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Navlakhi®

Mechanics

Chapter 5: Instantaneous Center

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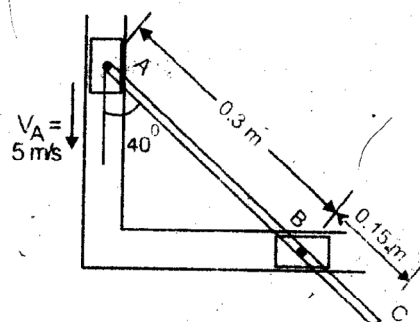
$$\frac{\sin A}{BC} = \frac{\sin B}{AC} = \frac{\sin C}{AB}$$

BC AC AB

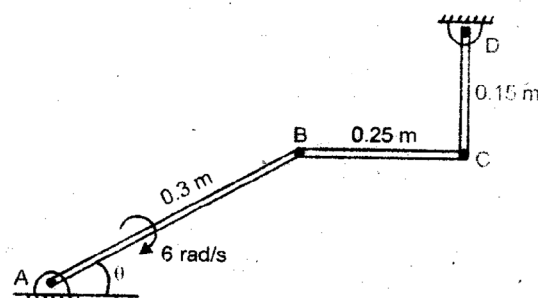
$$BC = \sqrt{AB^2 + AC^2 - 2 AB \cdot AC \cdot \cos A}$$

Examples

- P1.** The rod ABC is guided by two blocks A and B which move in channels as shown. At the given instant, velocity of block A is 5 m/s downwards. Determine
a) the angular velocity of rod ABC
b) velocities of block B and end C of rod.

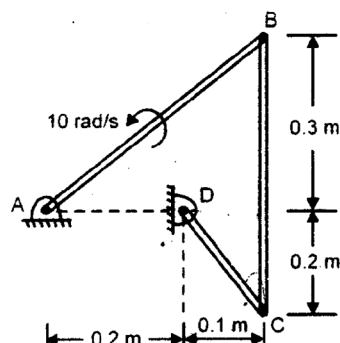


- P2.** The bar AB has an angular velocity of 6 rad/sec clockwise when $\theta = 50^\circ$. Determine the corresponding angular velocities of bars BC and CD at this instant.

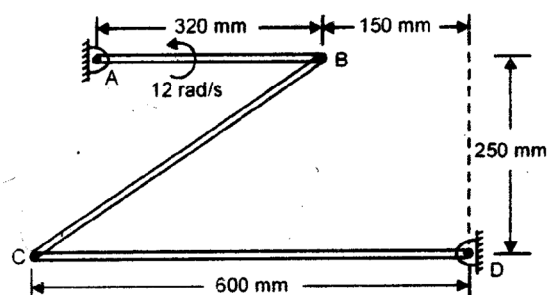


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P3. For the position shown, the angular velocity of bar AB is 10 rad/s anticlockwise. Determine the angular velocities of bars BC and CD.

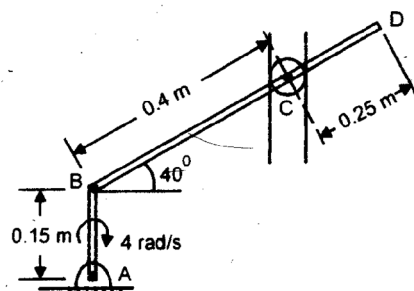


P4. For the mechanism shown, bar AB has a constant angular velocity of 12 rad/s counterclockwise. Determine the angular velocity of the bar BC and CD for the instant shown.

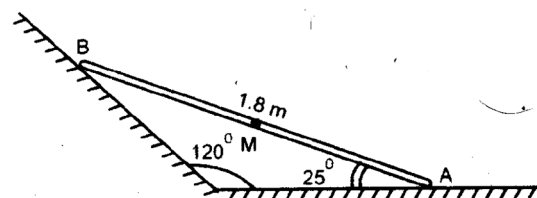


P5. Rod BCD is pinned to rod AB at B and has a roller at C which slides freely in the vertical slot. At the instant shown, the angular velocity of rod AB is 4 rad/s clockwise. Determine

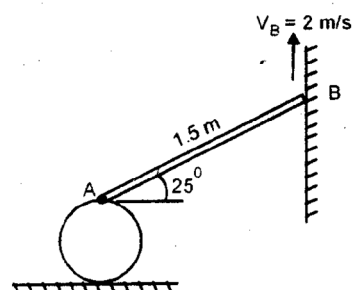
- angular velocity of rod BD
- velocity of roller C
- velocity of end D of the rod BD



P6. A rod AB 1.8 m long, slides against an inclined plane and a horizontal floor. The end A has a velocity of 5 m/s to the right. Determine the angular velocity of the rod and the magnitude of velocity of end B and the midpoint M of the rod for the instant shown.

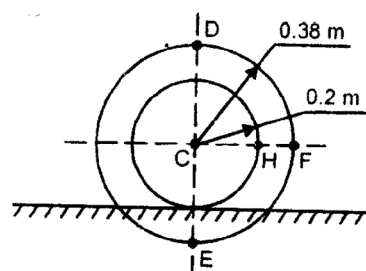


P7. One end of rod AB is pinned to the cylinder of diameter 0.5 m while the other end slides vertically up the wall with a uniform speed of 2 m/s. For the instant, when the end A is vertically over the centre of the cylinder, find the angular velocity of the cylinder, assuming it to roll without slip.

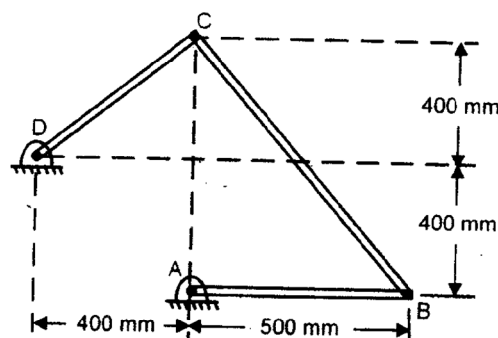


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P8. A flanged wheel rolls to the left on a horizontal rail as shown. The velocity of the wheel's centre is 4 m/s. Find velocities of points D, E, F and H on the wheel.

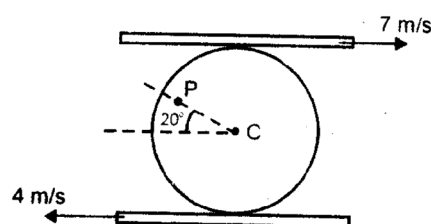


P9. Rod AB has a constant angular velocity of 50 rpm clockwise. For the given position of the mechanism, find the angular velocity of rods BC and CD.

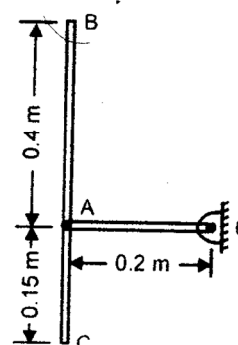


P10. A roller of radius 400 mm rolls without slip between two parallel plates moving in the opposite direction with the speed shown. Determine,

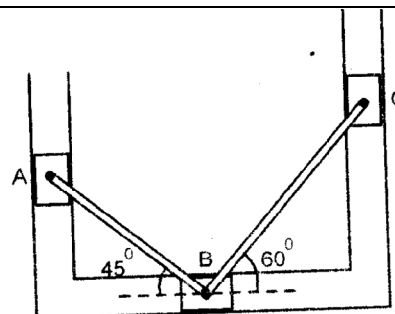
- the location of instantaneous centre with respect to lower plate
- the location of instantaneous centre with respect to lower plate, when both plates travel with given speed to the right.
- velocity of point P on the roller for the 2nd case. Given $L(CP) = 250$ mm



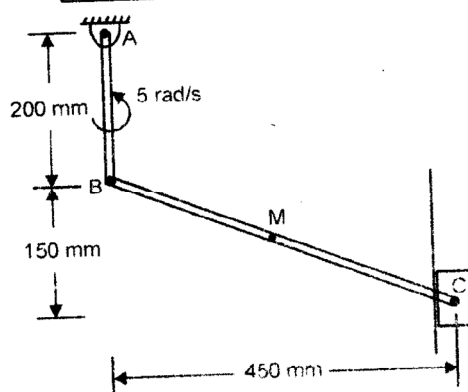
P11. Bar OA and bar BC are pin-connected at A. For the given instant bar OA has a angular velocity of 6.25 rad/s clockwise, while bar BC performing general plane motion has an angular velocity of 5.41 rad/s clockwise. Determine for the given instant the velocities of the ends B and C of the bar BC.



P12. Blocks A, B and C slide in fixed slots as shown. The blocks form a mechanism, being interconnected by pin-connected links AB and BC. $L(AB) = 400$ mm and $L(BC) = 600$ mm. At the given instant, block A has a velocity of 0.15 m/s downwards. Determine the velocities of blocks B and C for the given instant.



P13. In the mechanism shown the angular velocity of link AB is 5 rad/s anticlockwise. At the instant shown, determine the angular velocity of link BC, velocity of piston C and velocity of midpoint M of link BC.



Answers

P1. $25.93 \text{ rad/s} \curvearrowleft$;
 $v_B = 5.964 \text{ m/s} \rightarrow$,
 $v_C = 9.28 \text{ m/s}$, $\theta = 15.61^\circ \nearrow$

P3. $\omega_{BC} = 18 \text{ rad/s} \curvearrowleft$,
 $\omega_{CD} = 30 \text{ rad/s} \curvearrowleft$

P5. $2.335 \text{ rad/s} \curvearrowleft$,
 $v_C = 0.715 \text{ m/s} \uparrow$,
 $v_D = 1.219 \text{ m/s}$, $\theta = 72.14^\circ \nearrow$

P7. $1.866 \text{ rad/s} \curvearrowleft$

P9. $\omega_{BC} = 2.014 \text{ rad/s} \curvearrowright$,
 $\omega_{CD} = 4.027 \text{ rad/s} \curvearrowleft$

P11. $v_B = 2.5 \text{ m/s}$, $\theta = 30^\circ \nearrow$
 $v_C = 1.49 \text{ m/s}$, $\theta = 57^\circ \nearrow$

P13. $\omega_{BC} = 6.67 \text{ rad/s} \curvearrowright$
 $v_C = 3 \text{ m/s} \downarrow$,
 $v_M = 1.58 \text{ m/s} \curvearrowleft 71.56^\circ$

P2. $\omega_{BC} = 4.629 \text{ rad/s} \curvearrowleft$,
 $\omega_{CD} = 9.19 \text{ rad/s} \curvearrowleft$

P4. $\omega_{BC} = 0$,
 $\omega_{CD} = 6.4 \text{ rad/s} \curvearrowright$

P6. $2.936 \text{ rad/s} \curvearrowleft$, $v_B = 5.531 \text{ m/s}$,
 $v_M = 4.555 \text{ m/s}$

P8. $v_D = 11.6 \text{ m/s} \leftarrow$, $v_E = 3.6 \text{ m/s} \rightarrow$
 $v_F = 8.59 \text{ m/s}$ $\theta = 62.24^\circ \nearrow$
 $v_H = 5.65 \text{ m/s}$ $\theta = 45^\circ \nearrow$

P10. 0.291 m ; 1.067 m ;
 5.885 m/s , $\theta = 8.6^\circ \nearrow$

P12. $v_B = 0.15 \text{ m/s} \rightarrow$,
 $v_C = 0.0866 \text{ m/s} \uparrow$

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