

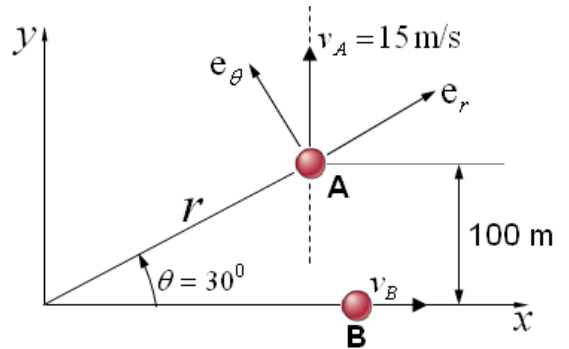
KING SAUD UNIVERSITY
College of Engineering
Mechanical Engineering Department

GE 202 DYNAMICS

Summer Term Final Exam 15/8/1431H (25/8/2010 G)
 (Duration of exam: 3 hours)

Problem 1:

The velocity and acceleration of particle A are known as $\vec{v}_A = 15\vec{j}$ (m/s) and $\vec{a}_A = 12\vec{e}_r$ (m/s²) when $\theta = 30^\circ$. At this instant



a) Determine the values of \dot{r} , $\dot{\theta}$ and $\ddot{\theta}$ for particle A.

Note: $a_r = \ddot{r} - r(\dot{\theta})^2$, $a_\theta = r\ddot{\theta} + 2\dot{r}\dot{\theta}$

$$v_r = \dot{r}, \quad v_\theta = r\dot{\theta}$$

b) Find a_n and a_t for particle A.

c) Now consider particle B, which moves along x-direction with constant velocity of 20 (m/s). Determine $\vec{v}_{A/B}$ and $\vec{a}_{A/B}$ at the shown instant.

Problem 2:

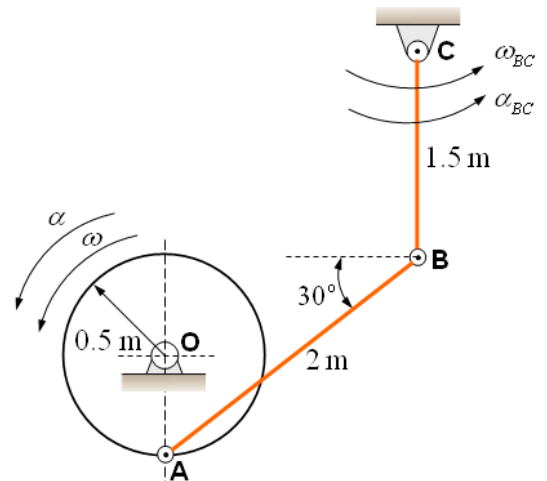
The disk is rotating about a fixed point O with an angular velocity $\omega = 5$ rad/s and an angular acceleration $\alpha = 6$ rad/s² CCW direction. For the shown instant determine

a) The angular velocities of links AB and BC,

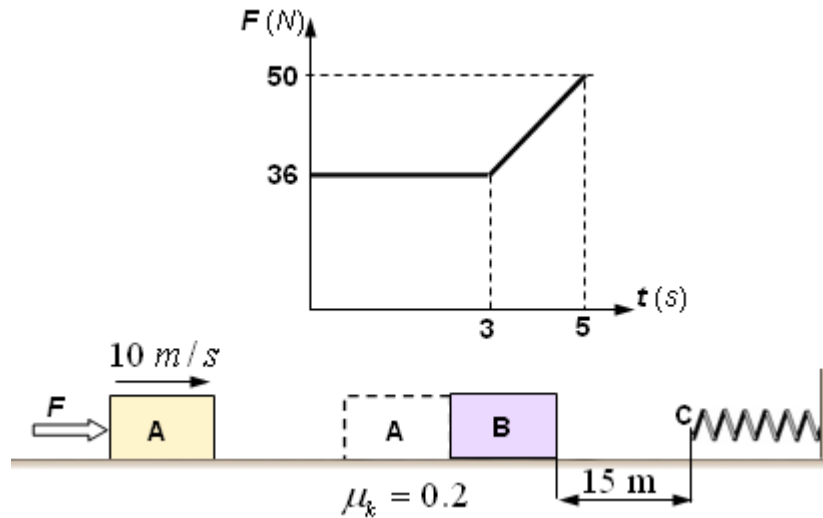
$$\omega_{AB} = ?, \omega_{BC} = ?$$

b) The angular accelerations of links AB and BC,

$$\alpha_{AB} = ?, \alpha_{BC} = ?$$



Problem 3:



The 16-kg block, moving with velocity $v = 10 \text{ m/s}$ at time $t = 0 \text{ s}$, is acted on by a horizontal force which varies with time t as shown. When time $t = 5 \text{ s}$ block A collides to 20-kg initially stationary block B. If the coefficient of restitution for the collision is $e = 0.7$ and kinetic friction coefficient is $\mu_k = 0.2$ determine

- The velocity of block A at $t = 3 \text{ s}$.
- The linear impulse of block A just before the collision with block B.
- The velocities of block A and B after collision.
- If the spring stiffness is 2 N/m then the maximum deformation of the spring caused from block B.

Problem 4:

The uniform slender bar has a mass of 30-kg and is released from rest in the vertical position shown under a constant moment $M = 20 \text{ Nm}$. The spring stiffness is 150 N/m and its unstretched length is 0.3 m . Calculate the velocity with which end A strikes the horizontal surface, $v_A = ?$

Note: $I_0 = \frac{1}{3} m L^2$, where m is the mass and L is the length of the slender bar.

