

review: T/N

$$\vec{v} = \dot{s} \hat{e}_t = -4\hat{e}_r - 4\hat{e}_\theta$$

$$\vec{a} = \cancel{\dot{s} \hat{e}_t} + K(\dot{s})^2 \hat{e}_n = \underline{\underline{-12\hat{e}_r + 12\hat{e}_\theta}}$$

Finish Problems from last time:

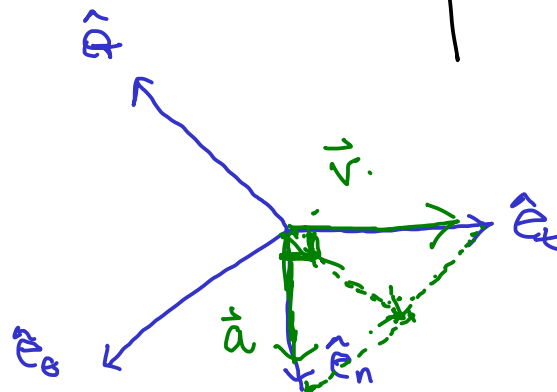
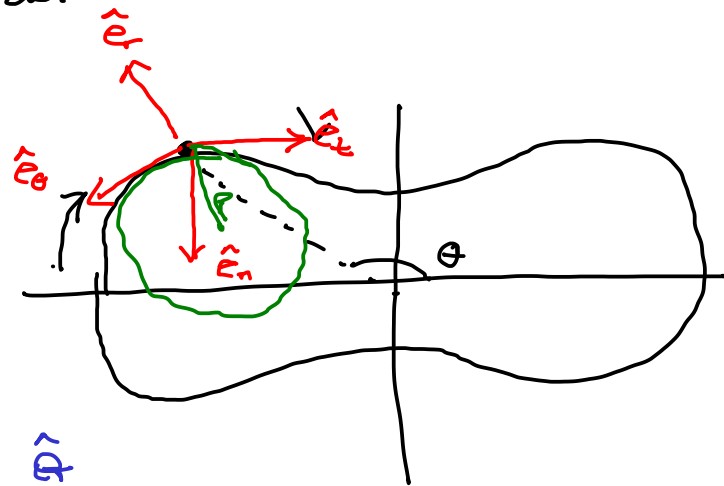
Bicycle on a track given by $r(\theta) = 2 + \cos(2\theta)$ At an instant: $\theta = 3\pi/4$ rad $\dot{\theta} = -2$ rad/sec $\ddot{\theta} = -2$ rad/sec²

- sketch the track
- find $\vec{v}$, $\vec{a}$ in the polar basis
- * bicycle speeding up or slowing down?
- radius of curvature at this instant?

last time: $\vec{v} = \dot{r} \hat{e}_r + r \dot{\theta} \hat{e}_\theta = \underline{\underline{-4\hat{e}_r - 4\hat{e}_\theta}}$

$$\vec{a} = (\ddot{r} - r\dot{\theta}^2) \hat{e}_r + (r\ddot{\theta} + 2\dot{r}\dot{\theta}) \hat{e}_\theta$$

$$= \underline{\underline{-12\hat{e}_r + 12\hat{e}_\theta}}$$



the bicycle is:

- A) speeding up
- B) slowing down
- C) neither
- D) both

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{v} = 0$$

if $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{v} < 0 \Rightarrow$ slowing down
 $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{v} > 0 \Rightarrow$ speeding up

$$\vec{a} = \underbrace{K(\dot{s})^2}_{\hat{e}_n} = -12\hat{e}_r + 12\hat{e}_\theta$$

$$\hat{e}_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (-\hat{e}_r + \hat{e}_\theta)$$

$\Rightarrow$ equate directions

$\Rightarrow$ equate magnitude

$$K(\dot{s})^2 = 12\sqrt{2}$$

$$K(4\sqrt{2})^2 = 12\sqrt{2}$$

$$K = \frac{1}{P} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{8} \text{ m}$$

3D T/N Coords

3 basis vectors:

$$\hat{e}_t = \text{tangent to path} = \frac{\vec{v}}{v} = \frac{\dot{\vec{r}}}{\dot{s}}$$

$$\hat{e}_n = \text{points to inside of curve, } \perp \text{ to } \hat{e}_t$$

$$\hat{e}_b = \text{binormal basis vector: } \hat{e}_t \times \hat{e}_n$$

eg) $\vec{v} = 74 \hat{e}_t + 8 \hat{k} \text{ m/s}$

$$\vec{a} = -148 \hat{e}_t + 37 \hat{e}_n - 20 \hat{k} \text{ m/s}^2$$

Find ρ , radius of curvature, at this instant?

$$\hat{e}_t = \frac{\vec{v}}{v}$$

$$\hat{e}_n \quad ??$$

$\Rightarrow$ tangent direction

$$\vec{a} - \underbrace{(\vec{a} \cdot \hat{e}_t) \hat{e}_t}_{\ddot{s} \hat{e}_t} =$$

$$= \underbrace{K(\dot{s})^2}_{\text{magnitude is } K(\dot{s})^2} \hat{e}_n$$

direction is $\hat{e}_n$

(velocity is STILL tangent to path)

STILL

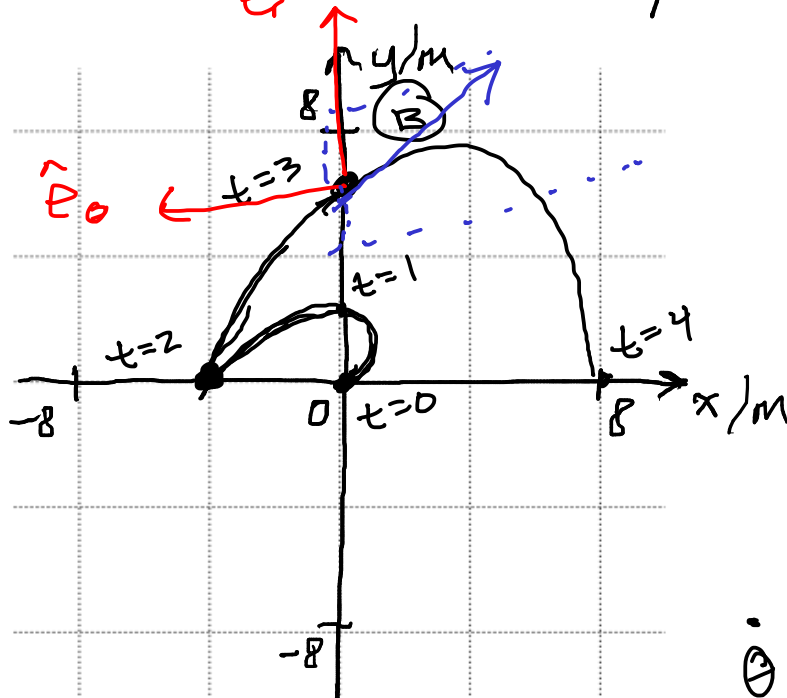
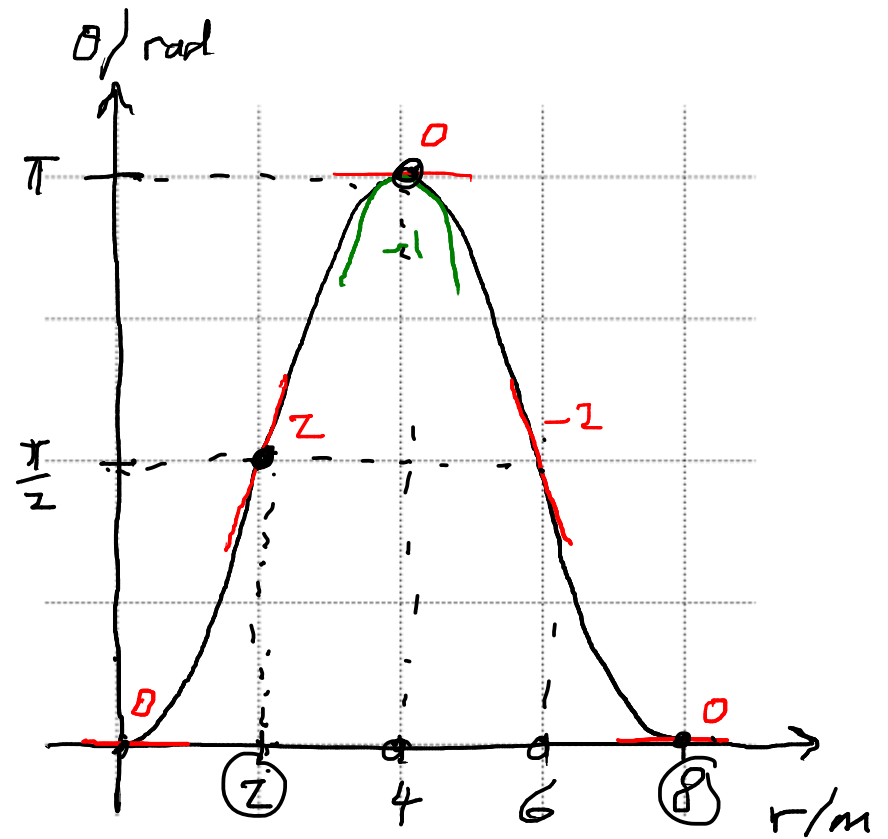
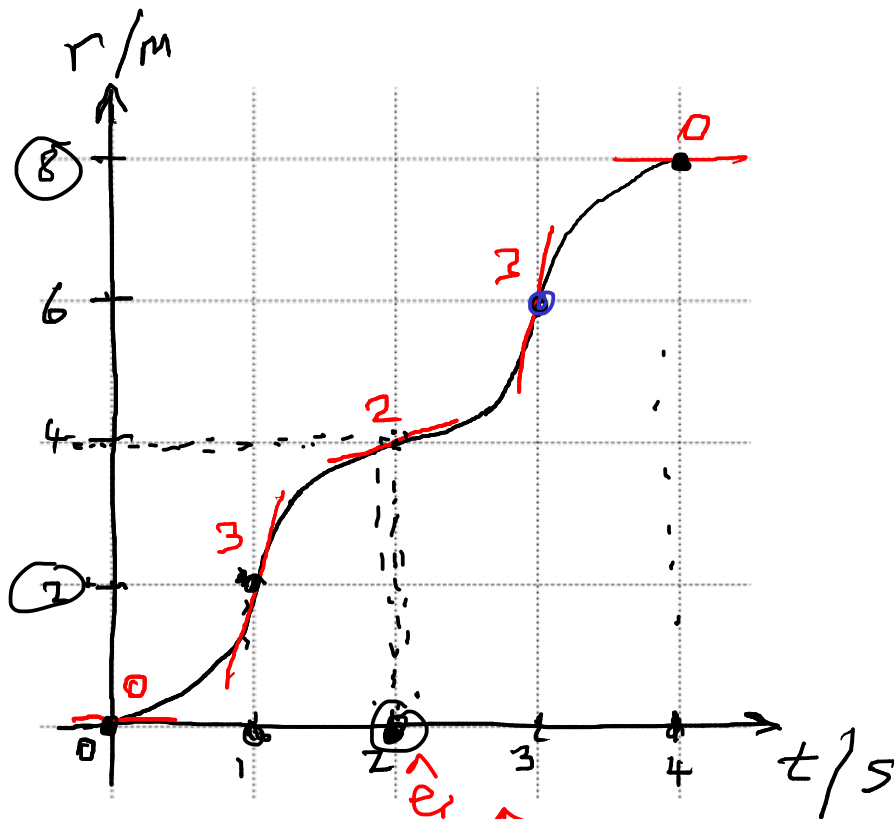
$$\vec{v} = \dot{s} \hat{e}_t$$

$$\vec{a} = \ddot{s} \hat{e}_t + \underbrace{K(\dot{s})^2}_{\text{magnitude is } K(\dot{s})^2} \hat{e}_n$$

why does $\vec{a} \cdot \hat{e}_t = \ddot{s}$

$$(\ddot{s} \hat{e}_t + K(\dot{s})^2 \hat{e}_n) \cdot \hat{e}_t$$

$$\ddot{s}(\hat{e}_t \cdot \hat{e}_t) + \underbrace{K(\dot{s})^2(\hat{e}_n \cdot \hat{e}_t)}_{\ddot{s}}$$



question: find $\dot{\theta} = \frac{d\theta}{dt}$ at $t=2\text{sec}$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\theta}{dt} &= \frac{d\theta}{dr} \frac{dr}{dt} \\ &= (2)(2) \\ \dot{\theta} &= 4 \text{ rad/sec} \end{aligned}$$

$$\dot{\theta} \text{ at } t=1 \text{ sec? } \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \left(\frac{d\theta}{dr} \right) \left(\frac{dr}{dt} \right) = (2)(3) = 6$$

$$\vec{v} = \dot{r} \hat{e}_r + r \dot{\theta} \hat{e}_\theta$$

$$\dot{r} = 3 \text{ at } t = 3 \text{ sec}$$

Find $\vec{v}$ at pt B, $t = 3 \text{ sec}$?

$$r = 6$$

$$\dot{\theta} = \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \frac{d\theta}{dr} \left(\frac{dr}{dt} \right) = (-2)(3) = -6$$

$$\vec{v} = 3 \hat{e}_r - 36 \hat{e}_\theta$$