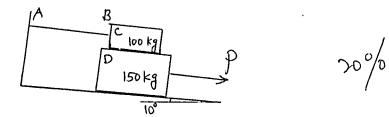
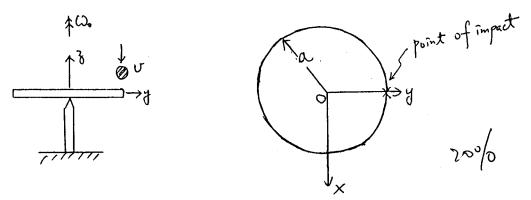
國立成功大學 79 學年度工科研究所考試(工程力學 試題

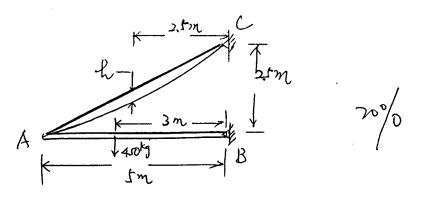
1. The coefficients of friction are μ_s = 0.30 and μ_k = 0.25 between all surfaces of contact. Determine the smallest force P required to start block D moving if (a) block C is restrained by cable AB as shown. (b) cable AB is removed.



- 2. A uniform circular disc of mass M and radius a is mounted so that it can turn freely in any direction about its center, which is fixed. Initially the disc is in a horizontal plane and is spinning with angular velocity $\omega_{\!\scriptscriptstyle O}$ about an axis perpendicular to the disc. A particle of mass m falls vertically with speed v and hits the edge of the disc. The disc is smooth and the impace is elastic. xyz are body fixed axes with the y axis passing through the point of impact.
- a) Determine \mathcal{G}_{x} , \mathcal{O}_{y} , \mathcal{O}_{z} of the disc immediately after impact.
- b) Show that after the impact $\mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{x}}$ and $\mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{y}}$ are periodic functions of time, and determine their period.



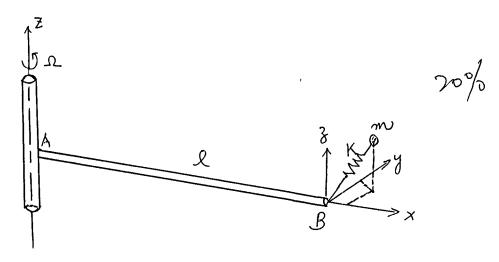
3. The total mass of cable AC is 25 kg. Assuming the mass of the cable is distributed uniformly along the horizontal, determine the sag h and the slope of the cable at A and C.



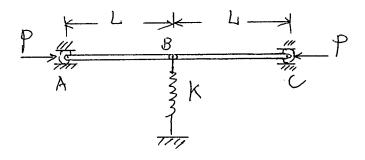
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4. A particle of mass m is attached to the end of a rigid rod AB by means of a linear spring having a spring constant k. The rod AB is rotating with angular velocity ∩ about a space-fixed Z-axis. Let the rotating xyz-coordinate system be attached to the end of the rod as shown.

Either by drawing a free body diagram and applying Newton's laws, or by using Lagrange's equations, obtain the three equations of motion of the mass m in terms of the xy -system. Write these equations in matrix form. Identify the matrix arising from Coriolis forces.



5. Two bars AB and BC of negligible weight are attached to a single spring of constant k which is undeformed when the bars are horizontal. Determine the range of values of the magnitude P of the two equal and opposite forces P and -p for which the equilibrium of the system is stable in the position shown.



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