

1.(a) From experimental data, the motion of a particle can be represented by the graph shown in Fig. 1. Describe a way 10% to construct the velocity-time graph for the motion.

(b) At the instant $\theta = 90^\circ$ the collar C has an instantaneous speed $v_C = 4$ ft/s and a deceleration $\dot{v}_C = 3$ ft/s² as shown in 20% Fig. 2. Determine the angular acceleration of the link BC.

2. The 50-lb wheel shown in Fig. 3 has a radius of gyration $K_G = 0.7$ ft. Determine the maximum couple moment can be applied to the wheel so that the wheel rolls without slipping. The coefficients of static and kinetic friction between the wheel and the plane are $\mu_s = 0.3$ and $\mu_k = 0.25$, respectively.

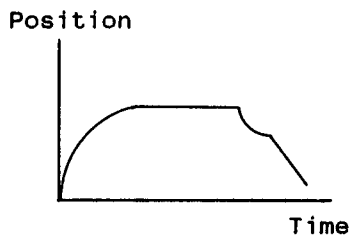


Fig. 1

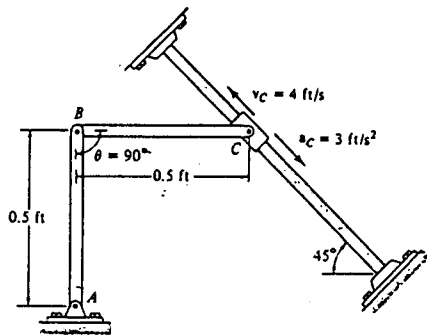


Fig. 2

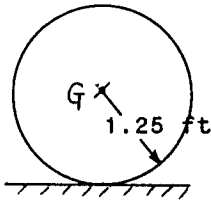


Fig. 3

3. For a two dimensional problem,
(a) shows that the kinetic energy of a rigid body is

$$T = 1/2 mV_G^2 + 1/2 I_G \omega^2 \quad (18\%)$$

where V_G is the velocity of the mass center, I_G is the mass moment of inertia related to the mass center and ω is the angular velocity of the rigid body.

- (b) when a rigid body is rotating about a fixed axis passing through point O, shows that the kinetic energy of the rigid body is

$$T = 1/2 I_O \omega^2 \quad (7\%)$$

where I_O is the mass moment of inertia related to point O.

4. The solid ball of mass m is dropped with a velocity v_1 onto the edge of the rough step. If it rebounds horizontally off the step with a velocity v_2 , determine the angle θ at which contact occurs. Assume no slipping occurs when the ball strikes the step. The coefficient of restitution is e . (25%)

