# Theoretical Mechanics Homework 3

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# $1 \quad \text{Task } 1$

### 1.1 To start off, a meme:

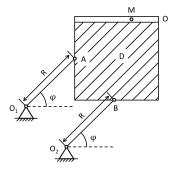
Me on Tuesday be like:

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Now to the actual task.

# 1.2 Task Description.



Given:

1. 
$$OM = s_r(t) = f_3(t) = 2t^3 + 3t$$

2. 
$$\phi(t) = f_2(t) = \frac{1}{24}\pi t^2$$

3. 
$$t_1 = 2, R = 15$$

Find  $a_{cor}, a_{abs}, v_{abs}$  of a point M.

#### 1.3 Solution

#### 1.3.1 Finding necessary variables

Firstly, I need to find 
$$v_M^{rel}, v_B^{tr}, \omega_B^{tr}$$

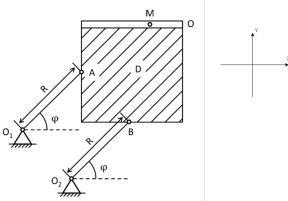
$$v_M^{rel} = \frac{dOM}{dt} = \frac{d2t^3 + 3t}{dt} = 6t^2 + 3$$

$$\omega_B^{tr} = \frac{d\phi(t)}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\pi t^2}{24}\right) = \frac{\pi t}{12}, \epsilon = \frac{d\omega_B^{tr}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\pi t}{12}\right) = \frac{\pi}{12}$$

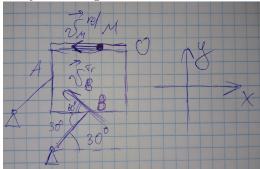
$$v_B^{tr} = \omega_B^{tr} R = \frac{\pi t R}{12} = \frac{5\pi}{2}$$

### 1.3.2 Finding absolute velocity of point M

Then I need to denote axes on the picture. Let Axis X be headed towards  $\vec{MO}$  and Axis Y be perpendicular to Axis X and headed upwards corresponding to the picture.



After finding that  $\phi(t=2)=30^{\circ}$ , I can tell that  $v_B^{tr}$  is inclined by  $60^{\circ}$  relatively to the negative direction of X axis.

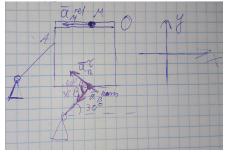


After that, I can project all the velocities, applied to point M and get projections of those velocities on X and Y axes.

$$\begin{cases} Ox: -v_M^{rel} - v_B^{tr}\cos 60^\circ = v_x \\ Oy: v_B^{tr}\sin 60^\circ = v_y \end{cases}$$

Then, we can compute  $v_{abs} = \sqrt{v_x^2 + v_y^2} \approx 31.67~m/sec$ 

#### 1.3.3 Finding absolute acceleration



Now I need to calculate  $\vec{a}_{abs} = \vec{a}_M^{rel} + \vec{a}_b^{tr} + \vec{a}_{cor}.$ 

As the body does not rotate around its own axis and performs only transla-As the body does not rotate are tory motion, then  $a_{cor} = 0$ .  $a_M^{rel} = \dot{v}_M^{rel} = 12t;$   $\vec{a}_B^{tr} = \vec{a}_B^{\tau} + \vec{a}_B^n$   $a_B^{\tau} = \epsilon R = \frac{5\pi}{4}$   $a_B^n = \omega_B^2 R = \frac{5\pi^2}{12}$   $a_x : a_M^{rel} + a_B^{\tau} \cos 60^{\circ} + a_B^n \cos 30^{\circ}$   $a_y : a_B^{\tau} \sin 60^{\circ} - a_B^n \sin 30^{\circ}$   $a_{abs} = \sqrt{a_x^2 + a_y^2} \approx 29.55 \ m/sec.$ 

$$a_M^{rel} = \dot{v}_M^{rel} = 12t;$$

$$\vec{a}_B^{tr} = \vec{a}_B^\tau + \vec{a}_B^n$$

$$a_B^T = \epsilon R = \frac{5\pi}{4}$$

$$a_B^n = \omega_B^2 R = \frac{5\pi^2}{12}$$

$$a_x : a_M^{rel} + a_B^{\tau} \cos 60^{\circ} + a_B^n \cos 30^{\circ}$$

$$a_y: a_B^{\tau} \sin 60^{\circ} - a_B^n \sin 30^{\circ}$$

$$a_{abs} = \sqrt{a_x^2 + a_y^2} \approx 29.55 \ m/sec.$$

#### 1.3.4 Answers

$$a_{abs} = 29.55 \ m/sec, a_{cor} = 0, v_{abs} = 31.67 \ m/sec$$