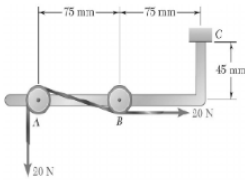
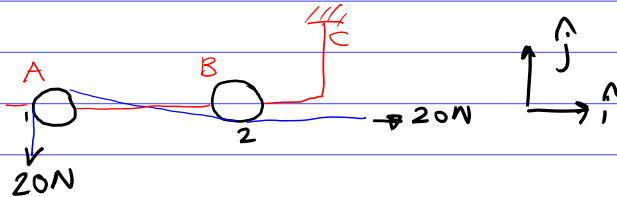


APL 100: Tutorial 6A solution

1. B&J 4.46 A tension of 20N is maintained in a tape as it passes through the support system shown. Knowing that the radius of each pulley is 10 mm, determine the reaction at C.



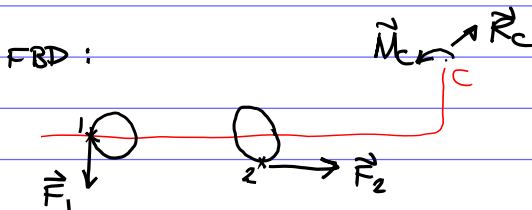
Solution:



External forces due to belt are (C at origin)

$$\vec{F}_1 = -20 \hat{j} \text{ N at } \vec{r}_1 = (-45 \hat{j} - 160 \hat{i}) \text{ mm}$$

$$\vec{F}_2 = 20 \hat{i} \text{ N at } \vec{r}_2 = (-55 \hat{j} - 75 \hat{i}) \text{ mm}$$



Reactions at C:

\vec{R}_C (force)
 \vec{M}_C (moment)

$$\text{For equilibrium: } \vec{R}_C + \vec{F}_1 + \vec{F}_2 = 0 \quad (1)$$

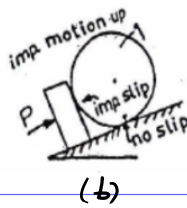
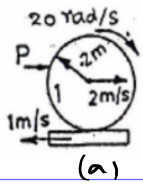
$$\vec{M}_C + \vec{r}_1 \times \vec{F}_1 + \vec{r}_2 \times \vec{F}_2 = 0 \quad (2)$$

From (1) ..

$$\vec{R}_C = (-20 \hat{j} + 20 \hat{j}) \text{ N}$$

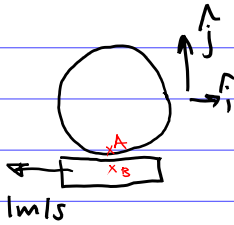
$$\begin{aligned} \vec{M}_C &= -20 \times 0.16 \hat{k} - 20 \times 0.055 \hat{k} \\ &= -4.3 \hat{k} \text{ N}\cdot\text{m} \end{aligned}$$

2. PCD 2.21 (p 132) Draw the FBD of body 1 of mass m for both the cases below. The coefficients of friction are μ_s, μ_k respectively.



Solution :

(a)



$$\vec{v}_A = 2\hat{i} + (-20\hat{k}) \times (-0.2\hat{j})$$

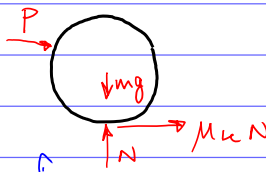
$$= 2\hat{i} - 4\hat{i} = -2\hat{i} \text{ m/s}$$

$$\vec{v}_B = -\hat{i} \text{ m/s}$$

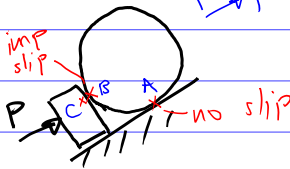
$$\Rightarrow \vec{v}_{AB} = -\hat{j} \text{ m/s (slip)}$$

Dynamic friction present, opposite to \vec{v}_{AB}

FBD :



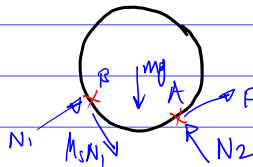
(b)



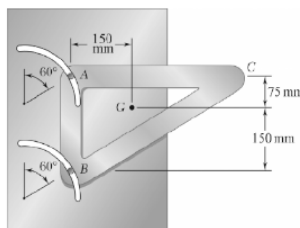
$$\text{Clearly, } \vec{a}_{PC} \cdot \hat{j} > 0$$

\therefore Friction force $\mu_s N_1$ acts at B along $-\hat{j}$

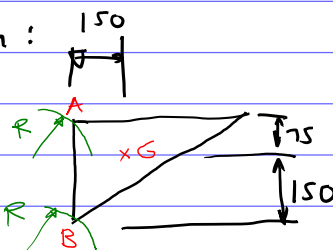
Static friction force F acts at A
 $|F| < \mu_s N_2$



3. B&J 16.19 The triangular weldment ABC is guided by two pins that slide freely in parallel curved slots of radius 150 mm cut in a vertical plate. The weldment weighs 8 kg and its mass center is located at point G. Knowing that at the instant shown the velocity of each pin is 750 mm/s downward along the slots, determine the reactions at A and B.



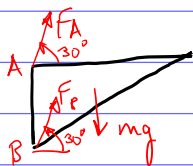
Solution :



$$v_t = \dot{s}_A = \dot{s}_B = 0.75 \text{ m/s}$$

$$R = 0.15 \text{ m}$$

$$m = 8 \text{ kg}$$

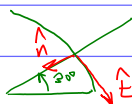


$$\text{let } \ddot{s}_A = \ddot{s}_B = a_t$$

FBD

clearly, acceleration of A, B is

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{a} &= a_t \hat{e} + a_n \hat{n} \\ &= a_t \hat{e} + \frac{v_t^2}{R} \hat{n} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{where } \hat{e} &= \sin 30^\circ \hat{i} - \cos 30^\circ \hat{j} \\ \hat{n} &= -\cos 30^\circ \hat{i} - \sin 30^\circ \hat{j} \end{aligned}$$

Also note: $\vec{\omega} = 0$ for plate, since $\vec{v}_A = \vec{v}_B$

Hence weldment is translating $\Rightarrow \vec{a}_G = \vec{a}$

Euler's First axiom

$$\vec{F}_A + \vec{F}_B - mg \hat{j} = m \vec{a} \quad - (1)$$

Since weldment is translating, therefore

$$\vec{H}_{A/I} = \int_m \vec{r}_{PA} \times \vec{v}_{PA/I} dm = 0$$

$$\text{since } \vec{v}_{P/I} = \vec{v}_{A/I} + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{AP}$$

for any P in body

Euler's 2nd axiom then implies:

$$\vec{H}_{A/I} = 0 = \vec{M}_A - \vec{r}_{GA} \times m \vec{a}$$

$$\text{or } \vec{M}_A = \vec{r}_{GA} \times m \vec{a} \quad - (2)$$

Eqs (1) and (2) need to be solved for 3 unknowns, F_A , F_B and a_t

Eqn (1) can be written as

$$-(F_A + F_B) \hat{n} - mg \hat{j} = m(a_n \hat{n} + a_t \hat{e})$$

$$\Rightarrow a_t = -g \hat{j} \cdot \hat{e} = g \cos 30^\circ = 8.5 \text{ m/s}^2$$

L(3)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Also, } F_A + F_B &= -ma_n - mg \hat{j} \cdot \hat{n} = m(-a_n + g \sin 30^\circ) \\ &= m \left(-\frac{v_t^2}{R} + g \sin 30^\circ \right) = 8 \cdot (-3.75 + 9.8) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow F_A + F_B = 9.2 \text{ N} \quad - (4)$$

Applying Egn (2)

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{M}_A &= -mg \cdot (0.15) \hat{k} + (F_B \cos 30^\circ \times 0.225) \hat{k} \\ &= (-11.76 + 0.195 F_B) \hat{k}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}m\vec{a} &= m(a_n \hat{n} + a_t \hat{t}) \\ &= (8\hat{j} - 73.89\hat{j}) \text{ N}\end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{r}_{GA} = (0.15\hat{j} - 0.075\hat{j}) \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow \vec{r}_{GA} \times m\vec{a} &= (-73.89 \times 0.15 + 0.075 \times 8) \hat{k} \\ &= -10.48 \hat{k}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{M}_A &= \vec{r}_{GA} \times m\vec{a} \Rightarrow 0.195 F_B = 1.28 \\ \text{or } F_B &= 6.56 \text{ N} \quad - (5)\end{aligned}$$

From eqno (4) and (5)

$$F_A = 2.64 \text{ N}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{So, } \vec{F}_A &= 2.64 (\cos 30^\circ \hat{j} + \sin 30^\circ \hat{j}) \\ \vec{F}_B &= 6.56 (\cos 30^\circ \hat{j} + \sin 30^\circ \hat{j})\end{aligned}$$