

Cartesian Motion

Engineering Mechanics: Dynamics

D. Dane Quinn, PhD

Department of Mechanical Engineering
The University of Akron
Akron OH 44325-3903 USA

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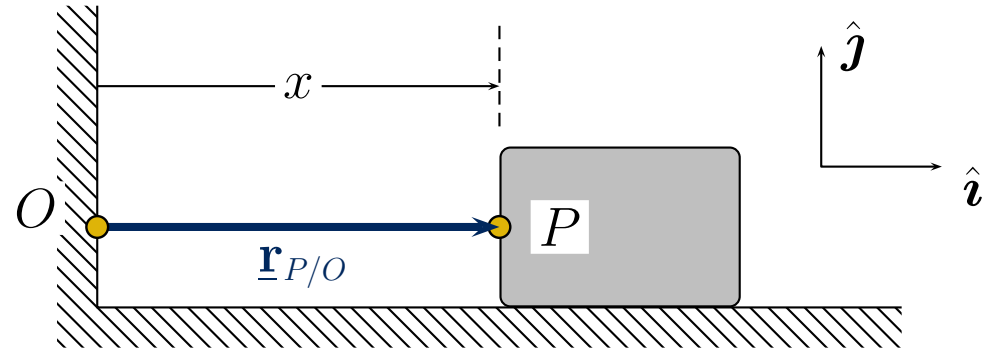
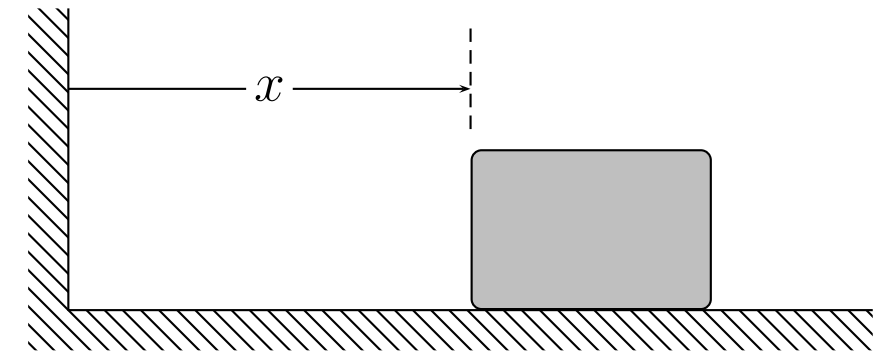
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The acceleration of a block is given as

$$\ddot{x}(t) = \alpha e^{-\sigma t}.$$

If the block is initially displaced by a distance x_0 ($x(0) = x_0$) and released from rest ($\dot{x}(0) = 0$), find the velocity and position of the block as a function of time.



The position, velocity, and acceleration of the block can be expressed in terms of the coordinate x as

$$\underline{\mathbf{r}}_{P/O} = x \hat{\mathbf{i}}, \quad \underline{\mathbf{v}}_P = \dot{x} \hat{\mathbf{i}}, \quad \underline{\mathbf{a}}_P = \ddot{x} \hat{\mathbf{i}}.$$

Given \ddot{x} , we integrate with respect to time to find \dot{x}

$$\int_0^t \left\{ \ddot{x}(\tau) = \alpha e^{-\sigma \tau} \right\} d\tau \quad \longrightarrow \quad \dot{x}(t) - \dot{x}(0) = -\frac{\alpha}{\sigma} e^{-\sigma \tau} \Big|_0^t,$$

$$= \frac{\alpha}{\sigma} \left(1 - e^{-\sigma t} \right),$$

so that

$$\dot{x}(t) = \frac{\alpha}{\sigma} \left(1 - e^{-\sigma t} \right).$$

Integrating again provides the displacement x

$$\int_0^t \left\{ \dot{x}(\tau) = \frac{\alpha}{\sigma} (1 - e^{-\sigma\tau}) \right\} d\tau \longrightarrow x(t) - x(0) = \frac{\alpha}{\sigma} \left(\tau + \frac{1}{\sigma} e^{-\sigma\tau} \right) \Big|_0^t,$$

$$= \frac{\alpha}{\sigma} \left(t + \frac{1}{\sigma} (e^{-\sigma t} - 1) \right),$$

so that

$$x(t) = x_0 + \frac{\alpha}{\sigma} \left(t + \frac{1}{\sigma} (e^{-\sigma t} - 1) \right).$$

Finally,

$$\underline{\mathbf{v}}_P = \left\{ \frac{\alpha}{\sigma} (1 - e^{-\sigma\tau}) \right\} \hat{\mathbf{i}}, \quad \underline{\mathbf{r}}_{P/O} = \left\{ x_0 + \frac{\alpha}{\sigma} \left(t + \frac{1}{\sigma} (e^{-\sigma t} - 1) \right) \right\} \hat{\mathbf{i}}.$$