

In the engine system shown, the crank AB has a constant clockwise angular velocity of 2000 rpm. For the crank position indicated, determine (a) the angular velocity of the connecting rod BD, (b) the velocity of the piston P.



 $v_R = 628.3 \text{ in./s}$

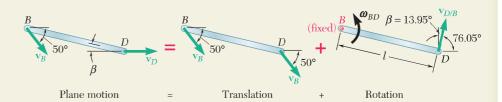
Motion of Crank AB. The crank AB rotates about point A. Expressing ω_{AB} in rad/s and writing $v_B = r\omega_{AB}$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_{AB} &= \left(2000 \frac{\text{rev}}{\text{min}}\right) \left(\frac{1 \text{ min}}{60 \text{ s}}\right) \left(\frac{2\pi \text{ rad}}{1 \text{ rev}}\right) = 209.4 \text{ rad/s} \\ v_B &= (AB)\omega_{AB} = (3 \text{ in.})(209.4 \text{ rad/s}) = 628.3 \text{ in./s} \\ \mathbf{v_B} &= 628.3 \text{ in./s} \leq 50^{\circ} \end{aligned}$$

Motion of Connecting Rod BD. We consider this motion as a general plane motion. Using the law of sines, we compute the angle β between the connecting rod and the horizontal:

$$\frac{\sin 40^{\circ}}{8 \text{ in.}} = \frac{\sin \beta}{3 \text{ in.}} \qquad \beta = 13.95^{\circ}$$

The velocity \mathbf{v}_D of the point D where the rod is attached to the piston must be horizontal, while the velocity of point B is equal to the velocity \mathbf{v}_B obtained above. Resolving the motion of BD into a translation with B and a rotation about B, we obtain



Expressing the relation between the velocities \mathbf{v}_D , \mathbf{v}_B , and $\mathbf{v}_{D/B}$, we write

$$\mathbf{v}_D = \mathbf{v}_B + \mathbf{v}_{D/B}$$

We draw the vector diagram corresponding to this equation. Recalling that $\beta = 13.95^{\circ}$, we determine the angles of the triangle and write

Since $v_{D/B} = l\omega_{BD}$, we have