Statics - TAM 210 & TAM 211

Lecture 6

January 29, 2018

Announcements

- MATLAB training sessions
  - ~~Wed 24, Thu 25, Fri 26, and~~ Mon 29
  - DCL **L440**, Tutorial: 6:30-7:30 pm, Q&A: 7:30-8:00 pm
- All should have signed up on CATME for discussion section team formation.

- Upcoming deadlines:
- Tuesday (1/30)
  - Prairie Learn HW2
- Quiz 1 (1/31-2/2)
  - Reserve testing time at CBTF
  - https://cbtf.engr.illinois.edu/sched/
  - DO NOT MISS TEST TIME.
  - NO MAKE-UP.
  - Lectures 1- 4 material
- Friday (2/1)
  - Mastering Engineering Tutorial4

Chapter 3: Equilibrium of a particle

Goals and Objectives

- Practice following general procedure for analysis.
- Introduce the concept of a free-body diagram for an object modeled as a particle.
- Solve equilibrium problems using the equations of equilibrium.
  - 3D, 2D planar, idealizations (smooth surfaces, pulleys, springs)

Recap: General procedure for analysis

1. Read the problem carefully; write it down carefully.
2. MODEL THE PROBLEM: Draw given diagrams neatly and construct additional figures as necessary.
3. Apply principles needed.
4. Solve problem symbolically. Make sure equations are dimensionally homogeneous
5. Substitute numbers. Provide proper units *throughout*. Check significant figures. Box the final answer(s).
6. See if answer is reasonable.

Most effective way to learn engineering mechanics is to ***solve problems!***

Recap: Equilibrium of a particle

3-Dimensional forces: equilibrium requires

$$\sum \boldsymbol{F} = \sum F_x\, \boldsymbol{i} + \sum F_y\, \boldsymbol{j} + \sum F_z\, \boldsymbol{k} = \boldsymbol{0} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} \sum F_x &= 0 \\ \sum F_y &= 0 \\ \sum F_z &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Coplanar forces: if all forces are acting in a single plane, such as the “xy” plane, then the equilibrium condition becomes

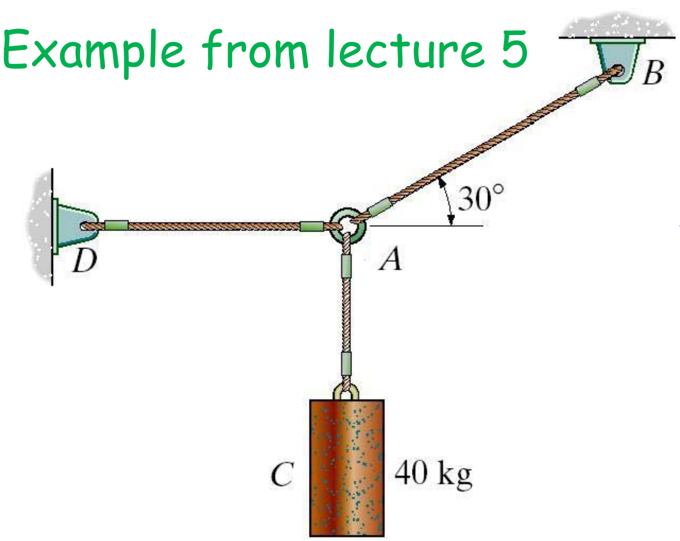
$$\sum \boldsymbol{F} = \sum F_x\, \boldsymbol{i} + \sum F_y\, \boldsymbol{j} = \boldsymbol{0} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} \sum F_x &= 0 \\ \sum F_y &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

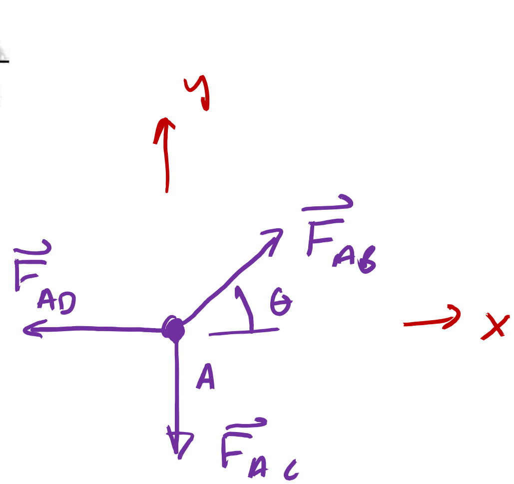
Recap: Free body diagram

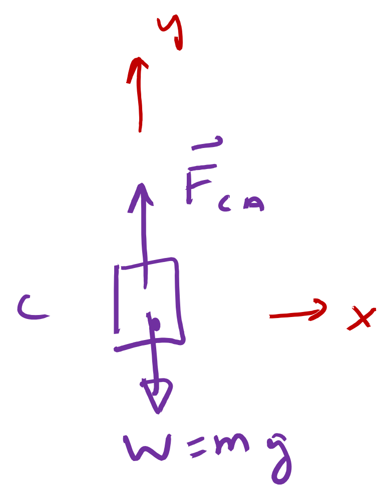
Drawing of a body, or part of a body, on which all forces acting on the body are shown.

- ❑ Draw Outlined Shape: image object free of its surroundings
- ❑ Establish x, y, z axes in any suitable orientation
  - ❑ Show positive directions for translation and rotation
- ❑ Show all forces acting on the object at points of application
- ❑ Label all known and unknown forces
- ❑ Sense ("direction") of unknown force can be assumed. If solution is negative, then the sense is reverse of that shown on FBD

Example from lecture 5

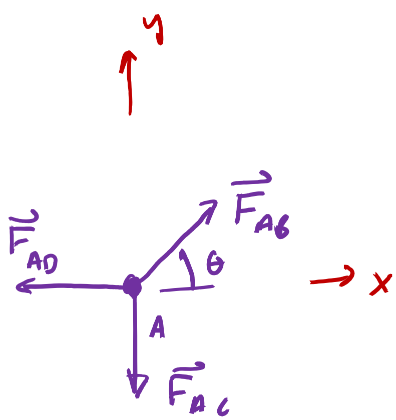






Equations of equilibrium

- Use FBD to write equilibrium equations in x, y, z directions
  - $\sum \overrightarrow{F_x} = 0$, $\sum \overrightarrow{F_y} = 0$, and if 3D $\sum \overrightarrow{F_z} = 0$,
  - If # equations ≥ # unknown forces, **statically determinate** (can solve for unknowns)
  - If # equations < # unknown forces, **indeterminate** (can **NOT** solve for unknowns), need more equations
- Get more equations from FBD of other bodies in the problem



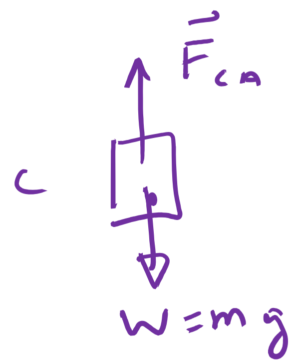
① $\sum F_x = 0 \rightarrow F_{AB}\cos\theta - F_{AD} = 0$

② $\sum F_y: F_{AB}\sin\theta - F_{AC} = 0$

3 unk: F_{AB}, F_{AD}, F_{AC}

2 eqn

→ Indeterminate



$\sum F_y: F_{CA} - mg = 0$

$F_{CA} = mg$ ③

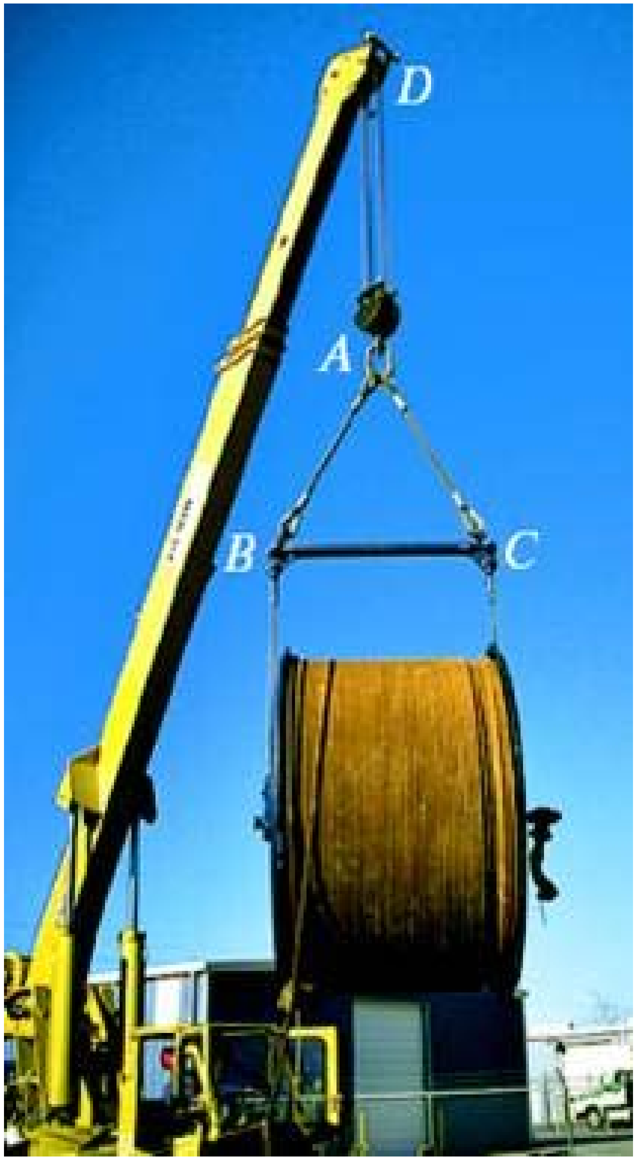
$F_{CA} = -F_{AC}$ ④

+1 unk: F_{CA}

4 eqn ✓

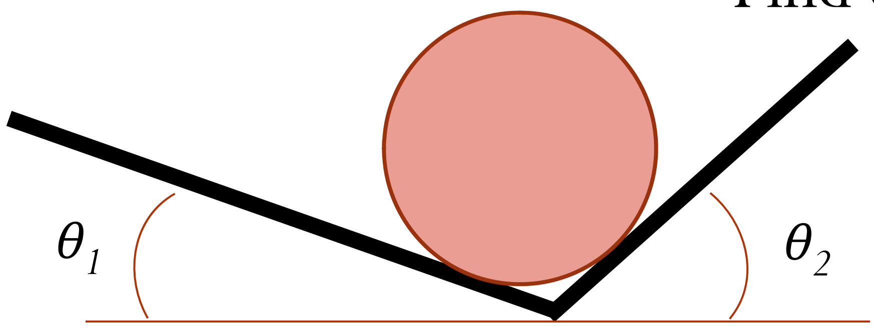
Find the forces in cables AB and AC?

- Draw Outlined Shape
- Establish x, y, z axes
- Show all forces acting on object
- Label known and unknown forces
- Assume sense of unknown force



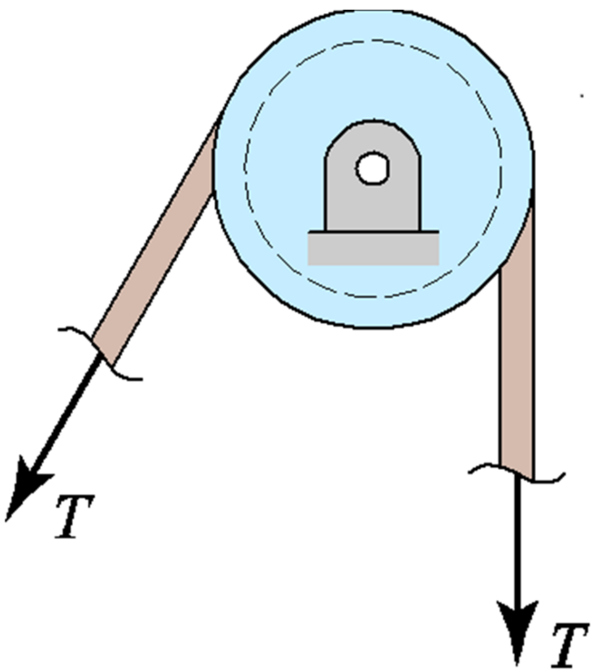
Idealizations

Find contact forces on smooth surface



Idealizations

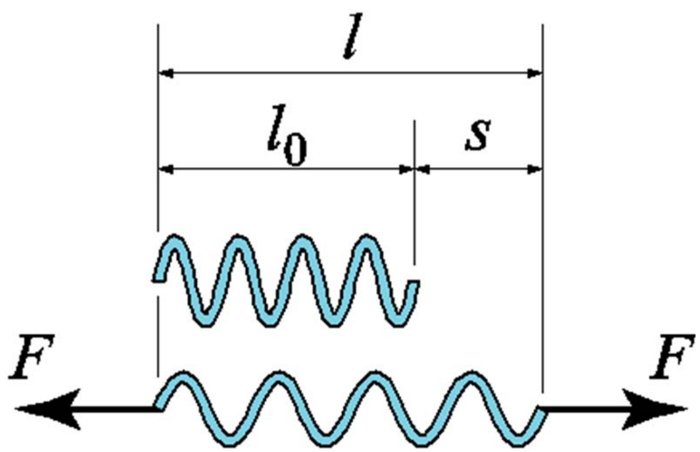
Pulleys are (usually) regarded as frictionless; then the tension in a rope or cord around the pulley is the same on either side.



Frictionless pulley

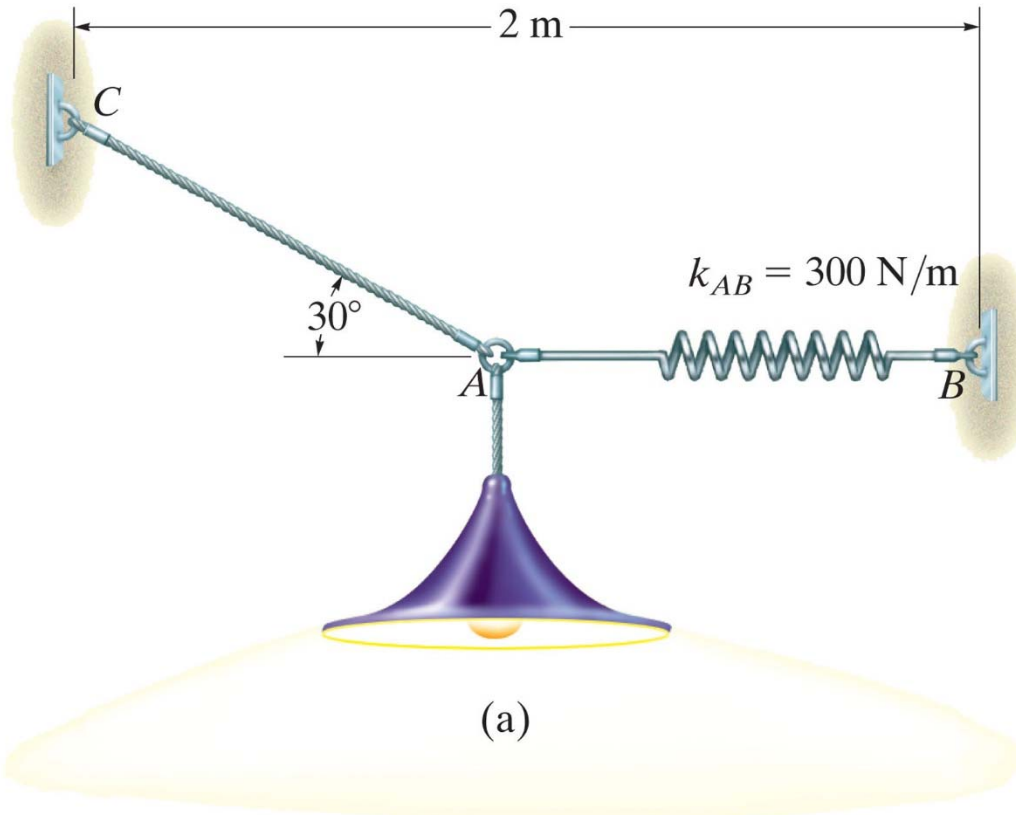
Idealizations

Springs are (usually) regarded as linearly elastic; then the tension is proportional to the *change* in length *s*.



$$F = ks = k(l - l_0)$$

Linearly elastic spring



Determine the required length of cord AC so that the 8-kg lamp can be suspended in the position shown. The undeformed spring length is 0.4 m and has a stiffness of 300 N/m.

The five ropes can each take 1500 N without breaking. How heavy can *W* be without breaking any?