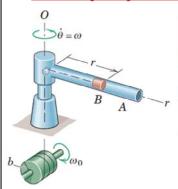
## Polar (r- $\theta$ ) Coordinates: Exercise



$$\mathbf{a} = (\ddot{r} - r\dot{\theta}^2)\mathbf{e}_{\mathbf{r}} + (r\ddot{\theta} + 2\dot{r}\dot{\theta})\mathbf{e}_{\theta}$$

**Tube** A rotates about the vertical *O-axis* with constant *angular* **velocity**  $\omega$  and contains a small cylinder B of mass m whose radial position is controlled by a cord passing through the tube and wound around a drum of radius b.

Determine the **tension** T in the cord and  $\theta$ **component** of **force**  $F_{\theta}$  if the drum has a constant angular rate of rotation of  $\omega_0$  as shown.

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## Sample Problem 3/10

Tube A rotates about the vertical O-axis with a constant angular rate  $\dot{\theta} = \omega$ and contains a small cylindrical plug B of mass m whose radial position is controlled by the cord which passes freely through the tube and shaft and is wound around the drum of radius b. Determine the tension T in the cord and the horizontal component  $F_{\theta}$  of force exerted by the tube on the plug if the constant angular rate of rotation of the drum is  $\omega_0$  first in the direction for case (a) and second in the direction for case (b). Neglect friction.

**Solution.** With r a variable, we use the polar-coordinate form of the equations of motion, Eqs. 3/8. The free-body diagram of B is shown in the horizontal plane and discloses only T and  $F_{\theta}$ . The equations of motion are

$$[\Sigma F_r = ma_r]$$

$$-T = m(\ddot{r} - r\dot{\theta}^2)$$

$$[\Sigma F_{\theta} = m\alpha_{\theta}]$$

$$F_{\theta} = m(r\ddot{\theta} + 2\dot{r}\dot{\theta})$$

**Case** (a). With  $\dot{r} = +b\omega_0$ ,  $\ddot{r} = 0$ , and  $\ddot{\theta} = 0$ , the forces become

$$T = mr\omega^2$$

$$T = mr\omega^2$$
  $F_{\theta} = 2mb\omega_0\omega$ 

Ans.

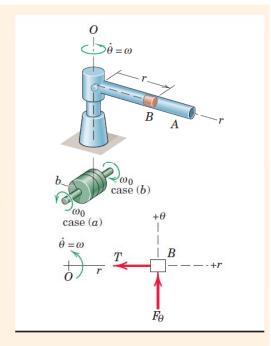


1) Case (b). With  $\dot{r} = -b\omega_0$ ,  $\ddot{r} = 0$ , and  $\ddot{\theta} = 0$ , the forces become

$$T = mr\omega^2$$

$$T = mr\omega^2$$
  $F_{\theta} = -2mb\omega_0\omega$ 

Ans.



## **Helpful Hint**

1 The minus sign shows that  $F_{\theta}$  is in the direction opposite to that shown on the free-body diagram.