

# Theoretical Mechanics

HomeWork 7

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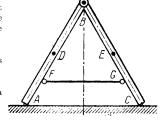
# Task 1

A step ladder ABC, hinged at B, rests on a smooth horizontal floor, as shown on the figure. AB=BC=2l.

The centres of gravity are at the midpoints D and E of the rods. The radius of gyration of each part of the ladder about the axis passing through the center of gravity is p.

The distance between B and the floor is h. At the certain moment the ladder collapses due to the rupture of a ling FG between the two halves of the ladder. Neglecting the effect of friction in the hinge, determine:

- 1. the velocity  $v_1$  of the point B at the moment, when it hits the floor:
- 2. the velocity  $v_2$  of point B at the moment, when it is at a distance  $\frac{1}{2}h$  from the floor.



$$\label{eq:answer:v1} \textit{Answer: } v_1 = 2l\sqrt{\frac{gh}{l^2 + p^2}}, \, v_2 = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{gh\frac{16l^2 - h^2}{2(l^2 + p^2)}}.$$

#### **Solution:**

#### R.O:

(Due to symmetry of the problem I consider only one half of the ladder) Body  ${\rm AB}$  - planar motion

### Force analysis:

$$N_y^A,\,R_x^B,\,({\rm work}=0)$$
   
  $mg$  - conservative (work = - $\Pi_1$  -  $\Pi_0$ )

#### **Dynamics:**

$$\begin{array}{ll} 1) \ T_1 - T_0 = \sum A_i & J^A = J^D + m l^2 \\ T_1 = \Pi_0 & J^D = m \rho^2 \\ \frac{J^A \omega^2}{2} = m g \frac{h}{2} & J^A = m (\rho^2 + l^2) \end{array} \qquad \qquad v^B = 2 l \omega^A$$

2) 
$$T_1 - T_0 = \sum A_i$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} T_1 = \Pi_0 - \Pi_2 \\ \frac{J^c \omega^2}{2} = mg\frac{h}{2} - mg\frac{h}{4} \\ \text{($c$ - instantaneous centre of rotation)} \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{ll} J^c = J^D + ml^2 \\ J^D = m\rho^2 \\ J^c = m(\rho^2 + l^2) \end{array} \qquad \qquad v^B = \sqrt{(2l)^2 - (\frac{h}{2})^2} \omega^c$$

# Solution:

$$\begin{array}{ll} 1) \ \frac{J^A\omega^2}{2} = mg\frac{h}{2} & 2) \ \frac{J^c\omega^2}{2} = mg\frac{h}{4} \\ \\ J^A\omega^2 = mgh & 2J^c\omega^2 = mgh \\ \\ (\rho^2 + l^2) \cdot \frac{v^2}{4l^2} = gh & 2(\rho^2 + l^2) \cdot \frac{v^2}{4l^2 - \frac{h^2}{4}} = gh \\ \\ v^2 = 4l^2\frac{gh}{\rho^2 + l^2} & v^2 = l^2\frac{gh(16l^2 - h^2)}{8(\rho^2 + l^2)} \\ \\ v = 2l\sqrt{\frac{gh}{l^2 + \rho^2}} & v = \frac{1}{2}l\sqrt{\frac{gh(16l^2 - h^2)}{2(l^2 + \rho^2)}} \end{array}$$

# Task2

https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1rhJl8J37wvqojFyjYOVA5ANqDxbsWyb-?usp=sharing