

# Lecture - 9

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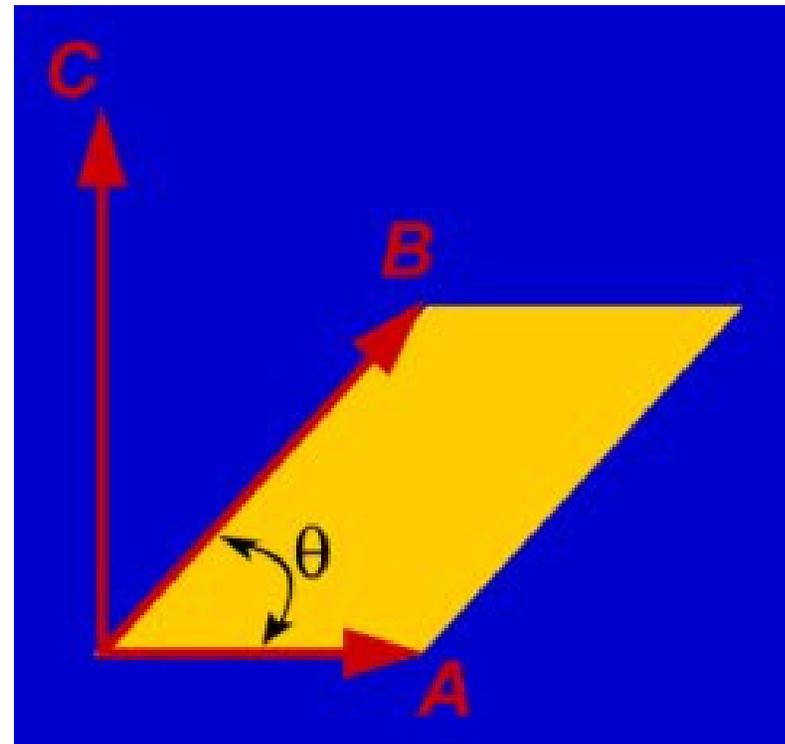
# Vector Cross Product

$$\vec{C} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ A_x & A_y & A_z \\ B_x & B_y & B_z \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C_x = (A_y B_z - A_z B_y)$$

$$C_y = (A_z B_x - A_x B_z)$$

$$C_z = (A_x B_y - A_y B_x)$$



Magnitude of  $C$  = Area of Parallelogram

Direction of  $C$  is perpendicular to  $A$  and  $B$

$$|C| = |A||B|\sin \theta$$

# Exercise

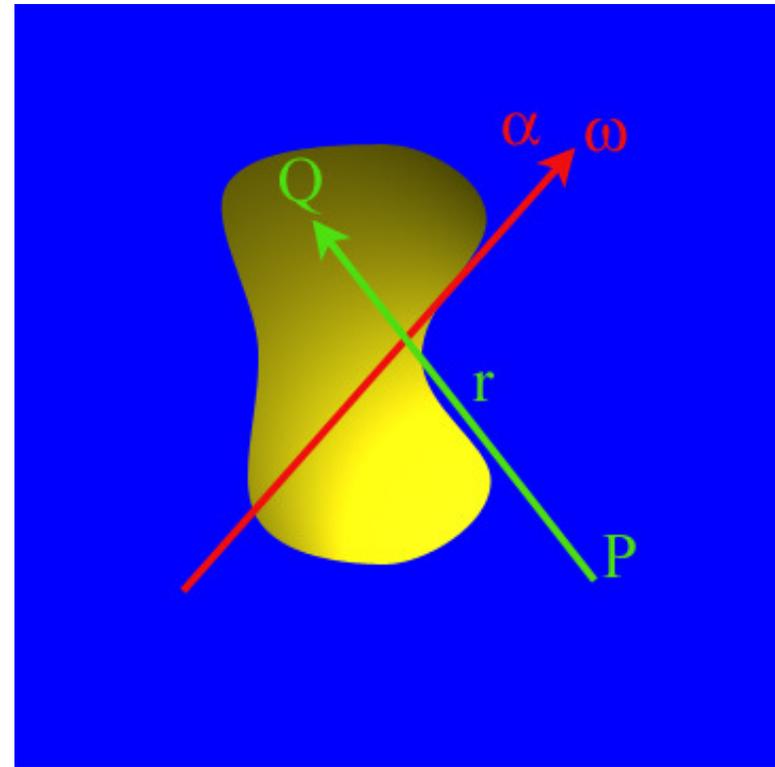
Find the cross product of  $A (7, -3, 11)$  and  $B (2, 3, -2)$ .

Find the sin of the angle between  $A$  and  $B$ .

# Angular Velocity & Acceleration

A body is spinning with angular velocity  $\omega$  and angular acceleration  $\alpha$ .

Q is a point on the body. P is an observer. Velocity and acceleration of Q as seen by P are:



$$\vec{v} = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r} \quad \vec{a} = \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{r}$$

# Exercise

A body has angular velocity  $(3, -4, 5)$  and angular acceleration  $(2, 0, -4)$ .

An observer is at location  $P(12, 10, -5)$ .

A point on the body is at location  $Q(8, -5, 3)$ .

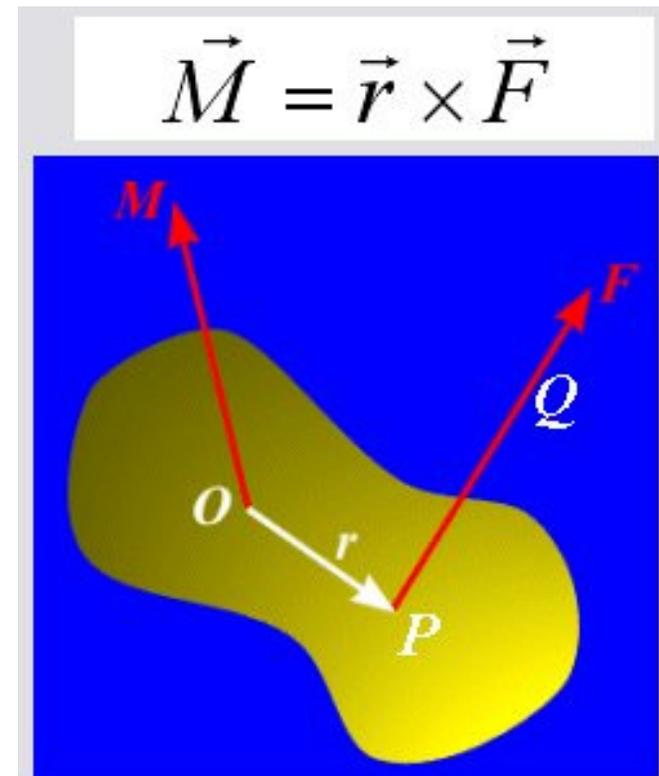
The  $r$ -vector has tail at  $P$  and tip at  $Q$ .

Find velocity and acceleration of  $Q$  as seen by  $P$ .

# Moment at a Point

A force is applied on a body at point P.

Moment at point O is the tendency of rotation due to the force at P.



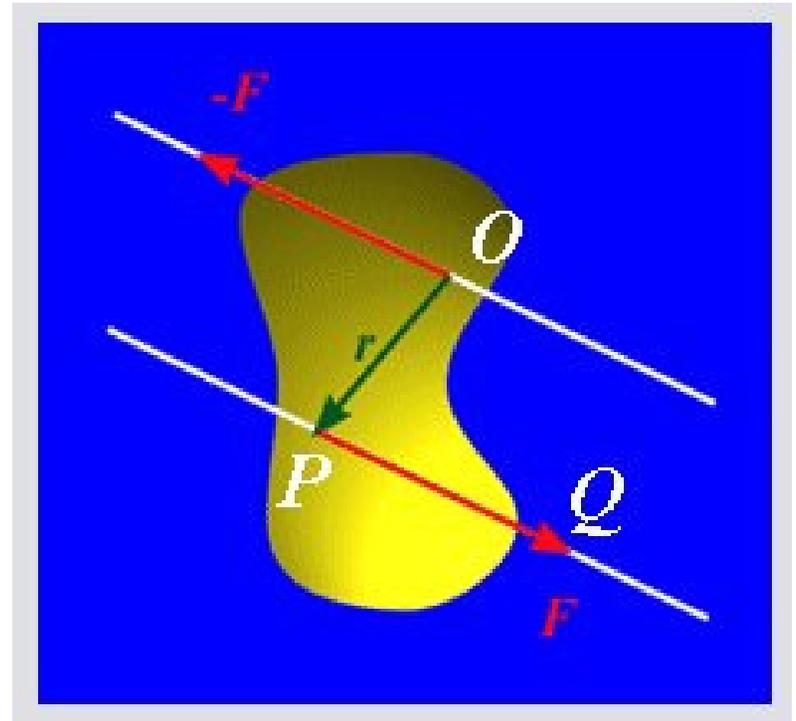
# Exercise

A force  $F$   $(200, 100, -200)$  is applied at  $(5, -6, 7)$ . Find the moment at  $(1, 1, 1)$ .

# Couple

Two equal and opposite forces produce a tendency of “pure spin” in a body.

$$\vec{C} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F}$$



# Exercise

A force  $(-)F$   $(12, -10, 14)$  is applied at  $(0, 2, 3)$ . Another force  $(+)F$   $(-12, 10, -14)$  is applied at  $(7, 9, 11)$ . Find the couple.

Remember that the  $r$ -vector has its tail on  $(-)F$  and the tip on  $(+)F$ .

# Moment about a Hinge Line

Calculation of moment about a hinge is a two step process involving cross and dot product.

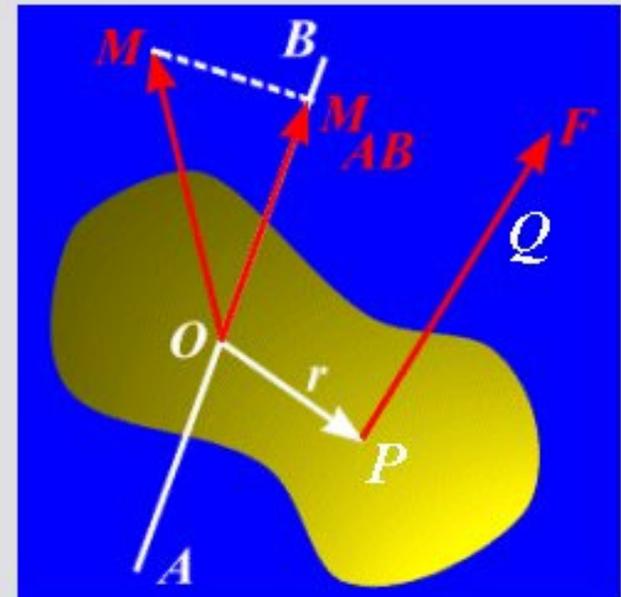
Force applied at P.  
Hinge is along the line OB.

Although the net moment is  $M$ , but the tendency of rotation is due to  $M_{AB}$ .

$$\vec{M}_O = \vec{r} \times \vec{F}; \hat{n}_{OB} = \frac{O\vec{B}}{|OB|}$$

$$M_{AB} = \vec{M}_O \cdot \hat{n}_{OB}$$

$$\vec{M}_{AB} = M_{AB} \hat{n}_{OB}$$



# Exercise

A force  $F(12, 10, -5)$  is applied at  $(1, 1, 1)$ .

Find the moment about the hinge along the line between points

$O(2, 3, 4)$  and  $B(5, -2, 4)$ .