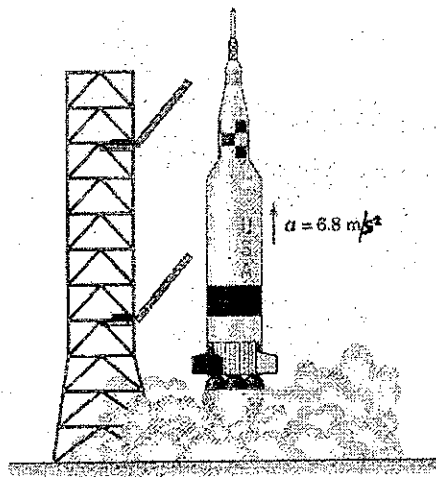


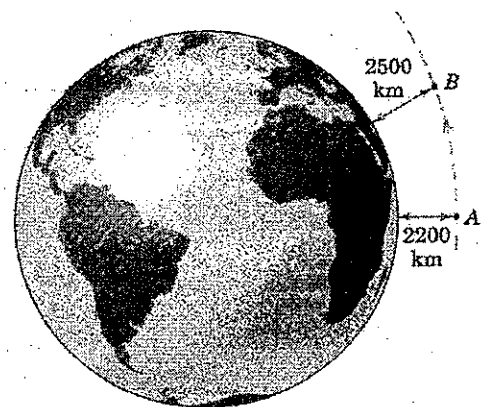
※ 考生請注意：本試題不可使用計算機。請於答案卷(卡)作答，於本試題紙上作答者，不予計分。

1. Please answer the following problem within a space mission.

- (1) At the instant of vertical launch, the rocket expels exhaust at the rate of 220 kg/s with an exhaust velocity of 820 m/s . If the initial vertical acceleration is 6.80 m/s^2 , calculate the total mass of the rocket and fuel at launch. **(10%)**
- (2) The spacecraft moving in an elliptical orbit has a velocity of 25000 km/h at an altitude of 2200 km at Point A. Determine its velocity v_B at Point B where the altitude is 2500 km . Treat the earth as a sphere of radius $R=6371 \text{ km}$, and use $g=9.825 \text{ m/s}^2$ for the acceleration of gravity at the earth's surface. **(10%)**

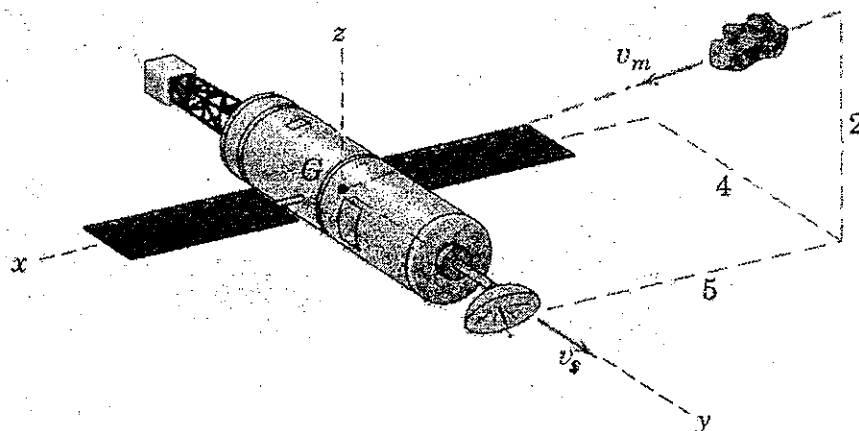


Problem 1-(1)



Problem 1-(2)

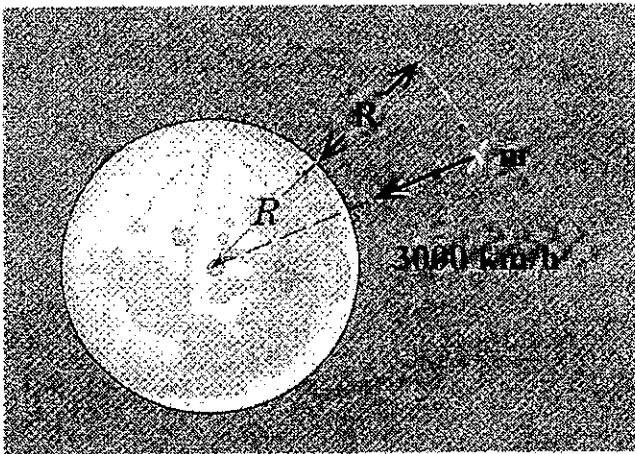
- (3) A 1000 kg spacecraft is traveling in deep space with a speed of $v_s=2000 \text{ m/s}$ when a 10 kg meteor moving with a velocity v_m of magnitude 5000 m/s in the direction shown strikes and becomes embedded in the spacecraft. Determine the final velocity v of the mass center G of the spacecraft. Calculate the angle β between v and the initial velocity v_s of the spacecraft. **(10%)**



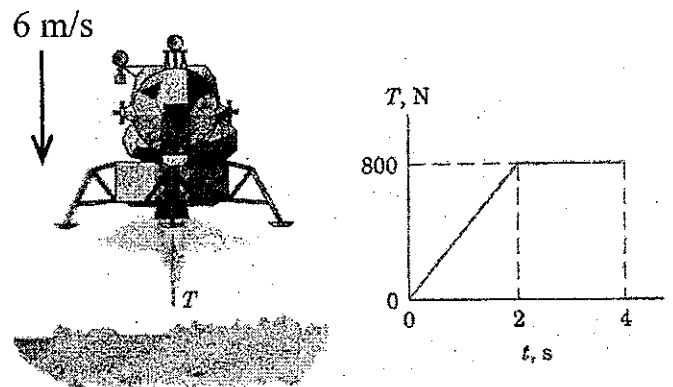
Problem 1-(3)

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- (4) The space craft m is heading toward the center of the moon with a velocity of 3000 km/h at a distance from the moon's surface equal to the radius R of the moon. Compute the impact velocity v with the surface of the moon if the spacecraft is unable to fire its retro-rockets. Consider the moon fixed in space. The radius R of the moon is 1738 km , and the acceleration due to gravity at its surface is 1.62 m/s^2 . **(10%)**
- (5) The 200 kg lunar lander is descending onto the moon's surface with a velocity of 6 m/s when its retro-engine is fired. If the engine produces a thrust T for 4 s which varies with the time as shown and then cuts off, calculate the velocity of the lander when $t=5 \text{ s}$, assuming that it has not yet landed. Gravitational acceleration at the moon's surface is 1.62 m/s^2 . **(10%)**

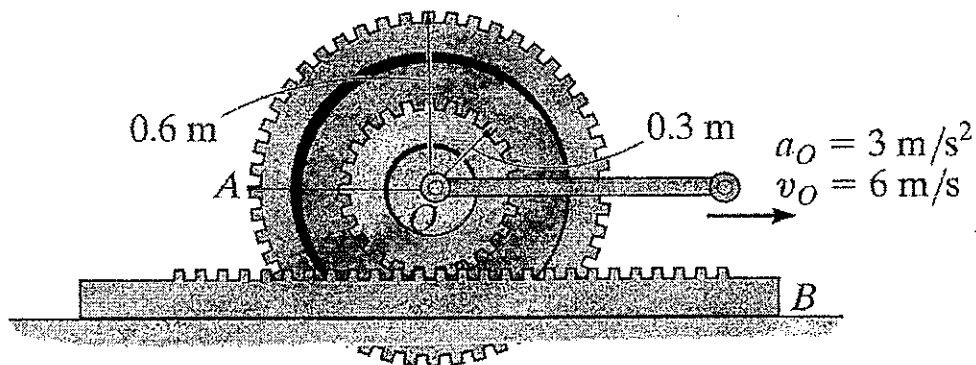


Problem 1-(4)

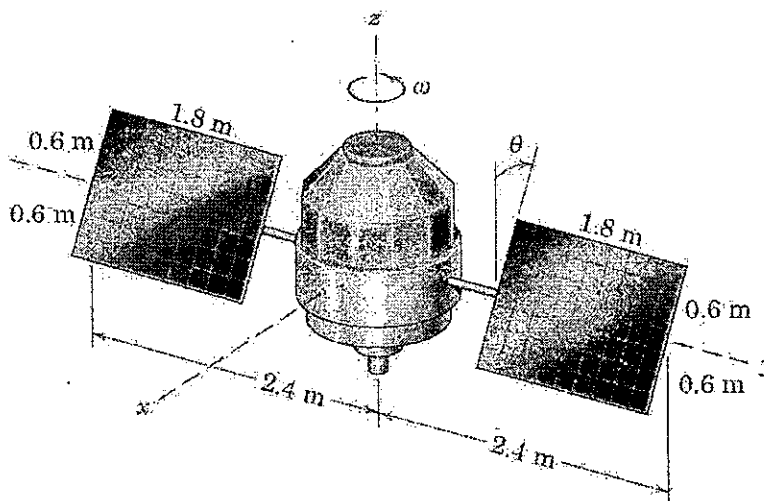


Problem 1-(5)

- 2. The gear rolls on the fixed rack B . At the instant shown, the center O of the gear moves with a velocity of $v_o = 6 \text{ m/s}$ and acceleration of $a_o = 3 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$. Determine the angular acceleration of the gear and acceleration of point A at this instant. **(15%)**



3. The body of the spacecraft has a mass of 160 kg and has a radius of gyration about its z-axis of 0.45 m. Each of the two solar panels may be treated as a uniform flat plate of 8 kg mass. If the spacecraft is rotating about its z-axis at the angular rate of $1 \frac{rad}{s}$ with $\theta = 0$, determine the angular rate ω after the panels are rotated to the position $\theta = \pi/2$ by an internal mechanism. Neglect the small momentum change of the body about the y-axis. (15%)



4. The lightweight turbine consists of a rotor which is powered from a torque applied at its center. At the instant the rotor is horizontal it has an angular velocity of 15 rad/s and a clockwise angular acceleration of 8 rad/s^2 . Determine the internal normal force, shear force, and moment at a section through A. Assume the rotor is a 50 m long slender rod, having a mass of 3 kg/m . (20%)

