

Series 03:

EXERCISE 1

The fixed hydraulic cylinder **C** imparts a constant upward velocity v to the collar **B**, which slips freely on rod **OA** shown in the figure 1. **Determine** the resulting angular velocity ω_{OA} in terms of v , the displacement s of point **B**, and the fixed distance d .

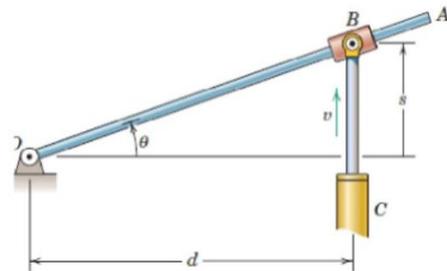


Figure.1

EXERCISE 2

A cylinder of radius $R = 20 \text{ cm}$ rolls on a flat surface with absolute angular speed $\omega = 12 \text{ rad/s}$ under the conditions shown in the figure 2 (In cases (ii) and (iii), you may think of the 'flat surface' as a conveyor belt). In each case

- (a) Write the condition of pure rolling.
- (b) Find the velocity of the center **C** of the cylinder.

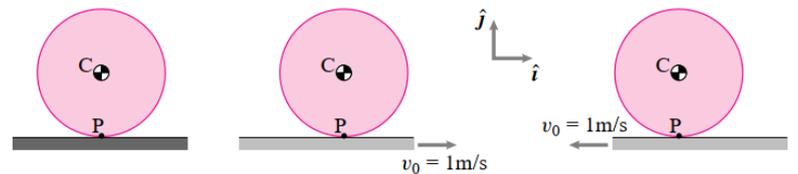


Figure.2

(i) Fixed base (ii) Base moves to the right (iii) Base moves to the left

EXERCISE 3

The bowling ball shown rolls without slipping on the horizontal xz plane with an angular velocity $\omega = \omega_x \mathbf{i} + \omega_y \mathbf{j} + \omega_z \mathbf{k}$ shown in the figure 3. Knowing that

$v_A = (4.8 \text{ m/s}) \mathbf{i} - (4.8 \text{ m/s}) \mathbf{j} + (3.6 \text{ m/s}) \mathbf{k}$ and

$v_D = (9.6 \text{ m/s}) \mathbf{i} + (7.2 \text{ m/s}) \mathbf{k}$. **Determine**

- (a) Angular velocity of the bowling ball.
- (b) The velocity of its center **C**.

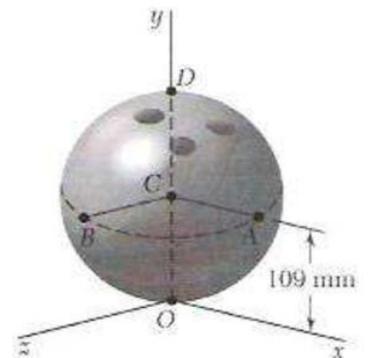


Figure.3

EXERCISE 4

A **60 mm** radius disk spins at constant rate $\omega_2 = 4 \text{ rad/s}$ about an axis held by housing attached to the horizontal rod that rotates at the constant rate $\omega_1 = 5 \text{ rad/s}$. Knowing that $\theta = 30^\circ$, **determine** the acceleration of point **P** on the rim of the disk (figure 4)

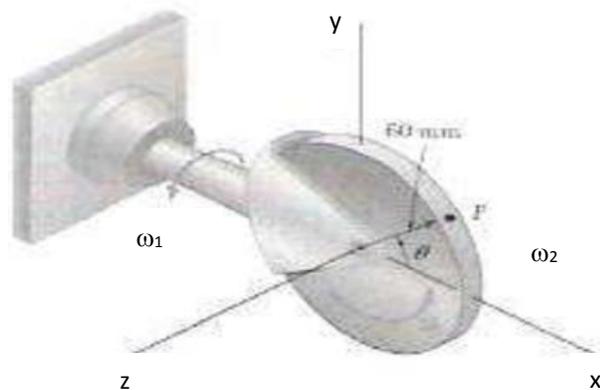


Figure.4

EXERCISE 5

A square plate of side **360 mm** is hinged at **A** and **B** to a clevis. The plate rotates at the constant rate $\omega_2 = 4 \text{ rad/s}$ with respect to the clevis, which it self rotates at the constant $\omega_1 = 3 \text{ rad/s}$, about the **Y** axis. For the position shown in the figure 5, **determine**

- The velocity of corner **D**,
- the acceleration of corner **D**.

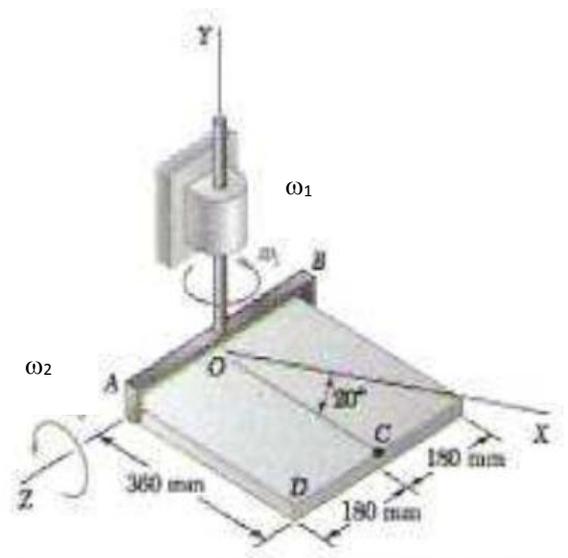


Figure.5