

# Theoretical Mechanics

Homework 3. Innopolis University, Fall 2020

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## Task 1

### Solution

The system could be viewed as four bar linkage  $O_1OAO_2$  with a rigid body attached to the OA that is half circle and particle M is moving on the border of the circle.

We can easily find O and A and we can find M by the intersection of the circle that is centered in the center of the Circle with the radius of the circle and the line of OM. Or we can find O and A easily using the cosine and sine of the angle then find M using relative position with O and the angle between OM and OC such that C is the center of the circular rigid body.

$$x_o = OO_1 \cos \phi$$

$$y_o = OO_1 \sin \phi$$

$$O_1O_2 = 2 * R \quad x_a = O_2A \cos \phi + O_1O_2$$

$$y_a = O_2A \sin \phi + O_1O_2$$

$$x_M = x_o + \cos(\theta)OM$$

$$y_M = y_o + \sin(\theta)OM$$

such that  $\theta = \arccos(OM/2R)$  using cosine rule from triangle OMC

T is the reference frame that is attached to O (non-inertial) and G is the reference frame that attached to  $O_1$  (inertial)

$$v_{M/o(x)}^{(T)} = -\sin \theta \dot{\theta} OM$$

$$v_{M/o(y)}^{(T)} = \cos \theta \dot{\theta} OM$$

$$v_{M/o} = \sqrt{(v_{M(x)}^{(T)})^2 + (v_{M(y)}^{(T)})^2}$$

$$\dot{\theta} = \dot{OM} / (-2R \sin \theta)$$

$$v_m = v_M^T + v_o^G$$

Relative:

$$v_M^T = v_{M/o} + \omega OM$$

$$\omega = \dot{\phi} = 2 - 0.6t$$

Transport:

$$v_o^G = v_o + wOO_1$$

$$v_o = 0$$

For acceleration:

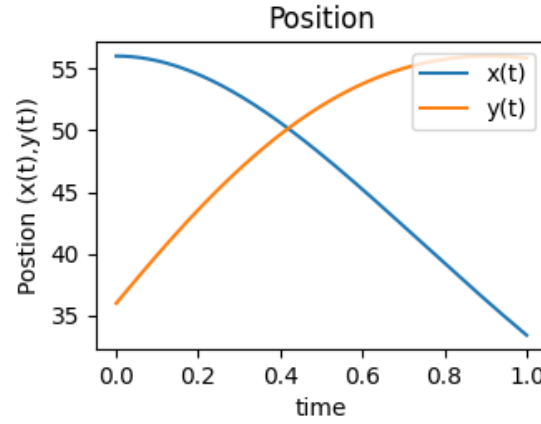
$$a_M^G = a_M^T + \alpha^G OO_1 + 2\omega v_M^T + \omega^2 OO_1$$

$$\alpha = \dot{\omega} = -0.6$$

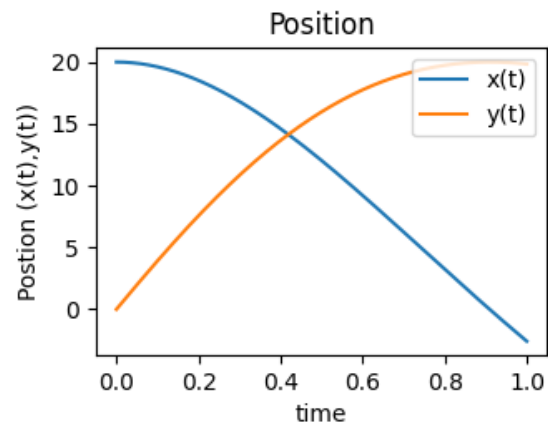
$$a_M^T = 0$$

And when M reach A, when  $OM = 2R$  and solving the equation of OM we can get the time  $t = \sqrt{(R/\pi)}$

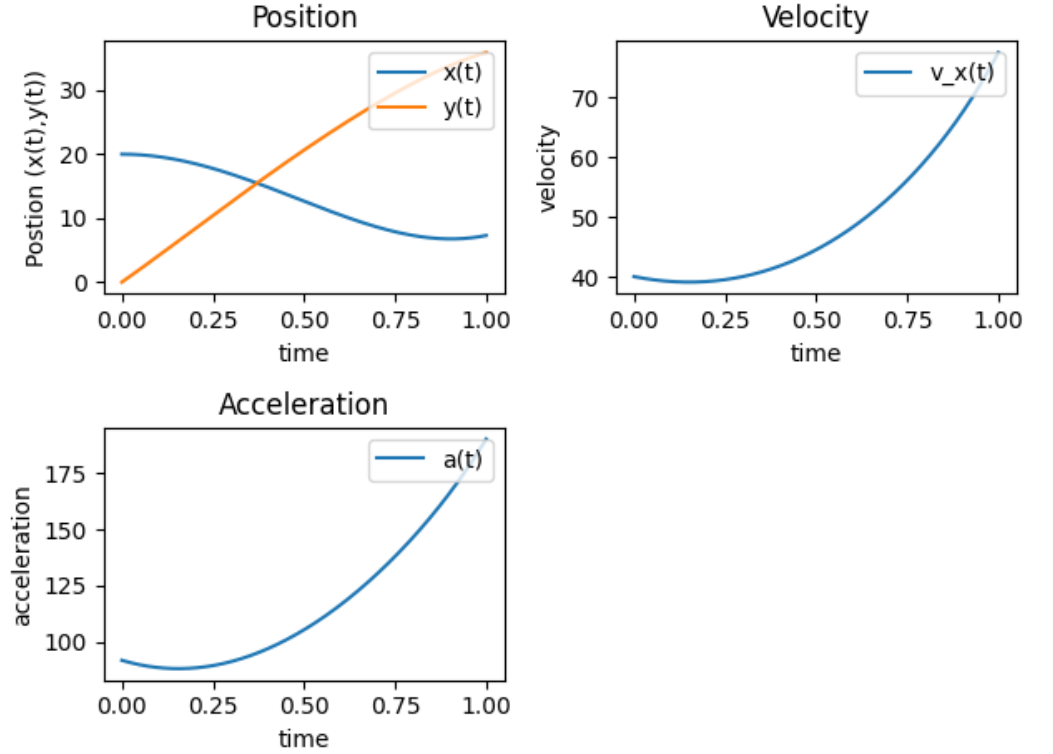
**Plots**



- For A



- For O



- For M

## Task 2

### Solution

Position of O can be represented by polar coordinates, thus, M can be found using relative position of O.

$$x_o = R \cos \phi$$

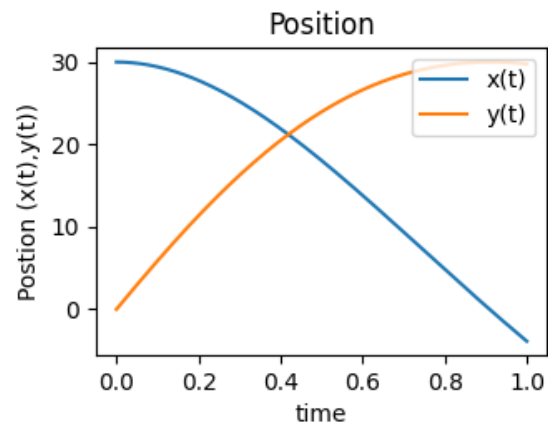
$$y_o = R \sin \phi$$

$$x_M = x_o + \cos(\theta) OM$$

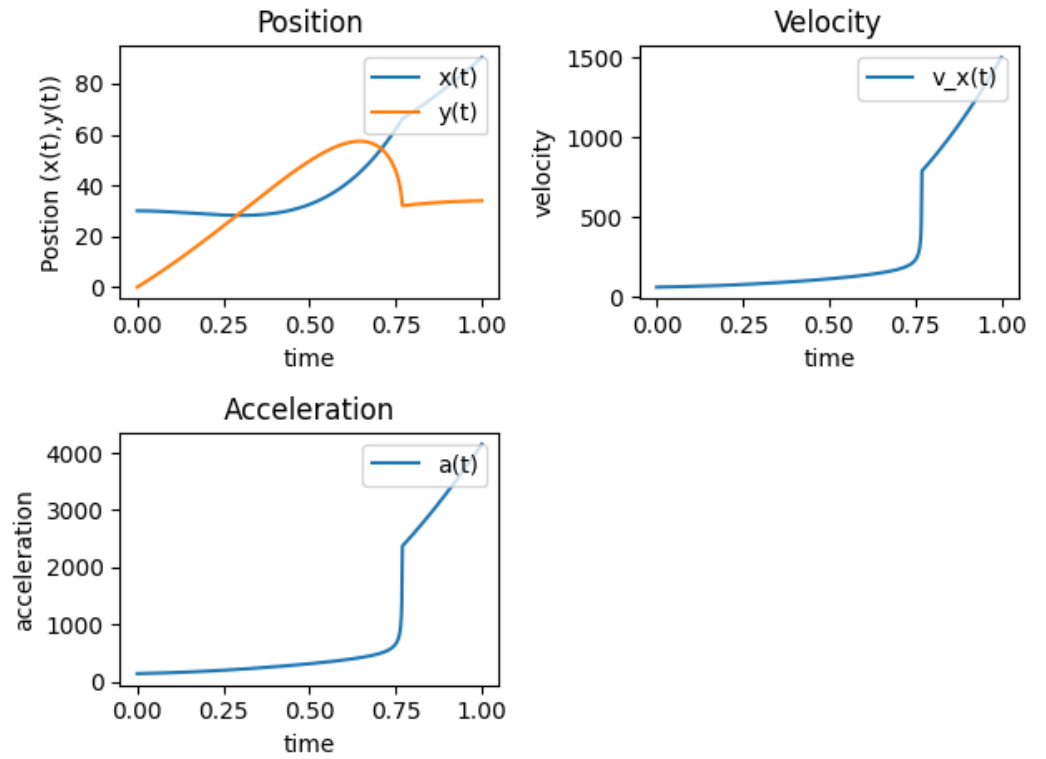
$$y_M = y_o + \sin(\theta) OM$$

such that  $\theta = \arccos(OM/2R)$  using cosine rule from triangle OMC, such that C is the geometric center of the circle. and the same steps as task1

### Plots



- For O



- For M