



**UNIVERSITI KUALA LUMPUR**  
**MALAYSIAN INSTITUTE OF MARINE ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY**

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**FINAL EXAMINATION**  
**JANUARY 2017 SEMESTER**

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<b>COURSE CODE</b>	<b>: LGB21503</b>
<b>COURSE NAME</b>	<b>: APPLIED DYNAMICS</b>
<b>PROGRAMME NAME</b> (FOR MPU: PROGRAMME LEVEL)	<b>: BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY (HONS)</b> <b>IN NAVAL ARCHITECTURE &amp; SHIPBUILDING</b>
<b>DATE</b>	<b>: 03/07/2017 MON</b>
<b>TIME</b>	<b>: 9.00 AM - 12.00 PM</b>
<b>DURATION</b>	<b>: 3 HOURS</b>

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

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1. Please read **CAREFULLY** the instructions given in the question paper.
  2. This question paper has information printed on both sides.
  3. This question paper consists of **TWO (2)** sections; Section A and Section B. Answer **ALL** questions in Section A and **THREE (3)** questions from Section B.
  4. Please write your answers on the answer booklet provided.
  5. Write your answers only in **BLACK** or **BLUE** ink.
  6. Answer all questions in English.
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**THERE ARE 7 PAGES OF QUESTIONS, INCLUDING THIS PAGE.**

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**SECTION A (Total: 40 marks)**

**INSTRUCTION: Answer ALL questions.**  
**Please use the answer booklet provided.**

**Question 1**

A train starts from rest at station *A* and accelerates at  $0.5 \text{ m/s}^2$  for 60 s. Afterwards it travels with a constant velocity for 15 min. It then decelerates at  $1 \text{ m/s}^2$  until it is brought to rest at station *B*. Determine,

- (a) the constant velocity which the train travels for 15 min  
(4 marks)
- (b) the time taken by the train from when it started decelerate until it is brought to rest at station *B* and  
(4 marks)
- (c) the total distance between station *A* and station *B*.  
(12 marks)

## Question 2

The roller coaster car having a mass  $m$  is released from rest at point A. If the friction is negligible and the track is to be designed so that the car does not leave it at B, determine

- (a) the required height  $h$  and

(13 marks)

- (b) the speed of the car when it reaches point C.

(7 marks)

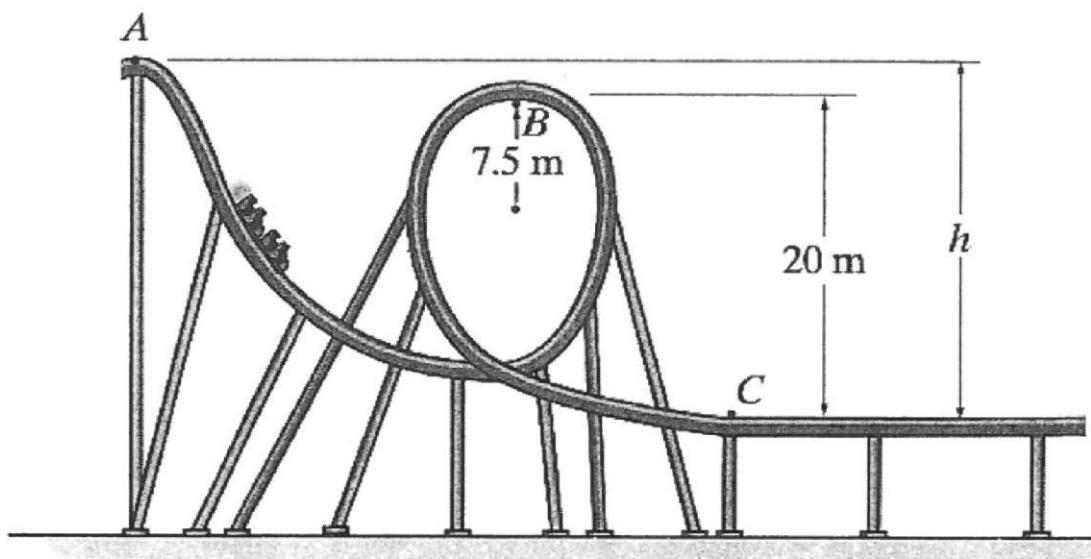


Figure 1: The position of the roller coaster car on the track

**SECTION B (Total: 60 marks)**

**INSTRUCTION: Answer only THREE (3) questions.**  
Please use the answer booklet provided.

**Question 3**

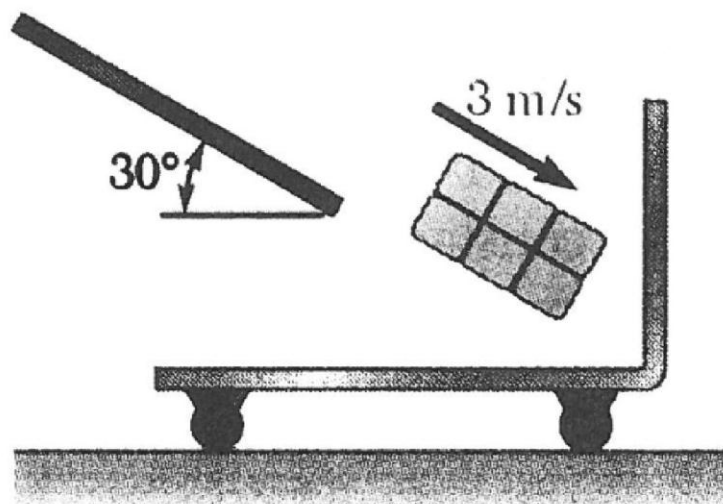
A 10 kg package drops from a chute into a 24 kg cart with a velocity of 3 m/s. Knowing that the cart is initially at rest and can roll freely, determine

- (a) the final velocity of the cart and

(7 marks)

- (b) the impulse exerted by the cart on the package

(13 marks)



**Figure 2 : The package drops into a cart**

**Question 4**

Gears A, B, C and D have radius of 15 mm, 50 mm, 25 mm, and 75 mm, respectively. If gear A rotates with a constant angular acceleration of  $\alpha_A = 90 \text{ rad/s}^2$ , starting from rest, determine

- (a) the time required for gear D to attain an angular velocity of 600 rpm and  
(14 marks)
- (b) the number of revolutions of gear D to attain this angular velocity.  
(6 marks)

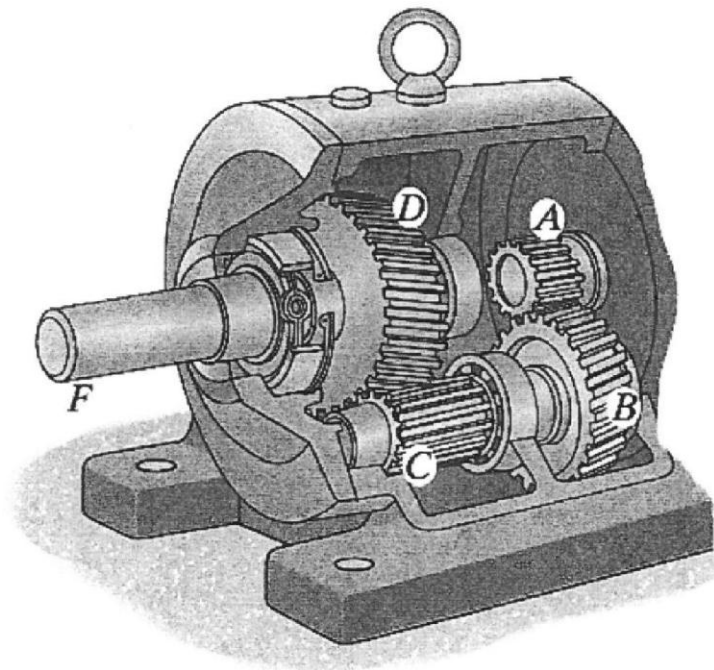


Figure 3: Four gears are rotated in same motor

## Question 5

A load is to be raised 6 m by the hoisting system shown. Assuming gear A is initially at rest, accelerates uniformly to a speed of 120 rpm in 5 s, and then maintains a constant speed of 120 rpm, determine

(a) the number of revolutions executed by gear A in raising the load and  
(6 marks)

(b) the time required to raise the load.  
(14 marks)

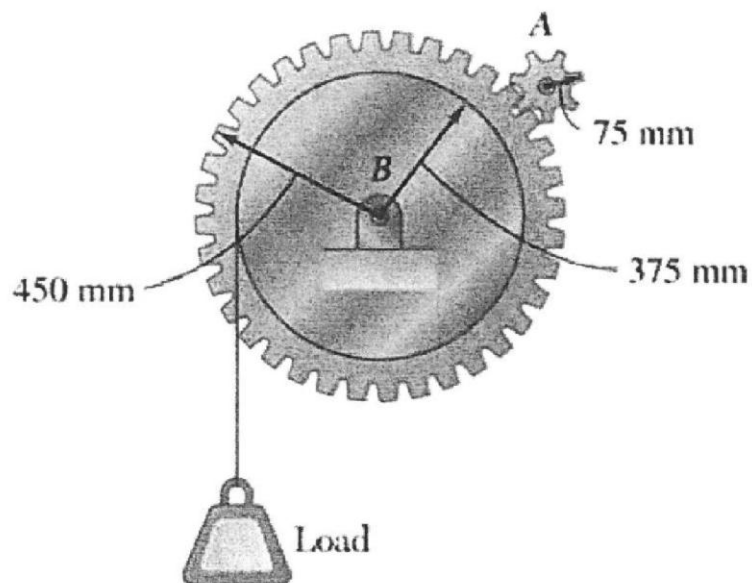


Figure 4: A load is raised by the hoisting system

Question 6

The mass on two rotors in planes B and C has shown in Figure 5 are unbalanced weight for the shaft. Determine the masses to be added on the rotor in planes A and D at radius 50mm which will produce static and dynamics balance. Given the mass of B is 5.5kg and C is 2.5 kg.

(20 marks)

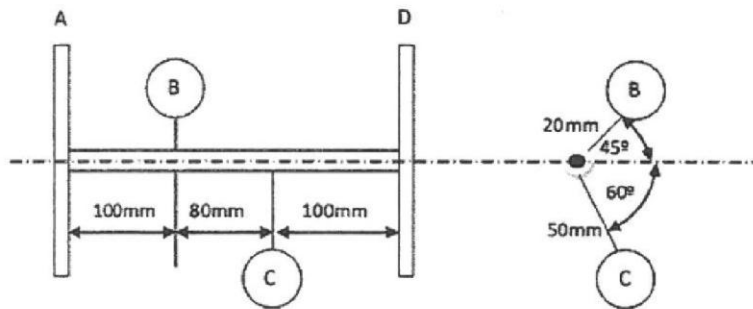


Figure 5: The mass on two rotors in plane B and C

END OF EXAMINATION PAPERS

## Appendix 1 Formulae

$$C^2 = A^2 + B^2 - 2AB \cos c$$

$$\frac{A}{\sin a} = \frac{B}{\sin b} = \frac{C}{\sin c}$$

$$\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v}_0 + \mathbf{a}_c t$$

$$s = s_0 + \mathbf{v}_0 t + (1/2) \mathbf{a}_c t^2$$

$$v^2 = (v_0)^2 + 2a_c(s - s_0)$$

$$T_1 + \sum U_{1-2} = T_2$$

$$e = \frac{(v_B)_2 - (v_A)_2}{(v_A)_1 - (v_B)_1}$$

$$\sum m_i(v_i)_1 = \sum m_i(v_i)_2$$

$$m_1(v_1) + m_2(v_2) = m_1(v_1') + m_2(v_2')$$

$$\sum F_n = ma_n$$

$$a_n = v^2/\rho$$

$$\sum F_t = ma_t$$

$$T_1 + V_1 = T_2 + V_2 = \text{Constant}$$

$$mv_1 + \sum \int_{t_1}^{t_2} F dt = mv_2$$

$$\omega = \frac{d\theta}{dt} \quad \text{or} \quad dt = \frac{d\theta}{\omega}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{d\omega}{dt} = \frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} = \omega \frac{d\omega}{d\theta}$$

$$\omega = \omega_0 + \alpha t$$

$$\theta = \theta_0 + \omega_0 t + \frac{1}{2} \alpha t^2$$

$$\omega^2 = \omega_0^2 + 2\alpha(\theta - \theta_0)$$