s}^2$$