

Panel 1

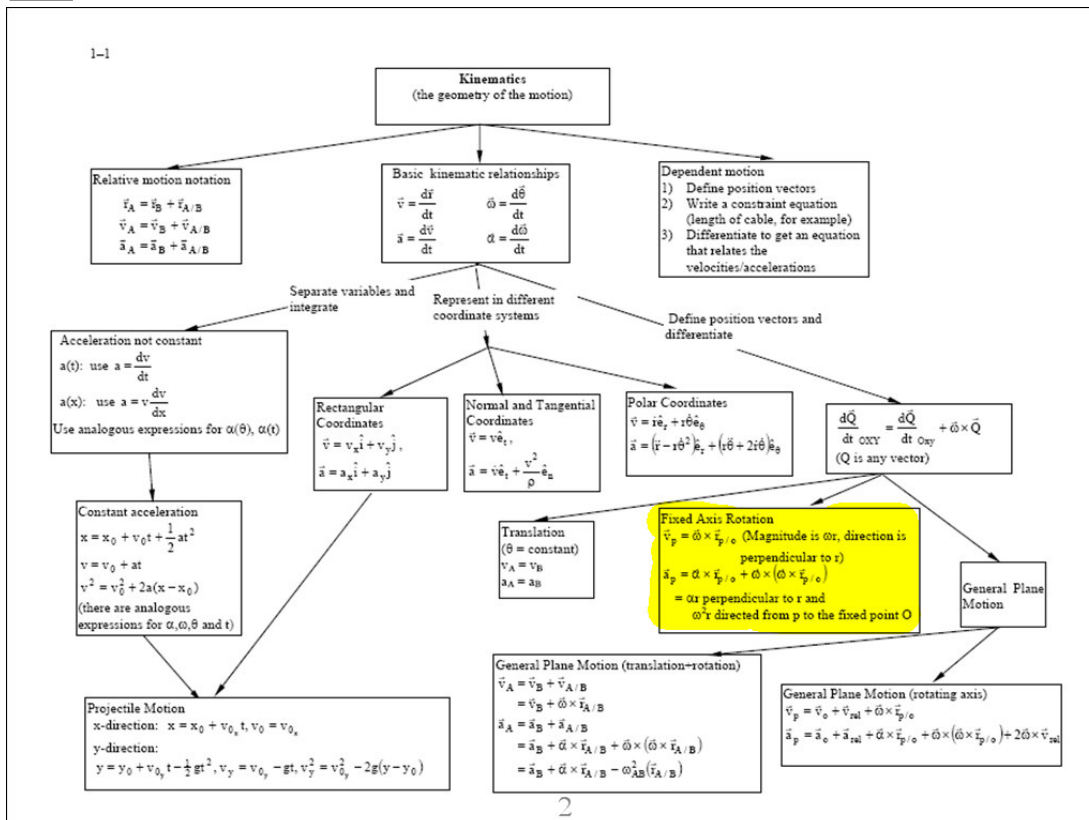
ES204 Mechanical Systems

Fixed Axis Rotation - Energy Lecture 12

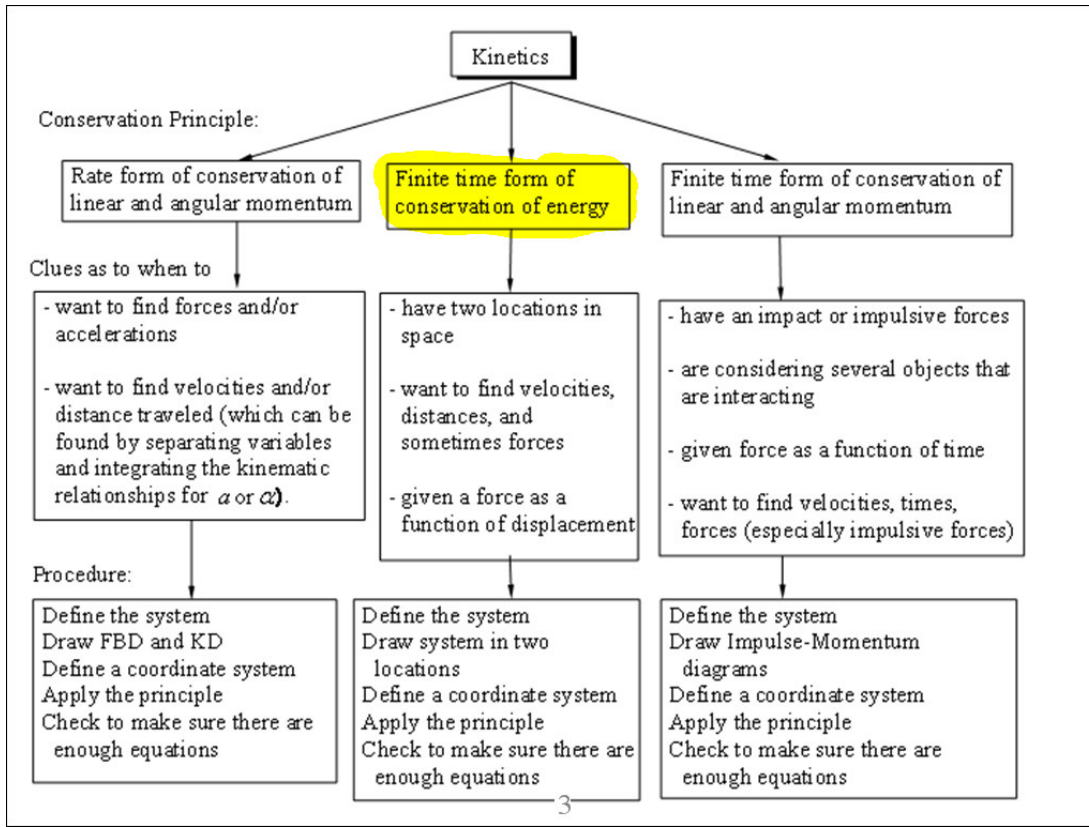
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Dr. Fisher

Panel 2



Panel 3



Panel 4

$E_{Dys} = E_k + E_G + E_s + U$

where

$E_k = \frac{1}{2}mv_G^2 + \frac{1}{2}I_G\omega^2$ $E_G = mgz$ $E_s = \frac{1}{2}kx^2$ U = internal energy	Comments (you will always need to use kinematics to relate v_G and ω .) (z is the distance the center of mass is from the datum) (x is measured from the free length of the spring) (this is usually zero in this class unless there is an impact)
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and work is defined to be

$$W = \int_1^2 \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} \quad \text{or} \quad W = \int_1^2 M d\theta$$

Special Cases:


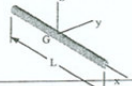
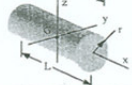
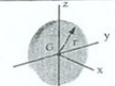
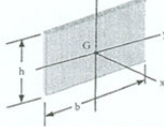
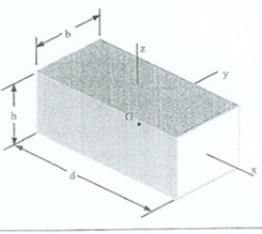
constant force: $W = \int_1^2 \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_1^2 F ds = F \int_0^s ds \Rightarrow W = Fs$

constant moment: $W = \int_1^2 M d\theta = M \int_0^\theta d\theta \Rightarrow W = M\theta$

rolling friction (on a fixed surface): $W = \int_1^2 \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_1^2 F ds_x \left(\frac{dt}{dt} \right) = \int_1^2 F v_y dt = 0 \Rightarrow W = 0$

↑
velocity of the point of contact

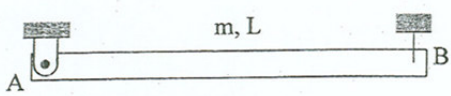
Panel 5

<p>Solid Sphere</p> $I_x = I_y = I_z = \frac{2}{5}mr^2$	
<p>Slender Rod</p> $I_y = I_z = \frac{1}{12}mL^2$	
<p>Solid Circular Cylinder</p> $I_x = \frac{1}{2}mr^2$ $I_y = I_z = \frac{1}{12}m(L^2 + 3r^2)$	
<p>Thin Disk</p> $I_x = \frac{1}{2}mr^2$ $I_y = I_z = \frac{1}{4}mr^2$	
<p>Thin Rectangular Plate</p> $I_x = \frac{1}{12}m(b^2 + h^2)$ $I_y = \frac{1}{12}mh^2$ $I_z = \frac{1}{12}mb^2$	
<p>Brick</p> $I_x = \frac{1}{12}m(b^2 + h^2)$ $I_y = \frac{1}{12}m(h^2 + d^2)$ $I_z = \frac{1}{12}m(b^2 + d^2)$	

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Panel 6

Given:



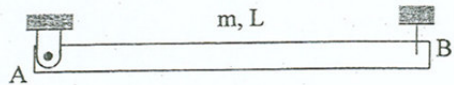
Find: When the cable at B breaks determine:

- a_B
- reaction at A
- the reaction at A when the bar is in the vertical position

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Panel 7


Given:



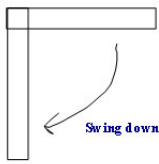
Find: When the cable at B breaks determine:

- a_B
- reaction at A
- the reaction at A when the bar is in the vertical position


How do we want to approach each part?



Right when cable breaks



Swing down

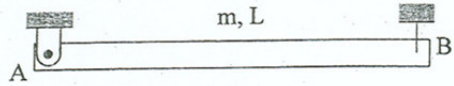


When in the vertical position

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Panel 8

Given:



Find: When the cable at B breaks determine:

- a_B
- reaction at A
- the reaction at A when the bar is in the vertical position

Parts A and B

FBD

KD

FBD

KD

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Panel 9

length = L

FBD

KD

$a_x =$
 $a_y =$

AM rate about A

$\sum M_A = \frac{dL_{sysA}}{dt}$

Values for r and I

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Panel 10

Use CM & AM rate

FBD

KD

$a_x = \omega^2 r$
 $a_y = \alpha r$

A. Part A

$\sum M_A = \frac{dL_{sysA}}{dt}$

B. Part B

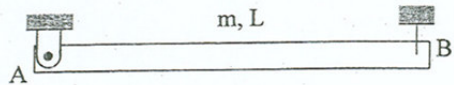
$\sum F_x = \frac{dP_{sys}}{dt}$

$\sum F_y = \frac{dP_{sys}}{dt}$

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Panel 11

Given:



m, L

B

A

Energy diagram

Find: When the cable at B breaks determine:

- a_B *Skip part B it's just CoLMrate again*
- ~~reaction at A~~
- the reaction at A when the bar is in the vertical position

Write the energy equation (remember the new term)


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Panel 12


$$\Delta E_{sys} = \vec{W}$$

$$E_{K_1} + E_{G_1} = E_{K_2} + E_{G_2}$$

1



2



$E_{K_1} =$ _____)

$E_{G_1} =$ _____)

$E_{K_2} =$ _____)

$E_{K_2} =$ _____)

$=$ _____)

$=$ _____)

$E_{G_2} =$ _____)

_____)

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Panel 13

13

Panel 14

Given:

m, L

A B

[Rate CoAM about pivot](#)

Find: When the cable at B breaks determine:

- a_B
- reaction at A
- the reaction at A when the bar is in the vertical position

[Rate CoLM X&Y Directions](#)

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