



$d = 10 \text{ cm}$

- Βριγκούτε τηνων τις ταχύτητες:

$$\vec{v}_B = \vec{v}_A + \vec{\omega}_{AB} \times \vec{r}_{AB} = -4\vec{k} \times \alpha \vec{j} = 4\alpha \vec{i}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{v}_T &= \vec{v}_B + \vec{\omega}_{BT} \times \vec{r}_{BT} = 4\alpha \vec{i} + \omega_{BT} \vec{k} \times \vec{r}_{BT} = 4\alpha \vec{i} + \alpha \omega_{BT} \vec{j} \\ \vec{v}_T &= \vec{v}_D + \vec{\omega}_{TD} \times \vec{r}_{TD} = \omega_{TD} \vec{k} \times (-2\alpha \vec{j}) = 2\alpha \omega_{TD} \vec{i} \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Τα εξισώνουμε και προκύπτει:} \\ \vec{v}_T = 2\alpha \vec{i} + 2\alpha \omega_{TD} \vec{i} = (4\alpha + 2\alpha \omega_{TD}) \vec{i} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$4\alpha = 2\alpha \omega_{TD} \Rightarrow \omega_{TD} = 2 \text{ s}^{-1} \quad \cdot \alpha \omega_{BT} = 0 \Rightarrow \omega_{BT} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{v}_E &= \vec{v}_T + \vec{\omega}_{TE} \times \vec{r}_{TE} = 4\alpha \vec{i} + \omega_{TE} \vec{k} \times (2\alpha \vec{i} - 2\alpha \vec{j}) = 4\alpha \vec{i} + 2\alpha \omega_{TE} \vec{j} + 2\alpha \omega_{TE} \vec{i} = \\ &= (4\alpha + 2\alpha \omega_{TE}) \vec{i} + 2\alpha \omega_{TE} \vec{j} \end{aligned}$$

Όμως δε τηνει να λεγει ότι $|v_{Ex}| = |v_{Ey}|$ με αντίθετα πρόβλημα, έτσι θα είναι η συνδεσμή των ταχυτήτων να διακριται πάνω σε διάφορη στάση των αξόνων. Άρα:

$$4\alpha + 2\alpha \omega_{TE} = 2\alpha \omega_{TE} \Leftrightarrow 4\alpha \omega_{TE} = -4\alpha \Leftrightarrow \omega_{TE} = -1 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

- Βριγκούτε τις επιταχύνσεις:

$$\vec{a}_B = \vec{v}_A + \vec{\epsilon}_{AB} \times \vec{r}_{AB} - \omega_{AB}^2 \vec{r}_{AB} = \vec{i} \vec{k} \times \alpha \vec{j} - 16\alpha \vec{j} = -\alpha \vec{i} - 16\alpha \vec{j}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{a}_T &= \vec{v}_B + \vec{\epsilon}_{BT} \times \vec{r}_{BT} - \omega_{BT}^2 \vec{r}_{BT} = -\alpha \vec{i} - 16\alpha \vec{j} + \epsilon_{BT} \vec{k} \times \vec{r}_{BT} - 0 \cdot \alpha \vec{i} = -\alpha \vec{i} - 16\alpha \vec{j} + \alpha \epsilon_{BT} \vec{j} = \\ &= -\alpha \vec{i} + (\alpha \epsilon_{BT} - 16\alpha) \vec{j} \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Τις εξισώνουμε} \\ \text{και προκύπτει:} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\vec{a}_T = \vec{v}_D + \vec{\epsilon}_{TD} \times \vec{r}_{TD} - \omega_{TD}^2 \vec{r}_{TD} = \epsilon_{TD} \vec{k} \times (-2\alpha \vec{j}) - 4(-2\alpha \vec{j}) = 2\alpha \epsilon_{TD} \vec{i} + 8\alpha \vec{j}$$

$$\cdot -\alpha i = 2\alpha \epsilon_{TD} \Leftrightarrow 2\epsilon_{TD} = -1 \Leftrightarrow \epsilon_{TD} = -0,5 \text{ s}^{-2}$$

$$\cdot \alpha \epsilon_{BT} - 16\alpha = 8\alpha \Leftrightarrow \alpha \epsilon_{BT} = 24\alpha \Leftrightarrow \epsilon_{BT} = 24 \text{ s}^{-2}$$

$$\text{Άρα } \vec{a}_T = -\alpha \vec{i} + 8\alpha \vec{j}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{a}_E &= \vec{v}_T + \vec{\epsilon}_{TE} \times \vec{r}_{TE} - \omega_{TE}^2 \vec{r}_{TE} = -\alpha \vec{i} + 8\alpha \vec{j} + \epsilon_{TE} \vec{k} \times (2\alpha \vec{i} - 2\alpha \vec{j}) - 1(2\alpha \vec{i} - 2\alpha \vec{j}) = \\ &= -\alpha \vec{i} + 8\alpha \vec{j} + 2\alpha \epsilon_{TE} \vec{j} + 2\alpha \epsilon_{TE} \vec{i} - 2\alpha \vec{i} + 2\alpha \vec{j} = \\ &= (-\alpha + 2\alpha \epsilon_{TE} - 2\alpha) \vec{i} + (8\alpha + 2\alpha \epsilon_{TE} + 2\alpha) \vec{j} = (2\alpha \epsilon_{TE} - 3\alpha) \vec{i} + (10\alpha + 2\alpha \epsilon_{TE}) \vec{j} \end{aligned}$$

Όμως κατ' αντίθετη συνδεσμή \vec{a}_E , δε τηνει να συμβαίνει γιατί 135° με ταν αξόνων x, y , δεκτη δε τηνει να λεγει:

$$a_{Ex} = \tan(135^\circ) = -1 \Rightarrow 2\alpha \epsilon_{TE} - 3\alpha = -10\alpha - 2\alpha \epsilon_{TE} \Leftrightarrow 4\alpha \epsilon_{TE} = -7\alpha \Leftrightarrow \epsilon_{TE} = -1,75 \text{ s}^{-2}$$

$$\text{Άρα } \vec{a}_E = [2 \cdot 10 \cdot (-1,75) - 3 \cdot 1] \vec{i} + [10 \cdot 10 + 2 \cdot 10 \cdot (-1,75)] \vec{j} = -65 \vec{i} + 65 \vec{j}$$

$$\text{με τέλος } |\vec{a}_E| = \sqrt{(-65)^2 + (65)^2} = \sqrt{2 \cdot 65^2} = 65\sqrt{2} \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$$