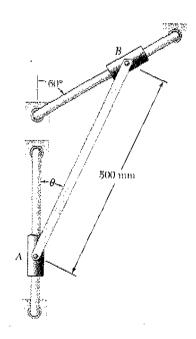
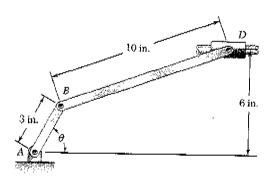
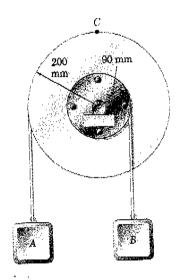
Two blocks and a pulley are connected by inextensible cords as shown in Fig. P15.30 and P15.31. Block A has a constant acceleration of 75 mm/s² and an initial velocity of 120 mm/s, both directed downward. Determine (a) the number of revolutions executed by the pulley in 6 s, (b) the velocity and position of block B after 6 s, (c) the acceleration of point C on the rim of the pulley at t=0.

Collar A moves upward with a constant velocity of 1.2 m/s. At the instant shown when $\theta = 25^{\circ}$, determine (a) the angular velocity of rod AB. (b) the velocity of collar B.

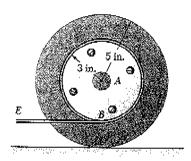


Solution Knowing that crank AB has a constant angular velocity of 160 rpm counterclockwise, determine the angular velocity of rod BD and the velocity of collar D when (a) $\theta = 0$, (b) $\theta = 90^{\circ}$.

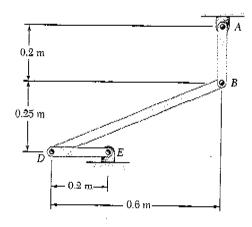




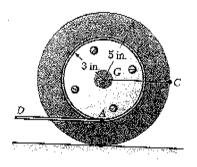
A 3-in-radius drum is rigidly actually radius drum as shown. One of the drums rolls without sliding on the surface shown, and a cord is wound around the other drum. Knowing that end E of the cord is pulled to the left with a velocity of 6 in./s, determine (a) the angular velocity of the drums, (b) the velocity of the center of the drums, (c) the length of cord wound or unwound per second.



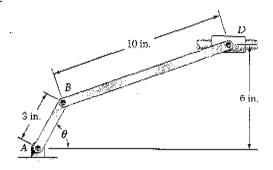
Knowing that at the instant shown the angular velocity of rod AB is 15 rad/s clockwise, determine (a) the angular velocity of rod BD, (b) the velocity of the midpoint of rod BD.

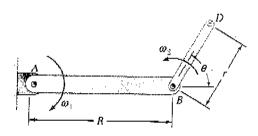


A 3-in.-radius drum is rigidly attached to a 5-in.radius drum as shown. One of the drums rolls without sliding on the surface shown, and a cord is wound around the other drum. Knowing that at the instant shown end D of the cord has a velocity of 8 in./s and an acceleration of 30 in./s $^{\circ}$, both directed to the left, determine the accelerations of points A. B, and C of the drums.



Arm AB has a constant angular velocity of 16 rad/s counterclockwise. At the instant when $\theta = 0$, determine the acceleration (a) of collar D, (b) of the midpoint G of bar BD.





Rod AB of length R=15 in, rotates about A with a constant clockwise angular velocity ω_1 of 5 rad/s. At the same time, rod BD of length r=8 in, rotates about B with a constant counterclockwise angular velocity ω_2 of 3 rad/s with respect to rod AB. Knowing that $\theta=60^\circ$, determine for the position shown the acceleration of point D.

Knowing that at the instant shown the rod attached at B rotates with a constant counterclockwise angular velocity ω_B of 6 rad/s, determine the angular velocity and angular acceleration of the rod attached at A.

