# Mechanics I

Spring quarter 2018

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http://raw.githubusercontent.com/NanoScaleDesign/Mechanics/master/mechanics_I.pdf

# Contents


**0 Course information** **5**
- 0.1 This course . . . 6
  - 0.1.1 What you need to do . . . 6
  - 0.1.2 How this works . . . 6
  - 0.1.3 Assessment . . . 7
- 0.2 Timetable . . . 8
- 0.3 Hash-generation . . . 9

**1 Hash practise** **11**
- 1.1 Hash practise: Integer . . . 12
- 1.2 Hash practise: Decimal . . . 12
- 1.3 Hash practise: String . . . 12
- 1.4 Hash practise: Scientific form . . . 12

**2 Kinetics of systems of particles** **13**
- 2.1 System centre-of-mass position, mass and velocity: I . . . 14
- 2.2 System centre-of-mass position, mass and velocity: II . . . 16
- 2.3 System centre-of-mass position, mass and velocity: III . . . 17
- 2.4 Kinetic and potential energy . . . 18

# Chapter 0

# Course information

## 0.1 This course

This is the Spring 2018 Mechanics I course studied by 2nd-year undergraduate international students at Kyushu University.

### 0.1.1 What you need to do

- Borrow the book “Engineering Mechanics: Dynamics”, 6th edition, by Meriam and Kraige from the Mechanical Engineering office on the 4th floor of West 4. The course will be based on that book and you will need to refer to it in class.
- Prepare a challenge-log in the form of a workbook or folder where you can clearly write the calculations you perform to solve each challenge. This will be used in the final assessment and will be occasionally reviewed by the teacher.
- Submit a weekly feedback form by **9am on Monday** before class at `https://goo.gl/forms/ULjtgmL0Q2fZbG292`.
- Please bring a wifi-capable internet device to class, as well as headphones if you need to access online components of the course during class. If you let me know in advance, I can lend computers and provide power extension cables for those who require them (limited number).

### 0.1.2 How this works

- This booklet forms part of an active-learning segment in the course. The learning is self-directed in contrast to the traditional lecture-style model.
- Learning is guided through solving a series of challenges combined with instant feedback about the correctness of your answer.
- There are no lectures. Instead, there is discussion time. Here, you are encouraged to discuss any issues with your peers, teacher and any teaching assistants. Furthermore, you are encouraged to help your peers who are having trouble understanding something that you have understood; by doing so you actually increase your own understanding too.
- Discussion-time is from 13:00 to 14:30 on Mondays at room W4-766.
- Peer discussion is encouraged, however, if you have help to solve a challenge, always make sure you do understand the details yourself. You will need to be able to do this in an exam environment. The questions on the exam will be similar in nature to the challenges.
- Every challenge in the book typically contains a **Challenge** with suggested **Resources** which you are recommended to utilise in order to solve the challenge. Occasionally the teacher will provide extra **Comments** to help guide your thinking. A **Solution** is also made available for you to check your answer. Sometimes this solution will be given in encrypted form. For more information about encryption, see section 0.3.
- For deep understanding, it is recommended to study the suggested resources beyond the minimum required to complete the challenge.
- The challenge document has many pages and is continuously being developed. Therefore it is advised to view the document on an electronic device rather than print it. The date on the front page denotes the version of the document. You will be notified by email when the document is updated. The content may differ from last-year’s document.
- A target challenge will be set each week. This will set the pace of the course and defines the examinable material. It’s ok if you can’t quite reach the target challenge for a given week, but you should be careful not to fall behind, since the exam cannot be delayed.

- You may work ahead, even beyond the target challenge, if you so wish. This can build greater flexibility into your personal schedule, especially as you become busier towards the end of the semester.
- Your contributions to the course are strongly welcomed. If you come across resources that you found useful that were not listed by the teacher or points of friction that made solving a challenge difficult, please let the teacher know about it!

### 0.1.3 Assessment

In order to prove to outside parties that you have learned something from the course, we must perform summative assessments. You will receive a weighted score based on:

- Challenge-log (10%) - final state at the end of the course, showing your calculations for all the challenges in the course.
- Final exam (90%)

Final score = MAX(Weighted score, Final exam)

## 0.2 Timetable

| | **Discussion** | **Target** | **Note** |
|---|---|---|---|
| **1** | 9 April | - | |
| **2** | 16 April | 2.4 | |
| **3** | 23 April | | |
| **4** | 7 May | | |
| **5** | 14 May | | |
| **6** | 21 May | | |
| **7** | 28 May | | |
| - | 4 June | - | Final exam |

## 0.3 Hash-generation

Some solutions to challenges are encrypted using MD5 hashes. In order to check your solution, you need to generate its MD5 hash and compare it to that provided. MD5 hashes can be generated at the following sites:

- Wolfram alpha: (For example: md5 hash of “q1.00”) `http://www.wolframalpha.com/input/?i=md5+hash+of+%22q1.00%22`
- `www.md5hashgenerator.com`

Since MD5 hashes are very sensitive to even single-digit variation, you must enter the solution *exactly*. This means maintaining a sufficient level of accuracy when developing your solution, and then entering the solution according to the format suggested by the question. Some special input methods:

| **Solution** | **Input** |
|---|---|
| $5 \times 10^{-476}$ | 5.00e-476 |
| $5.0009 \times 10^{-476}$ | 5.00e-476 |
| $-\infty$ | -infinity (never “infinite”) |
| $2\pi$ | 6.28 |
| i | im(1) |
| 2i | im(2) |
| 1 + 2i | re(1)im(2) |
| -0.0002548 i | im(-2.55e-4) |
| 1/i = i/-1 = -i | im(-1) |
| $e^{i2\pi}$ $[= cos(2\pi) + isin(2\pi) = 1 + i0 = 1]$ | 1.00 |
| $e^{i\pi/3}$ $[= cos(\pi/3) + isin(\pi/3) = 0.5 + i0.87]$ | re(0.50)im(0.87) |
| Choices in order A, B, C, D | abcd |

The first 6 digits of the MD5 sum should match the first 6 digits of the given solution.

# Chapter 1

# Hash practise

## 1.1 Hash practise: Integer

X = 46.3847
Form: Integer.
Place the indicated letter in front of the number.
Example: aX where $X = 46$ is entered as a46

hash of aX = e77fac

## 1.2 Hash practise: Decimal

X = 49
Form: Two decimal places.
Place the indicated letter in front of the number.
Example: aX where $X = 46.00$ is entered as a46.00

hash of bX = 82c9e7

## 1.3 Hash practise: String

X = abcdef
Form: String.
Place the indicated letter in front of the number.
Example: aX where $X = abc$ is entered as aabc

hash of cX = 990ba0

## 1.4 Hash practise: Scientific form

X = 500,765.99
Form: Scientific notation with the mantissa in standard form to 2 decimal place and the exponent in integer form.
Place the indicated letter in front of the number.
Example: aX where $X = 4 \times 10^{-3}$ is entered as a4.00e-3

hash of dX = be8a0d

# Chapter 2

# Kinetics of systems of particles

## 2.1 System centre-of-mass position, mass and velocity: I

### Resources

- Book sections 4/1 to 4/2

### Comment

You may use the following text as an alternative explanation to that in the book.

#### Introduction

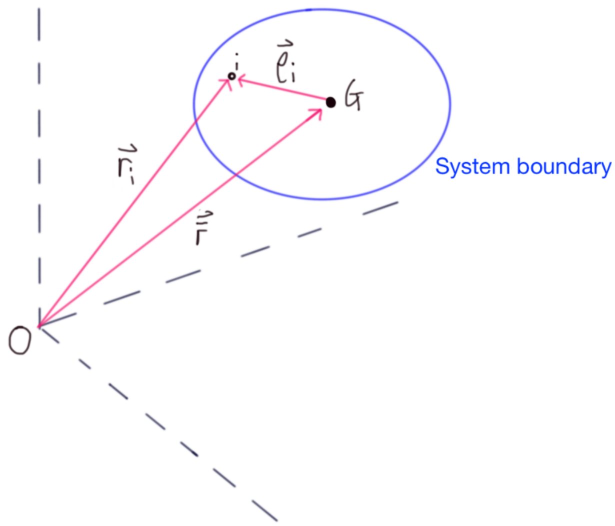
You are already largely familiar with the kinetics of a single particle. The idea of this short course is to extend these principles to the motion of a general system of particles. This will enable you to describe the motion of both rigid and non-rigid bodies and systems.

A rigid body is defined as a solid system of particles where the distance between the particles does not change with respect to time. Examples of rigid-bodies are numerous, including many machines operating in the air, on land or under the sea, including rockets and spacecraft. A non-rigid body can come in two forms:

- A single solid body that changes shape over time, perhaps due to elastic or non-elastic deformations.
- A defined mass of liquid or gaseous particles flowing at a given rate. Important examples include air and fuel flowing through the turbine of an aircraft engine, the exhaust from the nozzle of a rocket, or water passing through a pump.

#### Generalising Newton's 2nd law

Here we extend Newton's second law of motion to cover a general mass system, modelled by considering $n$ particles each with mass $m_i$ bounded by a closed surface in space:




The centre-of-mass of the system is denoted by the point $G$ and the distance of particle $i$ from the centre-of-mass is $\boldsymbol{\rho_i}$. The distance of particle $i$ from an arbitrary non-accelerating origin $O$ of a Newtonian set of reference axes is $\boldsymbol{r_i}$ and the distance of the centre-of-mass from this origin is $\bar{\boldsymbol{r}}$. Note that point $G$ does not have to correspond to the position of any one particle, and may just represent the position of the centre-of-mass of the particles at that particular instant.

The total mass of the system $m$ is of course just sum of all the particle masses $m_i$:

$$m = \sum m_i \tag{2.1}$$

so that the centre-of-mass $G$ of the system can be determined from the position of all particles:

$$m\bar{\boldsymbol{r}} = \sum m_i \boldsymbol{r}_i \tag{2.2}$$

Each particular in the system is subject to forces. It is useful to group these forces into two contributions:

- Sources internal to the system boundary (ie, other particles). For example, the force on particle $i$ by particle $j$.
- Sources external to the system boundary (eg, electric fields, gravity, etc).

One can consider the total force acting on the system as a whole. Note that the force on on particle $i$ by particle $j$ is equal and opposite to the force on particle $j$ by particle $i$. Thus the sum of forces from internal forces must all cancel out to be zero. If there are multiple external forces $\boldsymbol{F}_i$ on the system, then the total force on the system must be $\sum \boldsymbol{F}$. Thus the equation of motion for the system can be written as

$$\sum \boldsymbol{F} = m\ddot{\bar{\boldsymbol{r}}} = m\bar{\boldsymbol{a}} \tag{2.3}$$

where $\bar{\boldsymbol{a}}$ corresponds to the acceleration of the centre-of-mass $G$.

Equation 2.3 is the generalised form of Newton's second law of motion. Each component in a Cartesian system may be treated independently (eg, $\sum F_x = m\bar{a}_x$ etc). The resultant external force $\sum \boldsymbol{F}$ will have the same direction as the acceleration of the system $\bar{\boldsymbol{a}}$ at that instant of time, however the resultant external force does not necessarily pass through the centre-of-mass (usually it does not).

## Challenge

1. $\bar{\boldsymbol{r}}$, $\dot{\bar{\boldsymbol{r}}}$ and $\ddot{\bar{\boldsymbol{r}}}$ of Question 4/1.

2. Question 4/4. Note that the question contains units of lb and ft/sec$^2$. Replace these units by kg and m/s$^2$ respectively, directly substituting the words and without proper mathematical conversion, so that the weight of Monkey $A$ becomes 20 kg instead of 20 lb, and it is descending the rope with an acceleration of 5 m/s$^2$ instead of 5 ft/s$^2$.

## Solution

1. Given in book.

2. 316 N

## 2.2 System centre-of-mass position, mass and velocity: II

### Resources

- Book sections 4/1 to 4/2

### Challenge

Question 4/5. Determine the *magnitude* of the acceleration.

### Solution

$4\,\mathrm{m/s^2}$

## 2.3 System centre-of-mass position, mass and velocity: III

### Resources

- Book sections 4/1 to 4/2

### Challenge

Question 4/13, but change the force to a $10\,\mathrm{N}$ force and the mass of each bar to $8\,\mathrm{kg}$.

### Solution

$0.42\,\mathrm{m/s^2}$

## 2.4 Kinetic and potential energy

### Resources

- Book section 4/3

### Challenge

1. Calculate $T$ in question 4/1
2. Question 4/10

### Solution

1. Given in book.
2. To check your final answer, substitute b = 2 metres into your final answer. You should obtain 5.27 m/s.