

Intermediate Dynamics – Example #1: Angular Velocity and Angular Acceleration

Reference frames:

$R: \underline{i}, \underline{j}, \underline{k}$ (fixed frame)

$F: \underline{e}_1, \underline{e}_2, \underline{k}$ (rotating frame)

Find:

a) ${}^R\omega_D$... the **angular velocity** of disk D in R

b) ${}^R\alpha_D$... the **angular acceleration** of disk D in R

Solution:

summation rule

a)
$${}^R\omega_D = {}^F\omega_D + {}^R\omega_F = \omega \underline{e}_2 + \Omega \underline{k} \quad (\text{r/s})$$

b)
$${}^R\alpha_D = \frac{d}{dt}({}^R\omega_D) = \dot{\omega} \underline{e}_2 + \omega \frac{d}{dt}(\underline{e}_2) + \dot{\Omega} \underline{k} + \underbrace{\Omega \frac{d}{dt}(\underline{k})}_{\text{zero}}$$
 (using direct differentiation)

$$= \dot{\omega} \underline{e}_2 + \omega ({}^R\omega_F \times \underline{e}_2) + \dot{\Omega} \underline{k} = \dot{\omega} \underline{e}_2 + \omega (\Omega \underline{k} \times \underline{e}_2) + \dot{\Omega} \underline{k}$$

So,

$${}^R\alpha_D = -\omega \Omega \underline{e}_1 + \dot{\omega} \underline{e}_2 + \dot{\Omega} \underline{k} \quad (\text{r/s}^2)$$

