



ديناميكا واهتزازات

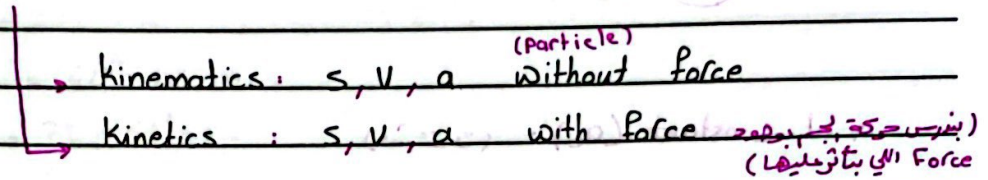
د.أيات الجراح

للطالبة المبدعة
لانا ابو خاطر

إرادة - ثقة - تغيير

CH 2-8- Kinematics of particles.

1- Dynamics: deals with motion and its effects on body

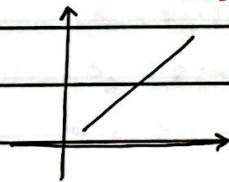


2 - statics: deals with bodies at rest/equilibrium.

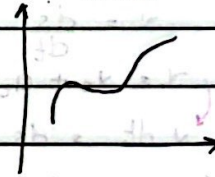
→ particle: point or body of zero dimensions. (حركة جسم صلب الأبعاد مقارنة بأحجامها التي بتأثيرها عليه).

→ Rigid body: distance between points before and after motion are the same. (هنا بنأخذ الأبعاد بعين الاعتبار للجسم كما انزس حركتها).

2.2 Rectilinear Motion: (حركة مستقيمة)



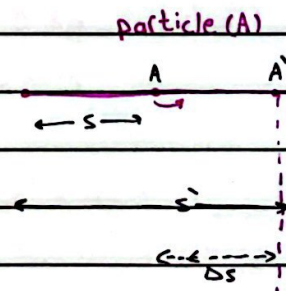
2.3 curvilinear Motion: (Path)



معيار / طريقة / اتزان / دوران / تتحول حركة دورانية. معادلات الحركة:

$v = \frac{ds}{dt}$ (1)

v : velocity, s : displacement



$a = \frac{dv}{dt}$ (2)

$a = \frac{ds^2}{dt^2}$ (3)

a : acceleration

$\Delta s = s' - s$
 ↳ displacement (vector quantity)
 باختلاف بعين الاعتبار (magnitude & direc)

$$a ds = v dv \quad (4)$$

$$a = \frac{dv}{dt} \cdot \frac{ds}{ds} \rightarrow a ds = v dv$$

* at constant (a_c): (اشتقاق)

$$v = v_0 + a_c t \quad (5)$$

$$v^2 = v_0^2 + 2a_c (s - s_0) \quad (6)$$

$$s = s_0 + v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a_c t^2 \quad (7)$$

$$s = s_0 + v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a_c t^2$$

$$v = \frac{ds}{dt}$$

$$v = v_0 + a_c t$$

$$v dt = ds$$

$$\int_0^t (v_0 + a_c t) dt = \int_{s_0}^s ds$$

$$v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a_c t^2 = s - s_0 \quad (7)$$

2.2] Rectilinear Motion :

S.P 2/18- (particle)

* $s = 2t^3 - 24t + 6$, $[v_2 = 72 \text{ m/s} , t = ?]$

(a) $v = \frac{ds}{dt} = (6t^2 - 24) \text{ m/s}$
 $\rightarrow 72 = 6t^2 - 24$

$t = 4 \text{ sec}$

* معادلة displacement
 as a function of time
 لتعرف اذا ما ثابت او لا
 من المشتقة الثانية (م) \rightarrow dis

(b) $a = ?$ when $v = 30 \text{ m/s}$

$(a = 12t) \text{ m/s}^2$

$30 = 6t^2 - 24 \rightarrow t = 3 \text{ sec}$

$\therefore a = 12(3) = 36 \text{ m/s}^2$

func. of time \rightarrow a \rightarrow acc *

(c) $s = ?$, $t = 1$, $t = 4 \text{ sec}$

at $t = 1 \rightarrow s_1 = 2(1)^3 - 24(1) + 6$

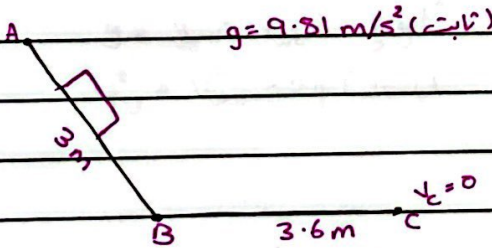
$s_1 = 2(1)^3 - 24(1) + 6 = -16 \text{ m}$

at $t = 4 \rightarrow s_4 = 2(4)^3 - 24(4) + 6 = 38 \text{ m}$

$\therefore s_4 - s_1 = 38 - (-16) = 54 \text{ m}$

قوة شحمة لقرصية

P2/35



$g = 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2$ (ثابتة)

$v_A = 1.2 \text{ m/s}$

$a_{A \rightarrow B} = 0.3g$ (constant) تاربع

$v_C = 0 \text{ m/s}$

$\therefore a_{B \rightarrow C} \rightarrow v_C^2 = v_B^2 + 2a_{B \rightarrow C}(s_C - s_B)$

$0 = (0)^2 + 2a_{B \rightarrow C}(3.6)$

$v_B^2 = v_A^2 + 2a_{A \rightarrow B}(s_B - s_A)$

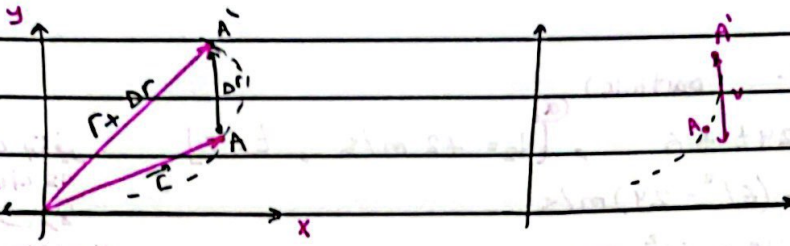
$v_B^2 = (1.2)^2 + 2(0.3)(9.81)(3)$

$v_B = 4.37 \text{ m/s}$

$a = \frac{(4.37)^2 - (1.2)^2}{2(3.6)} = -2.65 \therefore a_{B \rightarrow C} = -2.65 \text{ m/s}^2$

لما جارت بالو يعني السرعة لم ينقل (لما ما جارت السرعة هي عند C)

2.3 curvilinear Motion



* Three coordinates systems :-

a) Rectangular coordinates $(x-y)$ $(0,0)$ نقطة، منفصلة، لا يندمج في

b) Normal - Tangential $(n-t)$ $(n-t)$ كجزء من اختلاف في particle

c) Polar coordinates $(r-\theta)$ acc دائرة يتحرك عليها

Tangential (ضد مركزي)

2 components acc الذي يتم تحريكه في اية

اتجاه مركزي acc في حركة دوران أثناء تحريكه

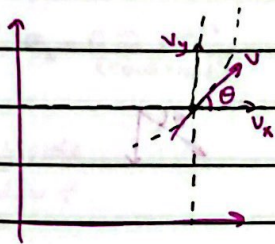
2.4 Rectangular coordinates (x-y)

$$\vec{r} = x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} \Rightarrow r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\vec{v} = v_x\hat{i} + v_y\hat{j} \Rightarrow v = \sqrt{v_x^2 + v_y^2}$$

$$\vec{a} = a_x\hat{i} + a_y\hat{j} \Rightarrow a = \sqrt{a_x^2 + a_y^2}$$

الاتجاه هو مهم ويجب ان يكون باتجاه لا
يمكن ان يكون البسم يتباطأ ...



$$\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{v_y}{v_x}\right) = \theta$$

(السرعة تكون موجبة)

Particle أثناء الحركة أتى بالجاذبية فقط

* projectile Motion Under gravity

(حركة اقترن حركتين
السرعة ثابت)

$$a_x = 0 \rightarrow \text{no wind}$$

$$v_x = v_{x,0} \rightarrow \text{constant}$$

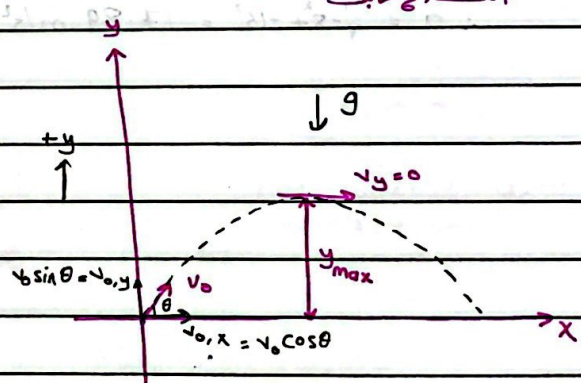
$$x = x_0 + v_{x,0}t$$

$$a_y = -g$$

$$v_y = v_{y,0} - gt$$

$$y = y_0 + v_{y,0}t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2$$

$$v_y^2 = v_{y,0}^2 - 2g(y - y_0)$$



[reference point] $y \uparrow$ $g \downarrow$

$y \uparrow$ $g \downarrow$:: هو نفس a كالب

[with wind $a_x \neq 0$]

5.P2/5

$x=0 \rightarrow t=0$

$v_x = 50 - 16t$ and $y = 100 - 4t^2 \rightarrow v_y = j = -8t$

a $v \rightarrow y=0$

$0 = 100 - 4t^2$

$100 = 4t^2 \rightarrow t = 5 \text{ sec}$

$v_x(5) = 50 - 16(5) = -30 \text{ m/s}$

$v_y(5) = -8(5) = -40 \text{ m/s}$

$v = \sqrt{v_x^2 + v_y^2} = \sqrt{(-30)^2 + (-40)^2} = 50 \text{ m/s}$

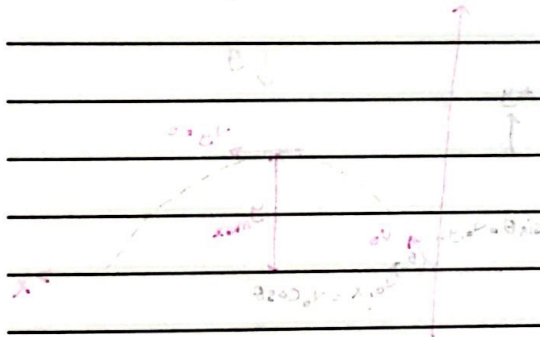
$\therefore \theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{-40}{-30}\right) \rightarrow \theta = 53.13^\circ$



b $a_x = -16 \text{ m/s}^2$

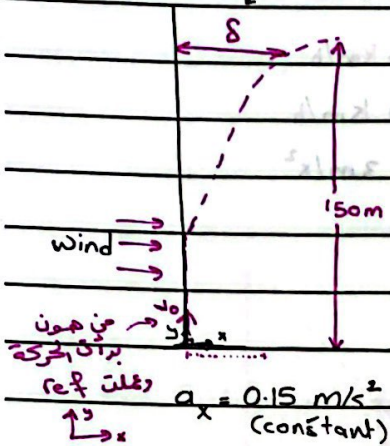
$a_y = -8 \text{ m/s}^2$

$\therefore a = \sqrt{(-8)^2 + (-16)^2} = 17.89 \text{ m/s}^2$



P2/87

بمدى معين زرع الرياح التي حمار نتيجة wind.



(projectile motion):

$$x = x_0 + v_{0,x}t + \frac{1}{2}a_x t^2$$

$$\delta - 0 = 0 + \frac{1}{2}(0.15)t^2$$

لا في صليبية في وقت

لا حليق في x-y axis بشكل 90 درجة مع x axis = zero

$$v_{0,y}^2 = v_{0,y}^2 - 2g(y - y_0)$$

Max

$$0 = v_{0,y}^2 - 2(9.81)(150 - 0)$$

$$\therefore v_{0,y} = 54.22 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v_y = v_{0,y} - g t$$

$$0 = 54.22 - (9.81)t$$

$$\therefore t = 5.53 \text{ sec}$$

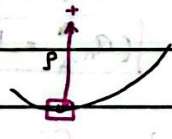
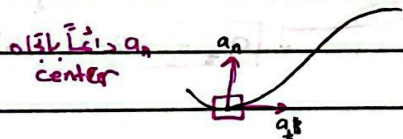
$$\delta = \frac{1}{2}(0.15)(5.53)^2$$

$$\delta = 2.29 \text{ m}$$

يمكن انشاء Ref. بس لعل يفضل ثابت

[2/5] Normal - Tangential Coordinates

[T, N] الزاوية بينهم 90



$$a_n = \frac{v^2}{r}$$

$r =$ Radius of curvature

من مركز curve الى مركز (mass of particle)

ما بينهم للمركز بالزبط لانه مهمل الا بخاص

Total acc for Particle $\rightarrow a = \sqrt{a_n^2 + a_t^2}$

Normal acc (a_n) بوجه مع سرعة particle اتناو لدرجة

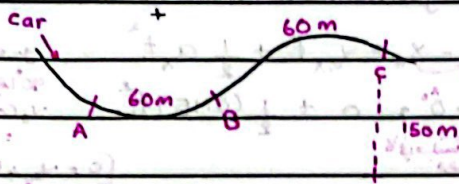
ويعتمد على r - يتغير بتغير curve ($a_n \propto \frac{1}{r}$)

كلما زاد r - السرعة كما ان a_n أعلى

كلما دخل بكمية معين بسرعة احد معناته بهاتين

عن path تنوعا. مقدار معين = r

S.P 2/7



$v_A = 100 \text{ km/h}$
 $v_C = 50 \text{ km/h}$
 $(a_A)_T = 3 \text{ m/s}^2$

$(a_n)_A = \frac{v_A^2}{\rho_A}$

$(a_A)_T^2 = (a_n)_A^2 + (a_t)_A^2$

تسارع
 منتظم
 في كل
 uniform acc.

$v_A = \frac{100 \times 10^3}{3600} = 27.8 \text{ m/s}$, $v_C = \frac{50 \times 10^3}{3600} = 13.89 \text{ m/s}$

$(a_A)_T = 3 \text{ m/s}^2$

a) $\rho_A = ??$

$(a_n)_A = \frac{v_A^2}{\rho_A} \rightarrow (a_A)_T^2 = (a_n)_A^2 + (a_t)_A^2$

$v_C^2 = v_A^2 + 2a_t(s_C - s_A)$

$(3)^2 = (a_n)_A^2 + (-2.41)^2$ $(13.89)^2 = (27.8)^2 + 2a_t(120)$

$(a_n)_A^2 = 1.785 \text{ m/s}^2$ $\therefore a_t = -2.41 \text{ m/s}^2$

$\therefore \rho_A = \frac{v_A^2}{(a_n)_A} = \frac{(27.8)^2}{1.785} = \rho_A = 432 \text{ m}$

b) $(a_B)_T = ??$

$(a_n)_B = \frac{v_B^2}{\rho_B} = \frac{v_A^2}{\rho_A} = 0 \rightarrow (a_t)_B = -2.41 \text{ m/s}^2$

c) $(a_T)_C = \sqrt{(a_n)_C^2 + (a_t)_C^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{v_C^2}{\rho_C}\right)^2 + (-2.41)^2} = (a_T)_C = 2.73 \text{ m/s}^2$

P2/130 $x = 2t^2 + 3t - 1 \rightarrow \dot{x} = v_x = 4t + 3 \rightarrow v_x(1) = 7 \text{ m/s}$

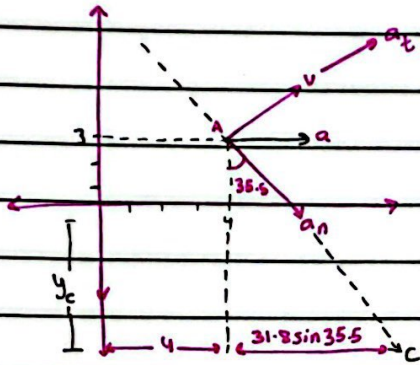
$\ddot{x} = a_x = 4 \text{ m/s}^2$

$y = 5t - 2 \rightarrow \dot{y} = v_y = 5 \text{ m/s}$ $\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{v_y}{v_x}\right) = 35.5^\circ$

$\ddot{y} = a_y = 0 \text{ m/s}^2$

$a_T = \sqrt{4^2 + 0^2} = 4 \text{ m/s}^2$

$v = \sqrt{7^2 + 5^2} = 8.6 \text{ m/s}$



$a_N = \frac{v a_T}{v} = \frac{(8.6)^2}{8.6} = 4 \sin 35.5^\circ$

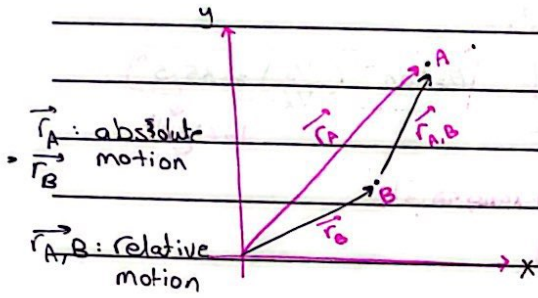
$r_A = 31.8 \text{ m}$

بالنسبة لحركة particle بالتحرك particle ثانية متحركة

[2/8]

Relative Motion

(حايين نقطتين متحركتين - او الحرك)



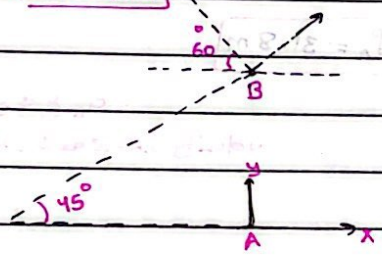
$\vec{r}_A = \vec{r}_B + \vec{r}_{A/B}$ relative

$\vec{v}_A = \vec{v}_B + \vec{v}_{A/B}$

$\vec{a}_A = \vec{a}_B + \vec{a}_{A/B}$

(يمكن تعريف مقدار في اتجاه الحركة Particle الاولى بالنسبة لافئة التي يتحركها particle الثانية او لا او)

S.P 2/13



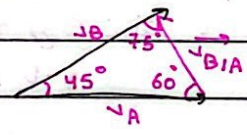
(? moving points)

($\vec{r}_{B/A} / \vec{r}_{A/B}$)
يختلف واعني بعض في direc

$v_A = 800 \text{ km/h}$

الطريقة 1

$\vec{v}_B = \vec{v}_A + \vec{v}_{B/A}$



$v_B \cos 45 \hat{i} + v_B \sin 45 \hat{j} = 800 \hat{i} + 0 + (-v_{B/A} \cos 60 \hat{i} + v_{B/A} \sin 60 \hat{j})$

$x \rightarrow v_B \cos 45 = 800 - v_{B/A} \cos 60$

$v_B \sin 45 = v_{B/A} \sin 60$

$\therefore v_B = 717 \text{ km/h}$

$v_{B/A} = 586 \text{ km/h}$

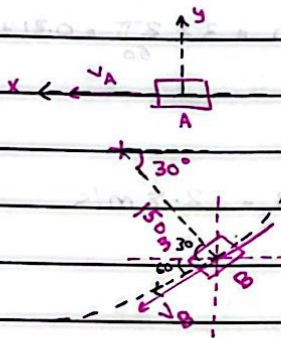
Sine Law 8-

الطريقة 2

$\frac{v_A}{\sin 75} = \frac{v_B}{\sin 60} \Rightarrow \frac{800}{0.966} = \frac{v_B}{0.866}$

$v_B = 717 \text{ km/h}$

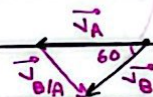
S.P 2/14



$a_A = 1.2 \text{ m/s}^2$, $v_B = 54 \text{ km/h} \rightarrow \frac{54 \times 10^3}{3600} = 15 \text{ m/s}$

$v_A = 72 \text{ km/h}$, $(a_t)_B = 0 \text{ m/s}^2$

$\vec{v}_B = \vec{v}_A + \vec{v}_{B/A}$

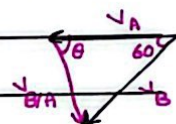


* using the Cosine Law

$v_A^2 + v_B^2 - 2v_A v_B \cos 60^\circ = v_{B/A}^2$

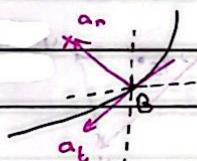
$(72)^2 + (54)^2 - 2(72)(54) \cos 60^\circ = v_{B/A}^2$

$\therefore v_{B/A} = 18.03 \text{ m/s}$



calculate $a_{B/A} = ?$ + $\vec{a}_B = \vec{a}_A + \vec{a}_{B/A}$

$\left[\frac{v_B^2}{v_B} \cos 30^\circ \hat{i} + \frac{v_B^2}{v_B} \sin 30^\circ \hat{j} \right] = 1.2 \hat{i} + a_{B/A} \cos \theta \hat{i} + a_{B/A} \sin \theta \hat{j}$

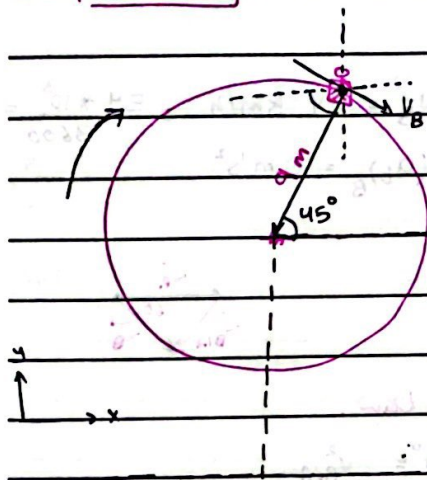


$\frac{v_B^2}{v_B} \cos 30^\circ = 1.2 + a_{B/A} \cos \theta$

$\frac{v_B^2}{v_B} \sin 30^\circ = a_{B/A} \sin \theta$

$a_{B/A} = 0.757 \text{ m/s}^2$

P 2/188

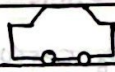


(constant) $\omega = 3 \text{ rev/min} = 3 \times \frac{2\pi}{60} = 0.314 \text{ rad/s}$

$\rightarrow V_{A/B} = ?$

$V_B = \omega \times R$

$= 9 \times 0.314 = 2.8 \text{ m/s}$



$V_A = 18 \text{ km/h} = \frac{18 \times 10^3}{3600} = 5 \text{ m/s}$

$a_A = 3 \text{ m/s}^2$

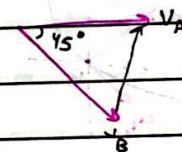
$\vec{V}_A = \vec{V}_B + \vec{V}_{A/B}$

$5 \hat{i} = (2.8 \cos 45^\circ \hat{i} - 2.8 \sin 45^\circ \hat{j}) + (V_{A/B})_x \hat{i} + (V_{A/B})_y \hat{j}$

$5 - 2.8 \cos 45^\circ = (V_{A/B})_x$

$2.8 \sin 45^\circ = (V_{A/B})_y$

$\therefore V_{A/B} = (3 \hat{i} + 1.999 \hat{j}) \text{ m/s}$



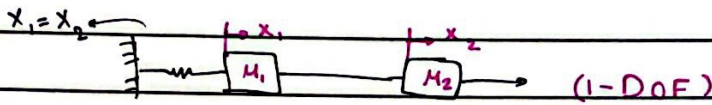
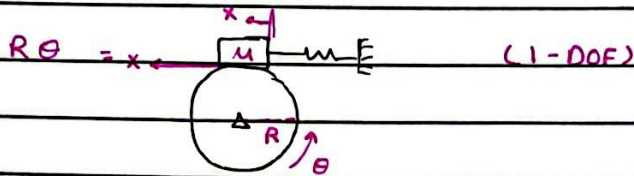
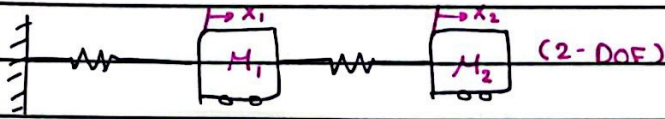
$\vec{a}_A = \vec{a}_B + \vec{a}_{A/B}$

$(a_A)_B = \frac{V_B^2}{R} = \frac{(2.8)^2}{9} = 0.88 \text{ m/s}^2$

$3 \hat{i} = -0.88 \cos 45^\circ \hat{i} - 0.88 \sin 45^\circ \hat{j} + (a_{A/B})_x \hat{i} + (a_{A/B})_y \hat{j}$

$a_{A/B} = (3.63 \hat{i} + 0.628 \hat{j}) \text{ m/s}^2$

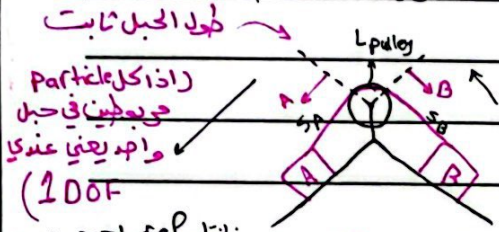
2/9 Dependante motion of Two particles.



DOF: number of independent

2/9 Dependent Motion of particles &

Motion of one particle depends on corresponding particle
inter connected by inextensible cords



1 DOF (بعضنا نظر عن عدد particles التي يتحرك في جسم معين الحركة بتقدم واحدة كراهبنا بعضنا) اذا عرفنا motion واحدة في particle بقدر اخرى لك (particle الثاني).

Particle اذا اكله Particle هو بوطيين في جبل واحد يعني عندي (1 DOF) في ان ref واحد من خلاله

$$s_A + s_B + L_{Pulley} = L_{Total}$$

$$v_A + v_B + 0 = 0$$

$$v_A = -v_B$$

$$0.158 \text{ (-)}$$

$$a_A + a_B + 0 = 0$$

ما أخذت Force يعني لا اعتبار لانني عمم في كينماتيك من Kinematic of particle

$$v_A = -v_B \rightarrow \text{For this case}$$

* if A has a downward velocity

∴ B = an upward = (-)

S.P 2/15 $v_B = ??$

$$L_{Total} = 2y_A + L_{Pulleys} + y_B + 2(y_B - c)$$

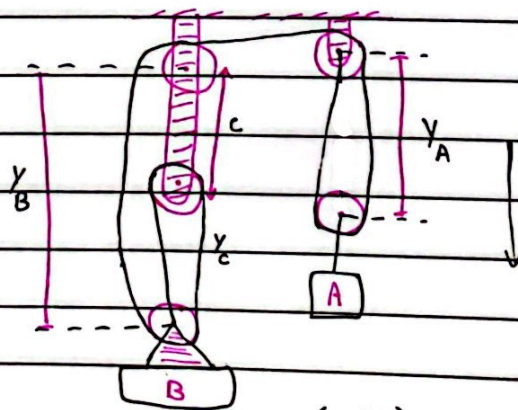
$$\therefore L_{Total} = 2y_A + 3y_B + (-2c + L_{Pulleys})$$

$$0 = 2v_A + 3v_B + 0$$

$$-\frac{2}{3}v_A = v_B$$

$$v_B = -\frac{2}{3} \times 0.3$$

$$v_B = -0.2 \text{ m/s}$$



(2/15)

S.P 2/16

$V_B \rightarrow x$

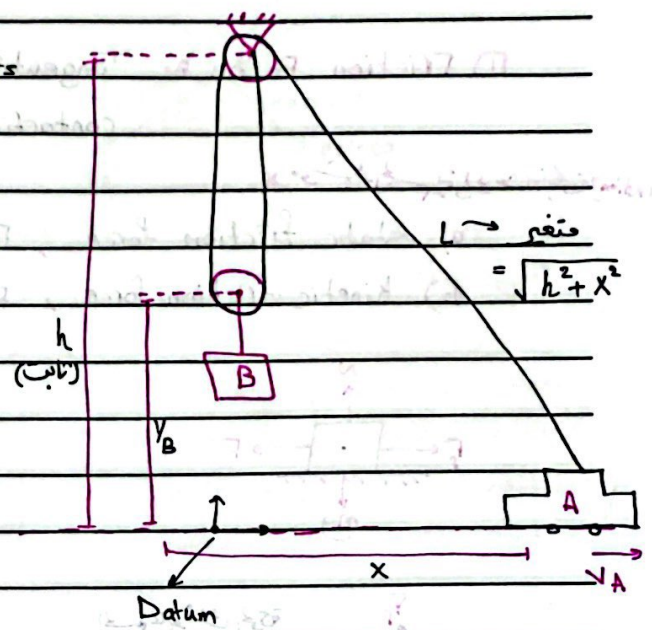
$$L_{Total} = l + 2(h - V_B) + constants$$

$$L_{Total} = \sqrt{h^2 + x^2} + 2(h - V_B) + c$$

$$0 = \frac{2x \dot{x}}{2\sqrt{h^2 + x^2}} + -2V_B + 0$$

$$\therefore V_B = \frac{x V_A}{\sqrt{h^2 + x^2}}$$

• $x \leftarrow$ positive when V_A and V_B are in the same direction.
 • $x \leftarrow$ negative when V_A and V_B are in opposite directions.



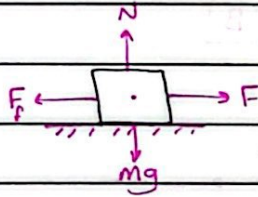
CH38- Kinetics of particles 8-

1) Friction Force 8- Tangential force generated between contacting surfaces.

* قوة الاحتكاك بين السطحين المتلامسين Friction

a) static friction force , $F_s = M_s N$ (non-moving surfaces)

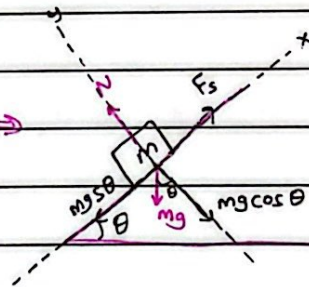
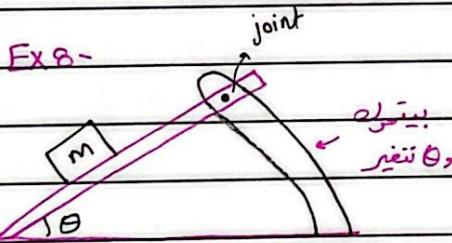
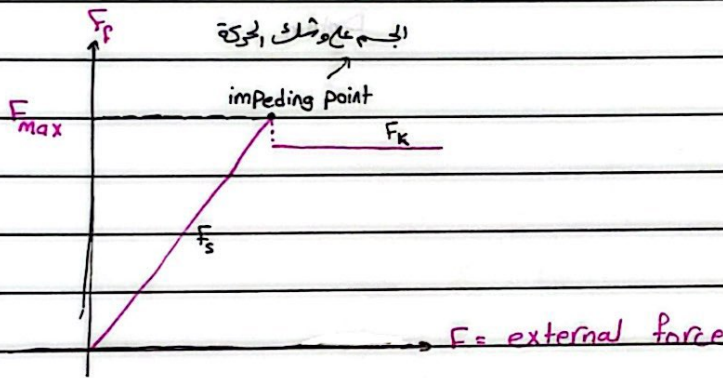
b) kinetic friction force , $F_k = M_k N$ (moving surface or particle)



M_k : Kinetic coefficient

M_s : static coefficient

(M_s اعلى من M_k و F_s اعلى من F_k) *



في (الحوالك) : before begin to slip
(يعني الجسم في حالة كون)

slip down $\rightarrow F_s \sin \theta$

$$\sum F_x = 0$$

$$\sum F_y = 0$$

$$mg \sin \theta - F_s = 0$$

$$N - mg \cos \theta = 0$$

$$mg \sin \theta = M_s N$$

$$N = mg \cos \theta$$

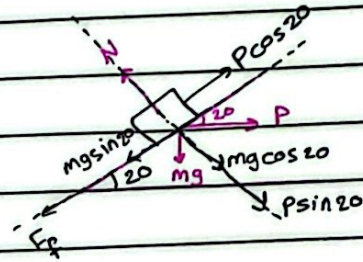
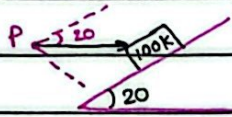
$$mg \sin \theta = M_s mg \cos \theta$$

$$\therefore \theta = \tan^{-1}(M_s)$$

* θ_{Max} التي يمكن أن يصل فيها الحد، السطح

بحيث انهما يعمل slip down (قبل ان يتحرك)

Ex 28. P = 500 N



* $\mu_s = 0.2$, $\mu_k = 0.17$, at rest :

هون بي اوقف اذا ايك م بيحرك اولك .

* Let the mass will moving up

اول شي بي اوقف انه لبي ساكن

$$\sum F_x = 0$$

بعدين بفرض اتجاه موجب للحركة

$$P \cos 20 - mg \sin(20) - F_f = 0$$

Friction رح يكون عكس الاتجاه المفروض

$$500 \cos 20 - 100(9.81) \sin(20) = F_f$$

اذا اظلمت القيمة +ve يعني المفروض صحيح

و اذا -ve فهو عكس الاتجاه المفروض .

X-difer في F مجموع $\Rightarrow F_f = 134.3 \text{ N}$

body الكلي بتز مع body (mass) F_{Total}

$$F_{max} = \mu_s N = \mu_s (mg \cos 20 + P \sin 20)$$

$$= 0.2 (100(9.81) \cos 20 + 200 \sin 20)$$

$$\therefore F_{max} = 219 \text{ N} > F_f$$

under static down

[هل 134 اللي بتاثر على mass بتقدر تتغلب على 219 ؟؟ لبي ساكن]

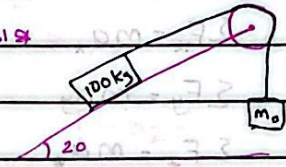
notes 8-

← قيمة coefficient في حالة السكون اع
 ← في حالة السكون في قوة الاحتكاك بين
 السطحين تحلته ساكن السبي لازم اأثر
 على الجسم بقوة أعلى من قوة static friction
 عشان أقدر أحرك الجسم
 ← اذا كانت force اللي بتاثر على Particle اقل من
 F_s الجسم مارح يتحرك رح ليضل under static
 ← بعد impeding force ← external force بتسيو
 اعلى وبالتالي بتسيو F_k موجودة .

S.P 6/2

Determine the range of the values which m_0 may have so that the 100kg will neither starting moving up nor slip down the plane, $\mu_s = 0.3$

أي قيمة m_0 إذا كانت 100 كغ تتحرك لأعلى، أو تتحرك للأسفل، (بغيري حثيث).



When the motion impeding up the plane (الجسم على وشك الحركة) يعني الجسم ساكن

one cable يعني 1 DOF

Case 1

$\sum F_x = 0$

$T - 100g \sin 20 - F_f = 0$

$T - 100(9.81) \sin 20 - \mu_s N = 0$ (1)

$\sum F_y = 0 \Rightarrow N = mg \cos 20$

$N = mg \cos 20 = 922 \text{ N}$

$\sum F_y = 0$

$T - m_0g = 0 \Rightarrow T = m_0g$

$T = 100(9.81) \sin 20 + \mu_s mg \cos 20$

$T = 100(9.81) \sin 20 + 0.3(100)(9.81) \cos 20$

$T = 612.074$

$m_0 = \frac{T}{g} = \frac{612.074}{9.81} = 62.4 \text{ Kg}$

$F_{max} = \mu_s N = 0.3(922) = 277 \text{ N}$

$m_0g = 277 + 981 \sin 20 = 0 \Rightarrow m_0 = 62.4 \text{ kg}$

الجسم يتحرك للأسفل

Case 2

(slip down) $\sum F_x = 0$

$mg \sin 20 - F_f - T = 0$

$100(9.81) \sin 20 - \mu_s mg \cos 20 - T = 0$

$T = 58.97 \text{ N}$

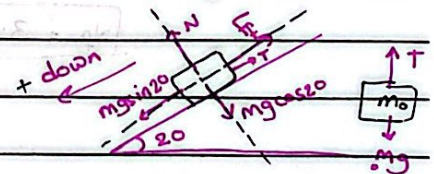
$\sum F_y = 0$

$N = mg \cos 20$

$\sum F_y = 0$

$T = m_0g$

$m_0 = \frac{T}{g} = \frac{58.97}{9.81} = 6.01 \text{ Kg}$



CH38- Kinetics of particles:

3.4 Rectilinear Motion. حركة خطية (في اتجاه واحد)

$$\Sigma F_x = ma_x$$

$$\Sigma F_y = may$$

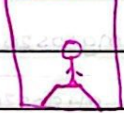
$$\Sigma F_z = ma_z$$

$$\therefore a = a_x \hat{i} + a_y \hat{j} + a_z \hat{k}$$

S.P3/1

في حالة at rest لا يوجد بين F_x أي حركة

$T = 8300 \text{ N}$, $m_{\text{man}} = 75 \text{ kg}$, $M_r = 750 \text{ kg}$
(man, elevator, scale)
Reaction Force (scale \rightarrow man)



① $R = ??$

$$+\uparrow \Sigma (F_{\text{man}})_y = may$$

$$R - 75(9.81) = 75 a_y$$

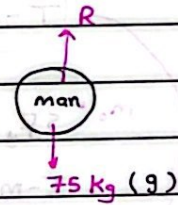
$$+\uparrow \Sigma (F_r)_y = m_r a_y$$

$$8300 - 750(9.81) = 750 a_y$$

$$a_y = 1.257 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$R - 75(9.81) = 75(1.257)$$

$$\therefore R = 830 \text{ N}$$



يقال لا man نفسه في elevator
لأنه الاثنين ماشين مع بعض
as a one mass

السرعة بعد ٣ ث من الحركة

② $v_p = v_0 + at$

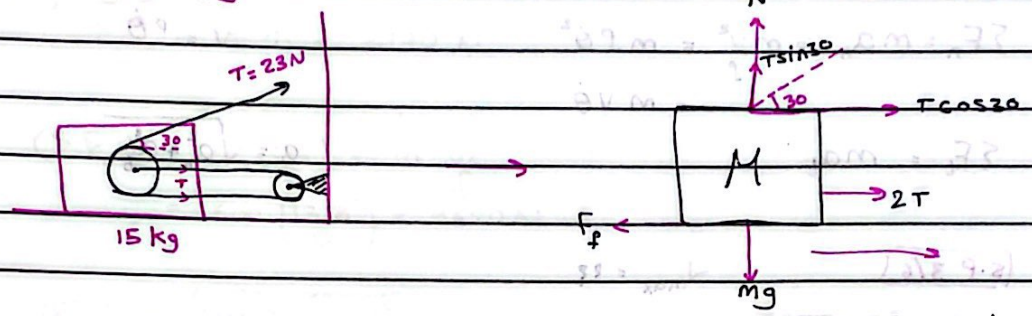
$$v_p = 0 + 1.257(3)$$

$$v_p = 3.77 \text{ m/s}$$

3/21

$\mu_s = 0.5, \mu_k = 0.4$

[a] a_x يتحرك مع الجاذبية



[a] $\sum F_x = ma_x = 0$

$(2T + T \cos 30) - F_f = 0 \rightarrow F_f = 2T + T \cos 30$

$\therefore F_f = 65.9 \text{ N}$

$\sum F_y = 0$

$N + T \sin 30 - mg = 0$

$N = 15(9.81) - 23 \sin 30$

$\therefore N = 135.65 \text{ N}$

$F_{max} = \mu_s N$

$= 0.5(135.65) = 67.8 \text{ N}$

$F_{max} > F_{force}$

under static down

$\therefore a_x = 0$

[b] $T = 26 \text{ N}$

[$N > F_f$ في الطريقة، كل ضربه لكن كتلتي في الاتمام]

$F_f = 74.5 \text{ N}$

$N = 134.2 \text{ N}$

$F_{max} = 67.1 \text{ N}$

$F_{max} < F_f$

$\therefore \sum F_x = ma_x$

$2T + T \cos 30 - F_k = ma_x$

$2(26) + 26 \cos 30 - 0.4(134.2) = 15a_x \rightarrow a_x = 1.39 \text{ m/s}^2$

3/5 Curvilinear Motion :-

$$\Sigma F_n = m a_n = m \frac{v^2}{\rho} = m \rho \dot{\theta}^2$$

$$= m v \dot{\theta}$$

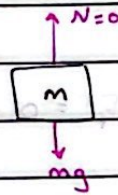
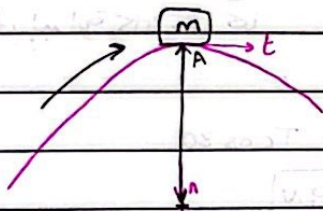
$$v = \rho \dot{\theta}$$

$$\Sigma F_t = m a_t$$

$$a = \sqrt{a_n^2 + a_t^2}$$

S.P 3/6

$v_{max} = ?$

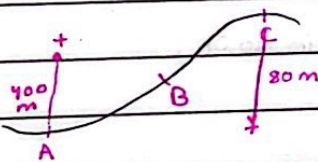


$$\Sigma F_n = m a_n$$

$$mg = m \frac{v_{max}^2}{\rho}$$

$$\rho g = v_{max}^2 \quad \therefore v_{max} = \sqrt{\rho g}$$

S.P 3/8



$$(\Sigma F_t)_A = m a_t$$

$$(1500)(1.447) = 2170 \text{ N}$$

$$(\Sigma F_n)_A = m \frac{v_A^2}{\rho_A} = 1500 \left(\frac{27.8^2}{400} \right) = 2890 \text{ N}$$

$$(\Sigma F_t)_B = m a_t = 1500 (1.447) = 2170 \text{ N}$$

$$(\Sigma F_n)_B = 2890$$

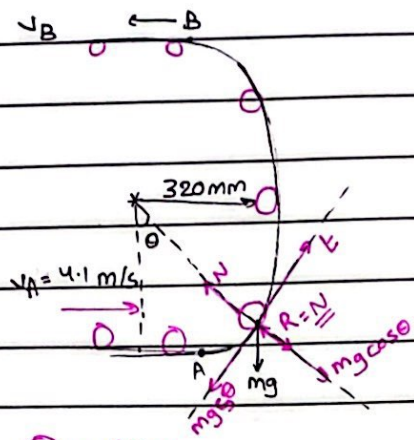
at c :-

$$(\Sigma F_t)_c = m a_t = 2170 \text{ N}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\Sigma F_n)_c &= m (a_n)_c = m \frac{v_c^2}{r_c} \\ &= 1500 \left(\frac{13.8^2}{80} \right) = 3620 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$(F_T)_c = \sqrt{(3620)^2 + (2170)^2} = 4220 \text{ N}$$

P 3/77



m = 65g

$$\sum F_t = m a_t \quad \sum F_n = m a_n$$

$$-mg \sin \theta = m a_t \quad R - mg \cos \theta = 0.65 \frac{v^2}{0.320}$$

$$\boxed{-g \sin \theta = a_t}$$

برای a_t و a_n و ما حکایتی با سوال اینه constant یعنی ما بقدر استعمل اخر 3 قوانین

$$x = r \theta$$

$$ds = r d\theta$$

$$\therefore v dv = a_t ds$$

$$\int_{4.1}^v v dv = \int_0^\theta a_t (0.320) d\theta$$

$$\frac{v^2}{2} \Big|_{4.1}^v = \int_0^\theta (-g \sin \theta) (0.320) d\theta$$

$$\frac{v^2}{2} - \frac{4.1^2}{2} = 0.320g \cos \theta \Big|_0^\theta$$

$$\frac{v^2}{2} = \frac{4.1^2}{2} + 0.320(9.81) [\cos \theta - 1]$$

$$\boxed{v^2 = 10.53 + 6.28 \cos \theta}$$

$$(R = 2.14 + 1.913 \cos \theta) N$$

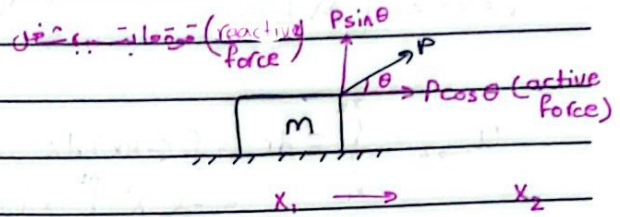
$$v_B^2 = 10.53 + 6.28 \cos 180^\circ \quad \boxed{v_B = 2.06 \text{ m/s}}$$

3/6 Work and kinetic energy

$$W_{1 \rightarrow 2} = \int_{r_1}^{r_2} F \cdot dr$$

① Work associated with constant external force:

$$W = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} P \cos \theta \, dx$$



$$W_{x_1 \rightarrow x_2} = \frac{P \cos \theta [x_2 - x_1]}{\text{constant}}$$

(vector quantity)

neg يعني الجهد في اتجاه زيادة الطاقة. ($x_2 < x_1$)

① ② ما يتولد الجسم بكل امتصاص للطاقة، فما يكون عليه mg للأشياء N للأشياء

هذه الأشياء ما يكون x -axis y اتجاهي زيادة \rightarrow هبوط Forces الجسم

reactive forces.

(force ما يتبع منها الزيادة) انقل المبدأ عنها من

الما F_3 علت ازاحة \rightarrow active

الطاقة المبدولة لعمل اشي معين.

* الجسم التي يتصل من $A \leftarrow B$ رخ يبذل شغل

بكون نتيجة force التي لم يتأثر عليه

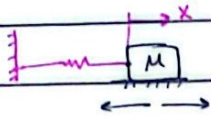
+ ثناء الحركة * مقدار المسافة التي يتحركه

\rightarrow القوة التي تسبب شغل بسميها

(active force)

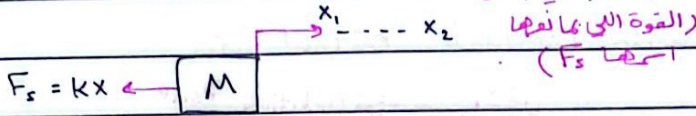
② work associated with a spring force.

spring يمكن يكون rubber



ما أشد spring تحول يقع force التي بتأثيره (مائع) فـ force التي بتأثيره

له مشتق بين زنبول



القوة التي لها لها اسمها (F_s)

$$U_{1 \rightarrow 2} = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} F dr = \int (-kx) dx = -\frac{k}{2} x^2 \Big|_{x_1}^{x_2} = \frac{1}{2} k (x_1^2 - x_2^2)$$

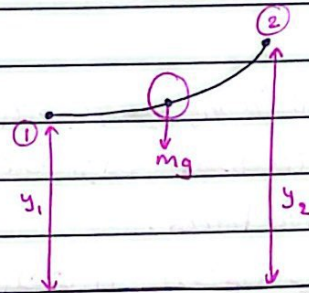
③ work associated with weight

ما الجسم يتحرك عموديا

$$U_{1 \rightarrow 2} = \int_1^2 F \cdot dr$$

$$U_{1 \rightarrow 2} = -mg (y_2 - y_1)$$

$$= mg (y_2 - y_1)$$



هو ان الحركة under gravity

$$\int_2^1 F \cdot dr = mg (y_2 - y_1)$$

$$\int_1^2 F dr = mg (y_1 - y_2) = -mg (y_2 - y_1)$$

$$\int_{y_1}^{y_2} + mg dy = -mg (y_2 - y_1) = mg (y_1 - y_2) \text{ constant}$$

Force اذا كان بنفس اتجاه displ. يكون الشغل Positive.

Force وتسلت Force ما الجسم يتعرض له يستعيد الجسم وضعه الطبيعي هاهي

الخاصة (elastic material) يعني اي elastic material

ليصيرها بـ spring

لأنه بوجود Force يتغير طولها وما اشبه

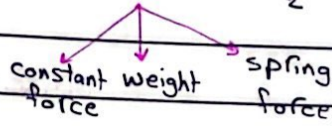
force يرجع لطولها الا حالي.

force يكون اتجاهها عكس اتجاه تأثير force.

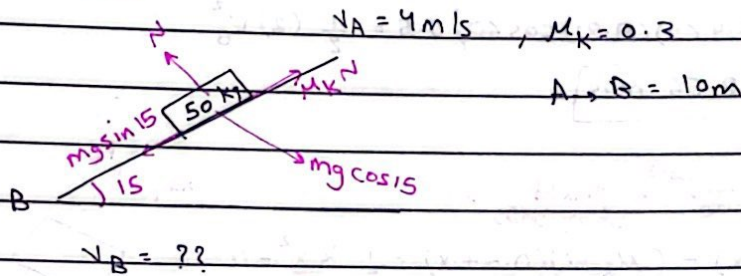
Work-energy equation:-

$$T_1 + U_{1 \rightarrow 2} = T_2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m v_1^2 + U_{1 \rightarrow 2} = \frac{1}{2} m v_2^2$$



S.P 3/11



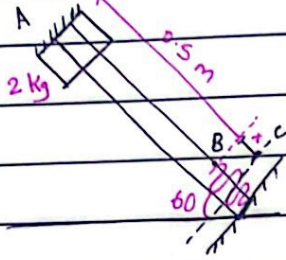
$$T_A + U_{A \rightarrow B} = T_B$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m v_A^2 + (m g \sin 15 - \mu_k N)(10) = \frac{1}{2} m v_B^2$$

$$v_B = 3.15 \text{ m/s}$$

(...)

P 3/109



at rest

$$v_A = 0 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\mu_k = 0.4$$

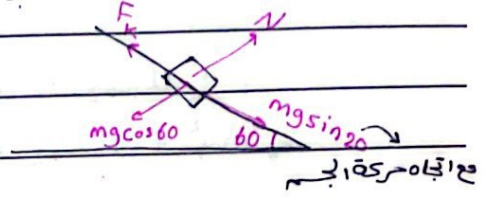
$$k = 1.6 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$v_B = ??$$

Spring

Slid down (يتحرك الجسم نحو الأسفل)

عكس اتجاه حركة الجسم



مع اتجاه حركة الجسم

رطب/رطب: strike

في الحركة من A إلى B (البلد الرطب في spring) يكون حافي spring بهاي، لنطبقه

$$T_A + U_{A \rightarrow B} = T_B$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m v_A^2 + (mg \sin 60 - \mu_k N) 0.5 = \frac{1}{2} m v_B^2$$

$\frac{1}{2} m v_A^2 \rightarrow \text{zero}$ constant force

$$(2(9.81) \sin 60 - 0.4(2)(9.81) \cos 60) 0.5 = \frac{1}{2} (2) v_B^2$$

$$v_B = 2.56 \text{ m/s}$$

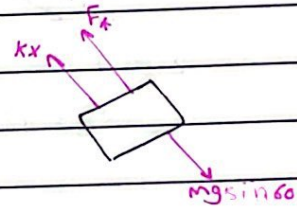
$$(max \text{ def}) \quad T_A + U_{A \rightarrow c} = T_c$$

zero zero max def $\text{عندها لا يتحرك ولا يغير}$

$$(mg \sin 60)(0.5 + x) - (\mu_k N)(0.5 + x) - \frac{1}{2} k x^2 = 0$$

$$x = 98.9 \text{ mm}$$

عندما يكون رطب ب spring
ويضغطه ثم اتصل
def يمكن تعلقه عليه

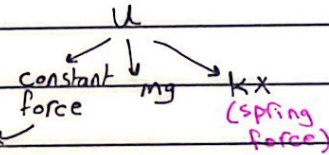


يمكن أن يكون طريقة ثانية (من B إلى C):

$$T_B + U_{B \rightarrow c} = T_c$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m v_B^2 + (mg \sin 60 - \mu_k N) x - \frac{1}{2} k x^2 = 0$$

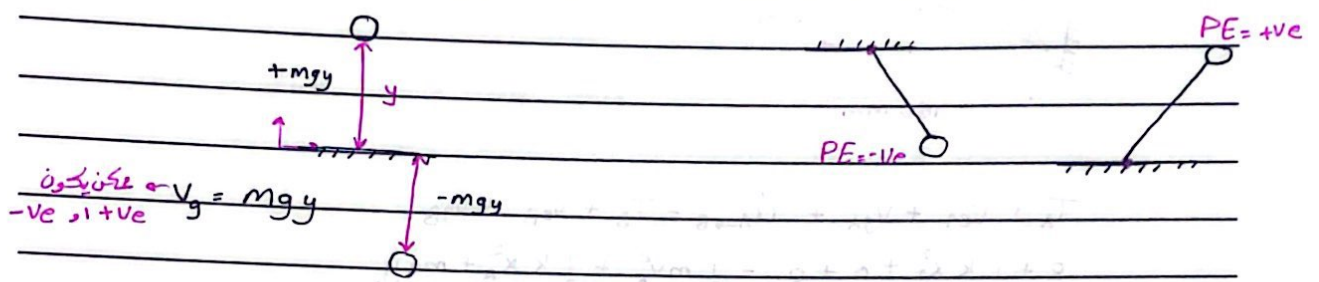
unstretched length ← يعني
deformation (free).



يعني قيمة (applied F) التي يبذلها الجسم هي قيمة ثابتة وتبقى طول الوقت

تخزن طاقة خلال العمل مع القوة التي يبذلها على الجسم
 (3/7) potential Energy

① Gravitational P.E

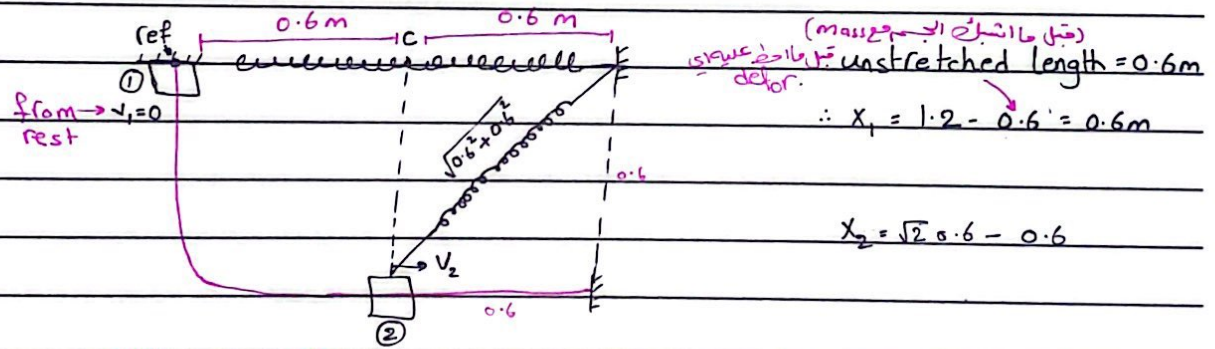


② Elastic PE (نمط من نمط spring)

$+ve$ or $-ve = \frac{1}{2} kx^2$ always positive.

$T_1 + V_{e1} + V_{g1} + U_{1 \rightarrow 2} = T_2 + V_{e2} + V_{g2}$
 constant force only

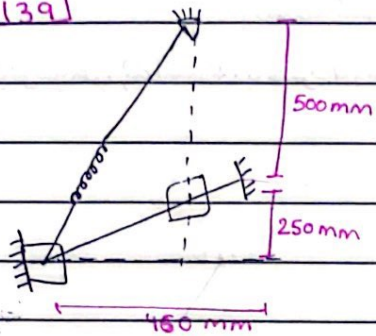
S.P 3/16 [non-conservative force] [spring] [dampers] [friction]



zero zero
 $T_1 + V_{e1} + V_{g1} + U_{1 \rightarrow 2} = T_2 + V_{e2} + V_{g2}$
 $0 + \frac{1}{2} k (0.6)^2 + 0 + 0 = \frac{1}{2} m v_2^2 + \frac{1}{2} k x_2^2 - mg(0.6)$

ref is zero
 $\therefore V_{g1} = \text{zero}$
 constant force

P3/139



$$m = 0.9 \text{ kg}$$

$$v_A = 0 \text{ m/s}$$

$$375 \text{ mm} = \text{unstretched}$$

$$T_A + V_{eA} + V_{gA} + U_{A \rightarrow B} = T_B + V_{eB} + V_{gB}$$

$$0 + \frac{1}{2} k x_A^2 + 0 + 0 = \frac{1}{2} m v_B^2 + \frac{1}{2} k x_B^2 + m g y_B$$

$$v_B = 1.156 \text{ m/s}$$

$$x_A = \sqrt{0.45^2 + 0.75^2} = 0.375$$

$$= 0.5 \text{ m}$$

$$x_B = 0.5 - 0.375 = 0.125 \text{ m}$$

$$y_B = 0.25 \text{ m}$$

CH5:- Kinetics of Rigid body

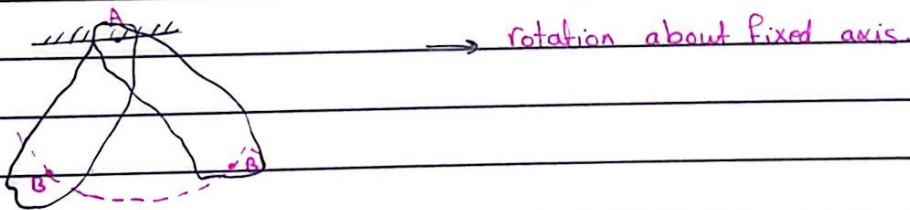
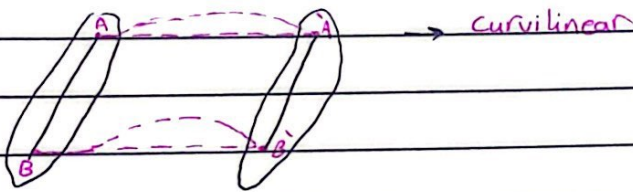
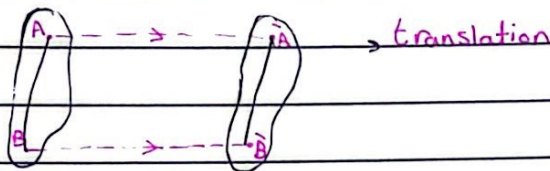
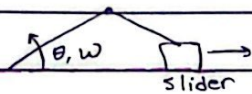
→ plane motion

① Translation

- Rectilinear
- curvilinear

② Rotation about fixed axis

③ General plane Motion (Combination between translation and rotation)



[5/2] Rotation:

$$\omega = \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \dot{\theta}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{d\omega}{dt} = \dot{\omega}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} = \ddot{\theta}$$

$$\omega d\omega = \alpha d\theta$$

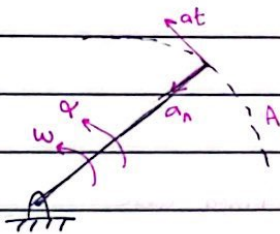
* if $\alpha = \alpha_c = \text{constant}$

$$\omega = \omega_0 + \alpha_c t$$

$$\omega^2 = \omega_0^2 + 2\alpha_c(\theta - \theta_0)$$

$$\theta = \theta_0 + \omega_0 t + \frac{1}{2} \alpha_c t^2$$

→ Rotation about fixed axis :-



fixed-axis

or

R.H rule

$$v = r\omega$$

$$a = \underbrace{\vec{\omega} \times \vec{v}}_{a_n} + \underbrace{\vec{\alpha} \times \vec{r}}_{a_t}$$

$$a_t = \alpha r$$

$$a_n = r\omega^2 = \frac{v^2}{r}$$

S.P 5/11

$$\omega_1 = 1800 \text{ rev/min CW} \rightarrow = 1800 * \frac{2\pi}{60} = 60\pi$$

$$\alpha = 4t \text{ rad/s}^2 \text{ CCW}$$

$$\textcircled{1} t \rightarrow \omega_2 = 900 \text{ rev/min CW} \rightarrow = 900 * \frac{2\pi}{60} = 30\pi$$

$$\alpha = \frac{d\omega}{dt} \rightarrow \int_0^t \alpha dt = \int_{\omega_1}^{\omega} d\omega$$

$$2t^2 = \omega - \omega_1 \rightarrow 2t^2 - 60\pi = -30\pi$$

$$\boxed{2t^2 - 60\pi = \omega} \quad \therefore \boxed{t = 6.86 \text{ sec}}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \omega = 0$$

$$0 = 2t^2 - 60\pi$$

$$\boxed{t = 9.71 \text{ sec}}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \omega = \frac{d\theta}{dt}$$

$$\int_{t=0}^{9.71} \omega dt = \int_{\theta=0}^{\theta} d\theta$$

$$\int_0^{9.71} (2t^2 - 60\pi) dt = \theta_{\text{CW}}$$

$$\left[\frac{2t^3}{3} - 60\pi t \right]_0^{9.71} = \theta_{\text{CW}}$$

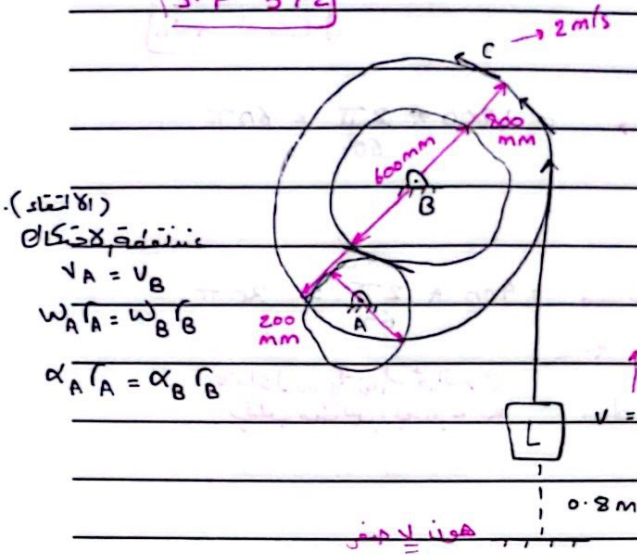
$$\therefore \theta_{\text{CW}} = -1220 \text{ rad} \rightarrow N_{\text{CW}} = \frac{1220}{2\pi} = 194.2 \text{ rev}$$

$$\int_{9.71}^{14} (2t^2 - 60\pi) dt = \int_0^{\theta_{\text{CCW}}} d\theta \Rightarrow \theta_{\text{CCW}} = 410 \text{ rad} \Rightarrow N = \frac{410}{2\pi} = 65.3 \text{ rev}$$

$$\text{Total } N = N_{\text{CW}} + N_{\text{CCW}}$$

$$194.2 + 65.3 = 259.5 \text{ rev}$$

S.P 5/2



$$v_c = r_c \omega_c$$

علاقة التماس بين الدورات

$$2 = 0.4 \omega_c$$

2 gear (1) (2) gear (1) (2) gear (1)

$$\therefore \omega_c = 5 \text{ rad/s}$$

linear لا يتكون من سرعة زاوية

علاقة التماس بين الدورات

2 gear (1) (2) gear (1) (2) gear (1)

علاقة التماس بين الدورات

2 gear (1) (2) gear (1) (2) gear (1)

Rotational about fixed axis - B, A

يعني في المركز = صفر

هنا لا يغير

$$a_c \rightarrow (a_n)_c = \frac{v_c^2}{r_c} = \frac{2^2}{0.4} = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$(a_t)_c = \frac{v_c^2}{r_c} = v_c^2 + 2a_t(s_c - s_0)$$

$$2^2 = 0 + 2a_t(0.8)$$

$$a_t = 2.5 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$\therefore a_c = \sqrt{10^2 + 2.5^2} = 10.31 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$[2] \omega_A = ?? \rightarrow v_A = v_B$$

$$\omega_A r_A = \omega_B r_B$$

$$\omega_A (0.1) = 5 (0.3)$$

$$\therefore \omega_A = \frac{(0.3)(5)}{(0.1)} = 15 \text{ rad/s CW}$$

$$\therefore \omega_A = \frac{(0.3)(5)}{(0.1)} = 15 \text{ rad/s CW}$$

gear ratio

$$\alpha_A = ?$$

$$(a_t)_A = (a_t)_B$$

$$(a_t)_c = r_c \alpha_c$$

$$2.5 = 0.4(\alpha_c)$$

$$\alpha_c = 6.25 \text{ rad/s}^2 = \alpha_B$$

$$\alpha_A (0.1) = (6.25)(0.3)$$

$$\alpha_A = 18.75 \text{ rad/s}^2$$

$a_{total} \rightarrow (a_n)_A = \frac{v_A^2}{r_A} = \frac{(1.5)^2}{0.1} = 22.5 \text{ m/s}^2$

$v_A = v_B$

$\therefore v_A = r_A \omega_A$

$(a_t)_A = r_A \alpha_A = 0.1 (18.75) = 1.875$

$\therefore 0.1 (15) = 1.5$

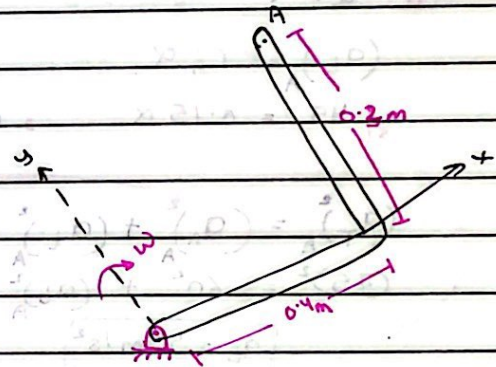
$\therefore a_T = \sqrt{a_n^2 + a_t^2}$
 $= \sqrt{(22.5)^2 + (1.875)^2}$

S.P 5/3 عكس اتجاه دوران سرعة تناقص

$\alpha = 4 \text{ rad/s}^2$ (ccw (+ve))

$\omega = 2 \text{ rad/s}$ (cw (-ve))

$v_A = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}_A$
 ← عودي على plane
 $= -2\hat{k} \times (0.4\hat{i} + 0.3\hat{j})$
 $= -0.8\hat{j} + 0.6\hat{i}$

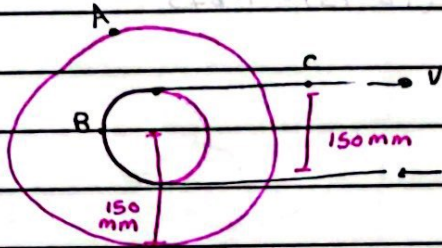


ω الابلحاف

P5/17

$$V_B = \omega r_B = 1.5 \text{ m/s}$$

$$V_A = \omega r_A = 0.15 (20) = 3 \text{ m/s}$$



$$V = 1.5 \text{ m/s}$$

$$V = r \omega$$

$$(a_T)_A = 75 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$1.5 = 0.075 \omega$$

$$\omega = 20 \text{ rad/s} \text{ cw}$$

ii $\alpha = ?$

$$(a_T)_A = r_A \alpha$$

$$45 = 0.15 \alpha \quad \alpha = 300 \text{ rad/s}^2 \text{ cw}$$

$$(a_T)_A^2 = (a_n)_A^2 + (a_t)_A^2$$

$$(75)^2 = 60^2 + (a_t)_A^2$$

$$a_t = 45 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$(a_n)_A = \omega^2 r_A$$

$$(a_n)_A = (20)^2 \cdot (0.15)$$

$$a_n = 60 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$[2] (a_T)_B = \sqrt{(a_n)_B^2 + (a_t)_B^2} = 37.5 \text{ m/s}^2$$

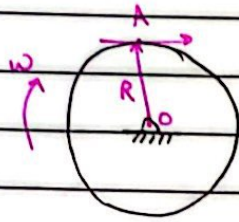
$$(a_n)_B = \omega^2 r_B = 20^2 (0.075) = 30 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$(a_t)_B = r_B \alpha = 0.075 (300) = 22.5 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$[3] (a_t)_C = 22.5 \text{ m/s}^2$$

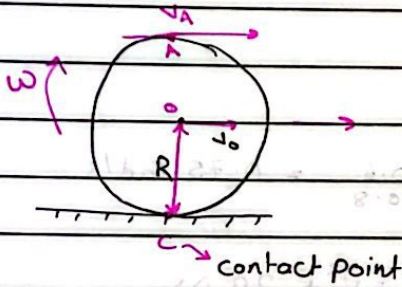
5/3 Absolute Motion

علامته مع قانون تاييلر لانها تعتمد على شكل الجسم
كيفية الجاد معادلة الحركة لهم لنظام يوجد على
الجسم الواحد



rotation about fixed axis

$v_A = R\omega$ (نقطة A عن النقطة الثابتة O)
 $v_O = 0 \text{ m/s}$



$v_A = v_O + v_{A/B}$

* rolling without slipping (absolute relative)

النقطة C ثابتة $v_C = 0 \text{ m/s}$

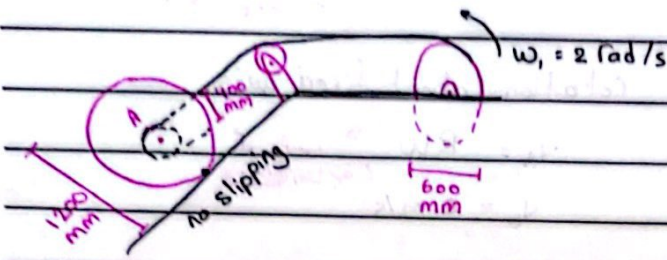
$v_O = R\omega$ (نقطة O عن C)

$v_A = 2R\omega$ (نقطة A عن C (النقطة))

* rolling with slipping

طريقة حل وحدة relative (اذا اعطاني الـ v_C او انوني نقطة ثابتة)

5/31



$$v_1 = r_1 \omega_1$$

$$= 0.3(2) = 0.6$$

$$r_A \omega_A = v_A = v_1 = 0.6 \text{ m/s}$$

$$(0.8) \omega_A = 0.6 \quad \omega_A = \frac{0.6}{0.8} = 0.75 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$v_p = v_0 + at \quad v_p^2 = v_0^2 + 2a \Delta s$$

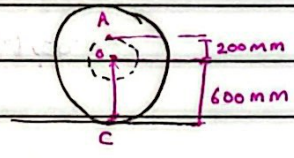
$$v_0 = \frac{s_0}{t}$$

$$v_0 = r_0 \omega_0$$

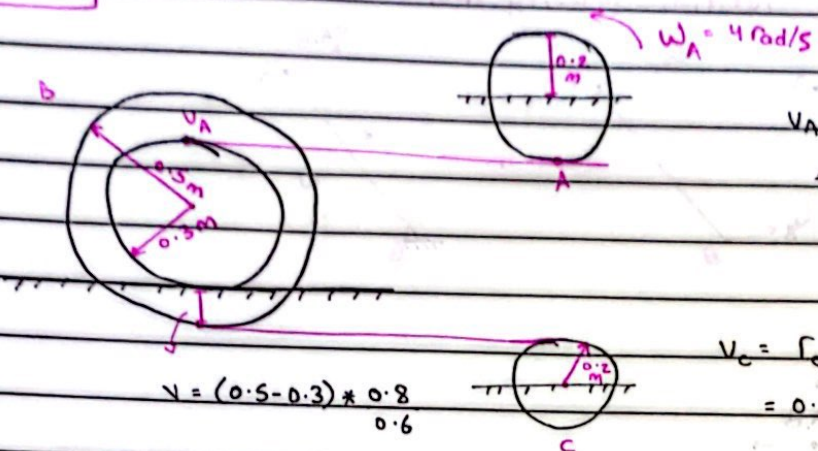
$$= 0.6(0.75) = 0.45 \text{ m/s}$$

$$0.45 = \frac{30}{t}$$

$$t = \frac{30}{0.45} = 66.7 \text{ sec}$$



P5147



$$v_A = r_A \omega_A = 0.2 (4) = 0.8 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v = \frac{(0.5 - 0.3) \times 0.8}{0.6}$$

$$v_C = r_C \omega_C = 0.2 \omega_C$$

$$v_A = 0.6 \omega_B$$

$$\frac{0.8}{0.6} = \omega_B$$

$$\omega_C = 0.2 \left(\frac{0.2 (0.8)}{0.6} \right) = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$(a_t)_A = r_A \alpha_A = 0.2 (3) = 0.6 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$(a_t)_B = r_B \alpha_B = 0.6 \alpha_B = 0.6$$

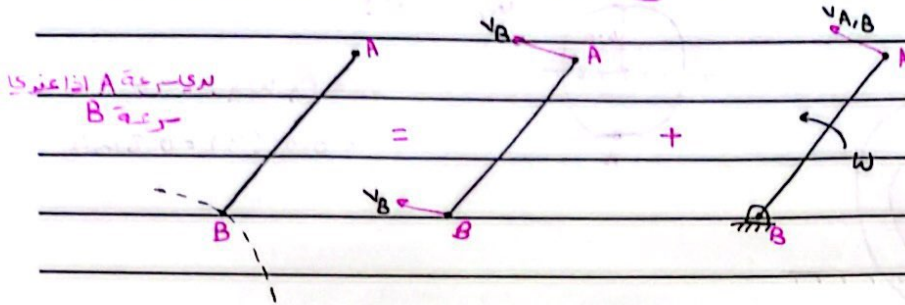
$$\alpha_B = 1 \text{ rad/s}^2$$

$$(a_t)_C = r_C \alpha_C$$

$$a_t = (0.2)(1) = (a_t)_C = 0.2 \alpha_C$$

$$\alpha_C = 1 \text{ rad/s}^2 \text{ (CCW)}$$

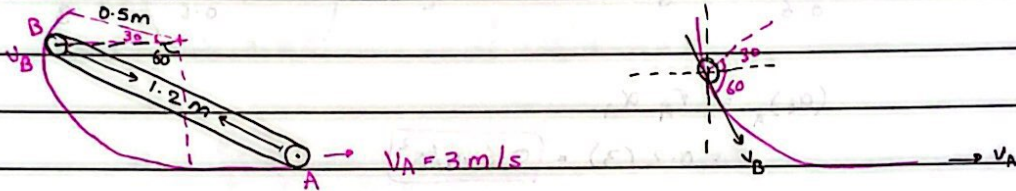
5/4 and 5/6 Relative velocity and Relative acceleration



$$\vec{v}_A = \vec{v}_B + \vec{v}_{A,B}$$

$$\vec{v}_A = \vec{v}_B + \omega \times \vec{r}$$

P5/73



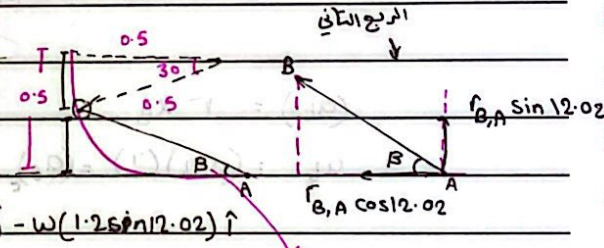
$$\vec{v}_B = \vec{v}_A + \vec{v}_{B,A}$$

$$= 3\hat{i} + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}_{B,A}$$

معنى نقطة ريثها غير ← Relative vel

$$v_B \cos 60^\circ \hat{i} - v_B \sin 60^\circ \hat{j} =$$

$$= 3\hat{i} + \vec{\omega} \times (-1.2 \cos 12.02^\circ \hat{i} + 1.2 \sin 12.02^\circ \hat{j})$$



$$v_B \cos 60^\circ \hat{i} - v_B \sin 60^\circ \hat{j} = 3\hat{i} - \omega(1.2 \cos 12.02^\circ) \hat{j} - \omega(1.2 \sin 12.02^\circ) \hat{i}$$

$$\sin \beta = \frac{0.5 - 0.5 \sin 30^\circ}{1.2}$$

$$\therefore \beta = 12.02^\circ$$

$$\hat{i}: \frac{1}{2} v_B = 3 - 0.25 \omega \quad \omega = 3.23 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\hat{j}: -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} v_B = -1.174 \omega \quad v_B = 4.38 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\vec{a}_B = \vec{a}_A + \vec{a}_{B,A}$$

$$a_n = -\omega^2 r_{B,A} \quad a_t = \alpha \times r_{B,A}$$

$$\omega \times (\omega \times r) = -\omega^2 r$$

P5/140 find α_{bar} and $(a_t)_B$

$$\vec{a}_B = \vec{a}_A + \vec{a}_{B,A}$$

$$(a_t \cos 60^\circ \hat{i} - a_t \sin 60^\circ \hat{j})_B +$$

$$(38.4 \cos 30^\circ \hat{i} + 38.4 \sin 30^\circ \hat{j}) = 0 + \vec{a}_{B,A}$$

$$(a_n)_B = \frac{v_A^2}{r_B} = \frac{(4.38)^2}{0.5} = 38.4 \text{ m/s}^2$$

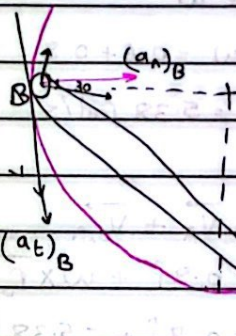
$$(a_{B,A})_t = \alpha \times (-1.2 \cos 12.02^\circ \hat{i} + 1.2 \sin 12.02^\circ \hat{j})$$

$$(a_{B,A})_n = -\omega^2 r_{B,A} \leftarrow \text{بروي امتياز B,A}$$

$$= -(3.23)^2 (-1.2 \cos 12.02^\circ \hat{i} + 1.2 \sin 12.02^\circ \hat{j})$$

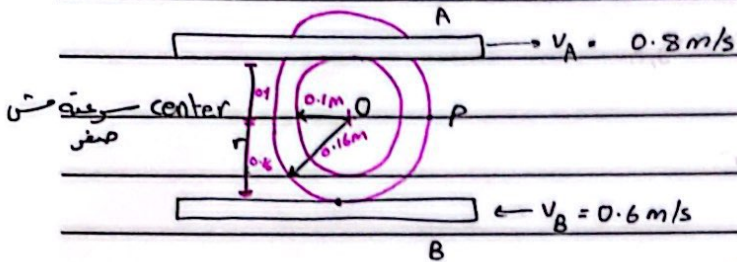
$$\therefore (a_t)_B = -23.9 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$\alpha = -36.2 \text{ rad/s}^2$$



constant velocity
($a_n = v^2/r$)

P5/75



العلاقة بين السرعة
مطلوبات
CW
↓
 $V = r \cdot \omega$

$$0.26\omega = 0.6 + 0.8$$

$$\omega = 5.38 \text{ rad/s } \text{ CW}$$

$$\vec{v}_O = \vec{v}_A + \vec{v}_{O,A}$$

$$\vec{v}_O = 0.8\hat{i} + \omega \times \vec{r}_{O,A}$$

$$= 0.8\hat{i} + (-5.38\hat{k} \times (-0.1\hat{j}))$$

$$= 0.8\hat{i} - 0.538\hat{i}$$

$$v_O = 0.262 \hat{i} \text{ m/s}$$

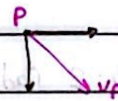
$$\vec{v}_P = \vec{v}_O + \vec{v}_{P,O}$$

$$\vec{v}_P = 0.262\hat{i} + \omega \times \vec{r}_{P,O}$$

$$\vec{v}_P = 0.262\hat{i} + (-5.38\hat{k} \times 0.16\hat{i})$$

$$= 0.262\hat{i} - 0.862\hat{j}$$

$$\therefore v_P = 0.9 \text{ m/s}$$



[P/146]

$$a_A = 2 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$a_B = 0 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$a_P = ??$$

$$\vec{a}_P = \vec{a}_O + \vec{a}_{P/O}$$

$$\vec{a}_{P/O} = (\vec{a}_{P/O})_n + (\vec{a}_{P/O})_t$$

$$(\vec{a}_{P/O})_n = (0.16) (\omega^2) \rightarrow \omega = 5.38 \text{ rad/s}, P/75$$

$$= 0.16 (5.38)^2 = 4.64 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$(\vec{a}_{P/O})_t = (0.16) (\alpha)$$

$$\vec{a}_B = \vec{a}_A + (\vec{a}_{B/A})_n + (\vec{a}_{B/A})_t$$

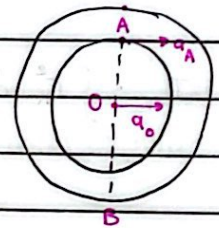
$$0 = 2\hat{i} + -(0.26)\alpha\hat{i} + (\vec{a}_{B/A})_t\hat{j}$$

where: $(\vec{a}_{B/A})_t = (A \rightarrow B)\alpha$

$$= \alpha \hat{k} (0.26) (-\hat{j})$$

$$= 0.26\alpha (-\hat{j})$$

$$0 = 2 + 0.26\alpha \rightarrow \alpha = 7.69 \text{ rad/s}^2 \text{ cw}$$



$$r_{AB} = 160 + 100 = 260 \text{ mm}$$

$$(\vec{a}_{P/O})_t = 0.16 (7.69) = 1.231 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$\therefore \vec{a}_P = a_O + 4.64 (-\hat{i}) + 1.231 (-\hat{j})$$

$$a_O = r\alpha = 0.16 (7.69) = 1.231 \text{ m/s}^2 (\hat{i})$$

$$a_P = \sqrt{(-4.64 + 1.231)^2 + (1.231)^2} = 3.62 \text{ m/s}^2$$

Appendix B 8-

Mass Moments of Inertia.

(introduction)

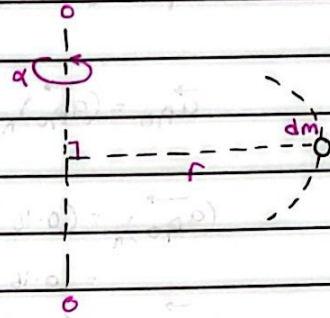
rigid body جسم جامد

اللي عنده جاف حوليه axis (MMOI)

حوليه axis
عنده جاف
 $I = \int r^2 dm$

centre of mass عنده axis
اللي عنده جاف حوليه هذا rigid
 $k = \sqrt{\frac{I}{m}}$, $I = k^2 m$

k: Radius of Gyration

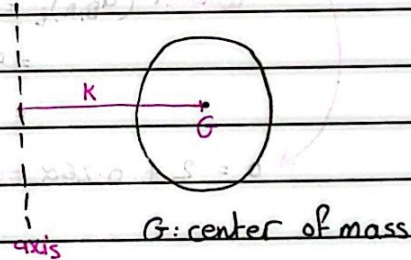


parallel axis theorem $I = \bar{I} + md^2$

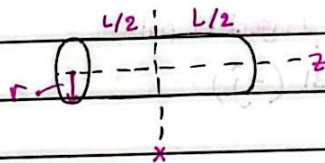
k: Radius

اذا برجا اعرف I حوليه axis
في rigid body عنده جاف I حوليه axis
هو $I = \bar{I} + md^2$

$I_{xx} = \int r_x^2 dm$ $I_{yy} = \int r_y^2 dm$ $I_{zz} = \int r_z^2 dm$



Ex:-



from Table D4

B/54

Element composed of three parts, [بدي ابروا لكل شكل I حولين النقطة O]

+1, +2, -3

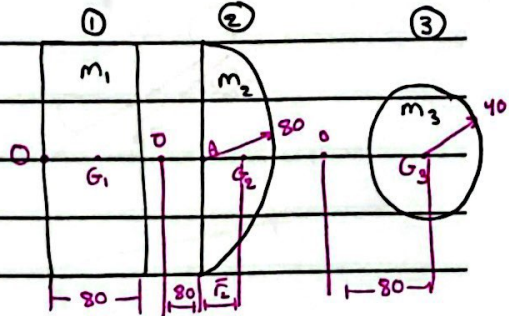
let $\rho = \text{mass/unit face}$

area, kg/m^2 ($m_1 = \frac{\rho}{4}$)

part 1 $m_1 = 0.160 * 0.080 \rho =$

$$I_{G_1} = \frac{1}{12} m_1 (0.160)^2 + \frac{1}{3} m_1 (0.080)^2$$

$$= 54.6 * 10^{-6} \rho \text{ kg.m}^2 \quad \text{Table D/4} \quad \text{Dimensions in mm}$$



part 2 $m_2 = \frac{1}{2} \pi (0.080)^2 \rho = 0.01005 \rho \text{ kg}$

$$I_{G_2} = \frac{1}{2} m_2 r^2 = \frac{1}{2} 0.01005 \rho (0.080)^2 = 32.2 * 10^{-6} \rho \text{ kg.m}^2$$

$$\bar{r}_2 = \frac{4r}{3\pi} = \frac{4(0.080)}{3\pi} = 0.0340 \text{ m}$$

$$I_{G_2} = I_{G_2} - m_2 \bar{r}_2^2 = 32.2 * 10^{-6} \rho - 0.01005 \rho (0.0340)^2 = 20.6 * 10^{-6} \rho \text{ kg.m}^2$$

$$I_{G_2} = I_{G_2} + m_2 (0.080 + 0.0340)^2 = 20.6 * 10^{-6} \rho + 0.01005 \rho (0.1140)^2 = 151.1 * 10^{-6} \rho \text{ kg.m}^2$$

part 3 $m_3 = \pi (0.040)^2 \rho = 0.00503 \rho \text{ kg}$

$$I_{G_3} = \frac{1}{2} m_3 r^2 = \frac{1}{2} * 0.00503 \rho (0.040)^2 = 4.02 * 10^{-6} \rho \text{ kg.m}^2$$

$$I_{G_3} = I_{G_3} + m_3 d^2 = 4.02 * 10^{-6} \rho + 0.00503 \rho (0.080)^2 = 36.2 * 10^{-6} \rho \text{ kg.m}^2$$

combined $m = m_1 + m_2 - m_3 = (0.0128 + 0.01005 - 0.00503) \rho = 0.01783 \rho \text{ kg}$

combined $I_{G_0} = (54.6 + 151.1 - 36.2) * 10^{-6} \rho = 169.5 * 10^{-6} \rho \text{ kg.m}^2$

$$I_{G_0} = m k_0^2 \rightarrow k_0 = \sqrt{\frac{169.5 * 10^{-6} \rho}{0.01783 \rho}} = 0.0975 \text{ m} = 97.5 \text{ mm}$$

CH68- kinetic of Rigid bodies

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sum F_x &= m a_{G,x} \\ \sum F_y &= m a_{G,y} \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ scalar equations}$$

$$\sum M_G = I_G \alpha$$

* planar kinetic Equation of Rotational Motion

S.P.6/1

$$\sum F_x = m a_{x, G}$$

$$N_B - mg \sin \theta = m a_x$$

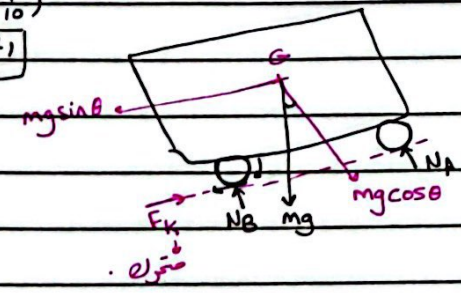
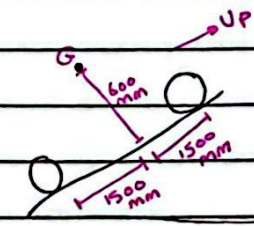
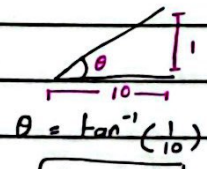
$$F_f = 1500(1.608) + 1500(9.81) \sin \theta \quad \therefore \theta = 5.71$$

$$\therefore F_f = 3880 \text{ N}$$

$$v_f^2 = v_i^2 + 2 a_x (s - s_0)$$

$$\left(\frac{50}{3.6}\right)^2 = 0 + 2 a_x (60)$$

$$\therefore a_x = 1.608 \text{ m/s}^2$$



Load الكلي في بعدي الخلفي

$$\sum F_y = 0$$

$$N_A + N_B - mg \cos \theta = 0 \quad \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$\sum M_G = I_G \alpha = 0$$

$$F_f (0.6) - N_B (1.5) + N_A (1.5) = \text{zero} \quad \dots \textcircled{2}$$

$$N_A = 6550 \text{ N}$$

$$N_B = 8100 \text{ N}$$

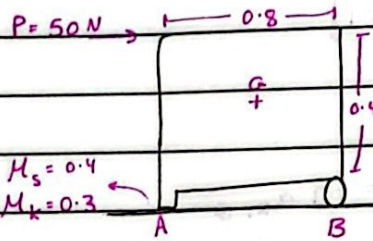
$$N_A + N_B = 14650 \text{ N}$$

P 6/9

at rest: $\sum F_x = m a_x = 0$

$50 - F_f = 0$

$\therefore F_f = 50 \text{ N}$ (الاحتكاك لا يتجاوز الحد المسموح)

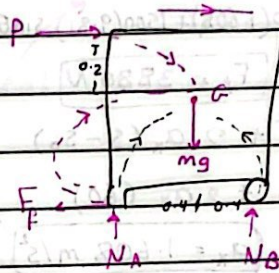


$F_{max} = \mu_s N_A$
 $= 0.4 N_A$

$\sum F_y = 0$ (طاقة في الـ y-dir)

$N_A + N_B - mg = 0$

$N_A + N_B - 20(9.81) = 0$ (1)



$\sum M_G = 0$

$-50(0.2) - 50(0.2) - N_A(0.4) + N_B(0.4) = 0$ (2)

$\therefore N_A = 73.1 \text{ N}$

$N_B = 123.1 \text{ N}$

$\therefore F_{max} = 0.4(73.1) = 29.24 \text{ N} < 50 \text{ N}$

لغنى فوفيناكط ع بلجم يتقرون ولسا تايج

$\sum F_x = m a_x$

$50 - \mu_k N_A = 20 a_x$

$\sum M_G = 0$

$-50(0.2) - (0.3 N_A)(0.2) - N_A(0.4) + N_B(0.4) = 0$

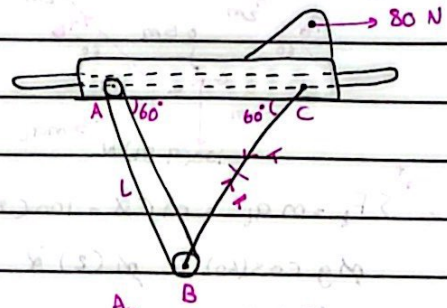
$\therefore N_A = 79.6 \text{ N}$

$N_B = 116.6 \text{ N}$

$\rightarrow 50 - 0.3(79.6) = 20 a_x$ $a_x = 1.306 \text{ m/s}^2$

P6/13

$m_{AC} = 6 \text{ kg}$, $m_{AB} = 4 \text{ kg}$



$\rightarrow \Sigma F_x = ma_x$

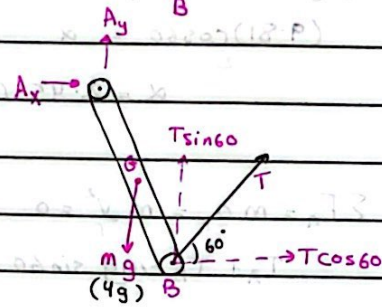
$T \cos 60 + A_x = 4a_x$

$\therefore A_x = 18.34 \text{ N}$

$\uparrow \Sigma F_y = 0$

$A_y - 4(9.81) + T \sin 60 = 0$

$\therefore T = 27.3 \text{ N}$



$\rightarrow \Sigma F_x = ma$

$50 = (6+4) a_x$

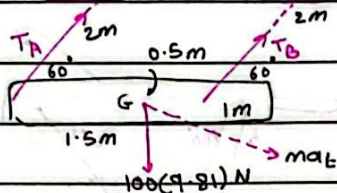
$a_x = 8 \text{ m/s}^2$

$\Sigma M_c = mad : A_y (2L \cos 60) + 4(9.81) \frac{3L}{2} \cos 60$

$= 32 \left(\frac{L}{2} \sin 60 \right)$

$A_y = -15.57 \text{ N}$

6/19



$v = 0$

$\alpha = ?$

$T = ?$

$\Sigma F_t = ma_t = m r \alpha = 100(2) \alpha$

$mg \cos(60) = m(2) \alpha$

$(9.81) \cos 60 = \alpha$

$\alpha = 2.45 \text{ rad/s}^2$

$\Sigma F_n = ma_n = m \frac{v^2}{r} = 0$

$T_A + T_B - mg \sin 60 = 0$

$\Sigma M_G = 0$

$-T_A \sin 60 (1.5) + (T_B \sin 60) (0.5) = 0$

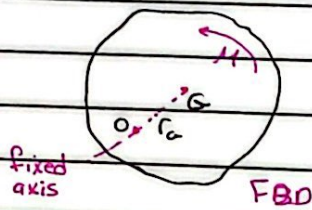
(initial at rest)

$T_A = 212 \text{ N}$
 $T_B = 637 \text{ N}$

$a_{tG} = a_{tA} = a_{tB} = a_t$ any point on RB = a_t

(Because it is translation)

6/4] Rotation about fixed axis :-



$$\sum F_n = m a_{G,n} = m \omega^2 r_G$$

$$\sum F_t = m a_{G,t} = m \alpha r_G$$

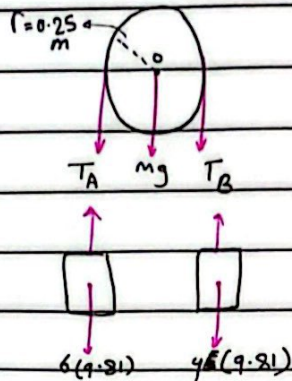
$$\sum M_G = I_G \alpha$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum M_O &= I_G \alpha + m r_G^2 \alpha = I_O \alpha \\ &= \underbrace{(I_G + m r_G^2)}_{I_O} \alpha \end{aligned}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{d\omega}{dt}, \quad \alpha d\theta = \omega d\omega, \quad \omega = \frac{d\theta}{dt}$$

$$\begin{cases} \omega = \omega_0 + \alpha_0 t \\ \theta = \theta_0 + \omega_0 t + \frac{1}{2} \alpha_0 t^2 \\ \omega^2 = \omega_0^2 + 2 \alpha_0 (\theta - \theta_0) \end{cases}$$

5/48



a) $T_0 = 0$, $a_A = a_B = a$
 $\sum M_0 = 0$, $T_A = T_B$

$\downarrow \sum F = ma_A$

$6(9.81) - T = 6a$

$\uparrow \sum F = ma_B$

$T - 4(9.81) = 4a$

$a = 1.962 \text{ m/s}^2$

$T = 47.1 \text{ N}$

$\therefore \alpha = \frac{1.962}{0.25} = 7.85 \text{ rad/s}^2 \text{ CCW}$

b) $I_0 = \frac{1}{2}mr^2 = \frac{1}{2}(5)(0.25)^2 = 0.1562 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m}^2$

$a_A = a_B = a$, $T_A \neq T_B$

$\downarrow \sum F = ma_A$

$6(9.81) - T_A = 6a \text{ --- (1)}$

$\uparrow \sum F = ma_B$

$T_B - 4(9.81) = 4a \text{ --- (2)}$

$a = 1.570 \text{ m/s}^2$

$T_A = 49.4 \text{ N}$

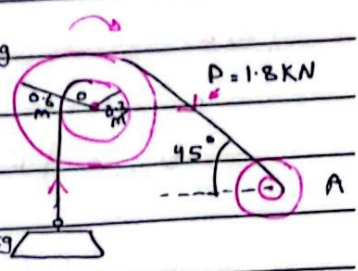
$T_B = 45.5 \text{ N}$

$\sum M_0 = I_0 \alpha$ $0.25(T_A - T_B) = 0.1562 \alpha \text{ --- (3)}$

$\therefore \alpha = \frac{1.570}{0.25} = 6.28 \text{ rad/s}^2 \text{ CCW}$

S.P 6/3

$m = 150 \text{ kg}$
 Radius of gyration $\rightarrow K_o = 0.45 \text{ m}$



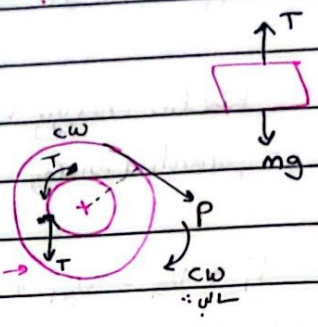
$$\uparrow \sum F_y = m a_y$$

$$T - mg = m a_y$$

$\sum F_x$...

$$\sum M_o = I_o \alpha$$

Rotation about fixed axis



$$-P(0.6) + T(0.3) = m(0.45)^2 \alpha$$

cut the string (from the center) \rightarrow
 Reaction Forces ...
 T ...

disk لا ... a_y

$$a_t = a_y = r \alpha = (0.3) \alpha$$

$$T - mg = \overset{300}{m} (0.3 \alpha)$$

$$-1800(0.6) + T(0.3) = \overset{150}{m} (0.45)^2 \alpha$$

$$T = 3250 \text{ N}$$

$$\alpha = 3.44 \text{ rad/s}^2$$

$$\therefore a_y = a_t = 1.031 \text{ m/s}^2$$

[6/6] Work - energy relations

$$U_{1 \rightarrow 2} = \int F \cdot dr$$

$$U_{1 \rightarrow 2} = \int M \cdot d\theta$$

حرفاً و body عم يبلغ

$$\text{Kinetic energy} = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{1}{2}I\omega^2$$

$$\text{potential energy} = V_e + V_g$$

$$T_1 + V_{e1} + V_{g1} + U_{1 \rightarrow 2} = T_2 + V_{e2} + V_{g2}$$

(external Moment) \downarrow $U_{1 \rightarrow 2}$

rotational motion $\Rightarrow T_1 \rightarrow T_2$

$$\text{power} = F \cdot v + M \cdot \omega$$

S.P 6/9

rolling without slipping

Rolls up the incline \Rightarrow يعني $v_0 \neq 0$ \Rightarrow لا يعني $v_0 \neq 0$ \Rightarrow لا يعني $v_0 \neq 0$

$$V_0 =$$

$$m = 40 \text{ kg}$$

* From rest

$$T_1 + U_{1 \rightarrow 2} = T_2$$

$$U_{1 \rightarrow 2} = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{1}{2}I\omega^2 \quad (\text{rolling})$$

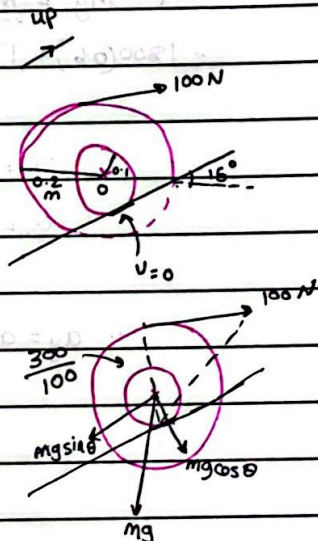
active force

$$(-mgsin15)(3) + \frac{300(10)(3)}{100} = \frac{1}{2}m(\omega r)^2 + \frac{1}{2}(mk_0^2)\omega^2$$

في نقطة الـ pivot \Rightarrow $\int r \cdot d\theta$

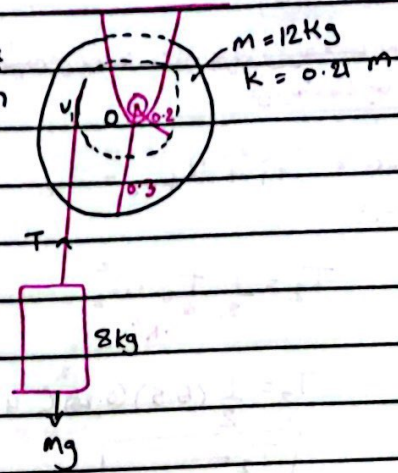
$$\therefore \omega = 30.3 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$P = F \cdot v = 100(0.3)(30.3) = 908 \text{ W}$$



6/113 $v = ?$

في البداية يجب علينا
 rotational motion
 + translation



$$T_1 + U_{1 \rightarrow 2} = T_2$$

$$T_1 = \frac{1}{2} m v_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} I \omega_1^2$$

$I = m k^2 = 12 (0.2)^2$
 drum

$$v_1 = r \omega_1$$

$$0.3 = 0.2 \omega_1 \rightarrow \omega_1 = \frac{0.3}{0.2}$$

$$\therefore T_1 = \frac{1}{2} (8) (0.3)^2 + \frac{1}{2} (0.2)^2 \left(\frac{0.3}{0.2} \right)^2$$

$$T_1 = 0.955 \text{ J}$$

slipping ← الحركة لا تسقط

$$T_2 = \frac{1}{2} m v_2^2 + \frac{1}{2} I \omega_2^2$$

$$T_2 = \frac{1}{2} (8) v_2^2 + \frac{1}{2} (0.2)^2 \left(\frac{v_2}{0.2} \right)^2$$

$$T_2 = 10.62 v_2^2$$

$$v_2 = r \omega_2 \rightarrow \omega_2 = \frac{v_2}{0.2}$$

$$U_{1 \rightarrow 2} = mg(1.5) - \frac{3}{0.2} (1.5) \left(\frac{v_2}{0.2} \right)$$

-ve ← friction
 +ve يعني

$$\mu = F \cdot r \rightarrow F = \frac{3}{0.2}$$

$v = 3.01 \text{ m/s}$

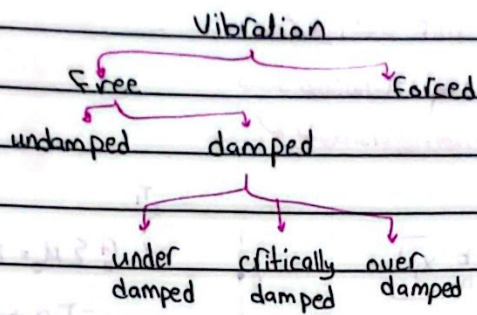
force بين نقطة ك نقطة (1) (2) نقطة ك نقطة (1) $F \cdot r$ مع $F \cdot \mu$ *
 وبين نقطة ثابتة

بموجب ربط النقطة 0
 (1) انق بين 0 point = الجبل $r = \dots$

CH88- vibration and time Response

Free vibration of particles

دamping, over, under
 sys energy absorb تمت



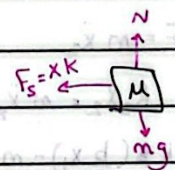
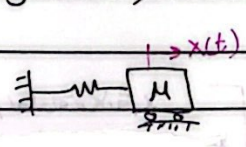
Friction Force لا = disk
 mass (كان في الحركة) =
 كتلة (m) θ (mass)
 $x = r \theta$
 1 DOF

undamped free vibration

بداية هذا sys في انما في وقت معين

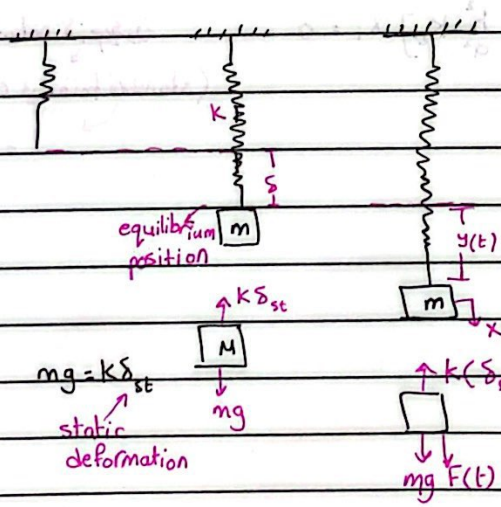
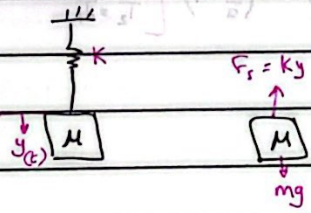
[Free body diag لا]

(spring force) external force



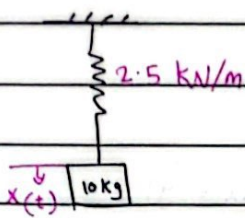
$\sum F_x = ma_x$
 $-kx = m\ddot{x}$ $M\ddot{x} + kx = 0$

$x(t) = C \sin(\omega_n t + \phi)$



$-k(\delta_{st} + y) + mg + F(t) = m\ddot{y}$
 $-k\cancel{\delta_{st}} + ky + mg + F(t) = m\ddot{y}$
 $-ky + F(t) = m\ddot{y}$
 $m\ddot{y} + ky = 0$

S.P 8/1



at $t=0 \Rightarrow \dot{x}(0) = 0.5 \text{ m/s}$

$$mg = k \delta_{st}$$

$$\frac{mg}{k} = \delta_{st}$$

$$\frac{10(9.81)}{2500} = \delta_{st} = \boxed{39.2 \text{ mm}}$$

$$\omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{2500}{10}} = \boxed{15.81 \text{ rad/s}}$$

$$f_n = \frac{\omega_n}{2\pi} = \frac{15.81}{2\pi} = \boxed{2.52} \text{ cycles/s}$$

$$T = \frac{1}{f_n} = \frac{1}{2.52} = \boxed{0.397}$$

$$x(t) = C \sin(\omega_n t + \phi)$$

$$x(0) = C \sin(\omega_n(0) + \phi) = 0$$

$$\sin \phi = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{\phi = 0}$$

$$\dot{x}(t) = \omega_n C \cos(\omega_n t + \phi)$$

$$\dot{x}(0) = 15.81 C \cos(15.81(0) + \phi) = 0.5$$

$$C = \frac{0.5}{15.81} = \boxed{0.0316}$$

$$x(t) = 0.0316 \sin(15.81 t)$$

$$\dot{x}(t) = 0.0316 (15.81) \cos(15.81 t)$$

$$\therefore v_{\max} = 0.0316(15.81)(1) = \boxed{0.5 \text{ m/s}}$$

$$\ddot{x} = -0.5(15.81) \sin(15.81 t)$$

$$a_{\max} = \boxed{-7.91 \text{ m/s}^2}$$

8/24

$k_1 = k_2 = K, m_1 = m_2 = m$

2-K, 2-masses

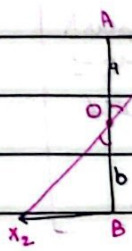
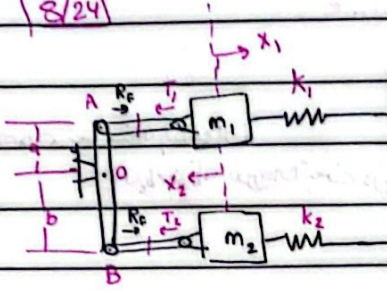
$x_1, x_2 = 2$ variables

هناك 2 درجات حرية DOF

indep dep variable

بعضها اذا تحرك واحد يتحرك الثاني اولا

نقطة ثابتة



$x_1 = a$
 $x_2 = b$

$x_2 = \frac{b}{a} x_1$

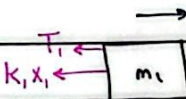
1 DOF :: x_2 و x_1 في علاقة

بعد ابر من كل شيء بمعادلة جيب

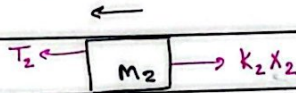
$\sum M_O = 0$

$-T_1 a + T_2 b = 0$

$T_2 = \frac{a}{b} T_1$



$\sum F = m a \ddot{x}_1$



$\sum F = m \ddot{x}_2$

$-T_1 - k_1 x_1 = m \ddot{x}_1$ (1) بتوسط حركة m

$T_2 - k_2 x_2 = m \ddot{x}_2$ (2)

$\frac{a}{b} T_1 - k \left(\frac{b}{a} x_1 \right) = m \left(\frac{b}{a} \ddot{x}_1 \right)$

ببعض المعادلات لا يكون x_2 و x_1 في علاقة
لذا نلزم ايجاد علاقة بين x_2 و x_1
 $T_2 = \frac{a}{b} T_1$

$-T_1 + k_1 x_1 = m \ddot{x}_1$

$\frac{a}{b} T_1 - k \left(\frac{b}{a} x_1 \right) = m \left(\frac{b}{a} \ddot{x}_1 \right)$

$[m_1 + \frac{b^2}{a^2} m_2] \ddot{x}_1 + [k_1 + \frac{b^2}{a^2} k_2] x_1 = 0$

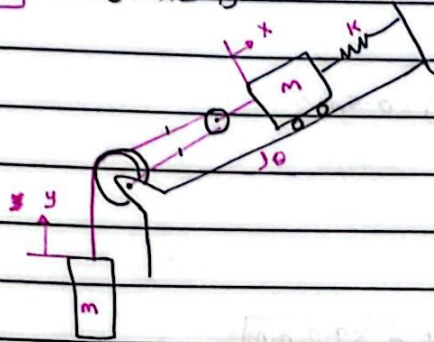
$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k_1 + \frac{b^2}{a^2} k_2}{m_1 + \frac{b^2}{a^2} m_2}}$

في حال ايجاد natu. freq لا يكون x_1 معادلة (standard form في eq)
 $\omega = \ddot{x}_1$ معادلة

8/23

انظمة x للشيء

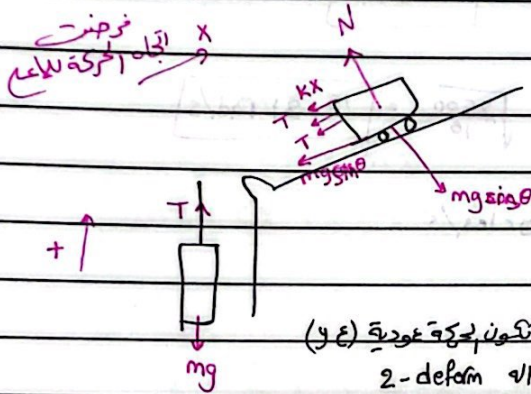
1 DoF ← لازم لفه Caple
في علاقة بين X و y



$$2x + y = c$$

$$2\dot{x} - \dot{y} = 0$$

$$2\ddot{x} - \ddot{y} = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{2\ddot{x} = \ddot{y}}$$



$$\sum F = m\ddot{x}$$

$$-2T - kx - mg \sin \theta = m\ddot{x}$$

$$\therefore -2T - kx = m\ddot{x} \quad (1)$$

spring تكون بحركة عودية (y)
→ يكون في الة 2-deform

$$\sum F = m\ddot{y}$$

$$T - mg = m\ddot{y}$$

لا يوصل اتزان و التاني بعد الاتزان

يكنس مع
mg > mg sin theta

$$T = m\ddot{y} \quad (2)$$

$$(1), (2) \rightarrow -2(m\ddot{y}) - kx = m\ddot{x}$$

$$-2m(2\ddot{x}) - kx = m\ddot{x}$$

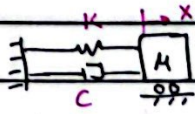
$$-4m\ddot{x} - kx = m\ddot{x}$$

$$\ddot{x}(4m + m) + kx = 0$$

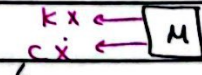
$$\therefore \omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{k}{5m}}$$

↑
eq. mass

[2] Damped free vibration



$F_d = c \dot{x}$ → velocity
damper force



c: damping coefficient

$\Sigma F_x = m \ddot{x}$

$-c \dot{x} - kx = m \ddot{x}$

$m \ddot{x} + c \dot{x} + kx = 0$

* standard for characteristic equation: $m \ddot{x} + c \dot{x} + kx = 0$

$\ddot{x} + \frac{c}{m} \dot{x} + \frac{k}{m} x = 0$

$\ddot{x} + 2\zeta \omega_n \dot{x} + \omega_n^2 x = 0$

$\omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$ = natural frequency (rad/s)

$2\zeta \omega_n = \frac{c}{m}$

$\zeta = \frac{c}{2m \omega_n}$ = damping ratio

underdamped $0 < \zeta < 1$

critically damped $\zeta = 1$

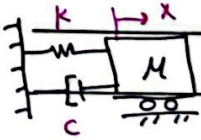
over damped $\zeta > 1$

damped frequency $\omega_d = \omega_n \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}$

S.P 8/2

$M = 8 \text{ Kg}$ $k = 32 \text{ N/m}$ $c = 20 \text{ N.s/m}$

$x(0) = 0.2 \text{ m}$ $\dot{x}(0) = 0$



$\zeta = \frac{c}{2M\omega_n} = \frac{20}{2(8)(2)} = \frac{5}{8} < 1$ (underdamped)

$\omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{32}{8}} = 2 \text{ rad/s}$

$x(t) = A e^{-\zeta \omega_n t} \sin(\omega_d t + \phi)$

$x(0) = A \sin(\omega_d(0) + \phi) = 0.2 = A \sin \phi$

$\dot{x}(t) = A [\sin(\omega_d t + \phi)] (-\zeta \omega_n e^{-\zeta \omega_n t}) + (A e^{-\zeta \omega_n t} [\omega_d \cos \omega_d t + \phi])$

$\dot{x}(0) \rightarrow 0 = -1.2 A \sin \phi + \underbrace{1.561}_{\omega_d} \cos \phi$

$A = 0.256 \text{ m}$

$\phi = 0.896 \text{ rad}$

$x(t) = 0.256 e^{-1.25t} \sin(1.561t + 0.896)$