



**UTHM**  
Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia

**UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA**

**PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR  
SEMESTER II  
SESI 2013/2014**

NAMA KURSUS	:	DINAMIK
KOD KURSUS	:	DAM 20903
PROGRAM	:	1 DAM
TARIKH PEPERIKSAAN	:	JUN 2014
JANGKA MASA	:	3 JAM
ARAHAN	:	JAWAB LIMA (5) SOALAN SAHAJA

KERTAS SOALANINI MENGANDUNGI SEPULUH (10) MUKA SURAT

**SOALAN DI DALAM BAHASA MELAYU**

- S1** (a) Senaraikan tiga contoh jatuh bebas  
(3 Markah)
- (b) Terangkan gerakan jatuh bebas  
(5 Markah)
- (c) Sepertimana kereta api memecut seragam ia melepas tanda kilometer turut manakala perjalanan pada halaju  $2 \text{ m/s}$  dan kemudian  $10 \text{ m/s}$ . Tentukan halaju kereta api apabila ia berlalu tanda kilometer akan datang dan masa yang diambil untuk perjalanan jarak  $2 \text{ km}$ .  
(12 Markah)
- S2** (a) Terangkan Hukum Gerakan Newton yang pertama, kedua dan ketiga.  
(6 Markah)
- (b) Contoh keadaan pertama, kedua dan ketiga Hukum Newton.  
(4 Markah)
- (c) Kotak  $65 \text{ kg}$  diletakkan di sepanjang lantai dengan daya  $700 \text{ N}$  bertindak berterusan  $25^\circ$  dari paksi mendatar seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam **Rajah S2**. Pekali geseran kinetik ialah  $0.35$ . Kira pecutan untuk kotak itu.  
(10 Markah)
- S3** (a) Terangkan dengan terperinci Daya Konservatif dan Tenaga Keupayaan.  
(4 Markah)
- (b) Contoh keadaan Konservatif Tenaga dan Potensi Tenaga.  
(2 Markah)
- (c) Objek kecil dihantar seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam **Rajah S3** pada pelongsor  $2 \text{ m}$  condong dengan tali sabuk A yang bergerak pada kelajuan  $V_1 = 0.37 \text{ m/s}$ . Jika tali sabuk B mempunyai kelajuan  $V_2 = 0.85 \text{ m/s}$  dan objek dihantar ke tali ini tanpa tergelincir, kira pekali geseran  $\mu_k$  antara objek dan pelongsor.  
(14 Markah)

**S4** Jisim helikopter adalah  $9000 \text{ kg}$  seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam **Rajah S4**. Ia mengambil kira menegak pada masa  $t = 0$ . Kemajuan pandu pengawal bahanapi supaya teras menaik enjin (dalam  $kN$ ) diberikan sebagai fungsi masa di saat dengan  $T = 100 + 3t^2$ .

- Jelaskan yang impuls dan momentum dalam soalan ini.
- Tentukan magnitud impuls linear disebabkan oleh daya yang bertindak pada helikopter dari  $t = 0$  hingga  $t = 3 \text{ s}$ .
- Gunakan prinsip impuls dan momentum untuk menentukan berapa cepat helikopter bergerak pada  $t = 3 \text{ s}$ .

(20 Markah)

**S5** (a) Terangkan halaju sudut dan pecutan sudut secara terperinci.

(4 Markah)

(b) Jelaskan hubungan antara halaju sudut dan kelajuan.

(2 Markah)

(c) Motor digunakan untuk menghidupkan roda dikepulkan bersama alat peniup didalam bekasnya. Perincian reka bentuk ditunjukkan dalam **Rajah S5**. Jika takal A disambungkan ke motor mula berputar daripada rehat dengan pecutan sudut  $\alpha_A = 3 \text{ rad/s}^2$ , tentukan magnitud halaju dan pecutan titik P pada roda, selepas roda B telah berputar satu putaran. Andaikan tali penghantaran tidak tergelincir pada takal dan roda.

(14 Markah)

**S6** (a) Tentukan gerakan satah translasi dan gerakan satah umum secara terperinci.

(4 Markah)

(b) Berikan dua contoh untuk gerakan satah translasi dan gerakan satah General.

(2 Markah)

- (c)  $20 \text{ kg}$  rod nipis seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam **Rajah S6** berputar dalam satah tegak, dan menunjukkan ia mempunyai halaju sudut  $\omega = 5 \text{ rad/s}$ . Pasangan malar moment  $M = 60 \text{ Nm}$ . Tentukan pecutan sudut rod dan tindak balas komponen mendatar dan menegak.

(14 Markah)

- S7 (a) Terangkan momen inersia secara terperinci.

(4 Markah)

- (b) Nyatakan dua contoh untuk Momen inersia.

(2 Markah)

- (c) Roda yang ditunjukkan dalam **Rajah S7** mempunyai berat  $20 \text{ kg}$  dan jejari legaran  $K_G = 0.18 \text{ m}$  dari pusat jisim  $G$ . Jika ia tertakluk kepada arah jam momen pasangan  $22 \text{ Nm}$  dan gulung dari yang lain tanpa tergelincir, tentukan halaju sudut selepas pusat  $G$  bergerak  $0.15 \text{ m}$ . spring mempunyai kekakuan  $k = 160 \text{ N/m}$  dan pada mulanya untuk bertahan apabila momen pasangan digunakan.

(14 Markah)

**SOALAN DI DALAM BAHASA INGGERIS**

**Q1** (a) List three examples of free fall

(3 Marks)

(b) Explanation free fall motion

(5 Marks)

(c) As a train accelerates uniformly it passes successive kilometer marks while traveling at velocities of  $2 \text{ m/s}$  and then  $10 \text{ m/s}$ . Determine the train's velocity when it passes the next kilometer mark and the time it takes to travel the  $2 \text{ km}$  distance.

(12 Marks)

**Q2** (a) Explain first, second and third Newton Laws.

(6 Marks)

(b) State examples of first, second and third Newton Laws.

(4 Marks)

(c) The  $65 \text{ kg}$  crate is projected along the floor with a force  $700 \text{ N}$  acting continuous  $25^\circ$  with horizontal as shown in **Figure Q2**. The coefficient of kinetic friction is  $0.35$ . Calculate the acceleration for the crate.

(10 Marks)

**Q3** (a) Explain Conservative Force and Potential Energy in detail.

(4 Marks)

(b) State example of Conservative Force and Potential Energy.

(2 Marks)

- (c) Small objects are delivered as shown in **Figure Q3** to the  $2\text{ m}$  inclined chute by a conveyor belt A which moves at a speed  $V_1 = 0.37\text{ m/s}$ . If the conveyor belt B has a speed  $V_2 = 0.85\text{ m/s}$  and the objects are delivered to this belt with no slipping, calculate the coefficient of friction  $\mu_k$  between the objects and the chute.

(14 Marks)

- Q4** The mass of the helicopter is  $9000\text{ kg}$  as shown in **Figure Q4**. It takes off vertically at time  $t = 0$ . The pilot advances the throttle so that the upward thrust of its engine (in  $kN$ ) is given as a function of time in seconds by  $T = 100 + 3t^2$ .

- Describe which is impulse and momentum in this question.
- Determine the magnitude of the linear impulse due to the forces acting on the helicopter from  $t = 0$  to  $t = 3\text{ s}$ .
- Use the principle of impulse and momentum to determine how fast the helicopter is moving at  $t = 3\text{ s}$ .

(20 mark)

- Q5** (a) Explain angular velocity and angular acceleration in detail.

(4 marks)

- (b) Describe relationship between angular velocity and speed.

(2 marks)

- (c) A motor is used to turn wheel attached blower contain within the housing. The details of the design are shown in **Figure Q5**. If the pulley A connected to the motor begins rotating from rest with a angular acceleration of  $\alpha_A = 3\text{ rad/s}^2$ , determine the magnitude of the velocity and acceleration of point P on the wheel, after the wheel B has turn one revolution. Assume the transmission belt does not slip on the pulley and wheel

(14 mark)

**Q6** (a) Define Translational plane motion and General plane motion in detail.

(4 mark)

(b) Give two examples for Translational plane motion and General plane motion.

(2 mark)

(c) The  $20 \text{ kg}$  slender rod shown in **Figure Q6** is rotating in the vertical plane, and at the instant shown it has an angular velocity of  $\omega = 5 \text{ rad/s}$ . Constant couple moment  $M = 60 \text{ Nm}$ . Determine the rod's angular acceleration and horizontal and vertical component reaction.

(14 mark)

**Q7** (a) Explain moment of inertia in detail.

(4 mark)

(b) State two examples for Moment of inertia.

(2 mark)

(c) The wheel shown in **Figure Q7** has weight of  $20 \text{ kg}$  and a radius of gyration  $K_G = 0.18 \text{ m}$  about its mass center  $G$ . If it subjected to a clockwise couple moment of  $22 \text{ N.m}$  and rolls from rest without slipping, determine its angular velocity after its center  $G$  moves  $0.15 \text{ m}$ . the spring has a stiffness  $k = 160 \text{ N/m}$  and is initially unscratched when the couple moment is applied.

(14 mark)

-END OF QUESTION-

**PEPERIKSAAAN AKHIR**  
**FINAL EXAMINATION**

**SEMESTER / SESI**  
*SEMESTER / SESSION*  
**KURSUS**  
*COURSE*

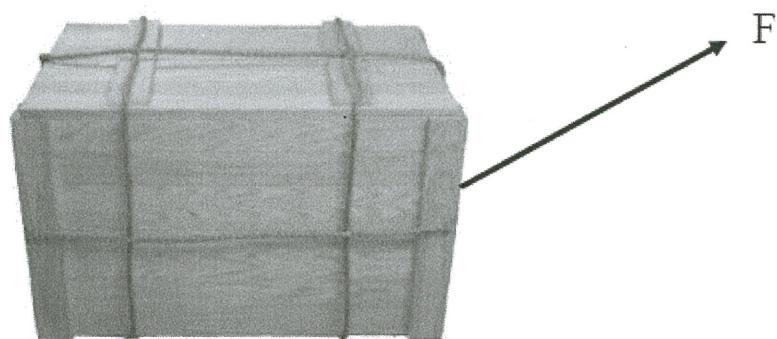
**: SEM II / 2013/2014**

**: DINAMIK**

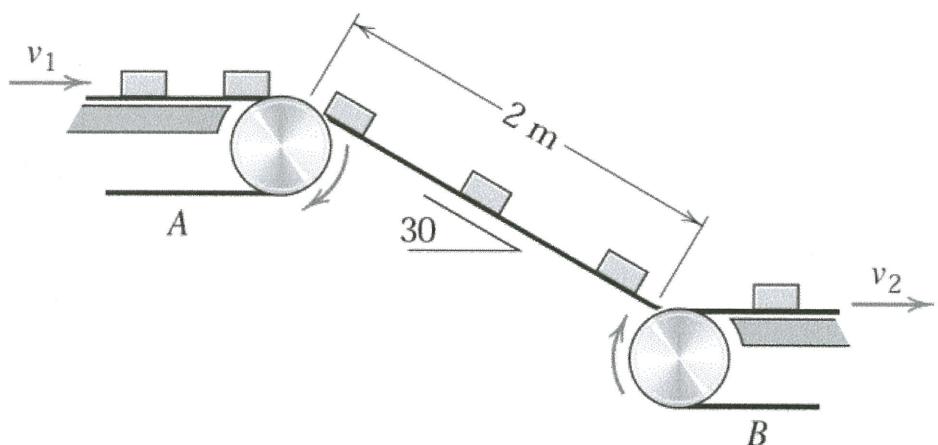
**PROGRAM**  
*PROGRAMME*  
**KOD KURSUS**  
*COURSE CODE*

**: 1 DAM**

**: DAM 20903**



**RAJAH S2 / FIGURE Q2**



*SOAL DAN JAWAPAN*  
*DILAKUKAN*  
*BERAKHIR*  
*SELESAI*  
**RAJAH S3 / FIGURE Q3**

**PEPERIKSAAAN AKHIR**  
**FINAL EXAMINATION**

**SEMESTER / SESI**  
*SEMESTER / SESSION*  
**KURSUS**  
*COURSE*

**: SEM II / 2013/2014**  
**: DINAMIK**

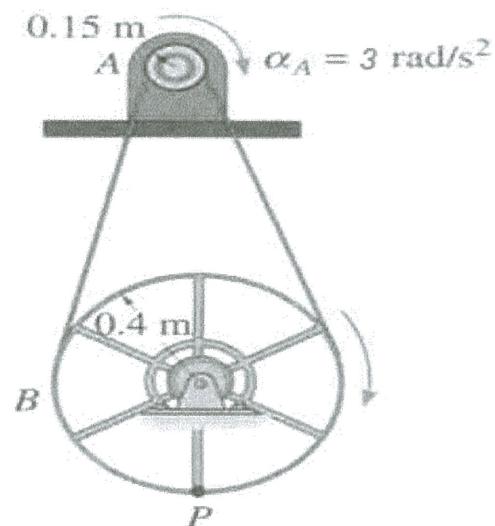
**PROGRAM**  
*PROGRAMME*  
**KOD KURSUS**  
*COURSE CODE*

**: 1 DAM**

**: DAM 20903**



**RAJAH S4 / FIGURE Q4**



**RAJAH S5 / FIGURE Q5**

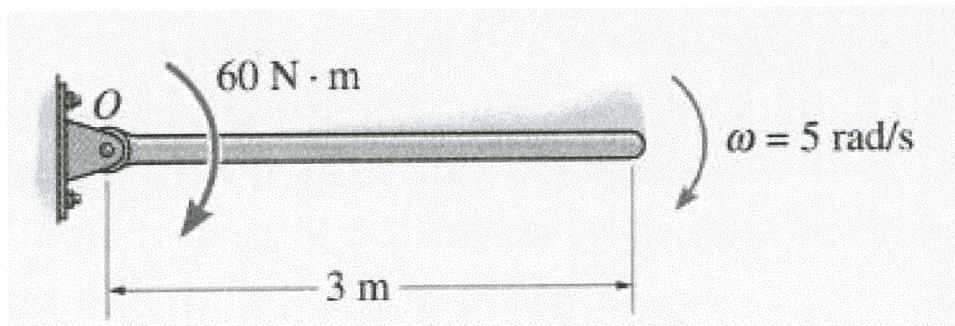
Diagram S5 shows a system consisting of a horizontal beam pivoted at point A. At point A, there is a circular pulley with a radius of 0.15 m, rotating with an angular acceleration  $\alpha_A = 3 \text{ rad/s}^2$ . A cable is attached to the bottom of the pulley and hangs vertically. From the bottom of the cable, another cable extends downwards and hangs from a circular wheel of radius 0.4 m. The wheel rotates clockwise. Point P is marked at the bottom center of the wheel. The entire assembly is suspended by a single cable from point A.

**PEPERIKSAAAN AKHIR  
FINAL EXAMINATION**

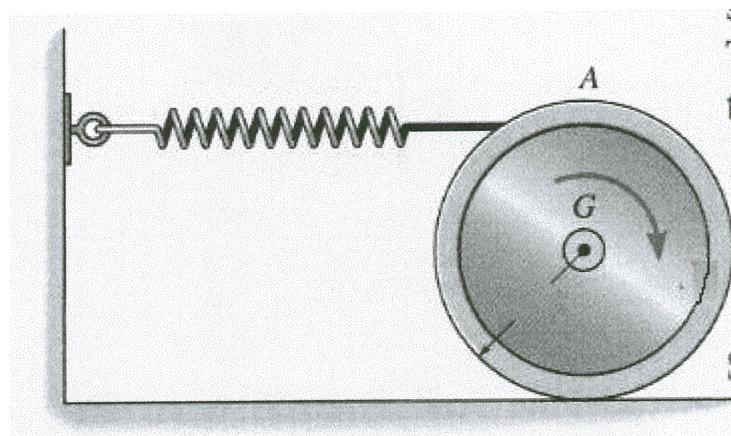
**SEMESTER / SESI**  
*SEMESTER / SESSION*  
**KURSUS**  
*COURSE*

**: SEM II / 2013/2014**  
**: DINAMIK**

**PROGRAM** : **1 DAM**  
**PROGRAMME**  
**KOD KURSUS** : **DAM 20903**  
*COURSE CODE*



**RAJAH S6 / FIGURE Q6**



**RAJAH S7 / FIGURE Q7**