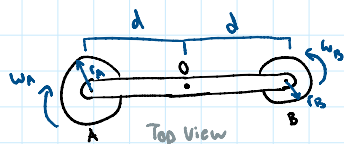


Beginner Conservation of Momentum

Inspiration: 19-35 Hibbeler



Consider the a mechanism in the horizontal plane which consists of a **5 kg** rod and two disks. Disk A has a mass of $m_A = 6 \text{ kg}$ and has a radius $r_A = 0.2 \text{ m}$, while disk B has a mass of $m_B = 5 \text{ kg}$ and a radius $r_B = 0.15 \text{ m}$. Both are located at an equal distance $d = 0.5 \text{ m}$ away from the pin O. If disk A is given a clockwise angular velocity $\omega_A = 6 \text{ rad/s}$ and disk B is given a counter clockwise angular velocity $\omega_B = 4 \text{ rad/s}$, determine the angular velocity of the rod after both disks have stopped spinning relative to the rod. The pins at A and B have friction, but pin O is frictionless. Motion is in the horizontal plane.

$$\sum (H_O)_{i, \text{sys}} = \sum (H_O)_{f, \text{sys}}$$

$$\vec{H}_{O, \text{Disk A}} + \vec{H}_{O, \text{Disk B}} + \vec{H}_{O, \text{rod}} = \vec{H}_{O, \text{Disk A}} + \vec{H}_{O, \text{Disk B}} + \vec{H}_{O, \text{rod}}$$

$$\vec{H}_{O, \text{Disk A}} = \vec{H}_{A, \text{Disk A}} + \vec{r}_{A/O} \times m \vec{v}_A = \vec{H}_{A, \text{Disk A}} \text{ as } \vec{v}_A = 0 \text{ Likewise for disk B}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(6)(0.2)^2(-6) + \frac{1}{2}(5)(0.15)^2(4) + 0 = \left(\frac{1}{2}(6)(0.2)^2 + (6)(0.5)^2\right)\omega_2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}(5)(0.15)^2 + (5)(0.5)^2\right)\omega_2 + \frac{1}{12}(5)(1.0)^2\omega_2$$

$$-0.495 = \frac{8027}{2400} \omega_2$$

$$\omega_2 = -1.144 \text{ rad/s}$$