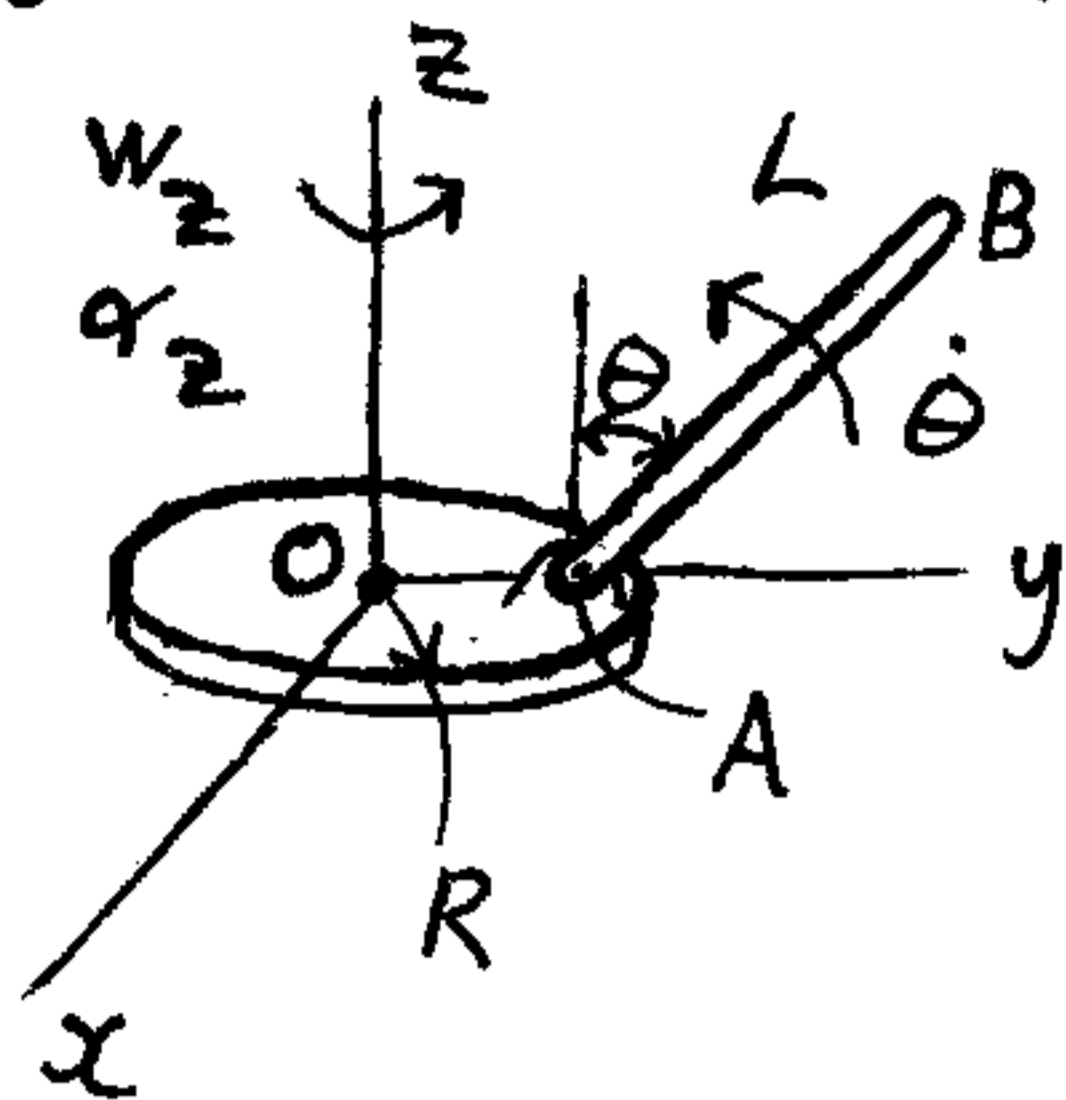


This is a 3D general motion problem (engineering mechanics).



A disk is rotating about the z -axis with an angular velocity of $w_z = 0.85 \text{ rad/s}$, and an angular acceleration of $\alpha_z = 1.5 \text{ rad/s}^2$, as shown. At the same instant, a rod AB that is connected to the disk, is rotating upward at a constant rate of $\dot{\theta} = 0.7 \text{ rad/s}$. If $\theta = 40^\circ$, the disk radius is $R = 2 \text{ ft}$, and the rod length is $L = 5 \text{ ft}$, what is the velocity and acceleration of the rod tip B at the instant shown?

Solution:

$$\vec{v}_B = \vec{v}_A + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}_{B/A}, \quad \text{where } \vec{\omega} \text{ is the angular velocity of the rod } AB$$

$$\vec{v}_A = \vec{v}_O + \vec{\omega}_z \times \vec{r}_{A/O}$$

$$\vec{r}_{B/A} = L \sin \theta \hat{j} + L \cos \theta \hat{k}$$

$$\vec{r}_{A/O} = R \hat{j}$$

$$\vec{\omega}_z = w_z \hat{k}$$

Substitute:

$$\vec{v}_B = \vec{\omega}_z \times \vec{r}_{A/O} + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}_{B/A} \quad \vec{\omega} = w_z \hat{k} + \dot{\theta} \hat{i}$$

Now,

$$\vec{v}_B = (\omega_z \hat{k}) \times (R \hat{j}) + (\omega_z \hat{k} + \dot{\theta} \hat{i}) \times (L \sin \theta \hat{j} + L \cos \theta \hat{k})$$

$$\vec{v}_B = (0.85 \hat{k}) \times (2 \hat{j}) + (0.85 \hat{k} + 0.7 \hat{i}) \times (5 \sin 40^\circ \hat{j} + 5 \cos 40^\circ \hat{k})$$

$$\vec{v}_B = -4.4318 \hat{i} - 2.6812 \hat{j} + 2.2498 \hat{k} \quad \#/s$$

(answer)

Next,

$$\vec{a}_B = \vec{a}_A + \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{r}_{B/A} + \vec{\omega} \times (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}_{B/A})$$

$$\vec{a}_A = \vec{a}_O + \vec{\alpha}_z \times \vec{r}_{A/O} + \vec{\omega}_z \times (\vec{\omega}_z \times \vec{r}_{A/O}) \Big\} = -(\omega_z)^2 \vec{r}_{A/O}$$

where $\vec{\alpha}$ is the angular acceleration of the rod AB

$$\vec{\alpha}_z = \alpha_z \hat{k}$$

$$\vec{\alpha} = \alpha_z \hat{k} + (\omega_z)(\dot{\theta}) \hat{j}$$

Substitute:

$$\vec{a}_B = \vec{\alpha}_z \times \vec{r}_{A/O} - (\omega_z)^2 \vec{r}_{A/O} + \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{r}_{B/A} + \vec{\omega} \times (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}_{B/A})$$

Now,

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{a}_B = & (1.5\hat{k}) \times (2\hat{j}) - (0.85)^2 (2\hat{j}) \\ & + (1.5\hat{k} + (0.85)(0.7)\hat{j}) \times (5\sin 40^\circ \hat{j} \\ & \quad + 5\cos 40^\circ \hat{k}) \\ & + (0.85\hat{k} + 0.7\hat{i}) \times [(0.85\hat{k} + 0.7\hat{i}) \\ & \quad \times (5\sin 40^\circ \hat{j} \\ & \quad + 5\cos 40^\circ \hat{k})]\end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{a}_B = -3.2629\hat{i} - 5.3419\hat{j} - 1.8768\hat{k} \quad \#/s^2$$

(answer)