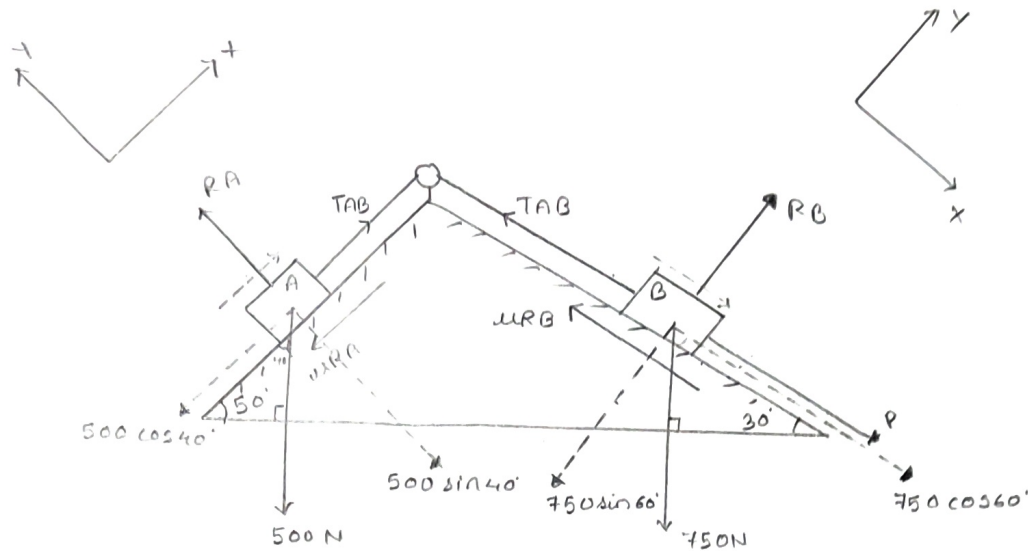


Q1



For A,  $\rightarrow +ve$ ,  $\leftarrow -ve$ ,  $\uparrow +ve$ ,  $\downarrow -ve$ .

$$\sum f_x = -u_{RA} - 500 \cos 40^\circ + T_{AB}$$

$$0 = -0.4 R_A - 500 \cos 40^\circ + T_{AB}$$

$$T_{AB} = 0.4 R_A + 500 \cos 40^\circ \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$\sum f_y = R_A - 500 \sin 40^\circ$$

$$\therefore 0 = R_A - 500 \sin 40^\circ$$

$$\therefore R_A = 321.39 \text{ N} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

From (1) and (2).

$$T_{AB} = 0.4 (321.39) + 500 \cos 40^\circ$$

$$T_{AB} = 511.58 \text{ N.} \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

For B,  $\rightarrow +ve$ ,  $\leftarrow -ve$ ,  $\uparrow +ve$ ,  $\downarrow -ve$

$$\sum f_x = P + 750 \cos 60^\circ - T_{AB} - u_{RB}$$

$$0 = P + 750 \cos 60^\circ - 511.58 \text{ (from (3))} - 0.3 R_B$$

$$\therefore \boxed{P \neq 136.58 \text{ N}}$$

$$\therefore P = 511.58 + 0.3 R_B - 750 \cos 60^\circ \quad \text{--- (4)}$$

$$\sum f_y = R_B - 750 \sin 60^\circ$$

$$0 = R_B - 750 \sin 60^\circ$$

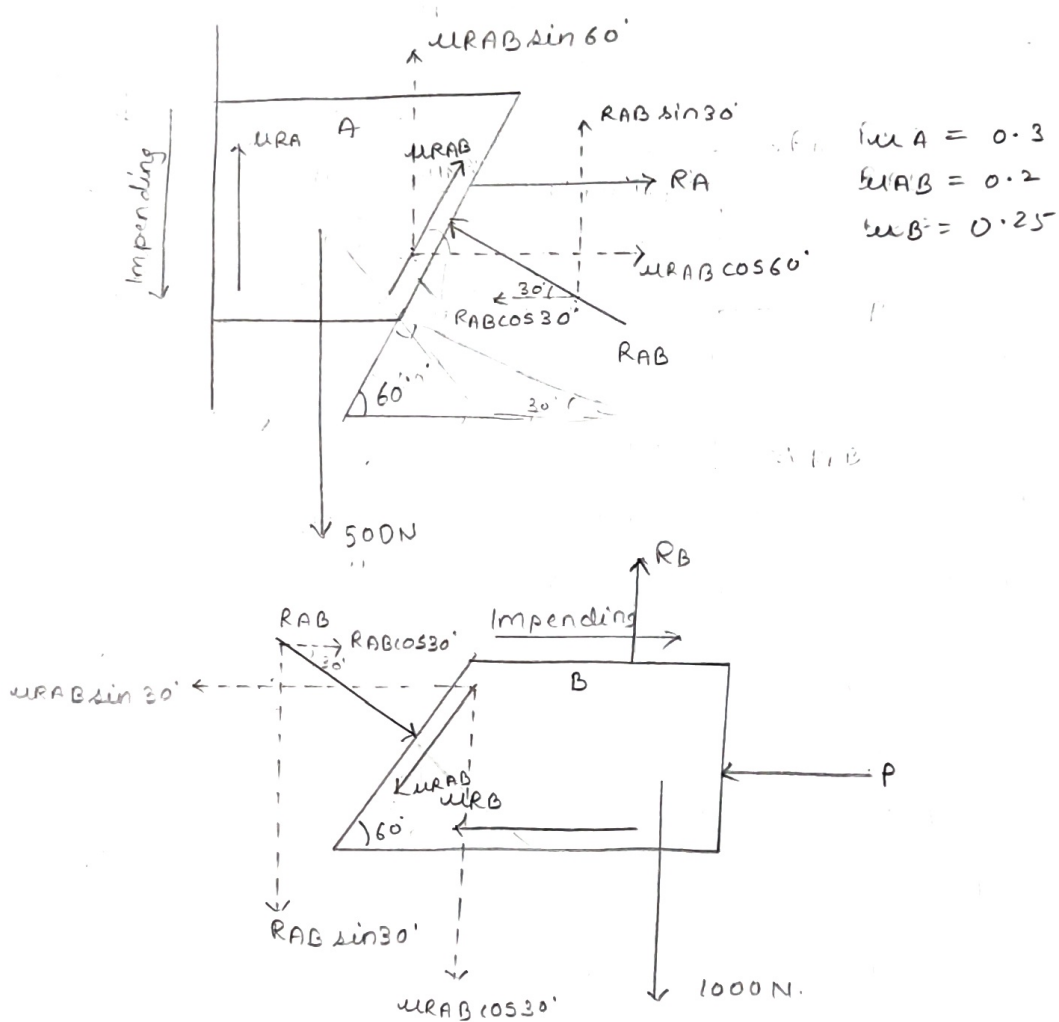
$$R_B = 649.52 \text{ N} \quad \text{--- (5)}$$

From (4) and (5)

$$P = 511.58 + 0.3(649.52) - 750 \cos 60^\circ$$

$$P = 331.44 \text{ N}$$

2.



For A

$$\sum f_x = R_A + \mu R_{AB} \cos 60^\circ - R_{AB} \cos 30^\circ$$

$$0 = R_A + 0.2 R_{AB} \cos 60^\circ - R_{AB} \cos 30^\circ$$

$$\therefore R_A = R_{AB} (\cos 30^\circ - 0.2 \cos 60^\circ)$$

$$R_A = 0.77 R_{AB} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$\sum f_y = \mu R_A + \mu R_{AB} \sin 60^\circ - 500 + R_{AB} \sin 30^\circ$$

$$0 = 0.3 R_A + 0.2 R_{AB} \sin 60^\circ - 500 + R_{AB} \sin 30^\circ$$

$$0 = 0.3 R_A + 0.33 (0.77 R_{AB}) + 0.2 R_{AB} \sin 60^\circ - 500 + R_{AB} \sin 30^\circ$$

$$0 = 0.25 R_{AB} + 0.2 R_{AB} \sin 60^\circ - 500 + R_{AB} \sin 30^\circ$$

$$0 = R_{AB} (0.25 + 0.2 \sin 60 + \sin 30) - 500$$

$$\therefore R_{AB} = \frac{500}{0.923}$$

$$R_{AB} = 541.59 \text{ N} \text{ — (2)}$$

From (1) and (2).

$$R_A = 0.77 (541.59)$$

$$R_A = 417.03 \text{ N} \text{ — (3)}$$

For B.

$$\sum F_x = -P + R_{AB} \cos 30^\circ - \mu R_{AB} \sin 30^\circ - \mu R_B.$$

$$0 = -P + R_{AB} \cos 30^\circ - 0.2 R_{AB} \sin 30^\circ - 0.25 R_B.$$

~~$$0 = -P + R_{AB} (\cos 30^\circ - 0.2 \sin 30^\circ - 0.25)$$~~

~~$$0 = -P + 541.59 (0.516)$$~~

~~$$\therefore \boxed{P = 279.47 \text{ N.}}$$~~

$$0 = -P + R_{AB} (\cos 30^\circ - 0.2 \sin 30^\circ) - 0.25 R_B.$$

$$0 = -P + 541.59 (0.77) - 0.25 R_B$$

$$0 = -P + 414.87 - 0.25 R_B$$

$$\therefore P = 414.87 - 0.25 R_B. \text{ — (4)}$$

$$\sum F_y = -1000 - \mu R_{AB} \cos 30^\circ - R_{AB} \sin 30^\circ + R_B$$

$$0 = -1000 - 0.2 R_{AB} \cos 30^\circ - R_{AB} \sin 30^\circ + R_B.$$

$$0 = -1000 - 0.2 (541.59) \cos 30^\circ - 541.59 \sin 30^\circ + R_B$$

$$R_B = 1000 + 0.2 (541.59) \cos 30^\circ + 541.59 \sin 30^\circ$$

$$R_B = 1364.6 \text{ N.} \text{ — (5)}$$

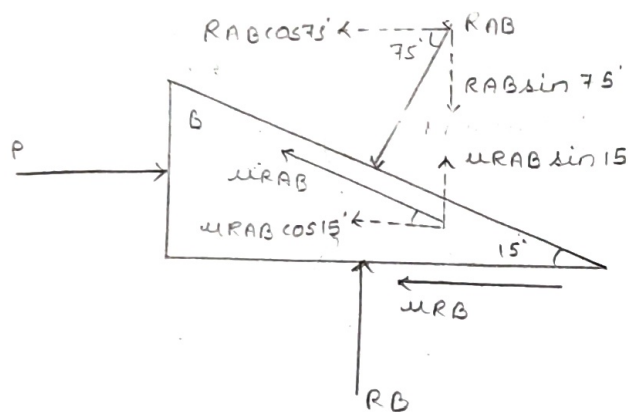
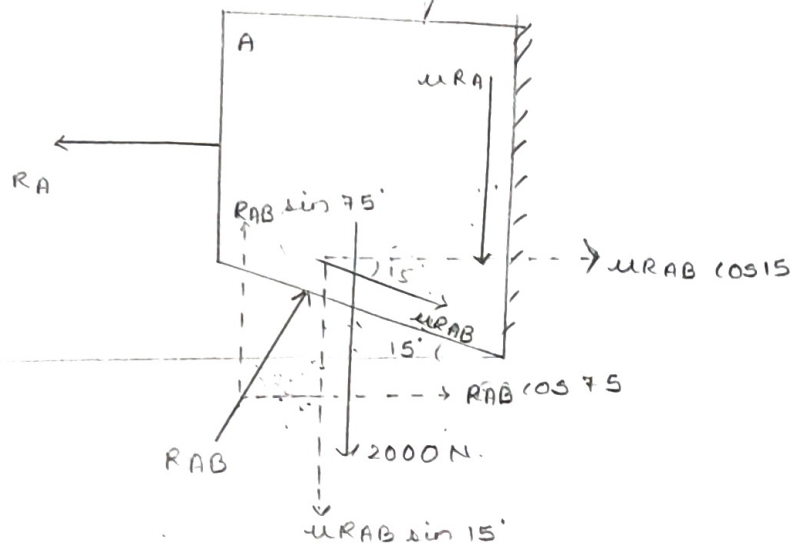
From (4) and (5),

$$P = 414.87 - 0.25 (1364.6)$$

$$\boxed{P = 73.72 \text{ N}}$$

3.

$$\mu = 0.2$$



For A.

$$\sum f_x = -R_A + \mu R_{AB} \cos 15 + R_{AB} \cos 75$$

$$0 = -R_A + 0.2 R_{AB} \cos 15 + R_{AB} \cos 75$$

$$R_A = R_{AB} (0.2 \cos 15 + \cos 75)$$

$$R_A = 0.452 R_{AB} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$\sum f_y = -\mu R_A - 2000 + R_{AB} \sin 75 - \mu R_{AB} \sin 15$$

$$0 = -0.2 R_A - 2000 + R_{AB} (\sin 75 - 0.2 \sin 15)$$

$$= -0.2 R_A - 200 + 0.914 R_{AB}$$

$$= -0.2 (0.452 R_{AB}) - 200 + 0.914 R_{AB} \quad \text{--- (from 1)}$$

$$= 0.8236 R_{AB} - 200$$

$$\therefore R_{AB} = \frac{200}{0.8236}$$

$$R_{AB} = 242.84 \text{ N} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

For B

$$\sum f_x = P - R_{AB} \cos 75 - \mu R_{AB} \cos 15 - \mu R_{AB}$$

$$0 = P - R_{AB} (\cos 75 - 0.2 \cos 15) - 0.2 R_{AB}$$

$$0 = P - 242.84 (0.066) - 0.2 R_{AB} \quad \text{--- (from ②)}$$

$$0 = P - 16.03 - 0.2 R_{AB}$$

$$\therefore P = 16.03 + 0.2 R_{AB} \quad \text{--- ③}$$

$$\sum f_y = -R_{AB} \sin 75 + \mu R_{AB} \sin 15 + R_B$$

$$0 = R_{AB} (0.2 \sin 15 - \sin 75) + R_B$$

$$0 = -242.84 (0.914) + R_B \quad \text{--- (from ②)}$$

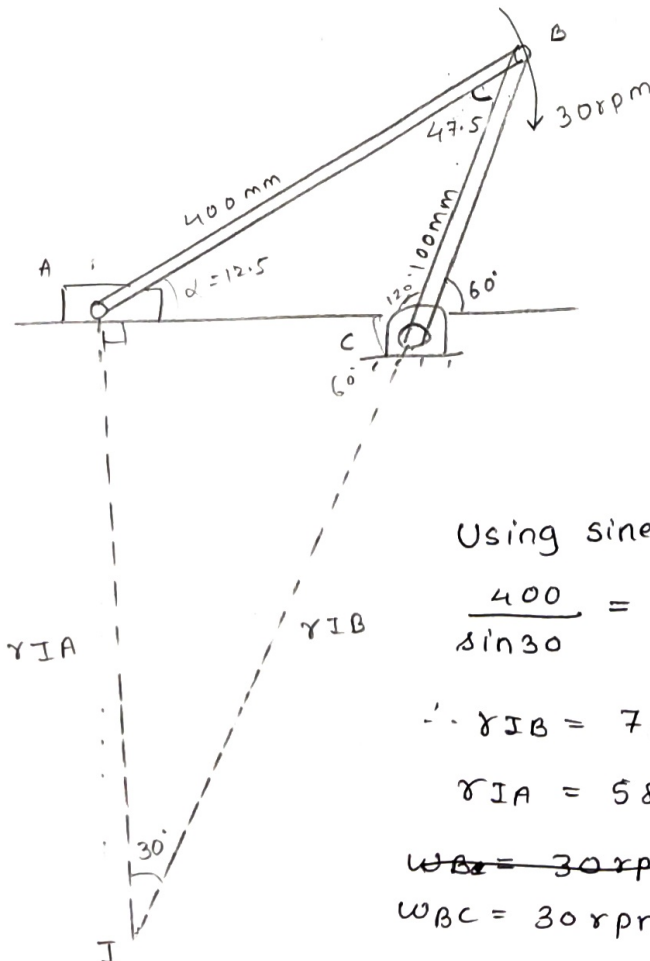
$$\therefore R_B = 221.956 \text{ N.} \quad \text{--- ④}$$

$\therefore$  From ③ and ④

$$P = 16.03 + 0.2 (221.956)$$

$$\boxed{P = 60.42 \text{ N}}$$

Q4.]



Using sine rule in  $\Delta ACI$ .

$$\frac{AC}{\sin 30} = \frac{r_{IA}}{\sin 60} = \frac{r_{IB}}{\sin 90}$$

Using sine rule in  $\Delta ABC$ .

$$\frac{400}{\sin 120} = \frac{100}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$\sin \alpha = 0.217$$

$$\alpha = 12.5$$

Using sine rule in  $\Delta ABI$ .

$$\frac{400}{\sin 30} = \frac{r_{IB}}{\sin 102.5} = \frac{r_{IA}}{\sin 47.5}$$

$$\therefore r_{IB} = 781.04 \text{ mm}$$

$$r_{IA} = 589.82 \text{ mm}$$

$$\omega_{BC} = 30 \text{ rpm} = 30 \times \frac{2\pi}{60}$$

$$\omega_{BC} = 30 \text{ rpm} = 30 \times \frac{2\pi}{60} = 3.14 \text{ rad/sec.}$$

~~$$V_B = r_{IB} \times \omega_{BC}$$~~

~~$$V_B = 781.04 \times 3.14$$~~

~~$$V_B = 2452.46$$~~

$$V_B = BC \times \omega_{BC}$$

$$V_B = \frac{100}{100} \times 3.14$$

$$V_B = 3.14 \text{ m/s}$$

$$V_B = r_{IB} \times \omega_{AB}$$

$$3.14 = 781.04 \times \omega_{AB}$$

$$\omega_{AB} = \frac{3.14}{781.04} = 0.00402$$

$$V_A = r_{AI} \times \omega_{AB}$$

$$= 589.82 \times 0.00402$$

$$V_A = 2.37 \text{ m/s}$$

~~$$Q6] y = 48 - 3t^2$$~~

~~diff w.r.t t.~~

~~$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt}$$~~

$$Q6] y = 48 - 3t^2$$

$$\text{diff w.r.t } t.$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -6t$$

$$\therefore V_y = -6t \text{ m/s}$$

$$\text{Again diff w.r.t } t.$$

$$\frac{dV_y}{dt} = -6$$

$$a_y = -6 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$V_x = 25 - 8t \text{ m/s}$$

$$\text{diff w.r.t } t.$$

$$\frac{dV_x}{dt} = -8$$

$$a_x = -8 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$\text{At } t = 0 \text{ sec,}$$

$$V_x = 25 \text{ m/s}$$

$$V_y = 0 \text{ m/s}$$

$$a_x = -8 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$a_y = -6 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$\therefore a = \sqrt{a_x^2 + a_y^2} = \sqrt{8^2 + 6^2} = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$V = \sqrt{V_x^2 + V_y^2} = \sqrt{25^2} = 25 \text{ m/s}$$



For displacement (Position)

Integrate  
~~diff~~  $V_x$  w.r.t  $t$

$$\int V_x dx = \int (25 - 8t) dt$$

$$\int V_x dx = 25 \int dt - 8 \int t dt$$

$$x = 25t - \frac{8t^2}{2} + c$$

$$\text{At } x=0, t=0,$$

$$0 = 0 - 0 + c$$

$$\therefore c = 0$$

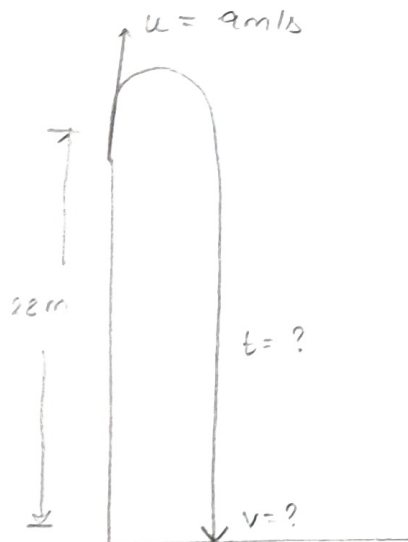
$$\therefore x = 25t - 4t^2 \text{ and } y = 48 - 3t^2 \text{ --- (Given)}$$

$$\text{At } t=0$$

$$x=0, y=48-0=48$$

$$\text{displacement position } (x, y) = (0, 48)$$

Q7.]



$$u = 9 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v = ? \quad t = ?$$

$$s = -28 \text{ m}$$

$$a = -9.81$$

$$v^2 = u^2 + 2as$$

$$v = 9 + 2(-9.81)(-28)$$

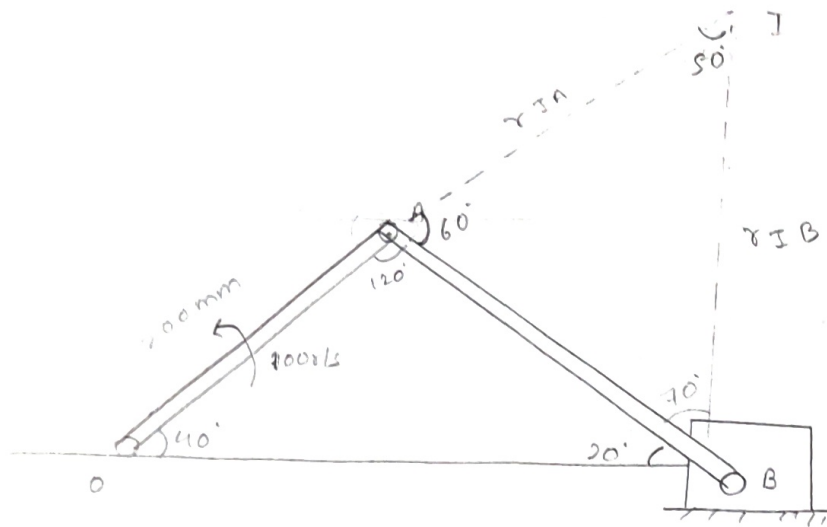
$$v = 25.11 \text{ m/s}$$

$$s = ut + \frac{1}{2} at^2$$

$$-28 = 9t + \frac{1}{2}(-9.81)t^2$$

$$-\frac{9.81}{2} t^2 + 9t + 28 = 0$$

$$t = 3.47 \text{ sec}$$



Using ~~the~~ sine rule in  $\triangle AIB$ .

$$\frac{r_{IB}}{\sin 60} = \frac{r_{AI}}{\sin 70} = \frac{AB}{\sin 50} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

Using sine rule in  $\triangle OAB$ ,

$$\frac{AB}{\sin 40} = \frac{AO}{\sin 20}$$

$$\therefore AB = \frac{200 \times \sin 20}{\sin 40} = 74.22 \text{ mm}$$

$\therefore$  Eq<sup>n</sup> (1)

$$r_{IB} = 424.94 \text{ mm}$$

$$r_{IA} = 461.08 \text{ mm}$$

$$\omega_{OA} = 100 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\omega_{AB} = ?$$

$$v_B = ?$$

$$v_A = AO \times \omega_{OA}$$

$$v_A = 200 \times 100$$

$$v_A = 20000 \text{ mm/s}$$

$$v_A = r_{IA} \times \omega_{AB}$$

$$20000 = 461.08 \times \omega_{AB}$$

$$\omega_{AB} = 43.38 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$v_B = r_{IB} \times \omega_{AB}$$

$$v_B = 424.94 \times 43.38$$

$$v_B = 18432.38 \text{ mm/s}$$