EQUILIBRIUM OF A PARTICLE, THE FREE-BODY DIAGRAM & COPLANAR FORCE SYSTEMS

Today's Objectives:

Students will be able to :

a) Draw a free body diagram (FBD), and,

b) Apply equations of equilibrium to solve a 2-D problem.

In-Class Activities:

- Reading Quiz
- Applications
- What, Why and How of a FBD
- Equations of Equilibrium
- Analysis of Spring and Pulleys
- Example Problems
- Concept Quiz
- Group Problem Solving
- Attention Quiz

READING QUIZ

1) When a particle is in equilibrium, the sum of forces acting on it equals ___ . (Choose the most appropriate answer)

A) A constant B) A positive number C) Zero
D) A negative number E) An integer

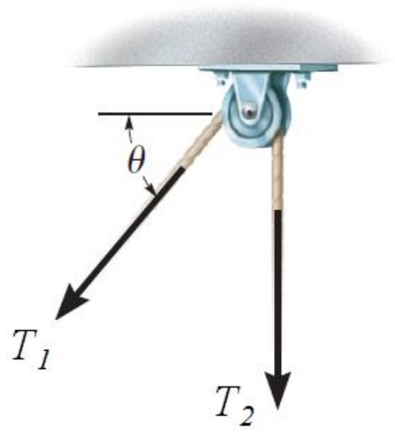
2) For a frictionless pulley and cable, tensions in the cable (T_1 and T_2) are related as _____ .

A) $T_1 > T_2$

B) $T_1 = T_2$

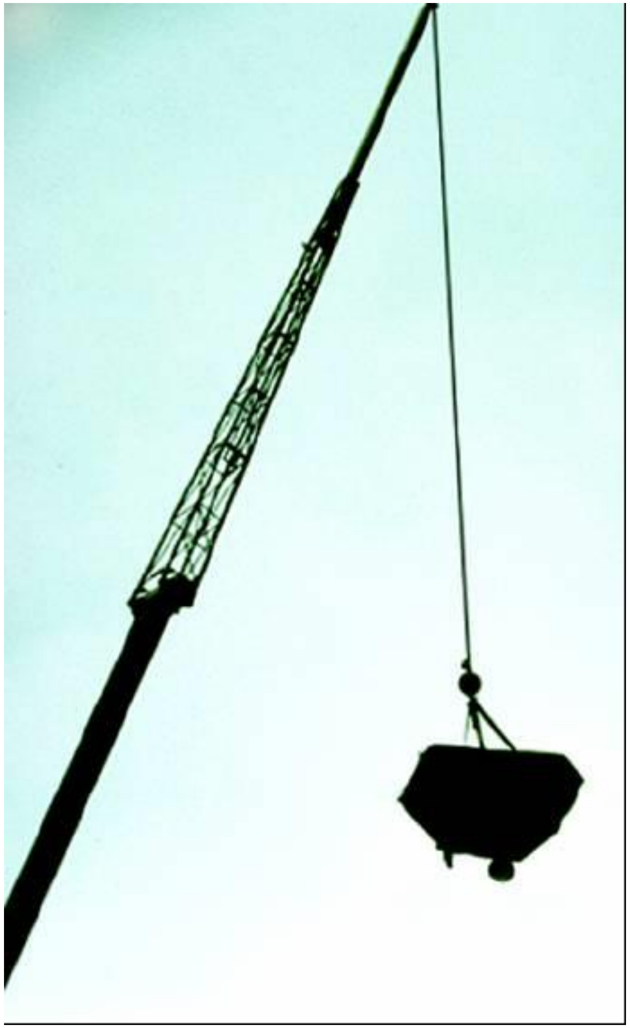
C) $T_1 < T_2$

D) $T_1 = T_2 \sin \theta$



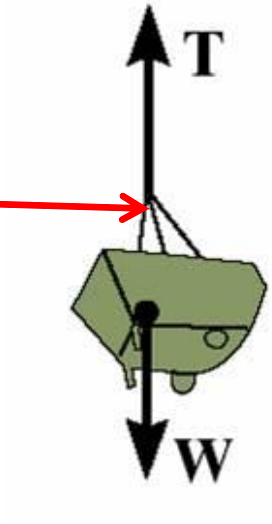
Cable is in tension

APPLICATIONS



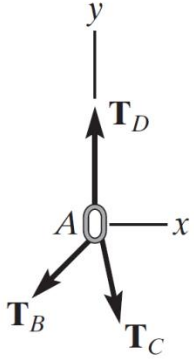
The crane is lifting a load. To decide if the straps holding the load to the crane hook will fail, you need to know forces in the straps. How could you find those forces?

Straps

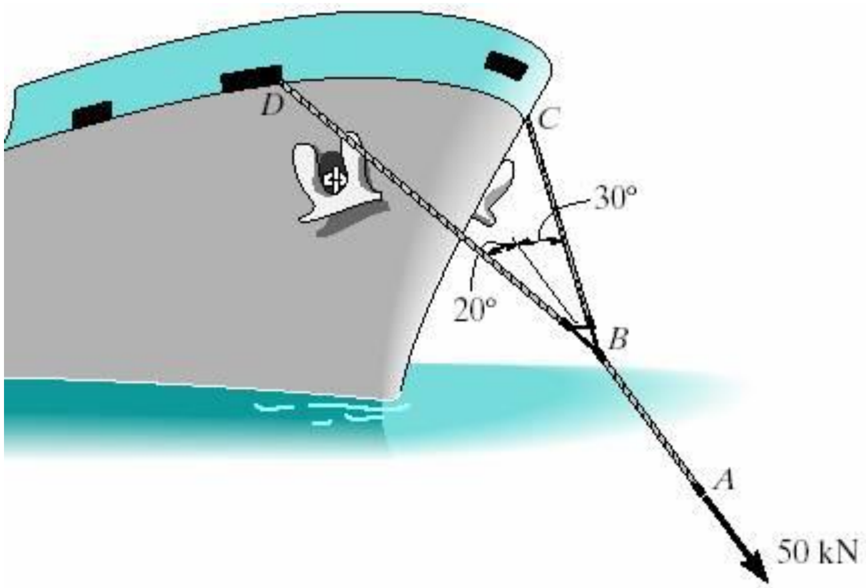


APPLICATIONS (continued)

For a spool of given weight, how would you find the forces in cables AB and AC? If designing a spreader bar like the one being used here, you need to know the forces to make sure the rigging doesn't fail.

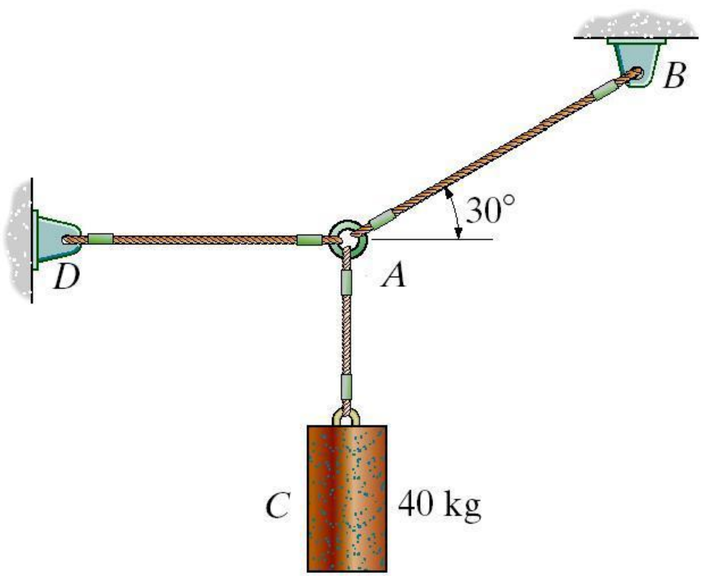


APPLICATIONS (continued)



For a given force exerted on the boat's towing pendant, what are the forces in the bridle cables? What size of cable must you use?

COPLANAR FORCE SYSTEMS (Section 3.3)



This is an example of a 2-D or coplanar force system.

If the whole assembly is in equilibrium, then particle A is also in equilibrium.

To determine the tensions in the cables for a given weight of cylinder, you need to learn how to draw a free-body diagram and apply the equations of equilibrium.

THE WHAT, WHY AND HOW OF A FREE BODY DIAGRAM (FBD)

Free-body diagrams are one of the most important things for you to know how to draw and use for statics and other subjects!

What? - It is a drawing that shows all external forces acting on the particle.

Why? - It is **key** to being able to write the equations of equilibrium—which are used to solve for the unknowns (usually forces or angles).

How?

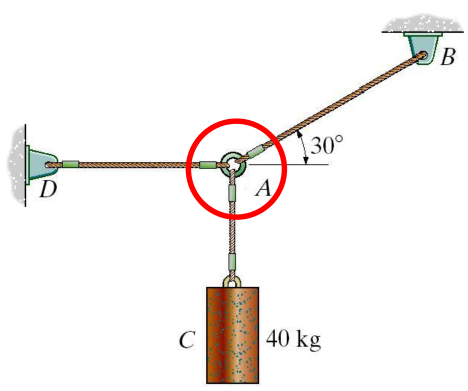
1. Imagine the particle to be isolated or cut free from its surroundings.

2. Show all the forces that act on the particle.

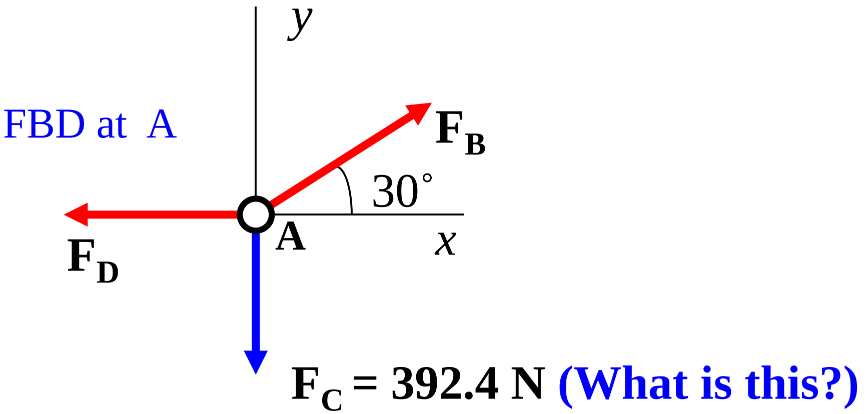
   Active forces: They want to move the particle.

   Reactive forces: They tend to resist the motion.

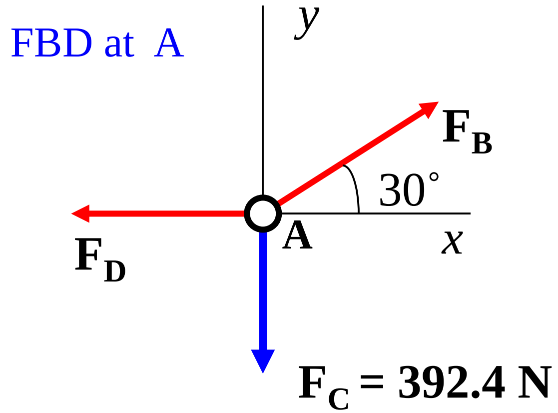
3. Identify each force and show all known magnitudes and directions. Show all unknown magnitudes and / or directions as variables.



Note : Cylinder mass = 40 Kg



EQUATIONS OF 2-D EQUILIBRIUM



Since particle A is in equilibrium, the net force at A is zero.

So $\boldsymbol{F_B} + \boldsymbol{F_C} + \boldsymbol{F_D} = 0$

or $\Sigma \boldsymbol{F} = 0$

In general, for a particle in equilibrium,

$\Sigma \boldsymbol{F} = 0$ or

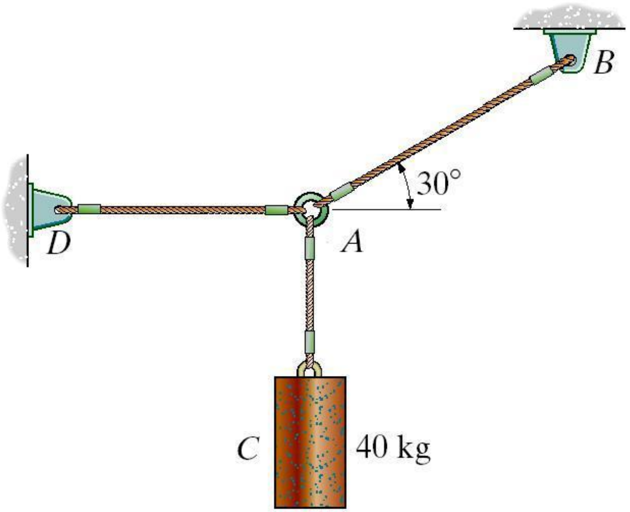
$\Sigma F_x \boldsymbol{i} + \Sigma F_y \boldsymbol{j} = 0 = 0 \boldsymbol{i} + 0 \boldsymbol{j}$ (a vector equation)

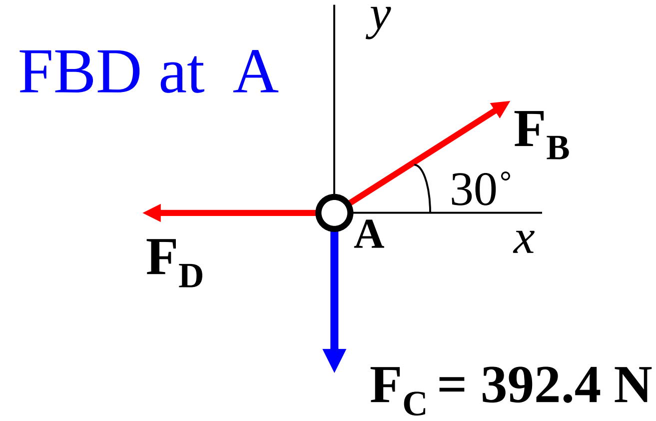
Or, written in a scalar form,

$\Sigma F_x = 0$ and $\Sigma F_y = 0$

These are two scalar equations of equilibrium (E-of-E). They can be used to solve for up to two unknowns.

EQUATIONS OF 2-D EQUILIBRIUM (continued)





Note : Cylinder mass = 40 Kg

Write the scalar E-of-E:

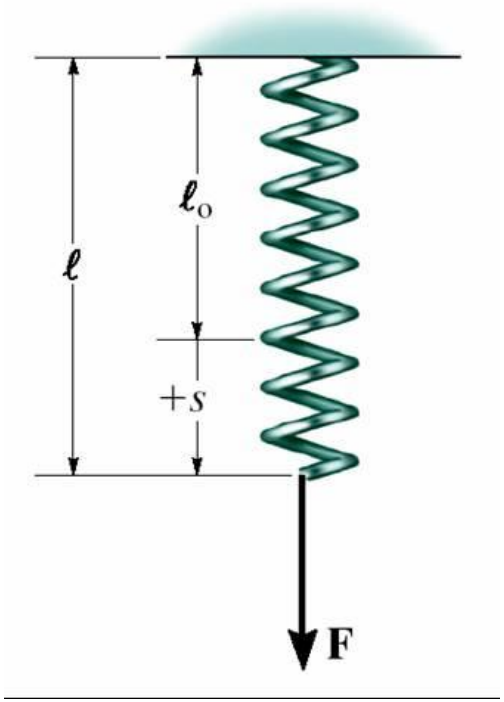
$$+ \rightarrow \Sigma F_x = F_B \cos 30^o - F_D = 0$$

$$+ \uparrow \Sigma F_y = F_B \sin 30^o - 392.4 \text{ N} = 0$$

Solving the second equation gives: $F_B = 785$ N $\rightarrow$

From the first equation, we get: $F_D = 680$ N $\leftarrow$

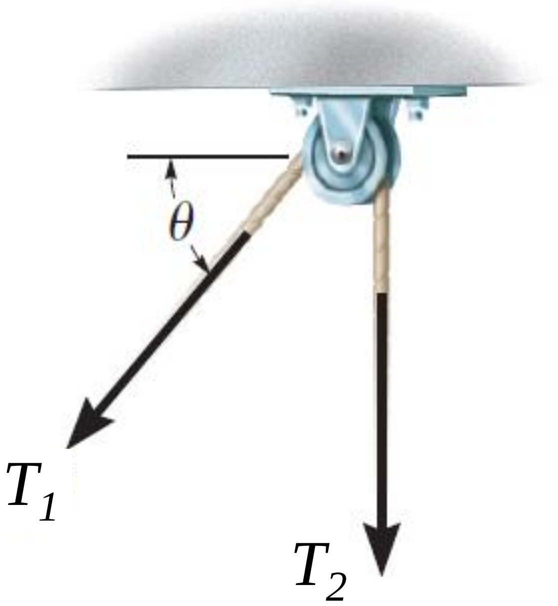
SIMPLE SPRINGS



Spring Force = spring constant * deformation of spring

or $F = k * s$

CABLES AND PULLEYS



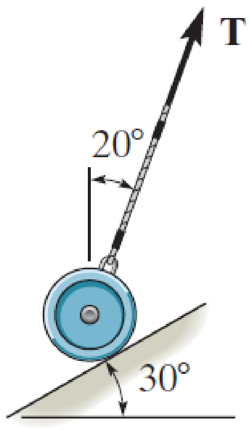
Cable is in tension

With a frictionless pulley and cable

$$T_1 = T_2.$$

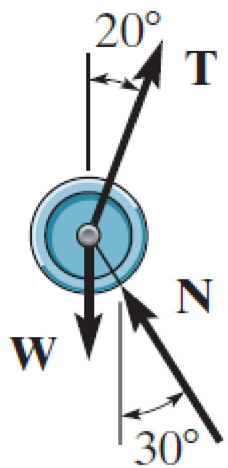
Cable can support *only* a tension or "pulling" force, and this force always acts in the direction of the cable.

SMOOTH CONTACT



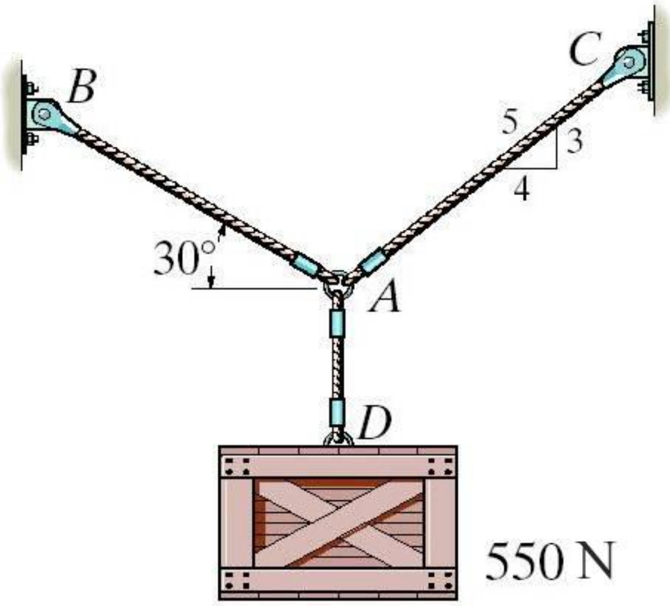
If an object rests on a smooth surface, then the surface will exert a force on the object that is normal to the surface at the point of contact.

In addition to this normal force **N**, the cylinder is also subjected to its weight **W** and the force **T** of the cord.



Since these three forces are concurrent at the center of the cylinder, we can apply the equation of equilibrium to this "particle," which is the same as applying it to the cylinder.

EXAMPLE I



Given: The box weighs 550 N and geometry is as shown.

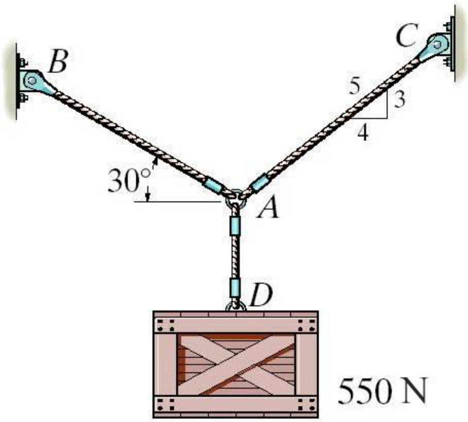
Find: The forces in the ropes AB and AC.

Plan:

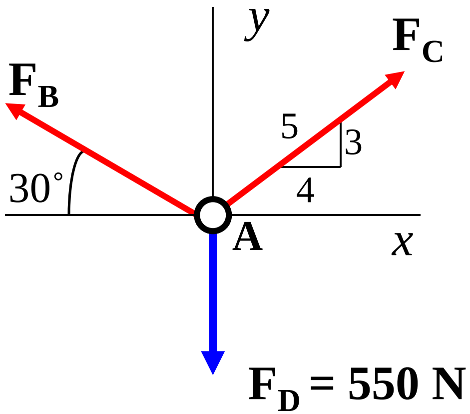
1. Draw a FBD for point A.

2. Apply the E-of-E to solve for the forces in ropes AB and AC.

EXAMPLE I (continued)



FBD at point A



Applying the scalar E-of-E at A, we get;

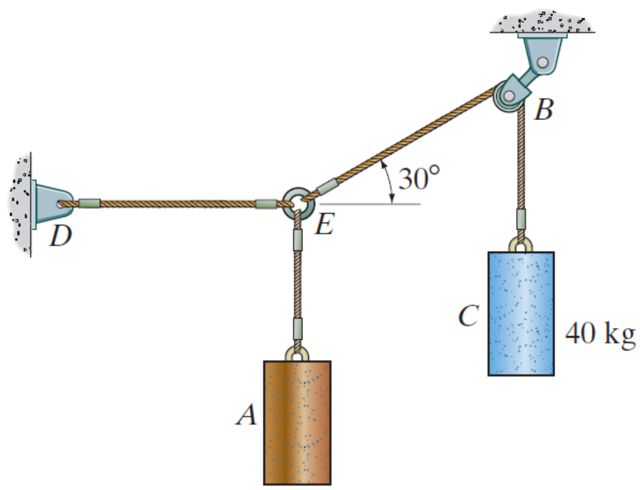
$+\rightarrow \sum F_x = - F_B \cos 30° + F_C (4/5) = 0$

$+\uparrow \sum F_y = F_B \sin 30° + F_C (3/5) - 550 \text{ N} = 0$

Solving the above equations, we get;

$F_B = 478$ N ↖ and $F_C = 518$ N ↗

EXAMPLE II



Given: The mass of cylinder C is 40 kg and geometry is as shown.

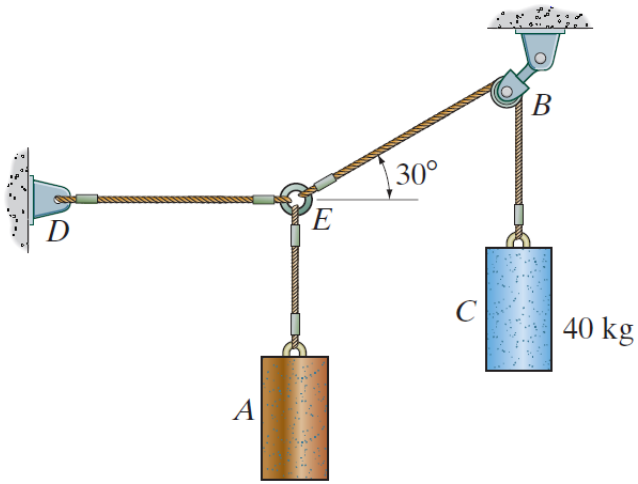
Find: The tensions in cables DE, EA, and EB.

Plan:

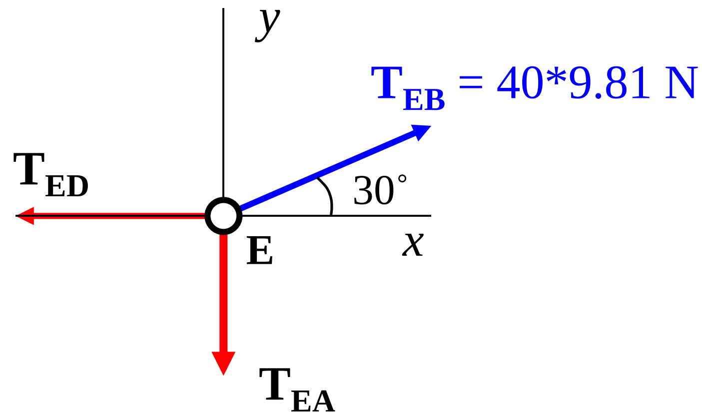
1. Draw a FBD for point E.

2. Apply the E-of-E to solve for the forces in cables DE, EA, and EB.

EXAMPLE II (continued)



FBD at point E



Applying the scalar E-of-E at E, we get;

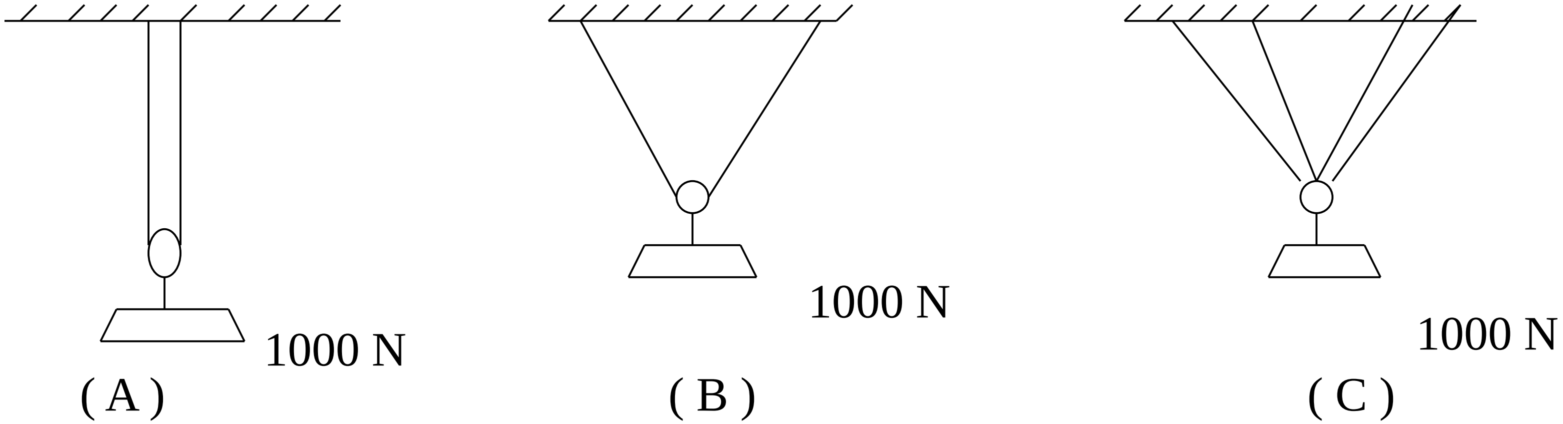
$+ \rightarrow \sum F_x = - T_{ED} + (40*9.81) \cos 30° = 0$

$+ \uparrow \sum F_y = (40*9.81) \sin 30° - T_{EA} = 0$

Solving the above equations, we get;

$\underline{T_{ED} = 340 \text{ N}} \leftarrow$ and $\underline{T_{EA} = 196 \text{ N}} \downarrow$

CONCEPT QUIZ



1) Assuming you know the geometry of the ropes, in which system above can you NOT determine forces in the cables?

2) Why?

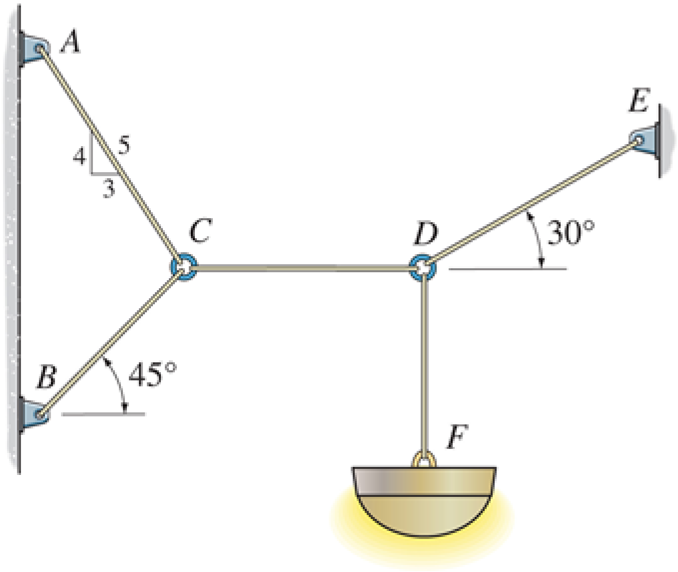
A) The weight is too heavy.

B) The cables are too thin.

C) There are more unknowns than equations.

D) There are too few cables for a 1000 N weight.

GROUP PROBLEM SOLVING



Given: The mass of lamp is 20 kg and geometry is as shown.

Find: The force in each cable.

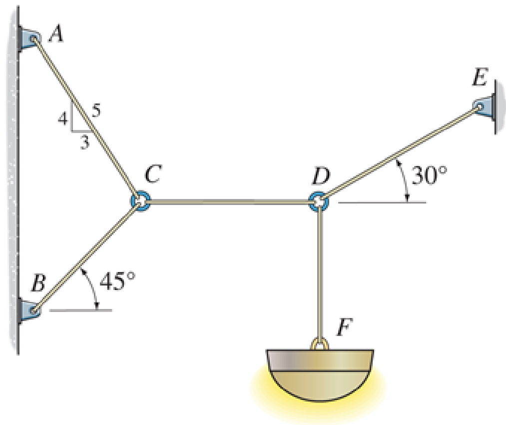
Plan:

1. Draw a FBD for Point D.

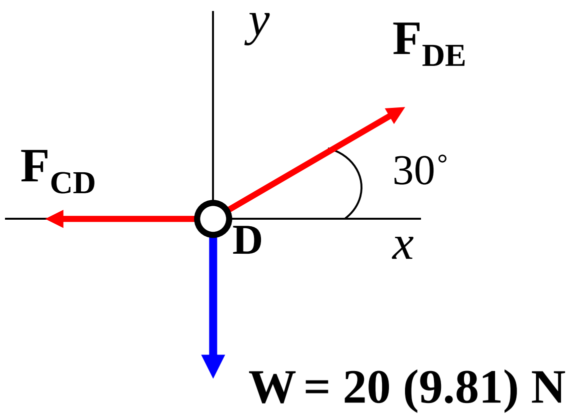
2. Apply E-of-E at Point D to solve for the unknowns (F_{CD} & F_{DE}).

3. Knowing F_{CD}, repeat this process at point C.

GROUP PROBLEM SOLVING (continued)



FBD at point D



Applying the scalar E-of-E at D, we get;

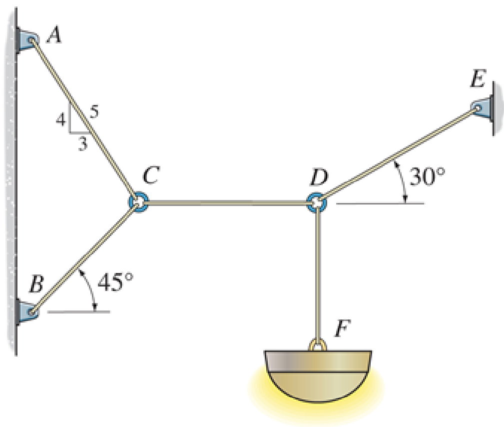
$+\uparrow \sum F_y = F_{DE} \sin 30° - 20\,(9.81) = 0$

$+\rightarrow \sum F_x = F_{DE} \cos 30° - F_{CD} = 0$

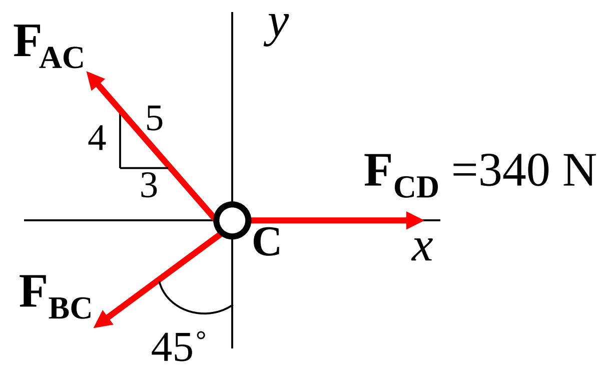
Solving the above equations, we get:

$F_{DE} = 392$ N $\nearrow$ and $F_{CD} = 340$ N $\leftarrow$

GROUP PROBLEM SOLVING (continued)



FBD at point C



Applying the scalar E-of-E at C, we get;

$+\rightarrow \sum F_x = 340 - F_{BC} \sin 45° - F_{AC}\,(3/5) = 0$

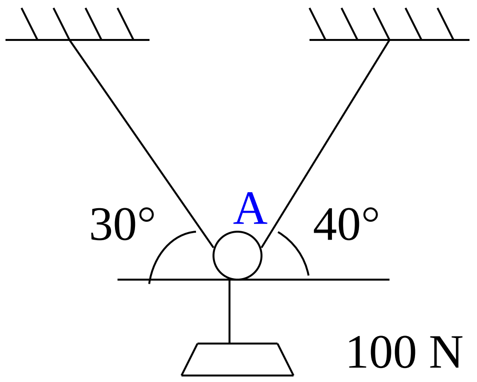
$+\uparrow \sum F_y = F_{AC}\,(4/5) - F_{BC} \cos 45° = 0$

Solving the above equations, we get;

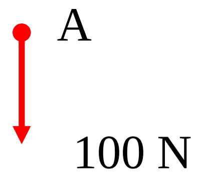
$F_{BC} = 275$ N ↙ and $F_{AC} = 243$ N ↖

ATTENTION QUIZ

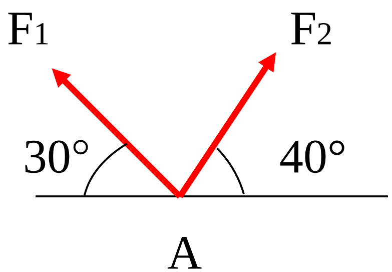
1. Select the correct FBD of particle A.



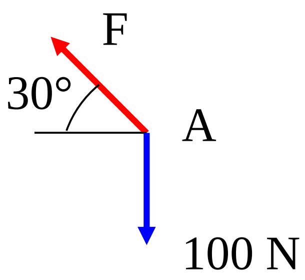
A)



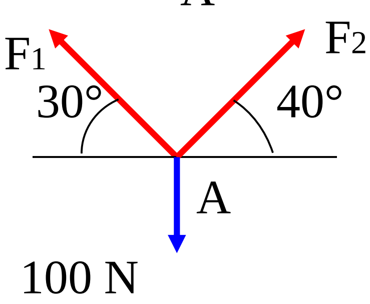
B)



C)

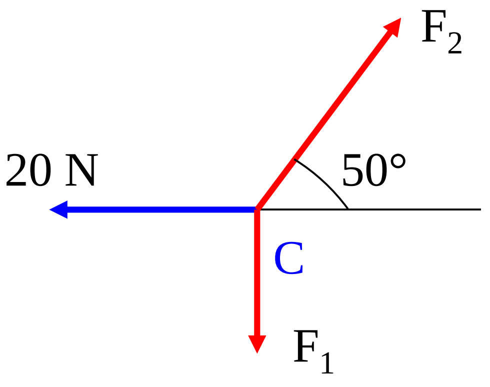


D)



ATTENTION QUIZ

2. Using this FBD of Point C, the sum of forces in the x-direction (ΣF_X) is ___ . Use a sign convention of $+ \rightarrow$.



A) $F_2 \sin 50° - 20 = 0$

B) $F_2 \cos 50° - 20 = 0$

C) $F_2 \sin 50° - F_1 = 0$

D) $F_2 \cos 50° + 20 = 0$

End of the Lecture

Let Learning Continue