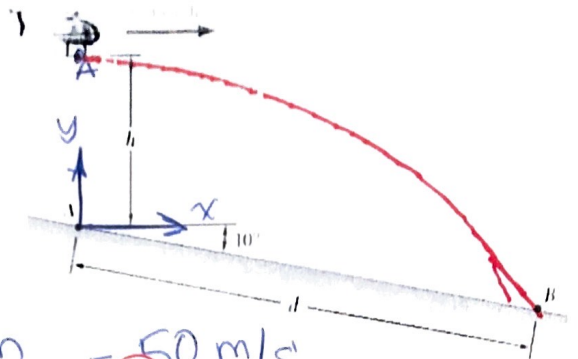


1. (10 points) A helicopter is flying with a constant horizontal velocity of 180 km/h and is directly above point A when a loose part begins to fall. The part lands 6.5 s later at point B on an inclined surface. Determine the distance d between points A and B, and the initial height h .



$$\frac{180 \text{ km}}{h} = \frac{180 \times 1000 \text{ m}}{60 \times 60 \text{ s}} = 50 \text{ m/s} \quad (2)$$

Horizontally

$$x_B = x_A + v_{Ax} t_{AB} \quad (1)$$

$$d \cos 10 = 0 + 50 \times 6.5 \quad (2)$$

$$d = \frac{325}{0.985} = 329.95 \text{ m} \quad (1)$$

Vertically

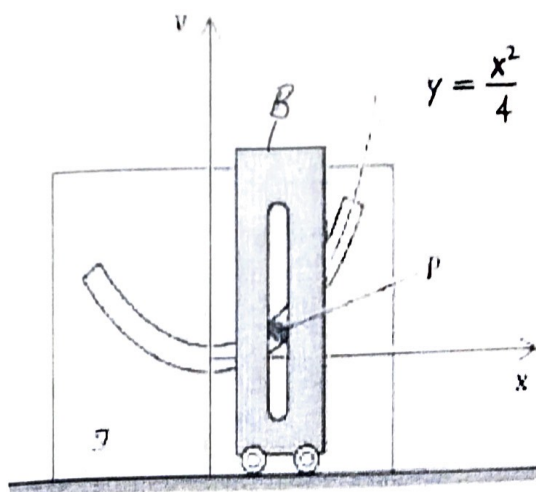
$$y_B = y_A + v_{Ay} t_{AB} - \frac{1}{2} g t_{AB}^2 \quad (1)$$

$$-d \sin 10 = h + 0 - \frac{1}{2} (9.81) (6.5)^2 \quad (2)$$

$$-57.3 = h - 207.24$$

$$h = 149.94 \text{ m} \quad (1)$$

1. (10 points) The pin P shown in the Figure moves in a parabolic slot cut in a reference frame, and is guided by the vertical slot in body B . If $x = 0.05t^2$ m, find the acceleration of point P at $t = 5$ s. Also, find the time(s) when the x and y components of the acceleration are equal.



$$x = 0.05t^2$$

$$\dot{x} = 0.1t$$

$$\ddot{x} = 0.1$$

@ $t = 5$ s \rightarrow $x = 1.25$ m
 $\dot{x} = 0.5$ m/s
 $\ddot{x} = 0.1$ m/s²

$$y = \frac{x^2}{4} = \frac{(0.05t^2)^2}{4} = 0.000625 t^4$$

$$\dot{y} = 0.0025 t^3$$

$$\ddot{y} = 0.0075 t^2$$

@ $t = 5$ s \rightarrow $y = 0.39$ m
 $\dot{y} = 0.3125$ m/s
 $\ddot{y} = 0.1875$ m/s²

$$a_x = \ddot{x} = 0.1 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$a_y = \ddot{y} = 0.1875 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{a_x^2 + a_y^2}$$

$$|\vec{a}| = 0.2125 \text{ m/s}^2$$

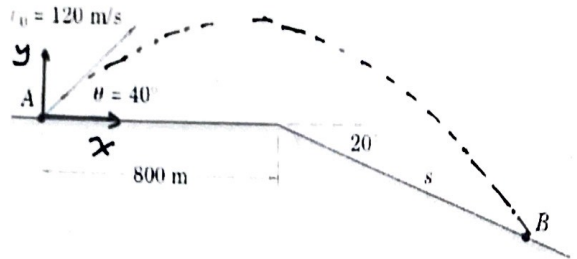
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When does $a_x = a_y$?

$$0.1 = 0.0075 t^2 \Rightarrow t = 3.65 \text{ s}$$

#

1. (10 points) A projectile is launched from point A with the initial conditions shown in the figure. Determine the distance s on the incline, and the time of flight t .



Horizontally A-B

$$x_B = x_A + v_{Ax} t_{AB}$$

$$800 + s \cos 20 = 0 + 120 \cos 40 t$$

$$\boxed{800 + 0.94 s = 91.93 t} \quad (1)$$

Vertically A-B

$$y_B = y_A + v_{Ay} t_{AB} - \frac{1}{2} g t_{AB}^2$$

$$-s \sin 20 = 0 + 120 \sin 40 t - \frac{1}{2} (9.81) t^2$$

$$\boxed{-0.342 s = 77.13 t - 4.905 t^2} \quad (2)$$

From (2)

$$s = -225.53 t + 14.34 t^2 \rightarrow \text{substitute in (1)}$$

$$800 - 211.99 t + 13.564 t^2 = 91.93 t$$

$$13.564 t^2 - 303.92 t + 800 = 0$$

$$\text{Solve for } t : t_1 = 19.19 \text{ s} \Rightarrow s = 1025.7 \text{ m}$$

$$t_2 = 3.05 \text{ s} \Rightarrow s = -552.8 \text{ m}$$

\therefore The answer is $\boxed{s = 1025.7 \text{ m}}$ #