

# MECH 364: MECHANICAL VIBRATIONS

## MIDTERM EXAMINATION 1

Time: 45 minutes

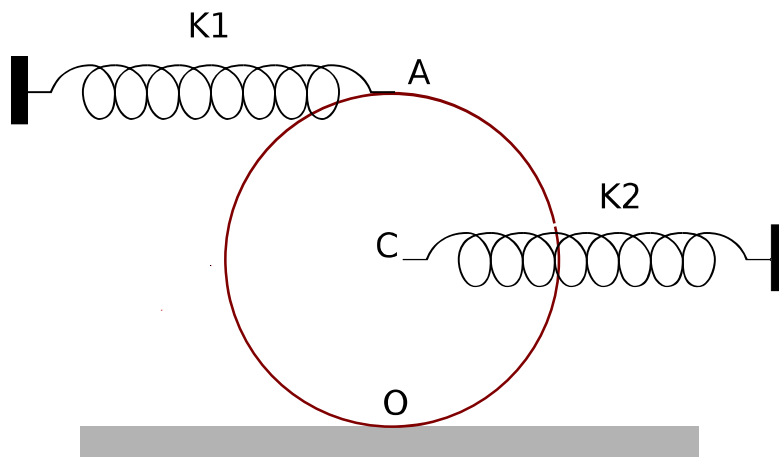
28th September 2011

Maximum Available Mark: 20

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Q1.

- a) Consider a rigid disc of radius  $r$  rolling without slipping on a horizontal plane as shown in Fig.(1). Choosing an appropriate displacement co-ordinate as a degree of freedom, draw the free body diagram (FBD) for small amplitudes of oscillations about equilibrium position. Draw FBD as appropriate for Newton's second law or D'Alembert's principle. **Indicate all forces. You can ignore gravity.** (8 marks)
- b) Formulate the equations of motion for the above system. *You may use Newton's second law or D'Alembert's principle depending on the FBD you drew in part a).* (8 marks)



Mass of disc =  $m$

Mass moment of Inertia =  $J_C$

Radius of disc =  $r$

**Figure 1:** Disc rolling without slipping on a horizontal plane.

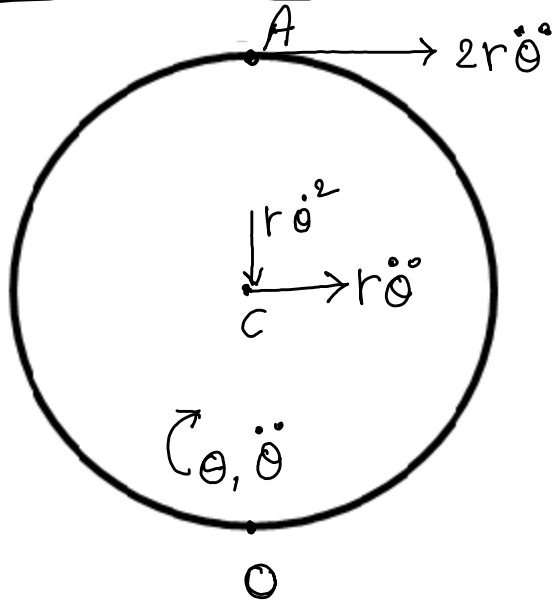
- c) Can you suggest at least two alternative choices for co-ordinates in addition to the one you have already used? What is the relationship among these co-ordinates? (4 marks)
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ALL THE BEST!

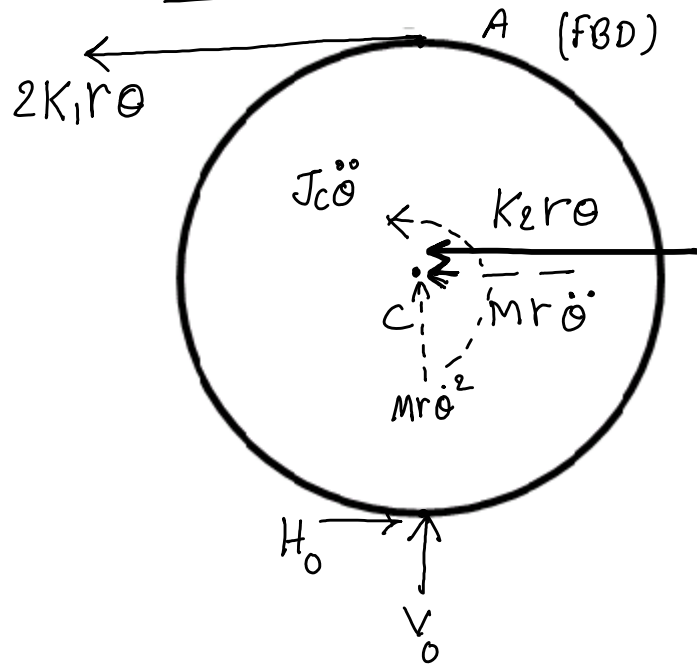
# SOLUTION

a) FREE BODY DIAGRAM FOR D'ALEMBERT PRINCIPLE:  
ONLY DISC IS SHOWN

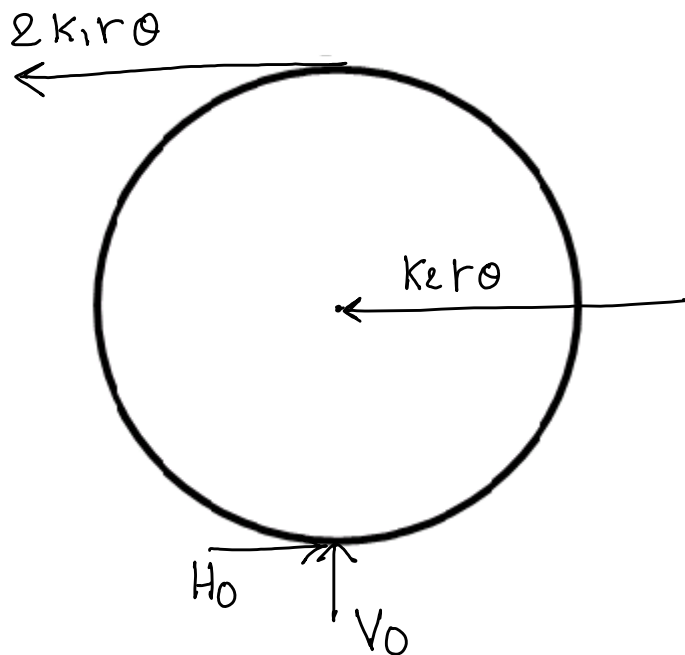
ACCELERATIONS:



FREE BODY DIAGRAM



FBD FOR NEWTON'S SECOND LAW:



## b) EQUATION OF MOTION

D'ALEMBERT:  $\sum_{+ve} M_0 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow -2K_1 r \theta \times 2r - K_2 r \theta \times r - Mr \ddot{\theta} \times r - J_c \ddot{\theta} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{4K_1 r^2 \theta + K_2 r^2 \theta + (J_c + Mr^2) \ddot{\theta} = 0} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

NEWTON'S SECOND LAW:  $\sum_{+ve} M_0 = J_0 \ddot{\theta}$

$$J_0 = J_c + Mr^2 \quad \text{PARALLEL AXIS THEOREM}$$

$$\Rightarrow -2K_1 r \theta \times 2r - K_2 r \theta \times r = J_0 \ddot{\theta}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{J_0 \ddot{\theta} + 4K_1 r^2 \theta + K_2 r^2 \theta = 0} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

NOTING THAT  $J_0 = J_c + Mr^2$  (1) & (2) ARE IDENTICAL !!

c) WE CAN USE  $x_A$  &  $x_C$  AS TWO ALTERNATIVE CHOICES FOR CO-ORDINATES HOWEVER, THEY ARE RELATED TO EACH OTHER AND TO  $\theta$  IN PART a)

VIA  $\boxed{x_A = \frac{1}{2} x_C = r \theta}$

