

國立成功大學

113學年度碩士班招生考試試題

編 號：132

系 所：航空太空工程學系

科 目：動力學

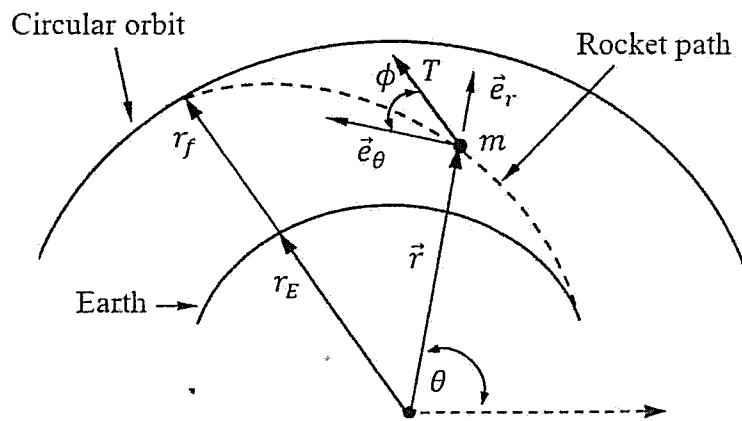
日 期：0201

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備 註：不可使用計算機

※ 考生請注意：本試題不可使用計算機。請於答案卷(卡)作答，於本試題紙上作答者，不予計分。

1. (25%) This problem considers the motion of a rocket launched from the earth's surface to a circular orbit in space. Assume that the rocket is a particle with mass m , and its position is represented by polar coordinates (r, θ) with position vector $\vec{r} = r\vec{e}_r$, as shown in the figure below.
 - (a) (10%) Let the rocket's velocity be expressed by $\vec{v} = \dot{\vec{r}} = v_r\vec{e}_r + v_\theta\vec{e}_\theta$. Find the velocity components v_r and v_θ in terms of $(r, \theta, \dot{r}, \dot{\theta})$.
 - (b) (15%) Let the rocket's acceleration be expressed by $\vec{a} = \ddot{\vec{r}} = a_r\vec{e}_r + a_\theta\vec{e}_\theta$. Find the acceleration components a_r and a_θ in terms of $(r, \theta, \dot{r}, \dot{\theta}, \ddot{r}, \ddot{\theta})$.



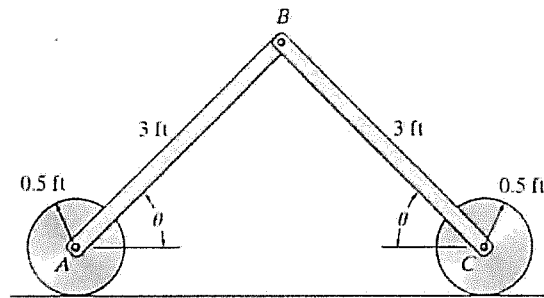
2. (25%) Continue the discussion on the previous question. Assume that the rocket is subject to two forces during its motion: gravity \vec{F}_g and thrust \vec{F}_T . The radius of the Earth is r_E , and the gravitational acceleration on the earth surface is g_0 . The thrust magnitude T of the rocket is fixed, and there is an angle ϕ between the thrust direction and \vec{e}_θ , as shown in the figure above. The initial mass of the rocket is m_0 , and the combustion rate of the fuel is \dot{m} (kg/sec), so the mass of the rocket $m = m_0 - \dot{m}t$ is a function of time.
 - (a) (5%) Find the gravity vector \vec{F}_g at the distance r .
 - (b) (5%) Assume that the radius of the circular orbit that the rocket will enter is r_f . Find the velocity vector \vec{v}_f required for the rocket to enter the orbit and express it with r_f .
 - (c) (15%) Apply the Newton second law $m\ddot{\vec{r}} = \vec{F}_g + \vec{F}_T$ to derive the equations of motion of the rocket in the \vec{e}_r and \vec{e}_θ directions, respectively.

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3. (20%) The assembly consists of two 10-lb bars which are pin connected to the two 12-lb disks. Assume the disks roll without slipping.

(a) If the bars are released from rest when $\theta = 60^\circ$, determine the velocities of bars and disks at the instant $\theta = 0^\circ$.

(b) If the bars are released from rest when $\theta = 60^\circ$, determine the velocities of bars and disks at the instant $\theta = 30^\circ$.



4. (30%) (a) The jet aircraft is propelled by four engines to increase its speed uniformly from rest to 300 km/h in a distance of 2000 m. Determine the thrust T developed by each engine and the normal reaction on the nose wheel A . The aircraft's total mass is 160 Mg and the mass center is at point G . Neglect air and rolling resistance and the effect of lift.

(b) The same aircraft with a landing speed of 200 km/h reduces its speed to 60 km/h with a negative thrust R developed by each engine from its jet thrust reversers in a distance of 500 m along the runway with constant deceleration. Determine the reversed thrust R and the normal reaction on the nose wheel A toward the end of the braking interval and prior to the application of mechanical braking. Neglect air and rolling resistance and the effect of lift.

