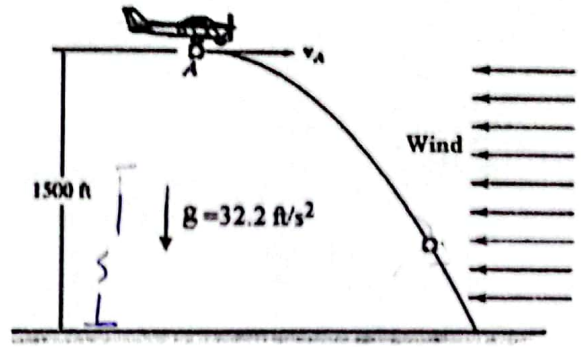


- Problem 14 (8 points) **3**
- A package is dropped from the plane at an altitude of 1500 ft with a constant horizontal velocity of $v_A = 150$ ft/s. The wind imparts a horizontal acceleration of 3 ft/s^2 to the left. When the package is at an altitude of 500 ft from the ground, determine:
- The velocity of the package
 - The normal and tangential components of acceleration
 - The radius of curvature of the path of motion.



A Constant acceleration

$$v = 150$$

$$v_x = (150)^2$$

When $s = 500$

$$v_x = 150 + (-3)(3.33)$$

$$v_x = 140 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$v_y = 0 + (-32.2)(3.33)$$

$$v_y = -107.23 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$v = \sqrt{(140)^2 + (-107.23)^2} = 176.34 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$a_t = -32.2 \text{ on } y$$

$$a_x = -3 \text{ on } x$$

$$a_t = \sqrt{9 + (-32.2)^2} = 32.34 \text{ ft/s}^2$$

$$a_n = \frac{v^2}{r} = \frac{(176.34)^2}{r}$$

$$a_n = 0 \text{ ft/s}^2$$

$$v = v_0 + at$$

$$s = s_0 + v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} at^2$$

$$v^2 = v_0^2 + 2as$$

$$v_a = \frac{ds}{dt} = 150$$

$$\int ds = \int 150 dt$$

$$s = 150t$$

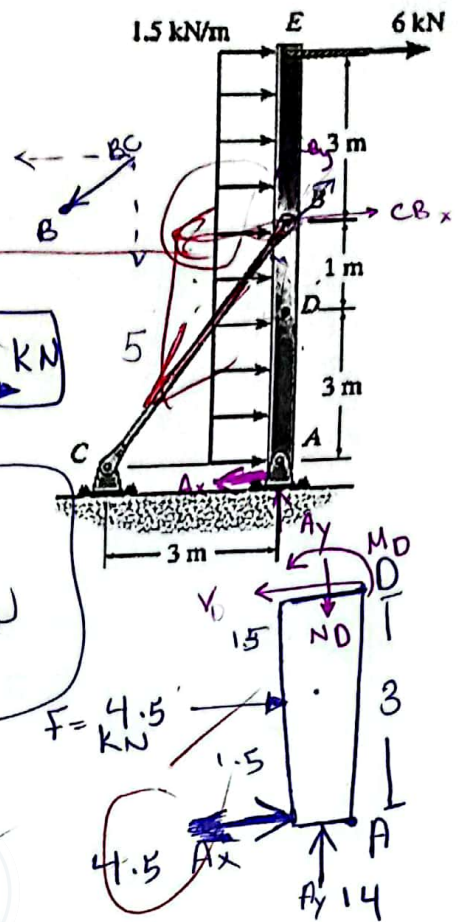
when $s = 500 \text{ ft}$

$$t = 3.33 \text{ s}$$

$$\rho = \frac{(1 + (dy/dx)^2)^{3/2}}{|d^2y/dx^2|} = \frac{1}{0}$$

$$\rho = \infty$$

Problem 2. (6 points) **4**
 Determine the internal normal force, shear force, and moment at D.



$$\sum F_x = 0$$

$$6 - Ax - BC \left(\frac{3}{5}\right) = 0$$

$$6 - Ax - 10.5 = 0 \Rightarrow Ax = 4.5 \text{ kN}$$

$$\sum M_A = 0$$

$$-CB_x (4) - 6 (7) = 0$$

$$4 CB_x = -42$$

$$CB_x = -10.5$$

$$10.5 = CB \frac{3}{5}$$

$$CB = 17.5$$

$$\sum F_y = 0$$

$$-CB_y + Ay = 0$$

$$-17.5 \left(\frac{4}{5}\right) + Ay = 0$$

$$Ay = 14 \text{ kN} \uparrow$$

$$\sum F_y = 0$$

$$-N_D + 14 = 0$$

$$N_D = 14 \text{ kN}$$

$$\sum F_x = 0$$

$$4.5 + 4.5 - V_D = 0$$

$$V_D = 9 \text{ kN}$$

$$\sum M_D = 0$$

$$4.5(1.5) + 14(3) = M_D$$

$$M_D = 20.25 \text{ kN.m}$$

Problem 3. (4 points) **1.5**

Find the center of mass of the straight rod (uniform cross-sectional area) if its mass density is given by: $\rho = \rho_0(1 - 0.5x/L)$, where ρ_0 is constant.

$$\rho = \rho_0 \left(\frac{1 - 0.5x}{L} \right)$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\int \bar{x} dP}{\int dP} = \frac{\int \left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \rho_0 \left(\frac{1 - 0.5x}{L}\right) dx}{\int \rho_0 \left(\frac{1 - 0.5x}{L}\right) dx}$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{\int \bar{y} dP}{\int dP} = 0$$

$$\frac{\frac{L}{2} \rho_0 \left(\frac{1}{L} - \frac{0.5}{L}\right) \int x dx}{\rho_0 \left(\frac{1}{L} - \frac{0.5}{L}\right) \int dx} = \frac{L}{2} = \bar{x}$$

$$dP = \rho_0 \left(\frac{1}{L} - \frac{0.5}{L} \right) dx$$

$$d = \frac{m}{V} \quad \frac{m}{d} = \frac{m}{m/V} = V$$

