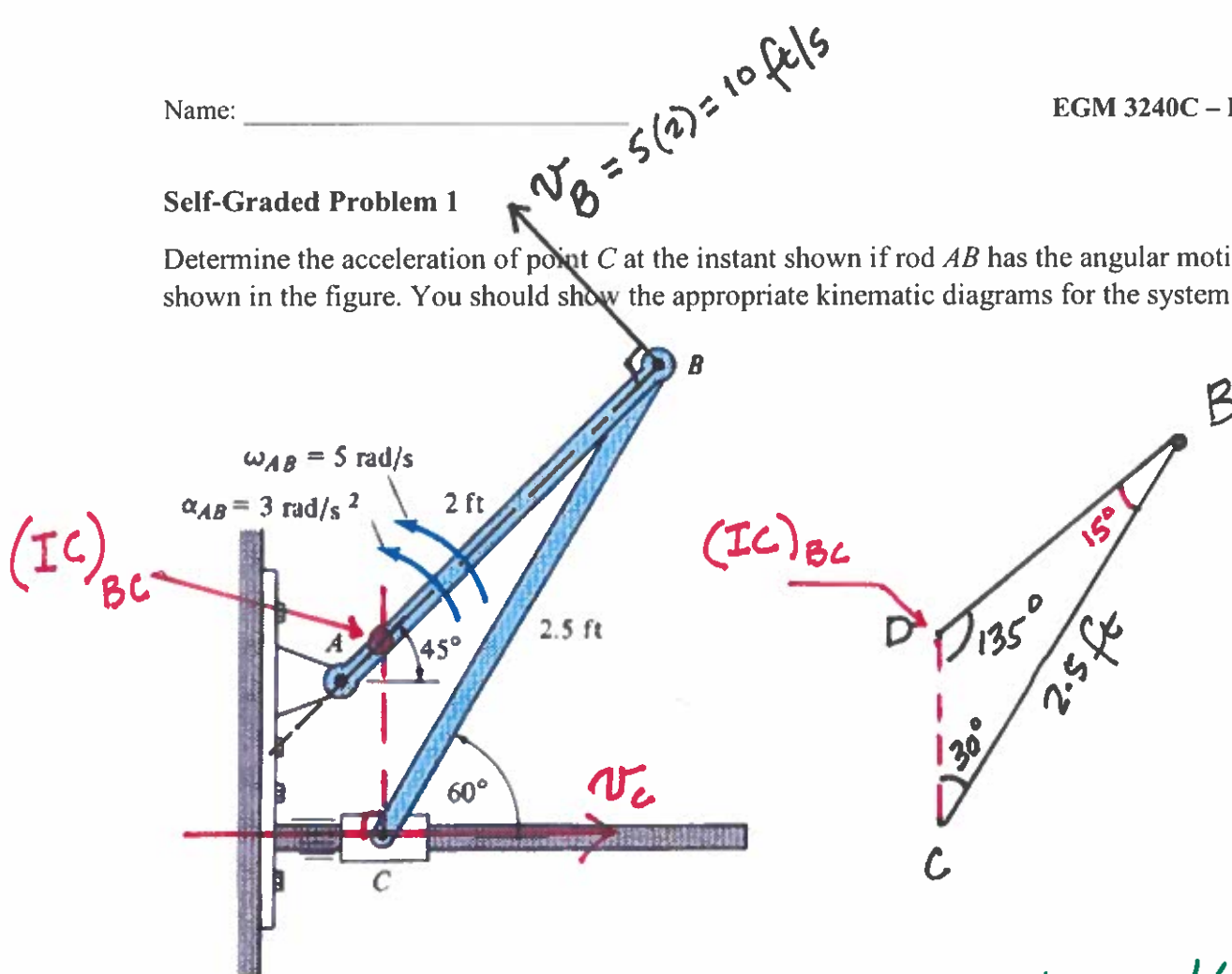


## Self-Graded Problem 1

Determine the acceleration of point C at the instant shown if rod AB has the angular motion as shown in the figure. You should show the appropriate kinematic diagrams for the system.



Note: To find the acceleration, we need to know the angular velocity  $\omega_{AB}$  &  $\omega_{BC} \Rightarrow$  Therefore solve first for  $\omega_{BC}$  using either the ICZV or the relative velocity equation

$$\triangle BCD \quad \frac{\overline{DC}}{\sin 15^\circ} = \frac{\overline{BD}}{\sin 30^\circ} = \frac{2.5 \text{ ft}}{\sin 135^\circ}$$

$$\overline{DC} = 0.91506 \text{ ft}, \quad \overline{BD} = 1.76777 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Rod BC} \quad v_B = \omega_{BC} \overline{BD}$$

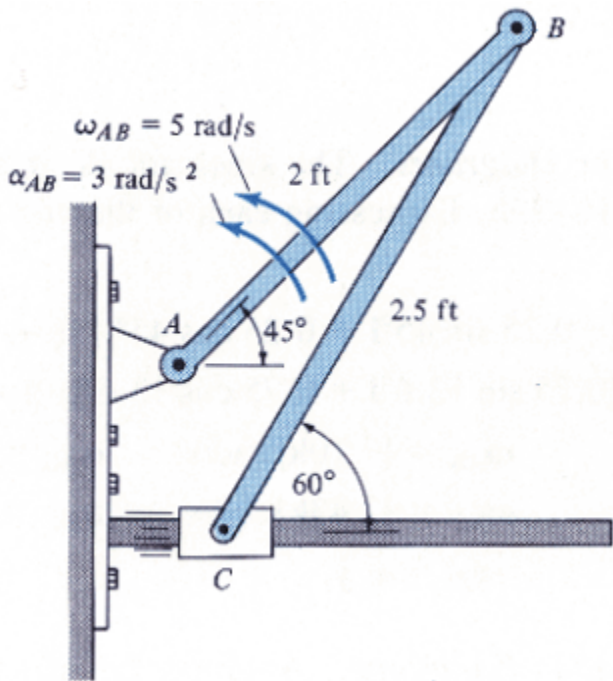
$$10 \text{ ft/s} = \omega_{BC} \times 1.76777 \text{ ft}$$

$$\omega_{BC} = \underline{\underline{5.657 \text{ rad/s}}}$$

Note: Although not needed, we can find  $v_C$  since  $v_C = \omega_{BC} \overline{DC}$   
 $v_C = 5.657 \times 0.91506 = 5.18 \text{ ft/s} \rightarrow$

## EGM 3420C - Engineering Mechanics Dynamics Review Problems

**Problem 6.** Determine the acceleration of point  $C$  at the instant shown if rod  $AB$  has the angular motion as shown in the figure. You should show the appropriate kinematic diagrams for the system.

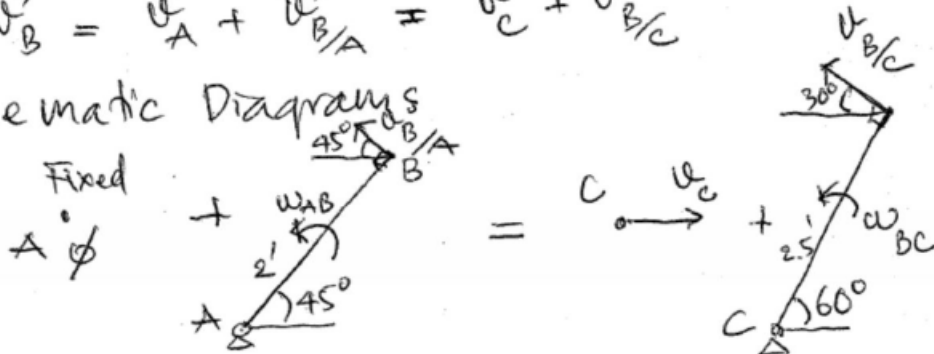


Classify motion:  
AB: RAFA  
BC: GPM

Relative Velocity Equation:

$$\vec{v}_B = \vec{v}_A + \vec{v}_{B/A} = \vec{v}_C + \vec{v}_{B/C}$$

Kinematic Diagrams



Answer:  $a_c = 66.4 \text{ ft/s}^2 \rightarrow$

Problem 6 Continued

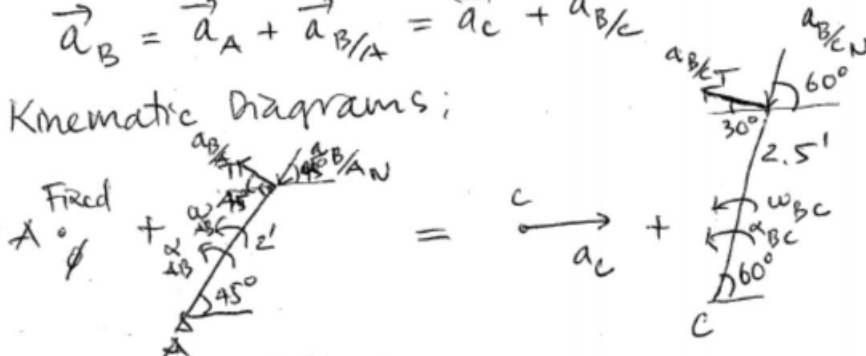
Equations to Solve:

$$\begin{aligned} \uparrow F_y: 0 + v_{B/A} \sin 45^\circ &= 0 + v_{B/C} \sin 30^\circ \\ 5 \times 2 \times \sin 45^\circ &= \omega_{BC} \times 2.5 \times \sin 30^\circ \\ \Rightarrow \omega_{BC} &= 5.657 \text{ rad/s c.c.w.} \end{aligned}$$

Relative acceleration Equation:

$$\vec{a}_B = \vec{a}_A + \vec{a}_{B/A} = \vec{a}_C + \vec{a}_{B/C}$$

Kinematic Diagrams:



Equations to Solve:

$$\begin{aligned} \uparrow \Sigma F_y: a_{B/AT} \sin 45^\circ - a_{B/AN} \sin 45^\circ &= 0 + a_{B/CT} \sin 30^\circ - a_{B/CN} \sin 60^\circ \\ 3 \times 2 \times \sin 45^\circ - 5^2 \times 2 \times \sin 45^\circ &= \alpha_{BC} \times 2.5 \times \sin 30^\circ - 5.657^2 \times 2.5 \times \sin 60^\circ \\ \Rightarrow \alpha_{BC} &= 30.5 \text{ rad/s}^2 \text{ c.c.w.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \Sigma F_x: 0 - a_{B/AT} \cos 45^\circ - a_{B/AN} \cos 45^\circ &= a_C - a_{B/CT} \cos 30^\circ - a_{B/CN} \cos 60^\circ \\ -3 \times 2 \times \cos 45^\circ - 5^2 \times 2 \times \cos 45^\circ &= a_C - 30.5 \times 2.5 \times \cos 30^\circ - 5.657^2 \times 2.5 \times \cos 60^\circ \\ \Rightarrow a_C &= \underline{66.4 \text{ ft/s}^2} \rightarrow \end{aligned}$$