

[2<sup>nd</sup> Edition]

Machines and Mechanisms : *Applied Kinematic Analysis*

David H. Myszka

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3 (Vector)



2.

2-1. Right triangle( )

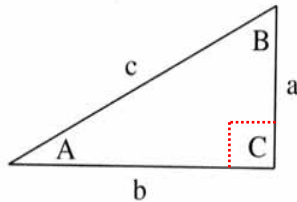


Figure 3.2 The right triangle.

**A**

$$\sin \angle A = \frac{a}{c}$$

$$\cos \angle A = \frac{b}{c}$$

$$\tan \angle A = \frac{a}{b}$$

**B**

$$\sin \angle B = \frac{b}{c}$$

$$\cos \angle B = \frac{a}{c}$$

$$\tan \angle B = \frac{b}{a}$$

Pythagoreans theorem( ):

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

180

$$\angle A + \angle B = 90^\circ$$

3.1

3.3  
AB

BC

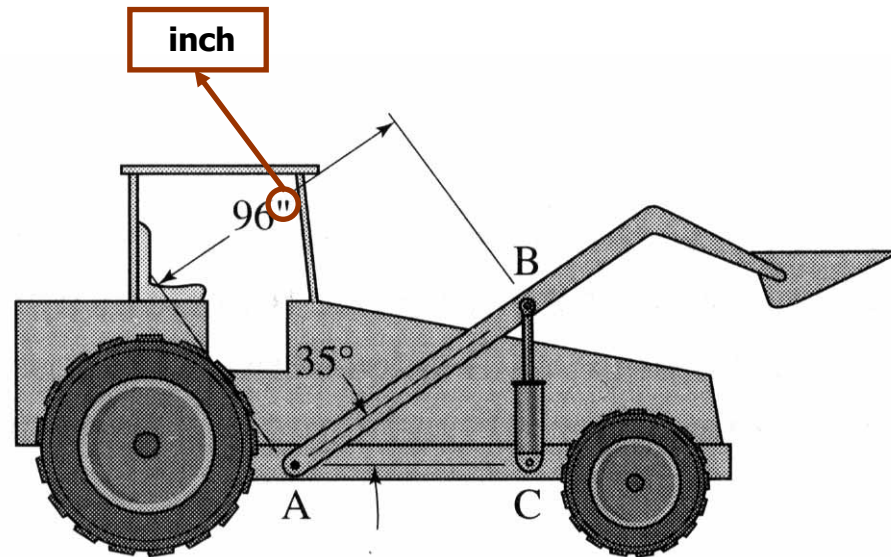
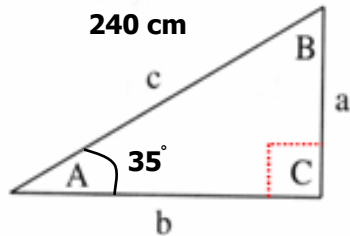


Figure 3.3 Front loader for Example Problem 3.1.

### Example 3.1 Solution



$$\sin \angle A = \frac{a}{c}$$

$$\cos \angle A = \frac{b}{c}$$

**BC**

$$\sin 35^\circ = \frac{BC}{240}$$

$$\therefore BC = 240 \cdot \sin 35^\circ = 137.66(\text{cm})$$

**AC**

$$\cos 35^\circ = \frac{AC}{240}$$

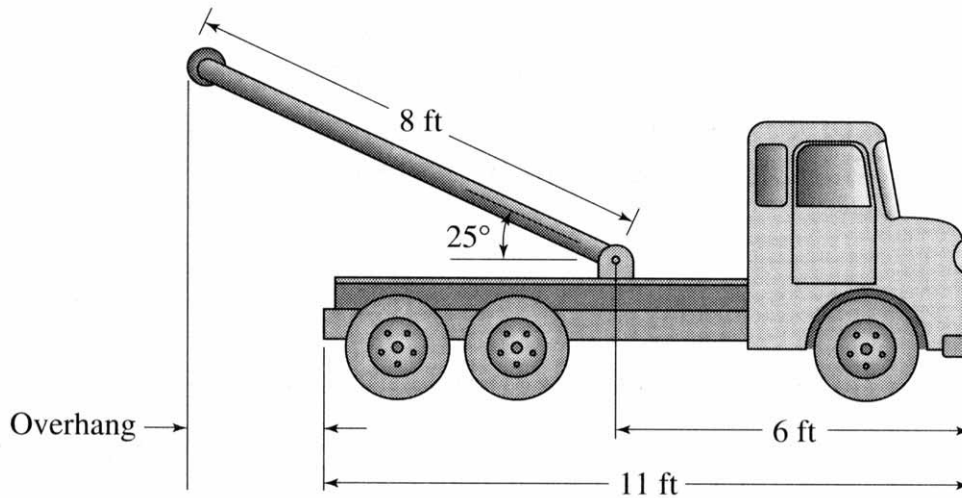
$$\therefore AC = 240 \cdot \cos 35^\circ = 196.60(\text{cm})$$

3.2

3.4 25

240 cm

가

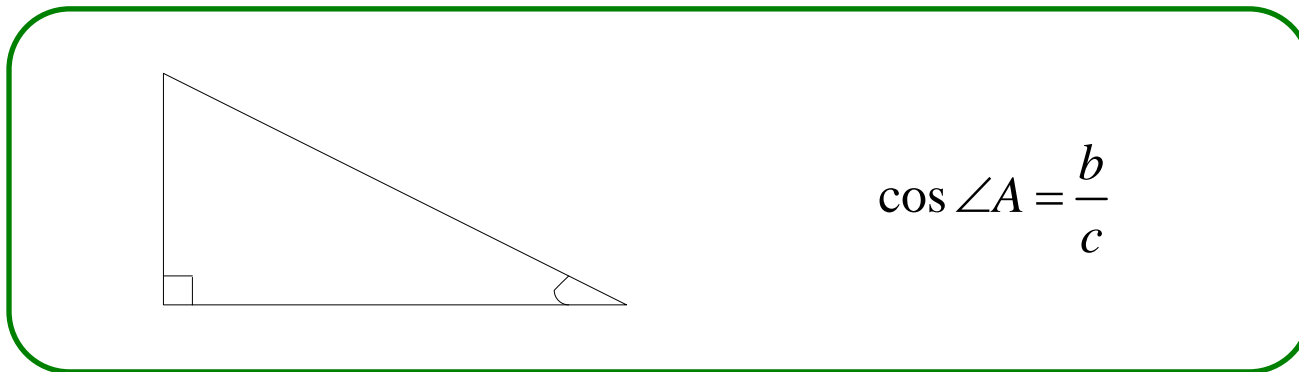


8 ft = 243.839 cm  
 6 ft = 182.879 cm  
 11 ft = 335.279 cm

1 ft = 30.479 cm

Figure 3.4 Tow truck for Example Problem 3.2.

**Example 3.2 Solution**



(AC)

B

$$\cos 25^\circ = \frac{AC}{240}$$

$$\therefore AC = 240 \cdot \cos 25^\circ = 217.51 \text{ cm}$$

a

c

240 cm

$$(180 + 217.51) - 330 = 67.51 \text{ cm}$$

C

25°

## 2-2. Oblique triangle( )

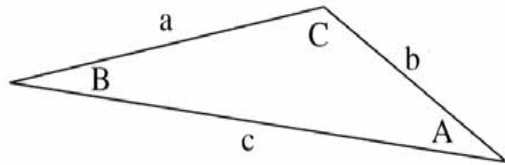


Figure 3.5 The oblique triangle.

$$\angle A + \angle B + \angle C = 180^\circ$$

### • Law of sines( )

$$\frac{a}{\sin \angle A} = \frac{b}{\sin \angle B} = \frac{c}{\sin \angle C}$$

### • Law of cosines( )

a) 1

$$a = b \cos C + c \cos B$$

$$b = c \cos A + a \cos C$$

$$c = a \cos B + b \cos A$$

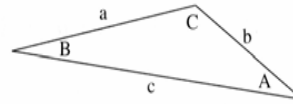
b) 2

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$$

$$b^2 = c^2 + a^2 - 2ca \cos B$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C$$

4가



[ 1] (a) ( A, B)

a) c .  
 $\angle C = 180^\circ - \angle A - \angle B$

b)

$$b = a \left( \frac{\sin \angle B}{\sin \angle A} \right)$$

$$c = a \left( \frac{\sin \angle C}{\sin \angle A} \right)$$

[ 2] (a, b) ( A)

a) ( B) .  
 $\angle B = \sin^{-1} \left\{ \left( \frac{b}{a} \right) \sin \angle A \right\}$

b) ( C) .  
 $\angle C = 180^\circ - \angle A - \angle B$

c) c .  
 $c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos \angle C}$

[ 3] (a, b) ( C)

a) c .  
 $c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos \angle C}$

b) ( A) .  
 $\angle A = \sin^{-1} \left\{ \left( \frac{a}{c} \right) \sin \angle C \right\}$

c) ( B) .  
 $\angle B = 180^\circ - \angle A - \angle C$

[ 4] (a, b, c)가

a) .  
 $\angle C = \cos^{-1} \left\{ \frac{(a^2 + b^2 - c^2)}{2ab} \right\}$

b) .  
 $\angle A = \sin^{-1} \left\{ \left( \frac{a}{c} \right) \sin \angle C \right\}$

c) .  
 $\angle B = 180^\circ - \angle A - \angle C$

3.3

3.6 AB

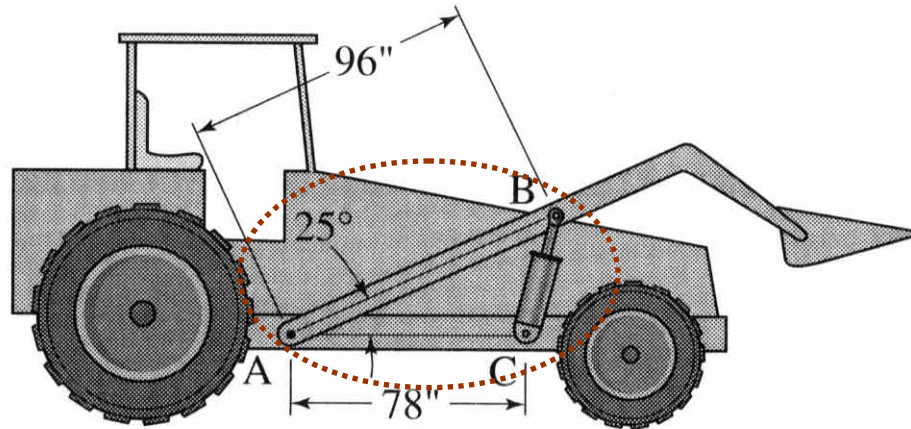
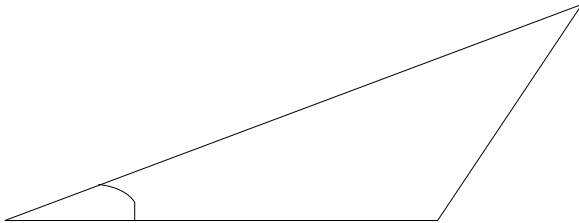


Figure 3.6 Front loader for Example Problem 3.3.

**Example 3.3 Solution**



a)

$$a = \sqrt{b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos \angle A}$$

$$= \sqrt{\{(195^2 + 240^2) - 2 \cdot 195 \cdot 240 \cdot \cos 25\}}$$

$$= 103.897 \text{ cm}$$

0.9

b)

$$\angle B = \sin^{-1} \left\{ \left( \frac{b}{a} \right) \sin \angle A \right\}$$

$$= \sin^{-1} \left\{ \left( \frac{195}{103.897} \right) \sin 25 \right\}$$

$$= 52.485^\circ$$

240 cm

c)

$$\angle C = 180^\circ - \angle A - \angle B$$

$$= 180 - 25 - 52.485$$

$$= 102.515^\circ$$

25°

[ 3 ]

(a, b)

( c )

a)

$$c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos \angle C}$$

b)

$$\angle A = \sin^{-1} \left\{ \left( \frac{a}{c} \right) \sin \angle C \right\}$$

c)

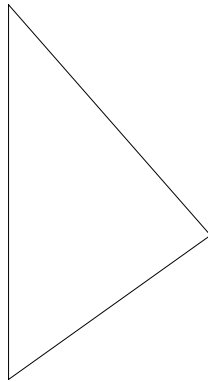
$$\angle B = 180^\circ - \angle A - \angle C$$

A

C



### Example 3.4 Solution



[ 4]

(a, b, c)가

a)

$$\angle C = \cos^{-1} \left\{ \frac{(a^2 + b^2 - c^2)}{2ab} \right\}$$

13.25 cm

b)

$$\angle A = \sin^{-1} \left\{ \left( \frac{a}{c} \right) \sin \angle C \right\}$$

c)

$$\angle B = 180^\circ - \angle A - \angle C$$

a)

$$\begin{aligned} \angle A &= \cos^{-1} \left\{ \frac{(b^2 + c^2 - a^2)}{2bc} \right\} \\ &= \cos^{-1} \left\{ \frac{13.25^2 + 2.5^2 - 12.5^2}{2 \cdot 13.25 \cdot 2.5} \right\} \\ &= 67.3^\circ \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{crank\_angle} = 90^\circ - 67.3^\circ = 22.7^\circ$$

C

b)

$$\begin{aligned} \angle C &= \sin^{-1} \left\{ \left( \frac{c}{a} \right) \sin \angle A \right\} \\ &= \sin^{-1} \left\{ \left( \frac{2.5}{12.5} \right) \sin 67.3^\circ \right\} \\ &= 10.6^\circ \end{aligned}$$

c)

$$\begin{aligned} \angle B &= 180^\circ - \angle A - \angle C \\ &= 180^\circ - 67.3^\circ - 10.6^\circ \\ &= 102.1^\circ \end{aligned}$$



2-3.

(+>)

•

.

$$R = A+ > B+ > C+ > D+ > \dots$$

Resultant( )

•

$$R = (A+ > B+ > C) = (C+ > B+ > A) = (B+ > A+ > C) = \dots$$

•

, Auto CAD 가 .

3.5

3.8

A, B

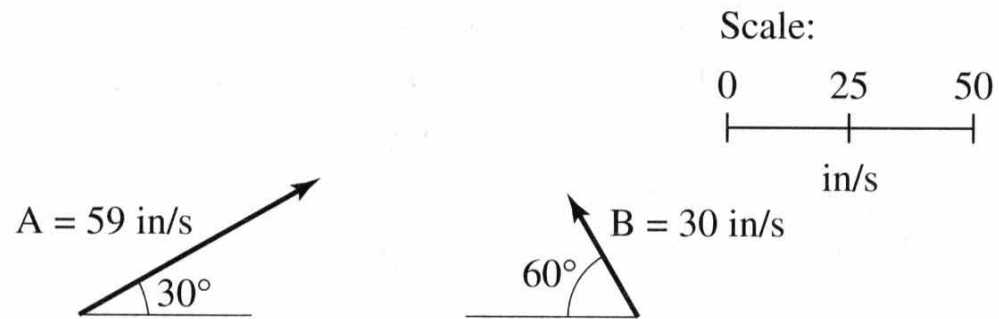
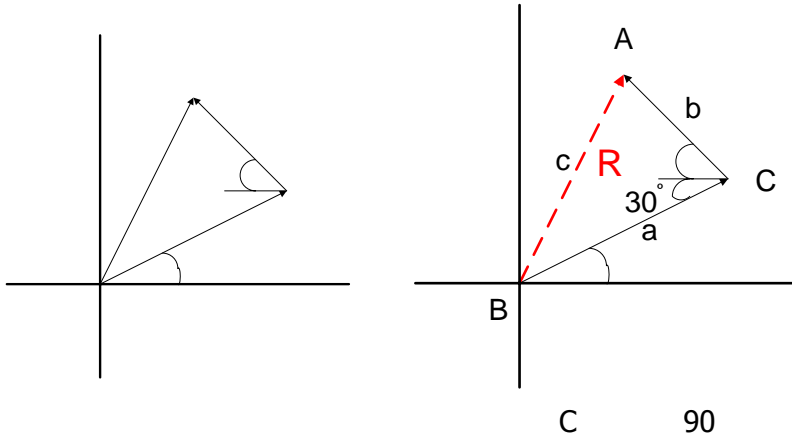
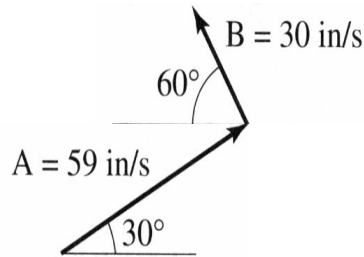


Figure 3.8 Vectors for Example Problem 3.5.

**Example 3.5 Solution**



[ 3 ]

(a, b)

( c )

a)

$$c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos \angle C}$$

$$= \sqrt{59^2 + 30^2 - 2 \cdot 59 \cdot 30 \cdot \cos 90^\circ}$$

$$= 66.189 \text{ m/s}$$

0

b)

( A )

$$\angle A = \sin^{-1} \left\{ \left( \frac{a}{c} \right) \sin \angle C \right\}$$

$$= \sin^{-1} \left\{ \left( \frac{59}{66.189} \right) \sin 90^\circ \right\}$$

$$= 62.999^\circ = 63^\circ$$

1

c)

( B )

$$\angle B = 180^\circ - \angle A - \angle C$$

$$= 180^\circ - 63^\circ - 90^\circ$$

$$= 27^\circ$$

d)

$$R = 66.189 \text{ m/s} \quad \angle 57^\circ$$

3.6

3.10 4

A, B, C D

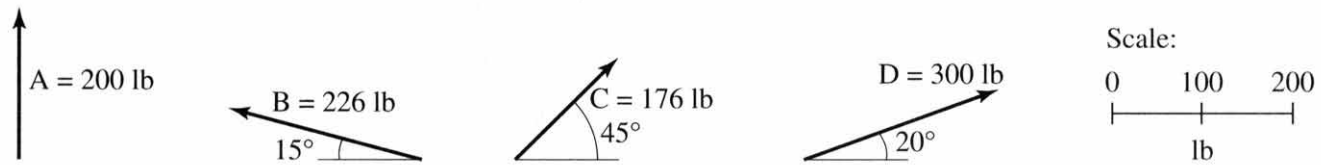
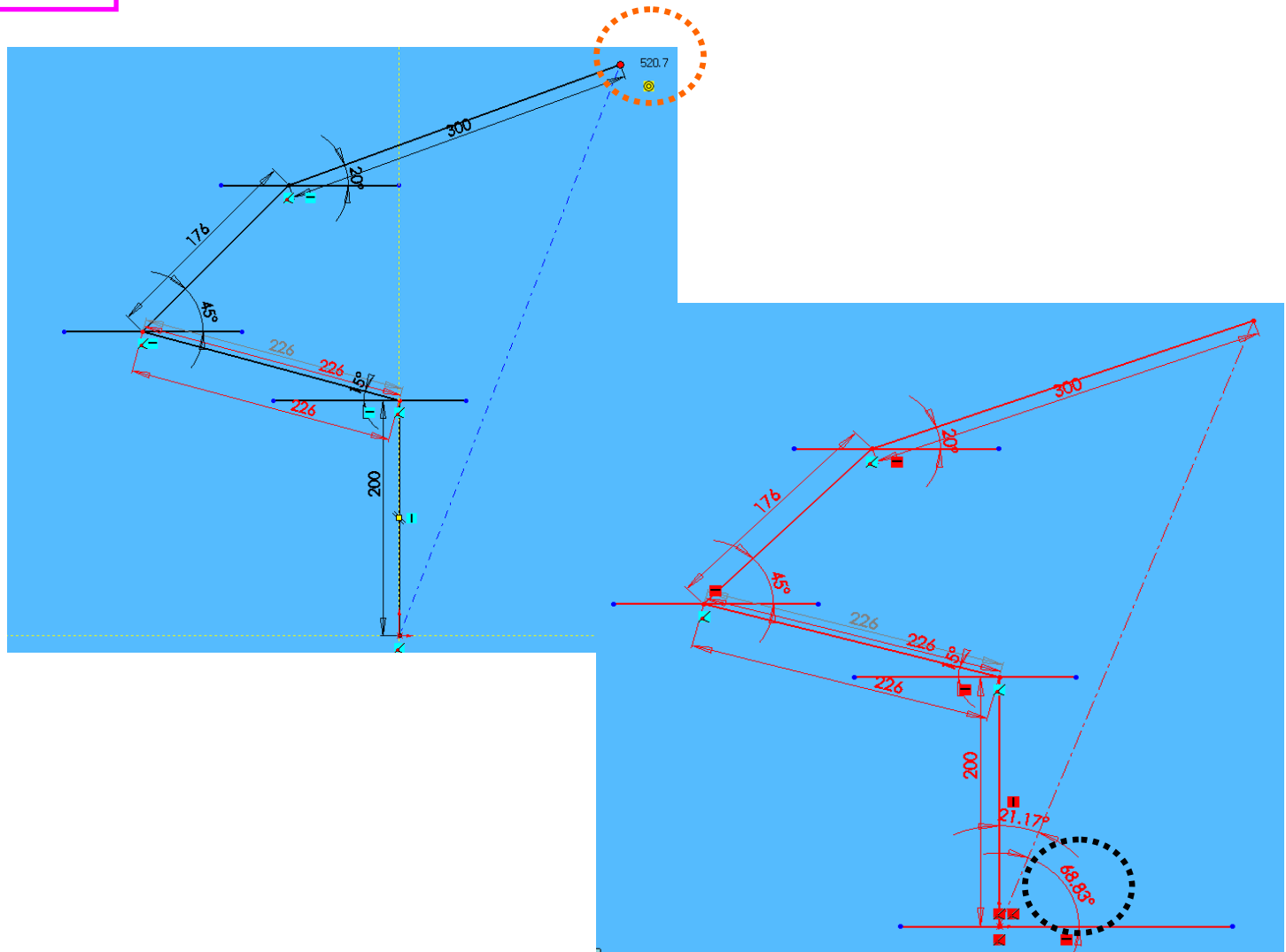
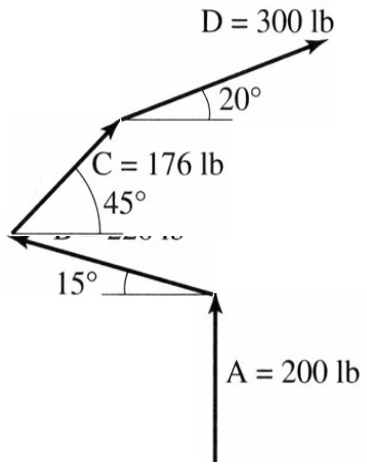


Figure 3.10 Vectors for Example Problem 3.6.

### Example 3.6 Solution



3.7

3.12 가 .

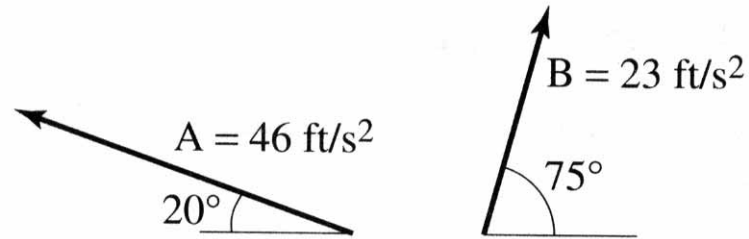


Figure 3.12 Vectors for Example Problem 3.7.

**Example 3.7 Solution**

[ 3 ]

(a, b)

( C )

a)

$$r = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos \angle \theta}$$

$$= \sqrt{46^2 + 23^2 - 2 \cdot 46 \cdot 23 \cos 95^\circ}$$

$$= 53.19m / s^2$$

-0.0871

b)

$$\angle B = \sin^{-1} \left\{ \left( \frac{b}{c} \right) \sin \angle C \right\}$$

$$= \sin^{-1} \left\{ \left( \frac{23}{53.19} \right) \sin 95^\circ \right\}$$

$$= 25.5^\circ$$

0.996

c)

$$\angle A = 180^\circ - \angle B - \angle C$$

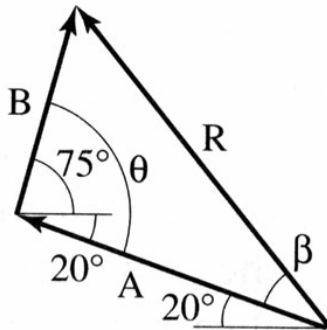
$$= 180^\circ - 25.5^\circ - 95^\circ$$

$$= 59.5^\circ$$

d)

$R = 53.19m / s^2 \angle 134.5^\circ$  or  $R = 53.19m / s^2 \angle 45.5^\circ$

R = A +> B



2-4.

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- 
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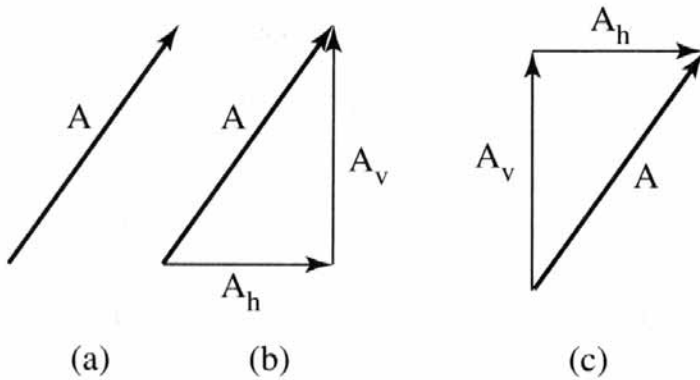
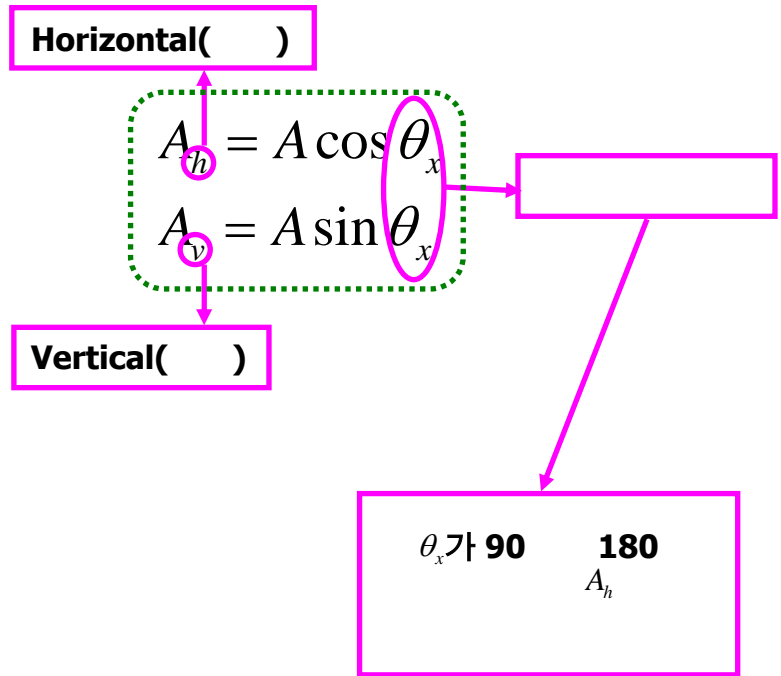


Figure 3.14 Components of a vector.



3.8

3.15 3.5kN

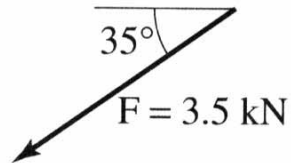
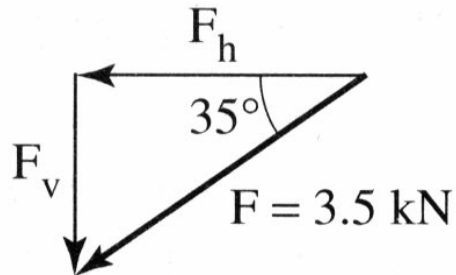


Figure 3.15 Force vector for Example Problem 3.8.

### Example 3.8 Solution

**F**



$$\sin 35^\circ = \frac{F_v}{3.5}$$

$$\cos 35^\circ = \frac{F_h}{3.5}$$

$$F_h = 3.5 \cdot \cos 35^\circ = 2.87 \text{ kN} \quad \angle -180^\circ$$

$$F_v = 3.5 \cdot \sin 35^\circ = 2.0 \text{ kN} \quad \angle -90^\circ$$

2-5.

(+>) :

- 
- 
- 

$$R_h = A_h + B_h + C_h + D_h + \dots$$

$$R_v = A_v + B_v + C_v + D_v + \dots$$

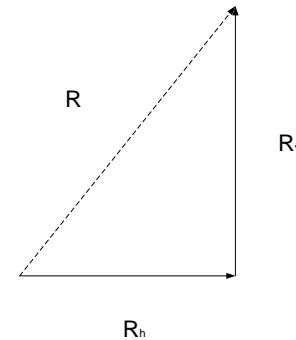
- 

$R_h$   $R_v$

가 .

$$R = \sqrt{R_h^2 + R_v^2}$$

$$\theta_x = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{R_v}{R_h} \right)$$



3.9

3.17

3가

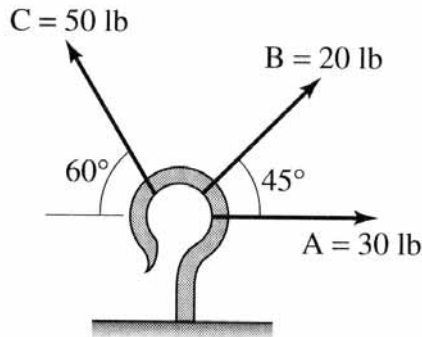


Figure 3.17 Forces for Example Problem 3.9.

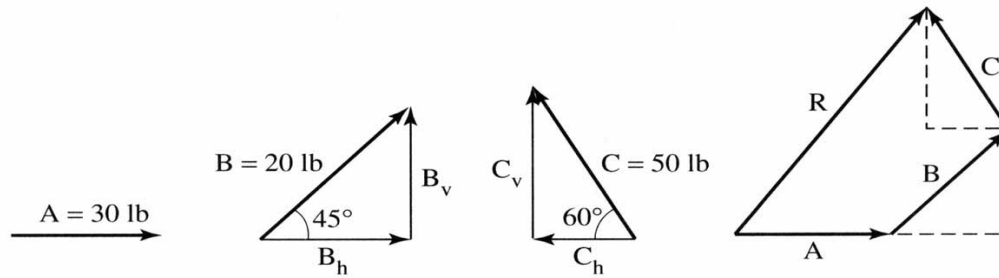
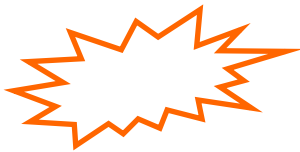


Figure 3.18 Components of vectors in Example Problem 3.9.

### Example 3.9 Solution

3.1

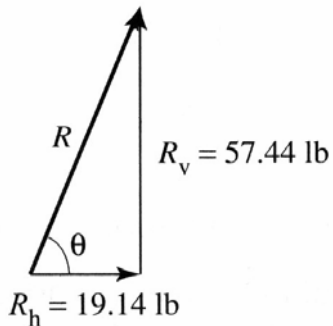
	x	$F_h = F \cos x$	$F_v = F \sin x$
A	0	$A_h = (30) \cos 0$ = +30	$A_v = (30) \sin 0$ = 0
B	45	$B_h = (20) \cos 45$ = +14.14	$B_v = (20) \sin 45$ = +14.14
C	120	$C_h = (50) \cos 120$ = -25	$C_v = (50) \sin 120$ = 43.3
		$R_h = 19.14$	$R_v = 57.44$

a)

$$R = \sqrt{R_h^2 + R_v^2} = \sqrt{19.14^2 + 57.44^2} = 60.54N$$

b)

b) 3가



$$\tan \theta_x = \left( \frac{R_v}{R_h} \right) = \frac{57.44}{19.14} = 3.001$$

$$\theta_x = \tan^{-1}(3.001) = 71.57^\circ$$

$$R = 60.54N \angle 71.57^\circ$$

2-6. (->)

가 ->

$$R = A - \rightarrow B = A + \rightarrow (- \rightarrow B)$$

Resultant( )

( )

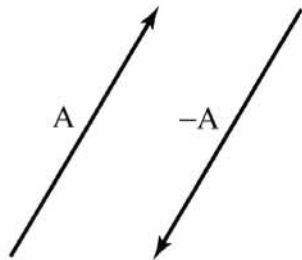


Figure 3.20 Negative vector.

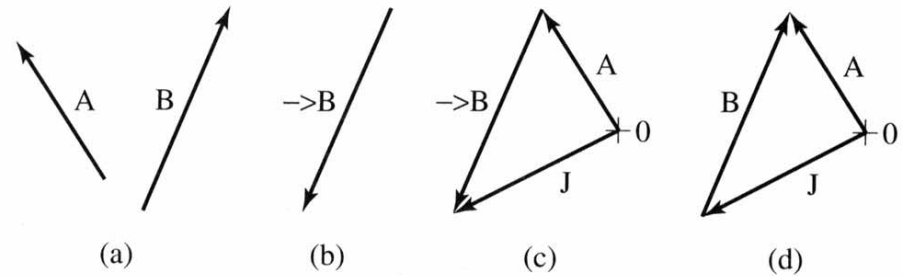


Figure 3.21 Vector subtraction.

**3.10**

**3.22**      **A**      **B**      ,       **$R=A \rightarrow B$**       .

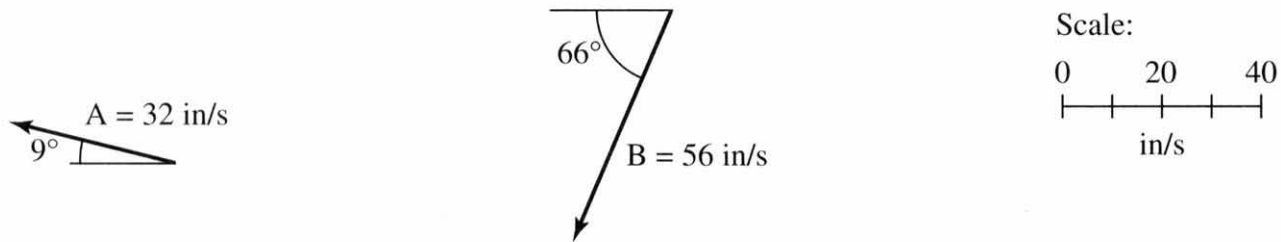
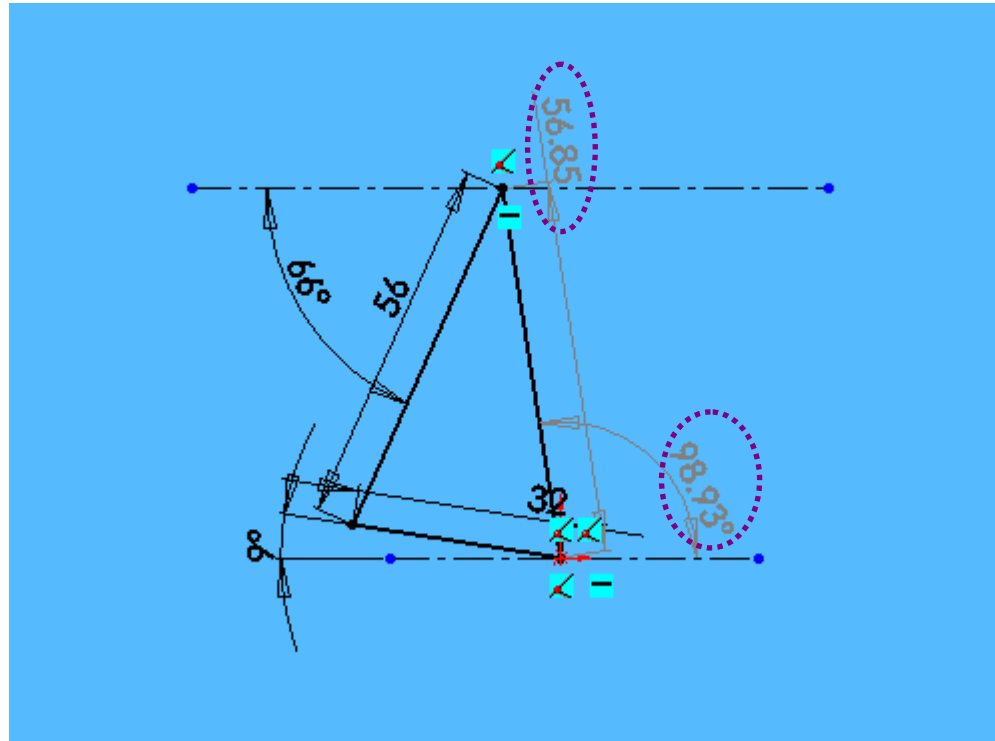


Figure 3.22 Vectors for Example Problem 3.10.

**Example 3.10 Solution**



**3.11**

**3.24**

$$\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B} - \mathbf{C} + \mathbf{D}$$

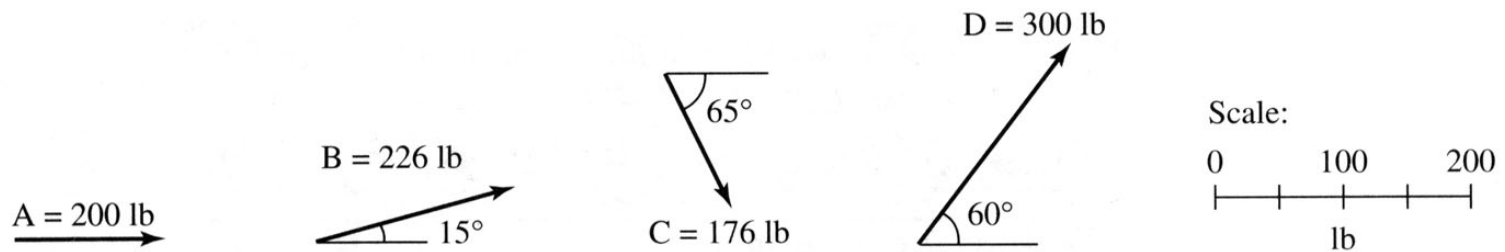


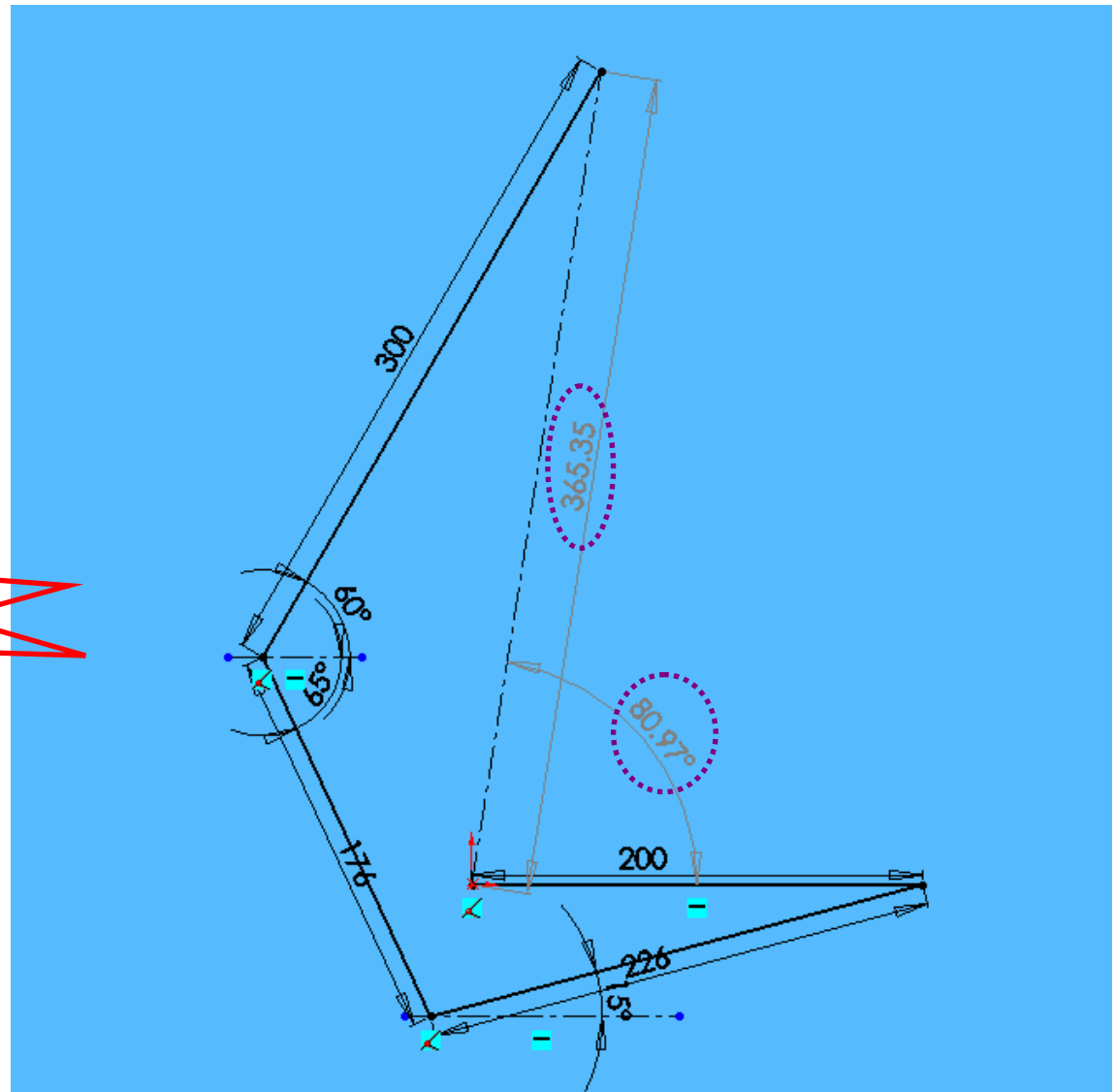
Figure 3.24 Vectors for Example Problem 3.11.

**Example 3.11 Solution**

$$R = A - \textcircled{B} - C + D$$

$$\boxed{B + (->C)}$$

+>  
->



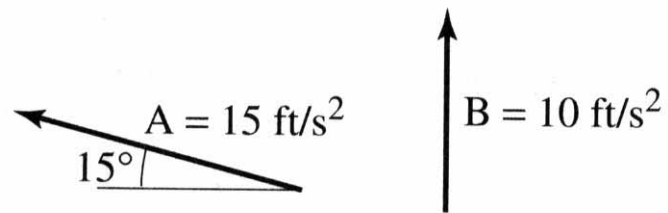
**3.12****3.26** **$R = A -> B$** 

Figure 3.26 Vectors for Example Problem 3.12.

### Example 3.12 Solution

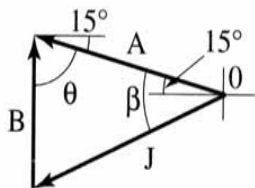


Figure 3.27 The result for Example Problem 3.12.

[ 3] (a, b) ( c)

a) c

$$c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos \angle C}$$

b) ( A)

$$\angle A = \sin^{-1} \left\{ \left( \frac{a}{c} \right) \sin \angle C \right\}$$

c) ( B)

$$\angle B = 180^\circ - \angle A - \angle C$$

a) R

$$R = \sqrt{A^2 + B^2 - 2AB \cos \angle \theta}$$

$$= \sqrt{15^2 + 10^2 - 2 \cdot 15 \cdot 10 \cos \angle 75^\circ}$$

$$= 15.727 m / s^2$$

0.2588

b) ( )

$$\angle \beta = \sin^{-1} \left\{ \left( \frac{B}{R} \right) \sin \angle \theta \right\}$$

$$= \sin^{-1} \left\{ \left( \frac{10}{15.727} \right) \sin \angle 75^\circ \right\}$$

$$= 37.9^\circ$$

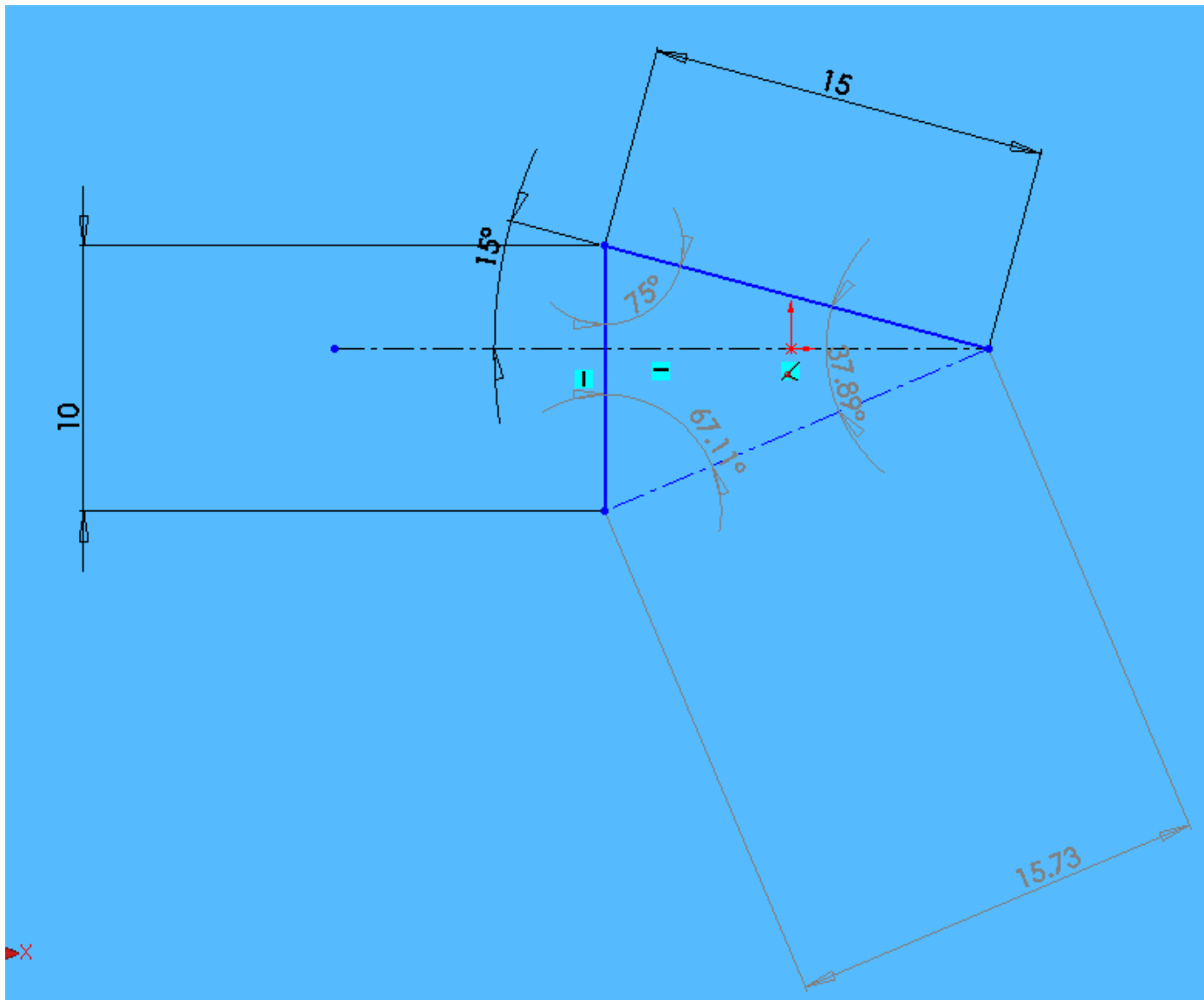
c) ( r)

$$\angle \gamma = 180^\circ - \angle \theta - \angle \beta$$

$$= 180^\circ - 75^\circ - 37.9^\circ$$

$$= 67.1^\circ$$

$$\therefore R = 15.727 m / s^2 \quad 22.9^\circ$$





•

2-7. (->) :

• 2 가 2 ,

$$R = A+ > B- > C+ > D+ > \dots$$

• ,

$$R_h = A_h + B_h - C_h + D_h + \dots$$

$$R_v = A_v + B_v - C_v + D_v + \dots$$

3.13

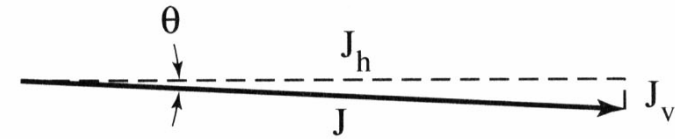
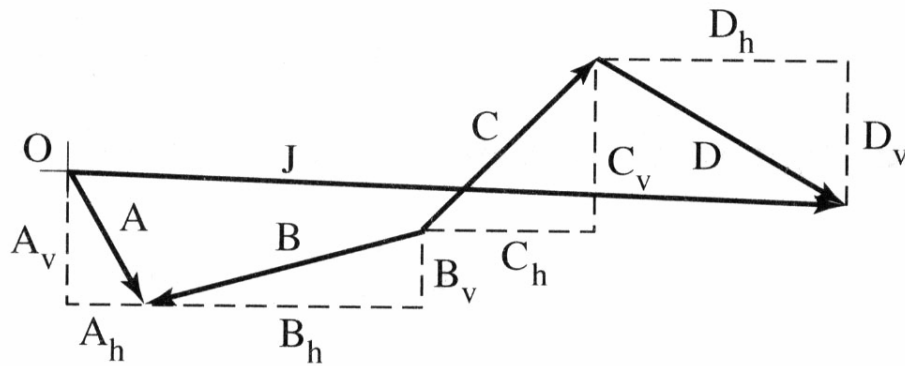
3.28 4

$$R = A + B + C + D$$



Figure 3.28 Forces for Example Problem 3.13.





- **R**

$$\begin{aligned}
 R &= \sqrt{R_h^2 + R_v^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{(+28.91)^2 + (-1.42)^2} \\
 &= +28.94 \text{ m/s}
 \end{aligned}$$

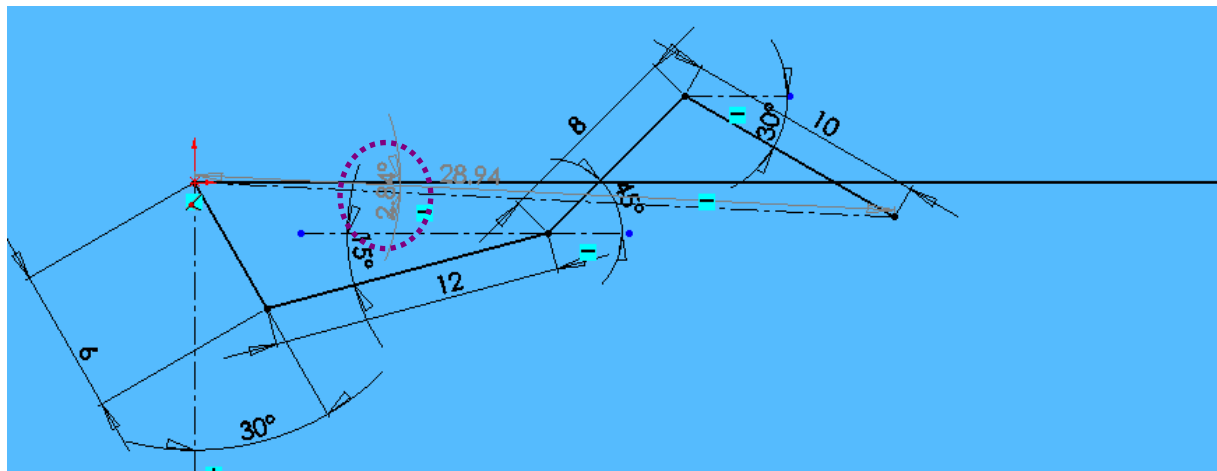
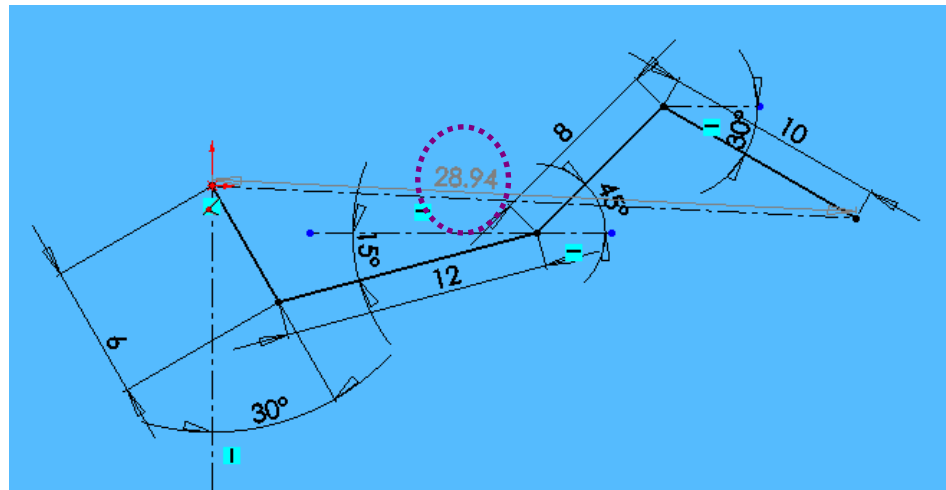
- 

$$\begin{aligned}
 \tan \theta_x &= \left( \frac{R_v}{R_h} \right) \\
 &= \left( \frac{-1.42}{+28.94} \right) \\
 &= -0.05
 \end{aligned}$$

- 

$$\begin{aligned}
 \theta_x &= \tan^{-1}(-0.05) \\
 &= 2.86^\circ
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore R = 28.94 \text{ m/s} \quad \sphericalangle 2.86^\circ$$



2-8.

• ,  $R = A \rightarrow B$  .

$$A + \rightarrow B \rightarrow C = D$$

$$A + \rightarrow B = C + \rightarrow D$$

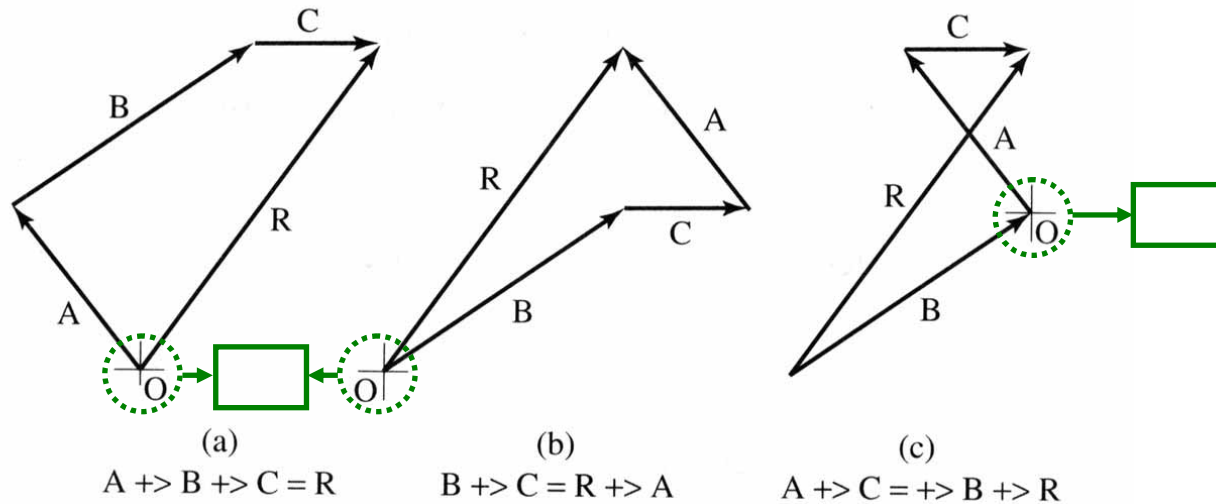


Figure 3.31 Vector equations.

3.14

3.32

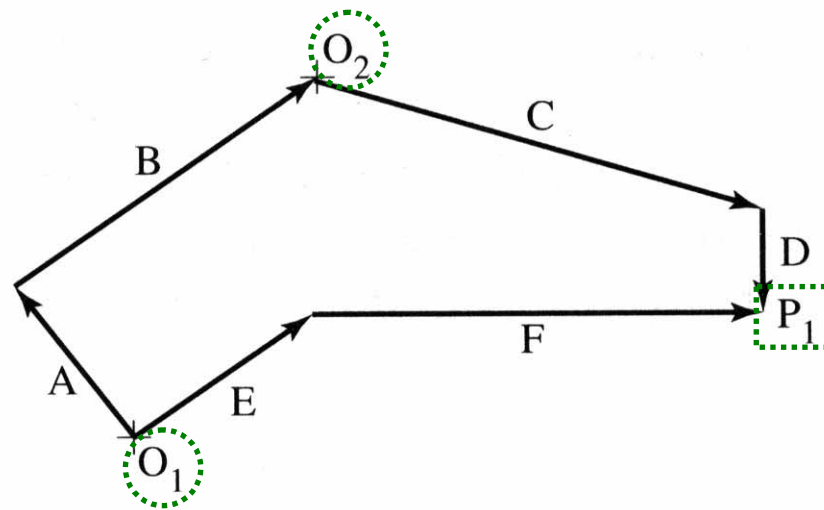


Figure 3.32 Vector diagram for Example Problem 3.14.

### Example 3.14 Solution

•  $P_1$  가 .

a)  $O_1$

$$\begin{aligned} &: A+ > B+ > C+ > D \\ &: E+ > F \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore O_1 P_1 = A+ > B+ > C+ > D = E+ > F$$

a)  $O_2$

$$\begin{aligned} &: C+ > D \\ &: - > B- > A+ > E+ > F \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore O_2 P_1 = C+ > D = - > A- > B+ > E+ > F$$

3.15

( , 3.33 가 \_\_\_\_\_ . )

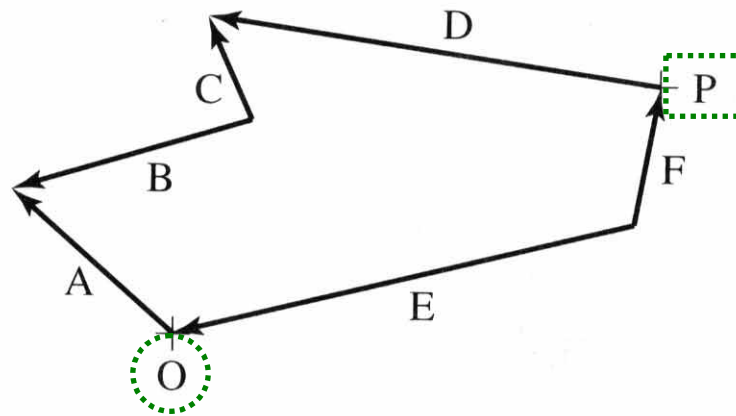
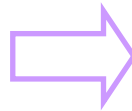
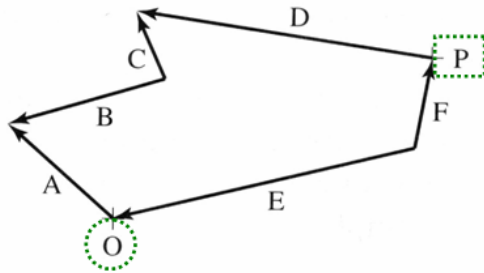


Figure 3.33 Vector diagram for Example Problem 3.15.

**Example 3.15 Solution**



• **3.33**

$$A- > B+ > C- > D = - > E + F$$

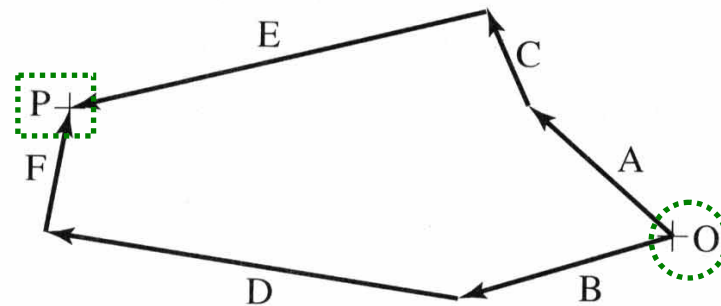


Figure 3.34 Rearranged diagram for Example Problem 3.15.

• **3.34**

$$A+ > C+ > E = B+ > D+ > F$$



2-9.

가



: 가

Ex.]  $A+ > B+ > C = D+ > E$

A, B 가

$C+ > B = D+ E- > A$



2

P가



:

, 2

2

3.16

$$\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B} + \mathbf{C} = \mathbf{D} + \mathbf{E} \quad 3.35$$

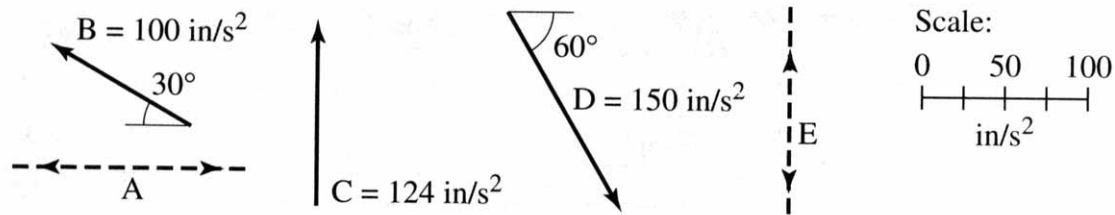


Figure 3.35 Vectors for Example Problem 3.16.

**Example 3.16 Solution**

$$\textcircled{A} + \textcircled{B} + \textcircled{C} = \textcircled{D} + \textcircled{E}$$

가

$$\textcircled{B} + \textcircled{C} + \textcircled{A} = \textcircled{D} + \textcircled{E}$$

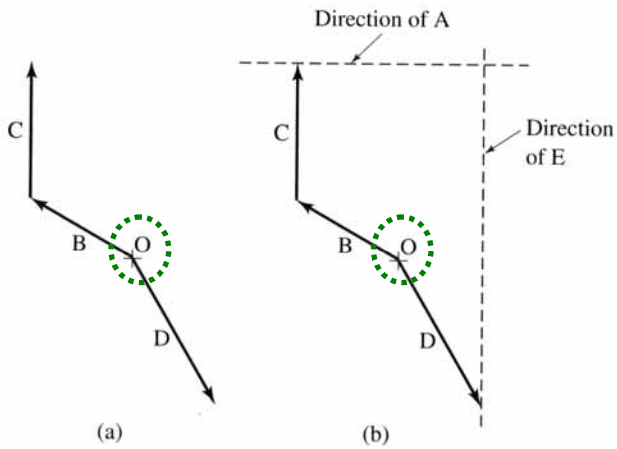
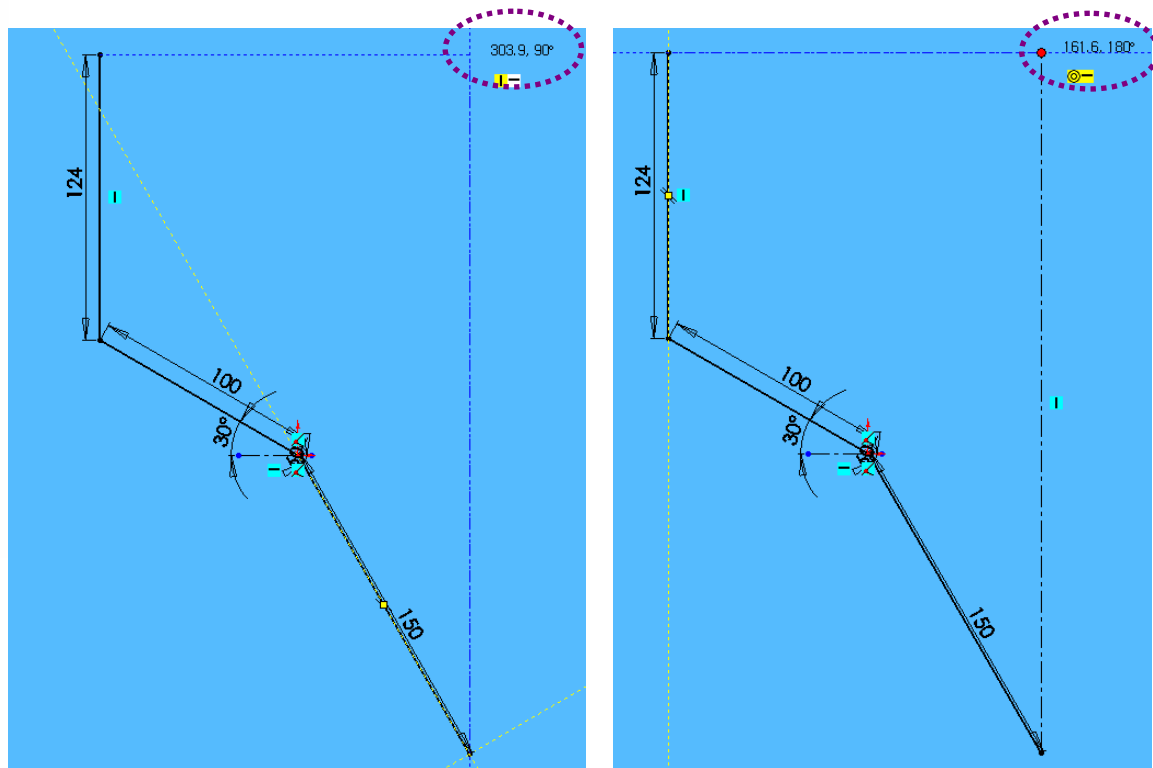


Figure 3.36 Vector diagrams for Example Problem 3.16.



3.17

$$\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B} - \mathbf{C} + \mathbf{D} = \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{F} \quad 3.37$$

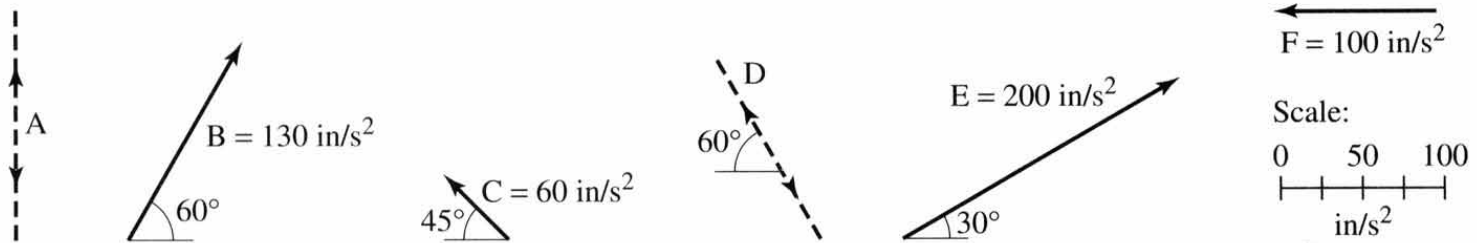


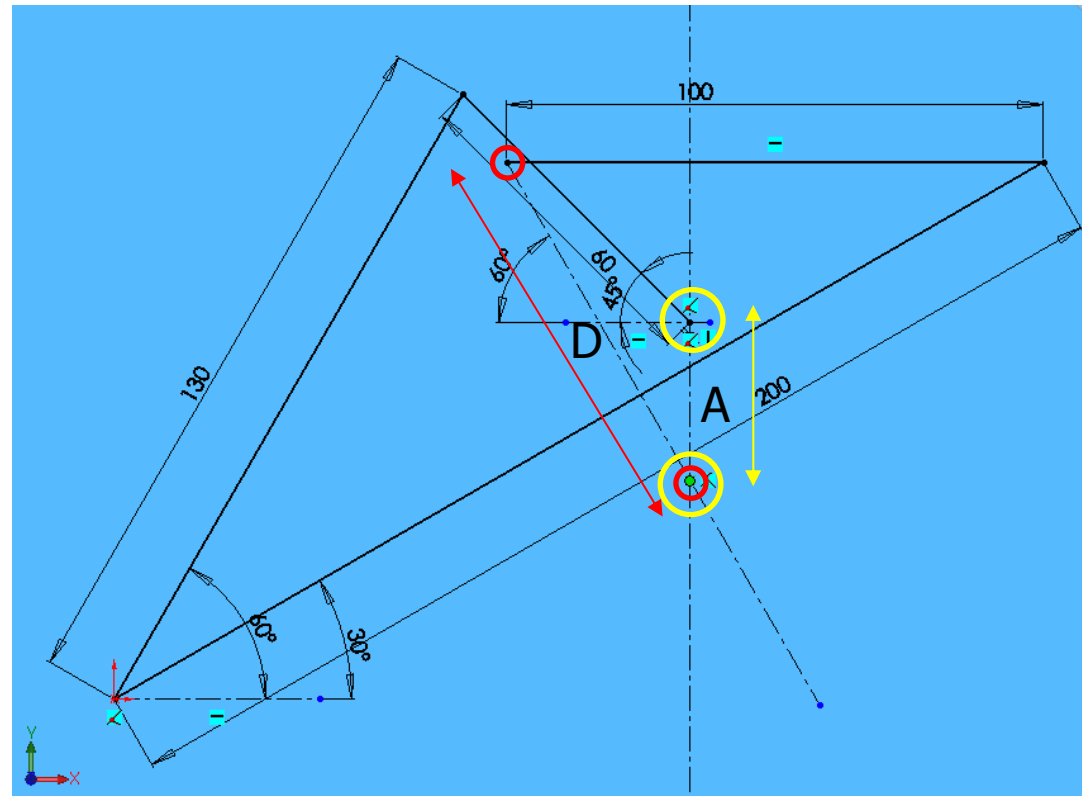
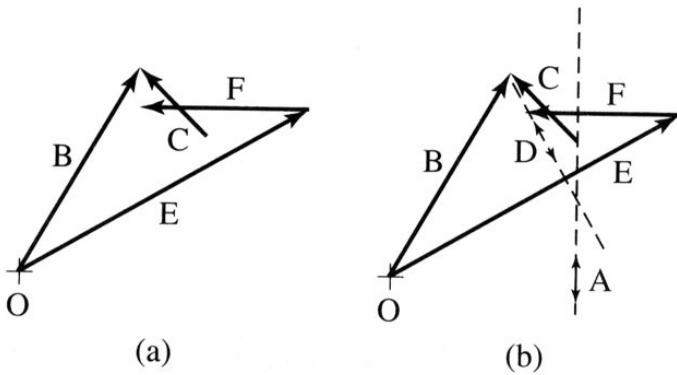
Figure 3.37 Vectors for Example Problem 3.17.

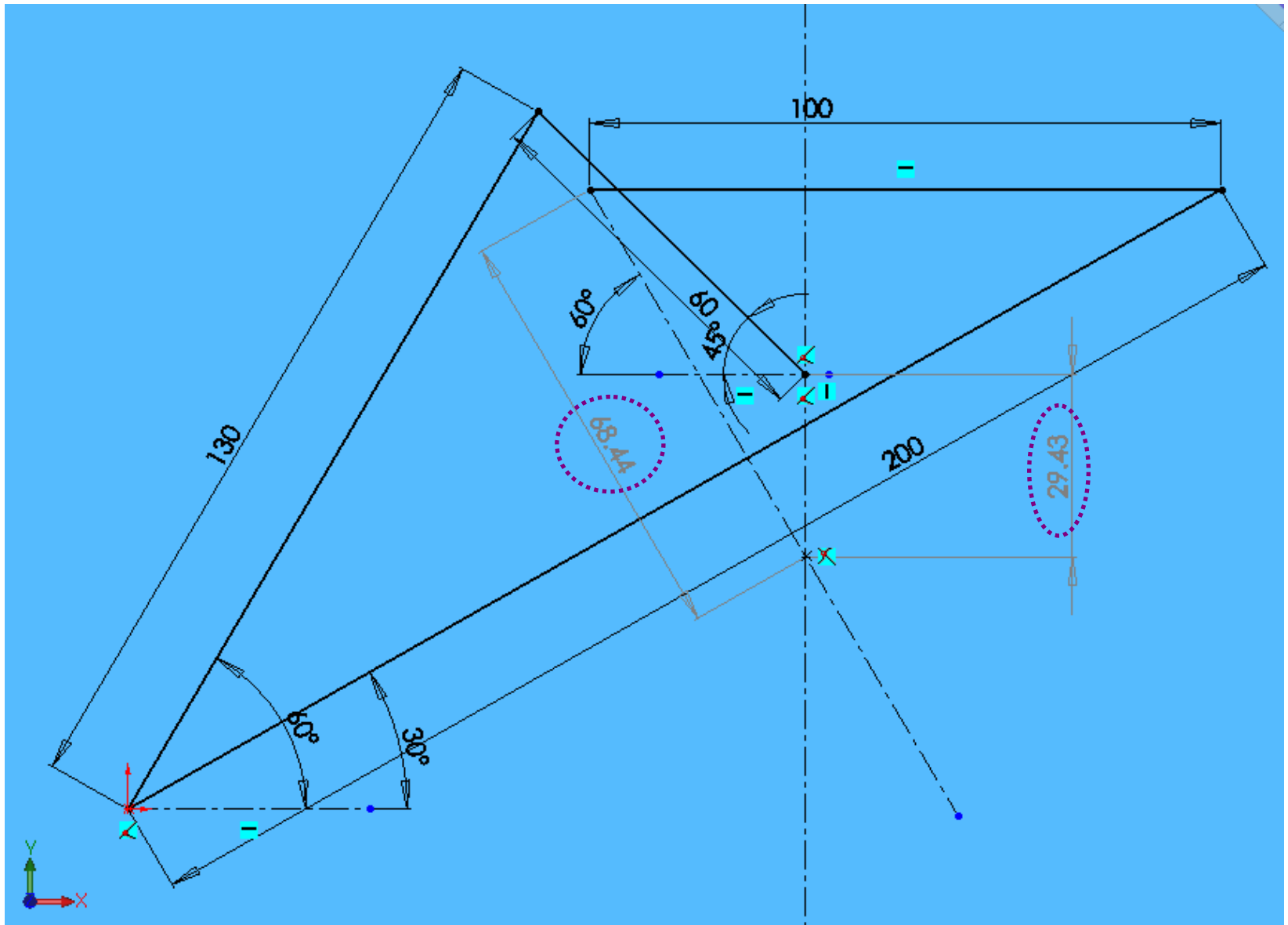
**Example 3.17 Solution**

$$\textcircled{A+} > B- > C+ > \textcircled{D} = E+ > F$$

가 .

$$B- > C+ > A = E+ > F- > D$$





3.18

$$\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B} - \mathbf{C} + \mathbf{D} = \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{F} \quad 3.39$$

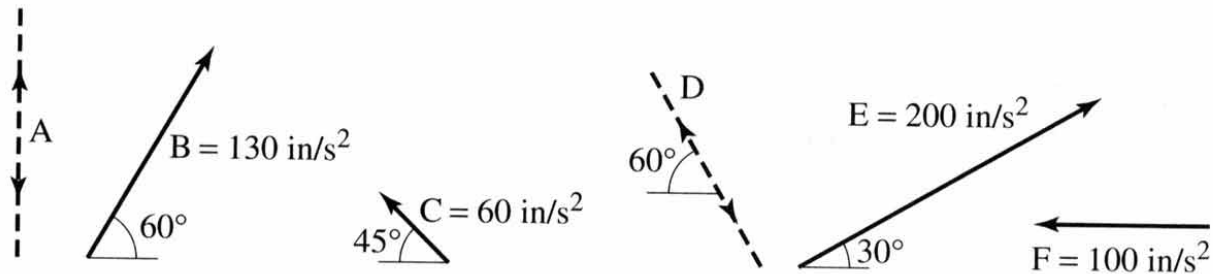


Figure 3.39 Vectors for Example Problem 3.18.

### Example 3.18 Solution

3.3

	$\alpha$	h- $F_h = F \cos \alpha$	v- $F_v = F \sin \alpha$
A	90	0	A
B	60	$B_h = (130)\cos 60$ = +65	$B_v = (130)\sin 60$ = +112.58
C	135	$C_h = (60)\cos 135$ = -42.43	$C_v = (60)\sin 135$ = +42.43
D	300	0.5D	-0.87D
E	30	$D_h = (200)\cos 30$ = +173.21	$D_v = (200)\sin 30$ = +100
F	180	$D_h = (100)\cos 180$ = -100	$D_v = (100)\sin 180$ = 0

- 가

$$A_h + B_h - C_h + D_h = E_h + F_h$$

$$A_v + B_v - C_v + D_v = E_v + F_v$$

- 

$$(0) + (+65) - (-42.43) + (0.5D) = (+173.21) + (-100)$$

$$(A) + (+112.58) - (+42.43) + (-0.87D) = (+100) + (0)$$

- A D

$$A = 29.4m / s^2 \quad \angle -90^\circ$$

$$D = 68.4m / s^2 \quad \angle 120^\circ$$

