

21-R-WE-ZA-33 Solution

Question: A rod of length l m and mass m kg is connected to a pin and attached to a spring that is also pinned with a spring constant of k N/m. If the rod starts at $\theta = 30^\circ$ from rest, and a moment of $M\theta$ N · m is applied in the direction shown, find the angular velocity when $\theta = 90^\circ$. The unstretched length of the spring is $l_{unstretched} = l/4$ m, and you can neglect the mass of the spring.

Solution:

Use the general equation to write kinetic energy in each state, using the moment of inertia about the pin. We can also calculate the moment of inertia for a slender rod about its end.

$$T_1 = 0, \quad T_2 = \frac{1}{2}I_{rod}\omega^2, \quad I_{rod} = \frac{1}{3}ml^2$$

Use the angle and the length of the bar to find gravitational potential energy in each state.

$$V_1 = \frac{l}{2}mg \sin 30, \quad V_2 = \frac{l}{2}mg$$

Integrate the moment applied over the angle to find the work done.

$$U_M = \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/2} M\theta \, d\theta = \frac{M}{2} \left(\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{\pi}{6} \right)^2 \right)$$

Find s_1 and s_2 for the work done by the spring using geometry and subtracting by the springs' unstretched length.

$$s_1 = l \sin 30 - l_{unstretched}$$
$$s_2 = \sqrt{l^2 + l^2 \cos^2 30} - l_{unstretched} = l\sqrt{1 + \cos^2 30} - l_{unstretched}$$

For the work done by the spring we use the general equation. As the spring starts out stretched in state 1 and stretches further in state 2, the force of the spring opposes the direction of motion. This means that the spring does negative work.

$$U_k = -\frac{1}{2}k(s_2^2 - s_1^2)$$

Putting this all together, we can isolate and solve for the angular velocity in state 2.

$$T_1 + V_1 + U_M + U_k = T_2 + V_2$$
$$\omega = \left((V_1 + U_M + U_k - V_2)2/I_{rod} \right)^{0.5}$$