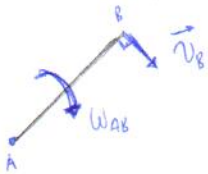


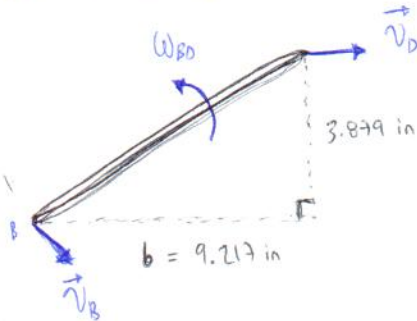
$$\omega_{AB} = 300 \left(\frac{2\pi}{60} \right) = 31.42 \text{ rad/s}$$

o Analizando AB para calcular \vec{v}_B



$$\vec{v}_B = \vec{\omega}_{AB} \times \vec{r}_{B/A} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 0 & 0 & -31.42 \\ 2.121 & 2.121 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (66.64 \hat{i} - 66.64 \hat{j}) \text{ in/s}$$

o Analizando el elemento BD:



$$a = 6 - 2.121 = 3.879 \text{ in} \quad b = \sqrt{10^2 - 3.879^2} = 9.217 \text{ in}$$

o Ecuación de velocidad relativa: $\vec{v}_D = \vec{v}_B + \vec{\omega}_{BD} \times \vec{r}_{D/B}$

o Vectores de posición y velocidad:

$$\vec{v}_D = (v_D \hat{i}) \text{ in/s} \quad ; \quad \vec{\omega}_{BD} = (\omega_{BD} \hat{k}) \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\vec{r}_{D/B} = (9.217 \hat{i} + 3.879 \hat{j}) \text{ in}$$

o Sustituyendo en la ec. de velocidad: $(v_D \hat{i}) = (66.64 \hat{i} - 66.64 \hat{j}) + \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 0 & 0 & \omega_{BD} \\ 9.217 & 3.879 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$

$$(v_D \hat{i}) = (66.64 \hat{i} - 66.64 \hat{j}) + (-3.879 \omega_{BD} \hat{i} + 9.217 \omega_{BD} \hat{j})$$

o Ecuaciones escalares: Comp. $\hat{i} \rightarrow v_D = 66.64 - 3.879 \omega_{BD} \dots (i)$

Comp. $\hat{j} \rightarrow 0 = -66.64 + 9.217 \omega_{BD} \dots (ii)$

- De (ii) $\rightarrow \omega_{BD} = \frac{66.64}{9.217} = 7.23 \text{ rad/s}$

- De (i) $\rightarrow v_D = 66.64 - 3.879 (7.23) = 38.6 \text{ in/s}$

Resultados

$$\therefore \omega_{BD} = 7.23 \text{ rad/s} \rightarrow$$

$$\vec{v}_D = 38.6 \text{ in/s} \rightarrow$$