

Curvilinear Motion: Rectangular Components

- Position

$$\vec{r} = \{x \hat{i} + y \hat{j} + z \hat{k}\}$$

$$|\vec{r}| = r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

Direction of \vec{r}

$$\vec{u}_r = \frac{\vec{r}}{r}$$

A 3D coordinate system with x, y, z axes. A position vector \vec{r} is shown originating from the origin. The unit vectors \hat{i} , \hat{j} , and \hat{k} are also shown.

- Velocity

$$\vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} (x \hat{i} + y \hat{j} + z \hat{k})$$

$$\vec{v} = \left\{ \underbrace{\frac{dx}{dt}}_{v_x} \hat{i} + \underbrace{\frac{dy}{dt}}_{v_y} \hat{j} + \underbrace{\frac{dz}{dt}}_{v_z} \hat{k} \right\}$$

Alternate Terminology

$$v_x = \frac{dx}{dt} = \dot{x} \quad v_y = \frac{dy}{dt} = \dot{y} \quad v_z = \frac{dz}{dt} = \dot{z}$$

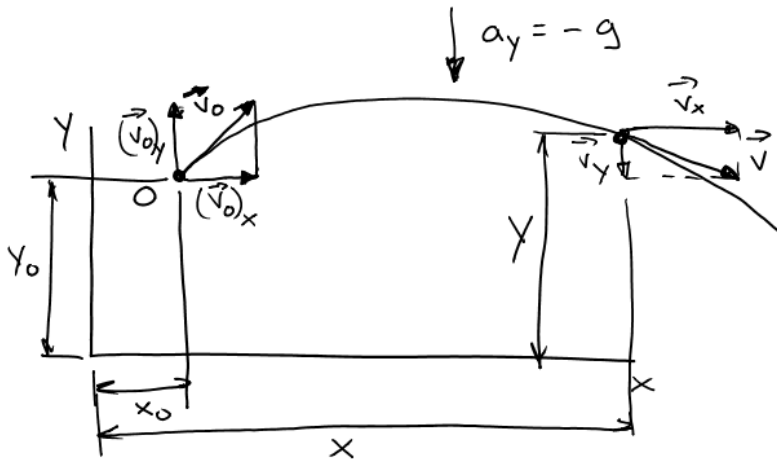
- Acceleration

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{a} &= \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} (v_x \hat{i} + v_y \hat{j} + v_z \hat{k}) \\ &= \left\{ \underbrace{\frac{dv_x}{dt}}_{a_x} \hat{i} + \underbrace{\frac{dv_y}{dt}}_{a_y} \hat{j} + \underbrace{\frac{dv_z}{dt}}_{a_z} \hat{k} \right\} \\ a_x &= \frac{dv_x}{dt} = \dot{v}_x = \ddot{x} \quad a_y = \dot{v}_y = \ddot{y} \quad a_z = \dot{v}_z = \ddot{z}\end{aligned}$$

Projectile Motion

- Constant Acceleration

$$\begin{aligned}v^2 &= v_0^2 + 2a_c(s - s_0) \\ v &= v_0 + a_c t \\ s &= s_0 + v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a_c t^2\end{aligned}$$



- Horizontal Motion (\$a_x = 0\$)

$$\begin{aligned}\pm \rightarrow v_x^2 &= (v_0)_x^2 \quad = (v_x) = (v_0)_x \\ \pm \rightarrow v_x &= (v_0)_x \\ \pm \rightarrow x &= x_0 + (v_0)_x t\end{aligned}$$

ENGR 2242 – Dynamics
Kinematics of a Particle – Kinematics for Curvilinear Motion

- Vertical Motion ($a_y = -g$)

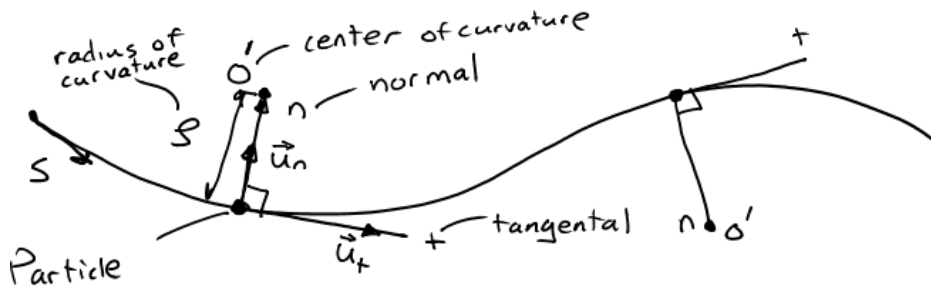
$$+\uparrow v_y^2 = (v_0)_y^2 + 2(-g)(y - y_0)$$
$$\boxed{v_y^2 = (v_0)_y^2 - 2g(y - y_0)}$$

$$+\uparrow v_y = (v_0)_y + (-g)t$$
$$\boxed{v_y = (v_0)_y - gt}$$

$$+\uparrow y = y_0 + (v_0)_y t + \frac{1}{2}(-g)t^2$$
$$\boxed{y = y_0 + (v_0)_y t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2}$$

Normal and Tangential Coordinates

- Alternate coordinate system



- Velocity

$$\vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt}$$

$$\vec{v} = v \vec{u}_t$$

velocity is always tangent to the path

- Acceleration

$$\vec{a} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(v \vec{u}_t)$$

$$= \underbrace{\frac{dv}{dt}}_{a_t} \vec{u}_t + v \underbrace{\frac{d\vec{u}_t}{dt}}_{\text{ASM}} = \frac{v}{\rho} \vec{u}_n$$

$$a_t = \frac{dv}{dt}$$

$$a_n = \frac{v^2}{\rho}$$

$$\vec{a} = a_t \vec{u}_t + a_n \vec{u}_n$$

$$a = \sqrt{a_t^2 + a_n^2}$$

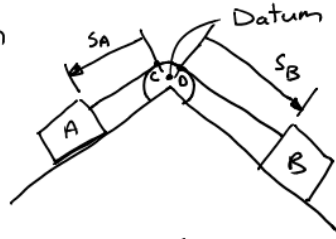
$$a_t ds = v dv$$

- For a non-circular path:

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

Dependent Motion

Define the position of each block with respect to a fixed point (Datum)



- Position \Rightarrow Positive away from the datum

Total Length, l_T

cable $l_T = s_A + s_B + l_{CD}$

Differentiate with respect to time

$$\frac{dl_T}{dt} = \frac{ds_A}{dt} + \frac{ds_B}{dt} + \frac{dl_{CD}}{dt} \quad l_T + l_{CD} \Rightarrow \text{constant}$$

$$0 = v_A + v_B$$

$$v_A = -v_B$$

Differentiate Again

$$0 = a_A + a_B$$

$$a_A = -a_B$$

Typically

Group l_{CD} with l_T

$$l = l_T - l_{CD}$$