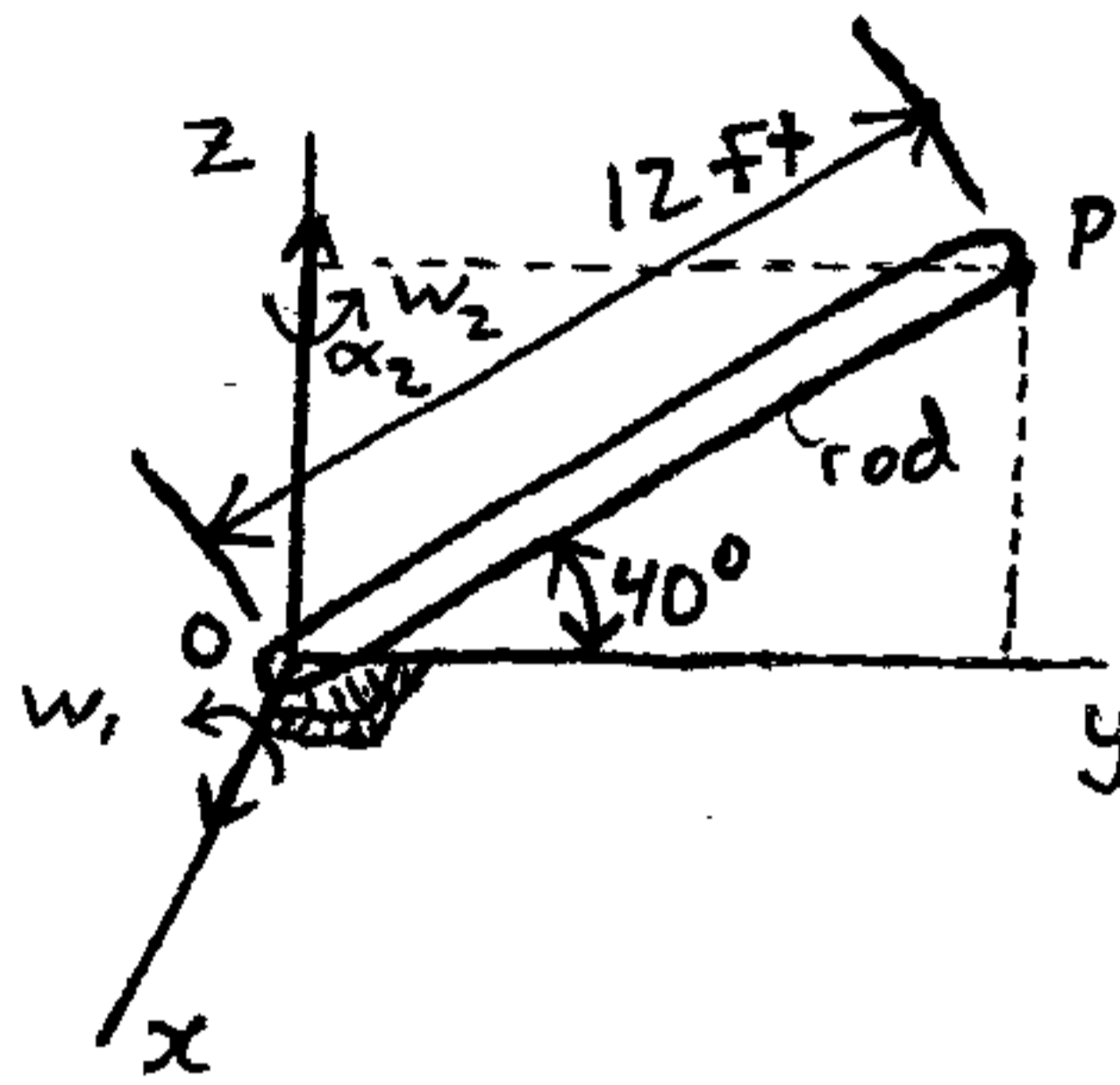


This is a 3D general motion problem (engineering mechanics).



A rod is rotating about the z -axis with an angular velocity $w_2 = 0.25 \text{ rad/s}$, and an angular acceleration $\alpha_2 = 0.52 \text{ rad/s}^2$. At the same time the rod is rotating upward at an angular velocity $w_1 = 0.7 \text{ rad/s}$, which is constant. At the instant shown, calculate the velocity and acceleration of point P at the end of the rod.

Solution:

note: no \hat{j} component

$$\vec{w} = w_1 \hat{i} + w_2 \hat{k} \quad (\text{angular velocity vector of rod})$$

$$\vec{\alpha} = \alpha_2 \hat{k} + \vec{w}_2 \times \vec{w}_1 \quad (\text{angular acceleration vector of rod})$$

The w_2 rotation vector causes the rotation of the w_1 rotation vector.
 The w_2 rotation vector always points along z -axis (constant direction)

$$\Rightarrow \vec{\alpha} = \alpha_2 \hat{k} + w_2 \hat{k} \times w_1 \hat{i} \Rightarrow \vec{\alpha} = \alpha_2 \hat{k} + w_1 w_2 \hat{j}$$

note: no \hat{i} component

Now, $\vec{v}_p = \vec{v}_o + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}_{p/o}$

$\vec{r}_{p/o} = 12 \cos 40^\circ \hat{j} + 12 \sin 40^\circ \hat{k}$

Substitute known quantities:

$\vec{v}_p = (\omega_1 \hat{i} + \omega_2 \hat{k}) \times (12 \cos 40^\circ \hat{j} + 12 \sin 40^\circ \hat{k})$

$\vec{v}_p = (\omega_1 \hat{i} + \omega_2 \hat{k}) \times (12 \cos 40^\circ \hat{j})$
 $+ (\omega_1 \hat{i} + \omega_2 \hat{k}) \times (12 \sin 40^\circ \hat{k})$

For $\omega_1 = 0.7 \text{ rad/s}$ and $\omega_2 = 0.25 \text{ rad/s}$:

$\Rightarrow \vec{v}_p = -2.3 \hat{i} - 5.4 \hat{j} + 6.43 \hat{k} \text{ ft/s}$ (algebra not shown)
 (answer)

Next, $\vec{a}_p = \vec{a}_o + \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{r}_{p/o} + \vec{\omega} \times (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}_{p/o})$

Substitute known quantities:

$\vec{a}_p = (\alpha_2 \hat{k} + \omega_1 \omega_2 \hat{j}) + (\omega_1 \hat{i} + \omega_2 \hat{k}) \times [(\omega_1 \hat{i} + \omega_2 \hat{k}) \times (12 \cos 40^\circ \hat{j} + 12 \sin 40^\circ \hat{k})]$

For $\omega_1 = 0.7 \text{ rad/s}$, $\omega_2 = 0.25 \text{ rad/s}$, and $\alpha_2 = 0.52 \text{ rad/s}^2$:

$\Rightarrow \vec{a}_p = -2.08 \hat{i} - 5.08 \hat{j} - 3.78 \hat{k} \text{ ft/s}^2$ (answer)
 (algebra not shown)