

TUTORIAL 5: VELOCITY ANALYSIS (2)

(p162 in 4th ed.)

PROBLEM 1: Problem 3.26 (p139)

Given:

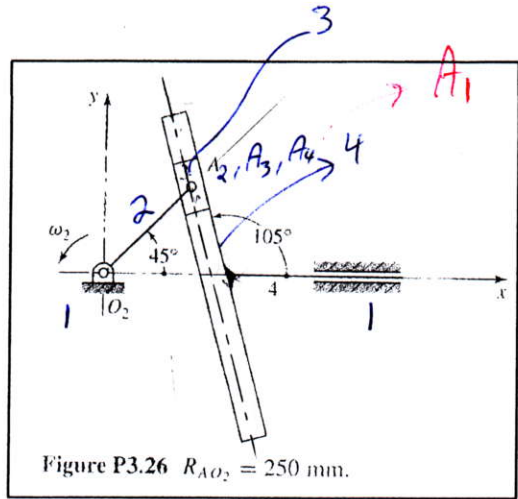
$R_{A_2O_2} = 0.25 \text{ m}$

$\omega_2 = 36 \text{ rad/s ccw}$

$\vec{V}_4 = ?$

Scale: 1 cm = 1 m/s

Solution:



* $\vec{V}_{A_2} = \vec{V}_{O_2} + \underbrace{\omega_2 \times R_{A_2O_2}}_{\substack{V_{A_2} \perp R_{A_2O_2}}}$

$V_{A_2} = \omega_2 R_{A_2O_2} = 36 \times 0.25 = 9 \text{ m/s}$

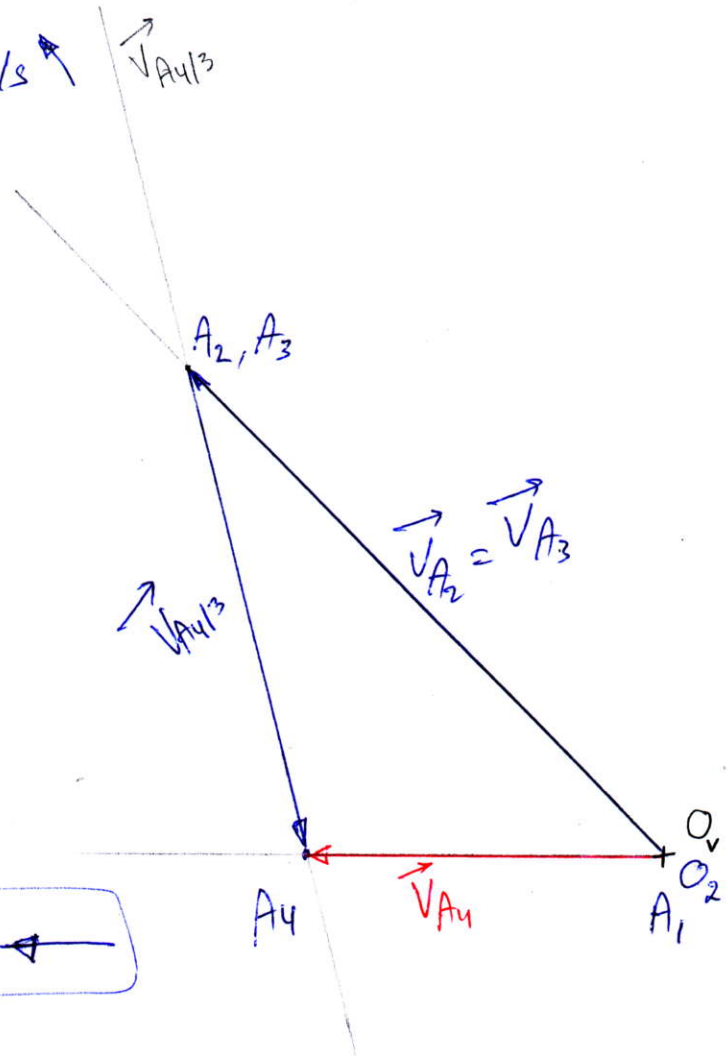
* $\vec{V}_{A_3} = \vec{V}_{A_2}$

* $\vec{V}_{A_4} = \vec{V}_{A_3} + \vec{V}_{A_4/3}$

// axis of slot in link 4

* $\vec{V}_{A_4} = \vec{V}_{A_1} + \vec{V}_{A_4/1}$

↳ horizontal



$\Rightarrow \boxed{V_{A_4} = 4.7 \times 1 = 4.7 \text{ m/s}}$

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This problem is not illustrated in 4th ed.

PROBLEM 2: Problem 3.28 (p139)

Given

$$\omega_2 = 30 \text{ rad/s cw}$$

$$\omega_3 = 20 \text{ rad/s cw}$$

Position Scale: 1 cm = 2 cm

Velocity Scale: 1 cm = 20 cm/s

Solution:

$$n=4, j_1=2, j_2=2$$

$$m = 3(4-1) - 2(2) - 2 = 3$$

$$* \vec{V}_{P_2} = \vec{V}_A + \omega_2 \times R_{P_2A}$$

$$V_{P_2} = 30 \times 2.7 \times 2 = 162 \text{ cm/s}$$

$$* \vec{V}_{P_3} = \vec{V}_B + \vec{V}_{P_3B} \Rightarrow V_{P_3} = \omega_3 \times R_{P_3B} = 204 \text{ cm/s}$$

$$* \vec{V}_{P_4} = \vec{V}_{P_2} + \vec{V}_{P_4/2}$$

// link 2

$$* \vec{V}_{P_4} = \vec{V}_{P_3} + \vec{V}_{P_4/3}$$

// link 3

$$\Rightarrow |\vec{V}_{P_4}| = 11.65 \times 20 = 233 \text{ cm/s}$$

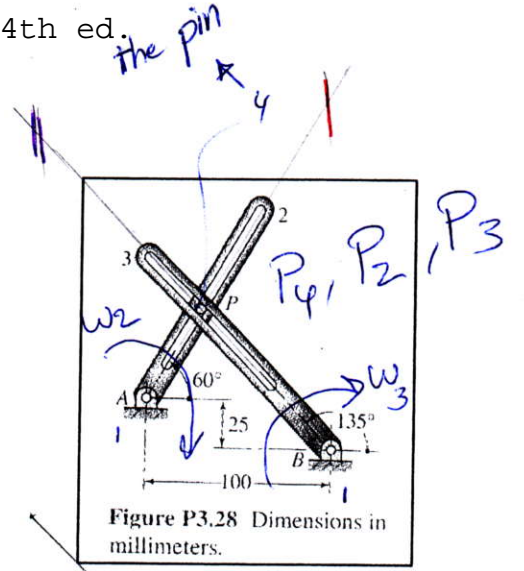


Figure P3.28 Dimensions in millimeters.

