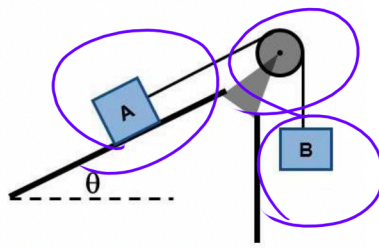


Two blocks are attached to one another by a rope that passes over a frictionless pulley as shown in the figure. The mass of block A is 4 kg, the mass of block B is 3 kg, and the mass of the pulley is 3 kg. The pulley can be modelled as a uniformly dense solid cylinder rotating around an axis through its center. The surface along which block A slides is frictionless, the rope passes over the pulley without slipping, and $\theta = 30^\circ$. What is the magnitude of the acceleration of block A (in m/s^2)?



Id's Aloroh
8th today

① The energy of the system

$$E = \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} m_A v_A^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_B v_B^2 + \frac{1}{2} I_P \omega_P^2}_{\text{Kinetic Part}} + \underbrace{m_A g y_A + m_B g y_B + m_P g y_P}_{\text{Potential Part}}$$

Notice that A and B are connected, then

$$v_A = v_B \Rightarrow v_A^2 = v_B^2$$

Then

$$E = \frac{1}{2} (m_A + m_B) v_A^2 + \frac{1}{2} I_P \omega_P^2 + m_A g y_A + m_B g y_B + m_P g y_P$$

Since the rope doesn't slip,

$$R_P \omega_P = v_A \Rightarrow R_P^2 \omega_P^2 = v_A^2$$

Then

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \left(m_A + m_B + \frac{I_P}{R_P^2} \right) v_A^2 + m_A g y_A + m_B g y_B + m_P g y_P$$

Since pulg is ideal, $I_P = \frac{1}{2} m_P R_P^2$, then

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \left(m_A + m_B + \frac{1}{2} m_P \right) v_A^2 + m_A g y_A + m_B g y_B + m_P g y_P$$

Because the system is at an angle,

$$y_A = S_A \sin \theta$$

Then

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \left(m_A + m_B + \frac{1}{2} m_P \right) \underline{v_A^2} + m_A g \underline{S_A} \sin \theta + m_B g y_B + m_P g y_P$$

Since the system is isolated (frictionless), then

$$\frac{dE}{dS_A} = 0 \Rightarrow \left(m_A + m_B + \frac{1}{2} m_P \right) \omega_A + m_A g \sin \theta + m_B g \frac{dy_B}{dS_A} + m_P g \frac{dy_P}{dS_A}$$

Since pulley doesn't move vertically,

$$\frac{dy_P}{dS_A} = 0$$

Since B is pulled down,

$$\frac{dy_B}{dS_A} = -1$$

Finally,

$$\left(m_A + m_B + \frac{1}{2} m_P \right) \omega_A + m_A g \sin \theta - m_B g = 0$$

we point this \swarrow

Consequently,

$$\omega_A = - \left(\frac{m_A \sin \theta - m_B}{m_A + m_B + \frac{1}{2} m_P} \right) g \approx \underline{\underline{1.15 \text{ m s}^{-2}}}$$