

Problem of the day

RULES AND EXPECTATIONS: This is just for fun and exercise. Enjoy it! Solutions will be posted shortly on the course website.

EXERCISE: A suspended ceiling panel is supported by three cables vertical cables. The panel weighs 500N. Determine the tension in each of the three cables.

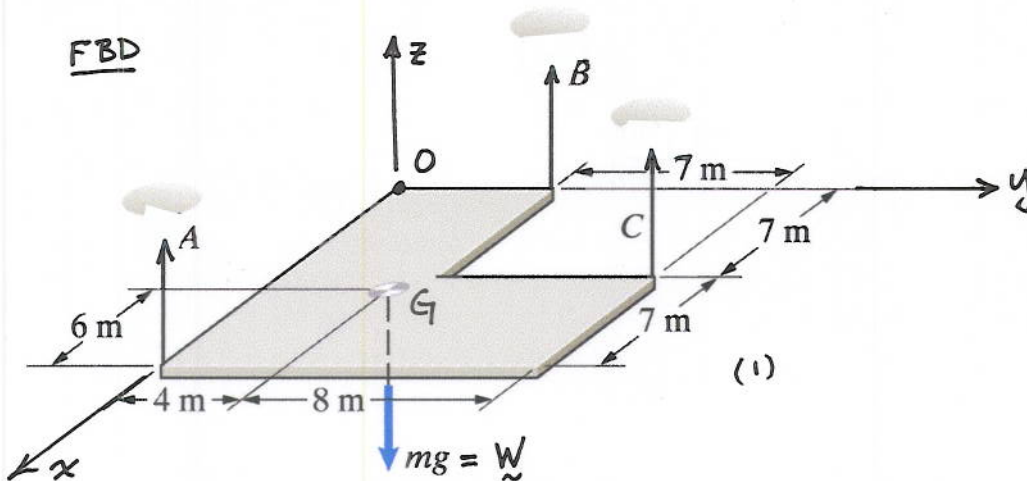


Figure: 05-18-27P5.93 - Problem 5.93
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Equilibrium.

$$\Sigma \vec{M}_O = \vec{r}_{OA} \times \vec{F}_A + \vec{r}_{OB} \times \vec{F}_B + \vec{r}_{OC} \times \vec{F}_C + \vec{r}_{OG} \times \vec{W} \quad (2)$$

$$\vec{r}_{OA} = 14m\hat{i} \quad (3)$$

$$\vec{r}_{OB} = 5m\hat{j} \quad (4)$$

$$\vec{r}_{OC} = 12m\hat{j} + 7m\hat{i} \quad (5)$$

$$\vec{r}_{OG} = 8m\hat{i} + 4m\hat{j} \quad (6)$$

$$\vec{F}_A = F_A\hat{k}, \text{ etc.} \quad (7)$$

$$\vec{W} = -500N\hat{k} \quad (8)$$

$$\Sigma \vec{M}_O = 14m\hat{i} \times F_A\hat{k} + 5m\hat{j} \times F_B\hat{k} + (12m\hat{j} + 7m\hat{i}) \times F_C\hat{k} - (8m\hat{i} + 4m\hat{j}) \times 500N\hat{k} \quad (9)$$

$$= -14mF_A\hat{j} + 5mF_B\hat{i} + 12mF_C\hat{i} - 7mF_C\hat{j} + 4000N\text{-}m\hat{j} - 2000N\text{-}m\hat{i} \stackrel{\text{set}}{=} \vec{0} \quad (10)$$

(10) \hat{i} :

$$5F_B + 12F_C = 2000N \quad (11)$$

$$-14F_A - 7F_C = -4000N \quad (12)$$

Use $\Sigma F_z = 0$ for third eqn:

$$\Sigma F_z = F_A + F_B + F_C - 500N \stackrel{\text{set}}{=} 0 \quad (13)$$

Solve (11, 12, 13):

$$\boxed{\begin{matrix} F_A = 237N & F_C = 98N. \\ F_B = 165N \end{matrix}} \quad (14)$$

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RULES AND EXPECTATIONS: This is just for fun and exercise. Enjoy it! Solutions will be posted shortly on the course website.

EXERCISE: The weight $W = 90$ lb. Determine the internal force in bar AC, and whether it is in tension or compression. All joints are pin-connected.

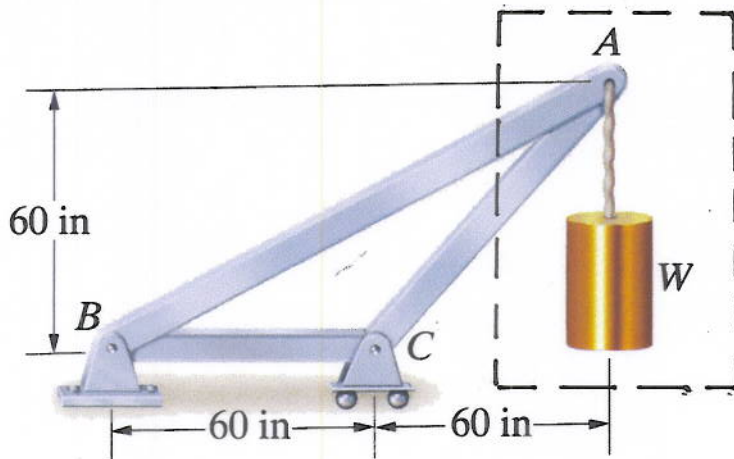
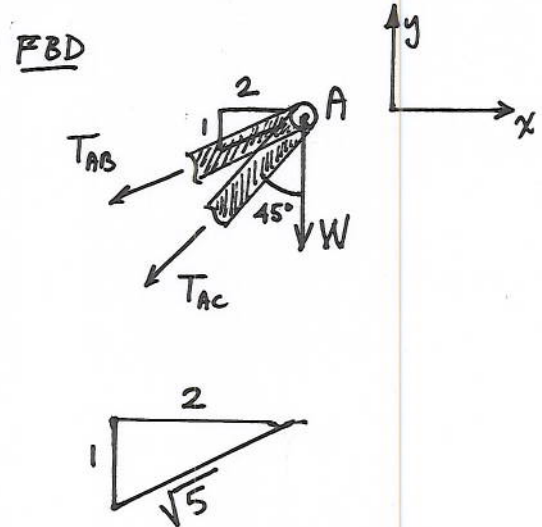


Figure: 06-11-11P6.3 - Problem 6.3
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Equilibrium.

$$\sum F_x = -T_{AB} \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} - T_{AC} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \stackrel{\text{set}}{=} 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\sum F_y = -T_{AB} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} - T_{AC} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - W \stackrel{\text{set}}{=} 0 \quad (2)$$

$2(1) - (2) :$

$$-T_{AC} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - 2W = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$T_{AC} = -2\sqrt{2}W \quad (4)$$

$$T_{AC} = 2\sqrt{2}W \text{ compression.} \quad (5)$$

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1. Find a different way to solve it.
2. Make another problem of similar difficulty.
3. Make another similar problem that's harder. Explain why it's harder.
4. Explain how you solved the problem.
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EXERCISE: The weights have mass $m = 30$ kg. Determine the internal force in bar AD, and whether it is in tension or compression. All joints are pin-connected.

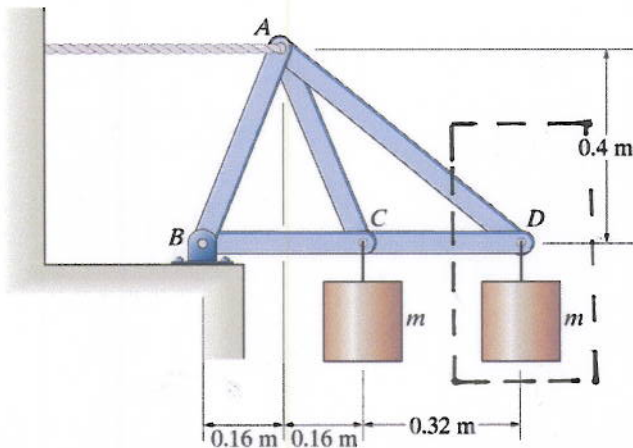
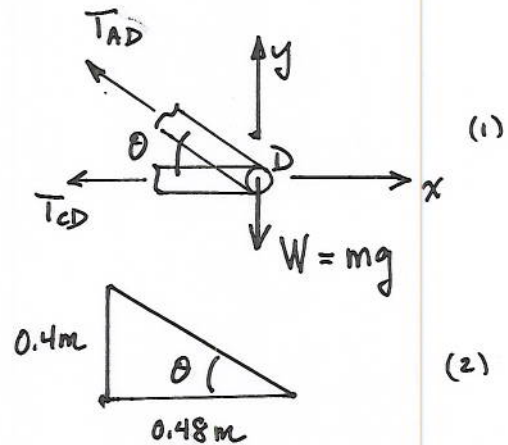


Figure: 06-11-13P6.5 - Problem 6.5
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Equilibrium.

$$\sum F_y = T_{AD} \sin \theta - W \stackrel{\text{set}}{=} 0 \quad (3)$$

$$T_{AD} = \frac{W}{\sin \theta} \quad (4)$$

$$= \frac{W}{\frac{0.4}{\sqrt{0.4^2 + 0.48^2}}} \quad (5)$$

$$\boxed{T_{AD} = 459 \text{ N tension.}} \quad (6)$$

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EXERCISE: The bridge is supported by a pin support at A, and a roller support at H. All joints are pin-connected.

- a) Determine the force within member BD. What could you change about the bridge design to reduce this load?
- b) Determine the force in DE. Surprised?

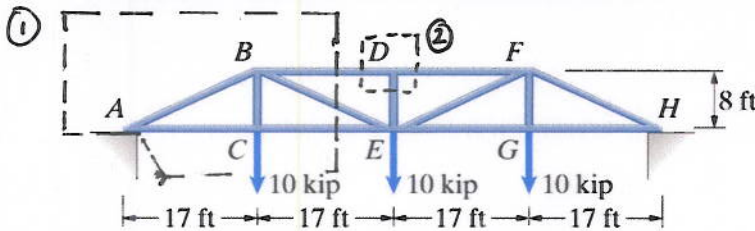
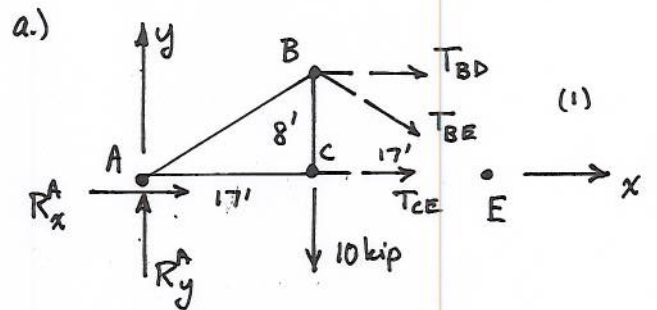
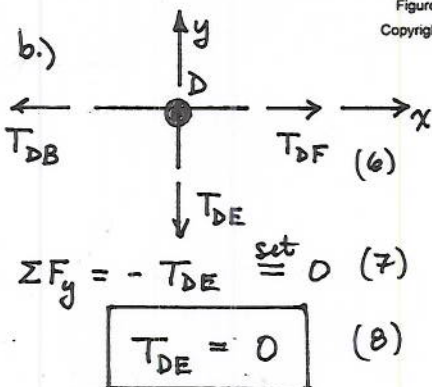


Figure: 06-11-15P6.7 - Problems 6.7/6.8
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Equilibrium:

$$\sum M_E = (34') R_y^A + 8' T_{BD} - 17'(10 \text{ kip}) \stackrel{\text{set}}{=} 0 \quad (2)$$

Find R_y^A from equilibrium of entire truss:

$$R_y^A = 15 \text{ kip.} \quad (3)$$

(2,3): $T_{BD} = \frac{170 - 510}{8 \text{ ft}} \text{ kip/ft} \quad (4)$

$$= -42.5 \text{ kip.}$$

$T_{BD} = 42.5 \text{ kip compressive.} \quad (5)$

Increasing height above 8' reduces the compressive force in BD.

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EXERCISE: Determine the GD internal force, that is, determine the internal force in bars GD, GE, and DF, and whether each is in tension or compression. All joints are pin-connected.

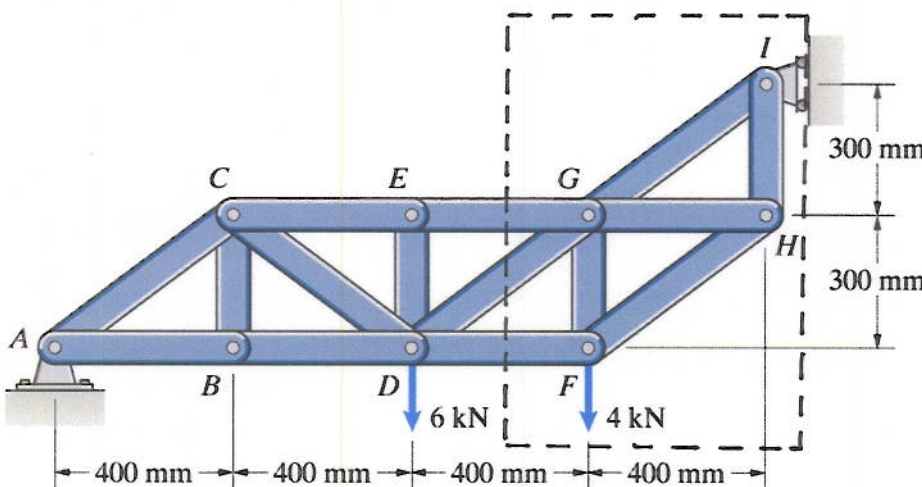
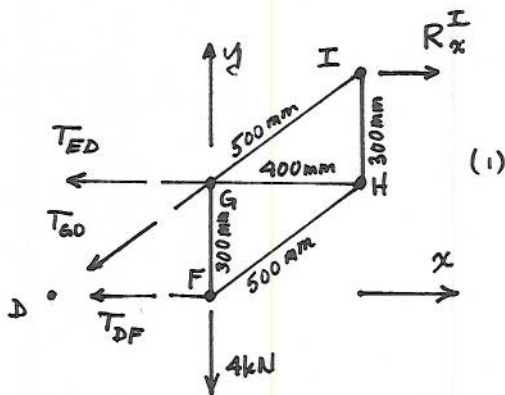
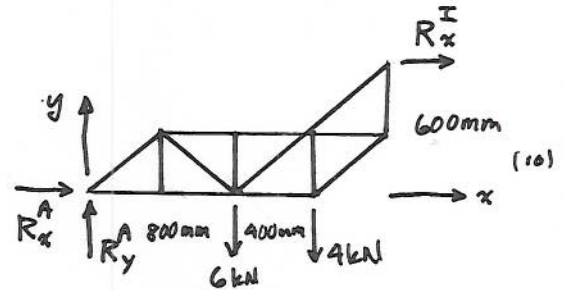


Figure: 06-13-16P6.45 - Problems 6.45/6.46
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$$\sum F_y = -T_{GD} \frac{300}{500} - 4 \text{ kN} \stackrel{\text{set}}{=} 0 \quad (2)$$

$$T_{GD} = -\frac{20}{3} \text{ kN} = \boxed{-6.67 \text{ kN}} \quad (3)$$

$$\sum M_G = -T_{DF} (300 \text{ mm}) - R_x^I (300 \text{ mm}) = 0 \quad (4)$$

$$T_{DF} = -R_x^I \quad (5)$$

$$\sum M_D = \sum F_x = -T_{ED} - T_{DF} + R_x^I - T_{GD} \frac{400}{500} = 0 \quad (6)$$

$$T_{ED} = 2R_x^I - T_{GD} \frac{4}{5} \quad (7)$$

$$= 2R_x^I + \frac{20}{3} \cdot \frac{4}{5} \text{ kN} \quad (8)$$

$$T_{ED} = -26.7 \text{ kN} \quad (9)$$

Find R_x^I : Use (10):

$$\sum M_A = R_x^I (600 \text{ mm}) + 6 \text{ kN} (800 \text{ mm}) + 4 \text{ kN} (1200 \text{ mm}) \stackrel{\text{set}}{=} 0 \quad (10)$$

$$R_x^I = -16 \text{ kN} \quad (11)$$

$$T_{GD} = 6.67 \text{ kN}$$

compression

$$T_{DF} = 16 \text{ kN}$$

TENSION

$$T_{ED} = -26.7 \text{ kN}$$

T_{ED} IS IN COMPRESSION.

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EXERCISE: Determine the axial forces in members AD, AB, DE, and DG. Model all joints as pin-connected, and model the supports at A and I as roller supports.

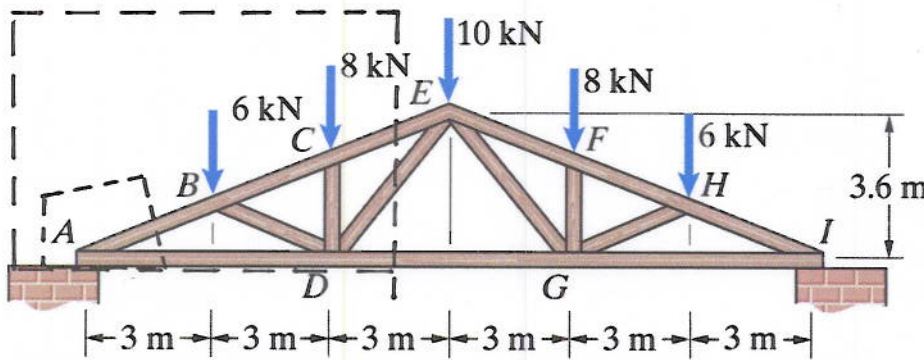
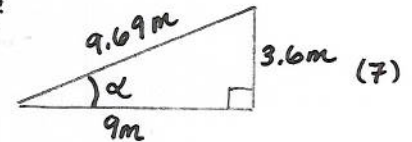


Figure: 06-11-31P6.25 - Problem 6.25
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$$\sum M_I = [(6)(3) + (8)(6) + (10)(9) + (8)(12) + 6(15)] \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m} - R_y^A(18\text{m}) \stackrel{\text{set}}{=} 0 \quad (5)$$

$$R_y^A = 19 \text{ kN} \quad (6)$$

Need α :

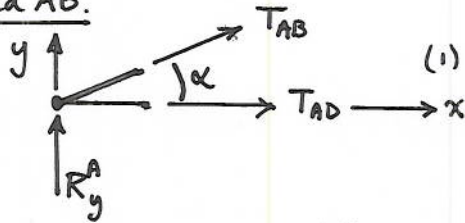


$$\sin \alpha = 0.3714; \cos \alpha = 0.9285 \quad (8)$$

(3,6,8) $T_{AB} = -51.2 \text{ kN} \quad (9)$
IS IN COMPRESSION

(2,8,9) $T_{AD} = 47.5 \text{ kN} \quad (10)$
IS IN TENSION

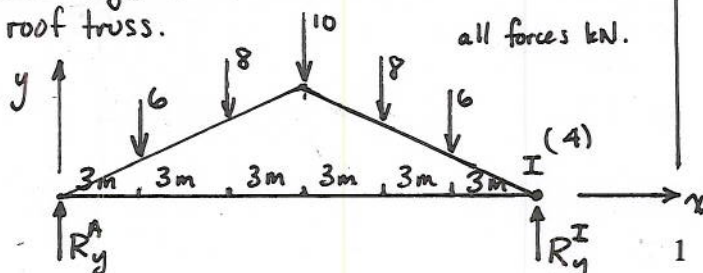
AD and AB.



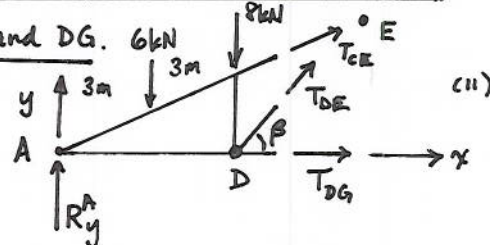
$$\sum F_x = T_{AD} + T_{AB} \cos \alpha \stackrel{\text{set}}{=} 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\sum F_y = T_{AB} \sin \alpha + R_y^A \stackrel{\text{set}}{=} 0 \quad (3)$$

Need R_y^A . Use box around entire roof truss.



DE and DG.



$$\sum M_A = T_{DE} \sin \beta (6\text{m}) - 6\text{kN}(3\text{m}) - 8\text{kN}(6\text{m}) = 0 \quad (12)$$

$$\rightarrow T_{DE} = 14.3 \text{ kN TENSION} \quad (13)$$

$$\sum M_E = T_{DG}(3.6\text{m}) + 8\text{kN}(3\text{m}) + 6\text{kN}(6\text{m}) - 19\text{kN}(9\text{m}) = 0 \quad (14)$$

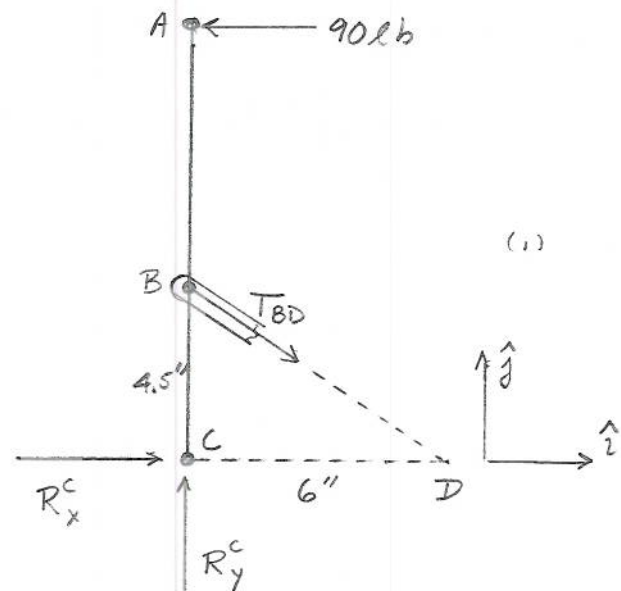
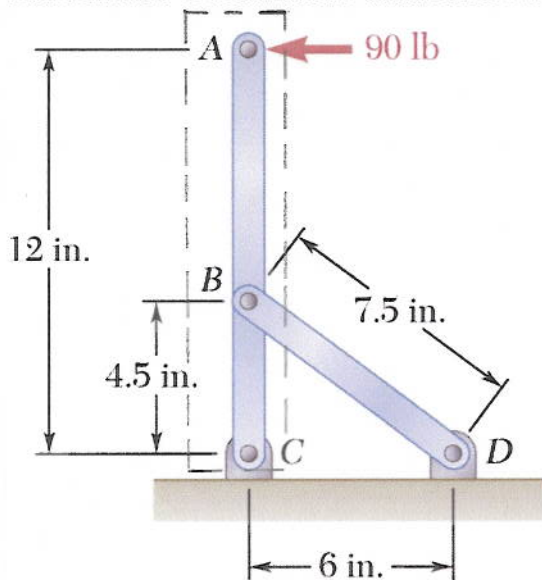
$$\rightarrow T_{DG} = 30.8 \text{ kN TENSION} \quad (15)$$

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EXERCISE: Determine the axial forces in member BD and the reactions at C.



Note: Since BD is a two force member, its internal force is purely axial, i.e. \vec{T}_{BD} is directed along BD. ABC, however, has 3 forces applied. Therefore \vec{R}^C need not point along ABC.

Equilibrium.

$$\sum M_C = (90 \text{ lb})(12 \text{ in}) - T_{BDx}(4.5 \text{ in}) = 0 \quad (2)$$

From figure (1): $T_{BDx} = T_{BD} \frac{6}{7.5} = \frac{4}{5} T_{BD} \quad (3)$

$$(2,3) \quad T_{BD} = \frac{90 \text{ lb}(12 \text{ in})}{\frac{4}{5}(4.5 \text{ in})} = 300 \text{ lb} \quad (4)$$

$$\sum F_x = R_x^C + T_{BDx} - 90 \text{ lb} = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$R_x^C = 150 \text{ lb} \quad (6)$$

$$\sum F_y = R_y^C - T_{BDy} = 0 \quad (7)$$

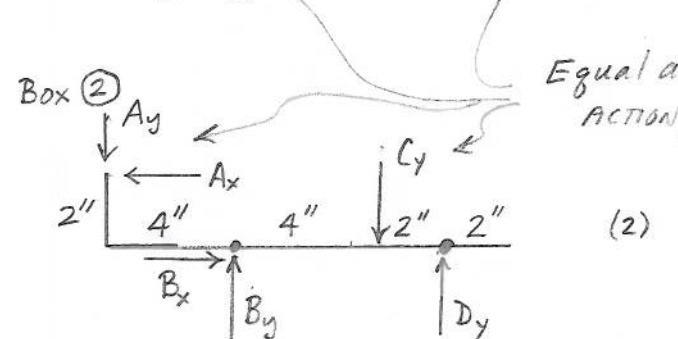
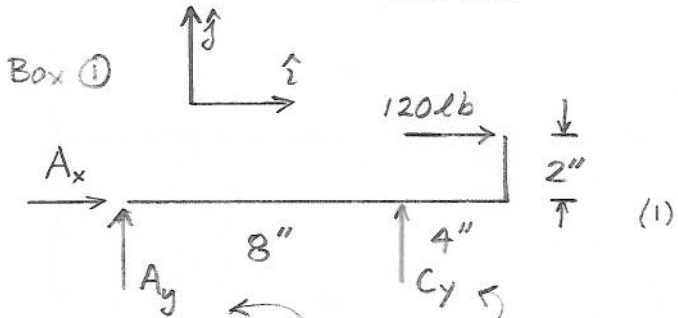
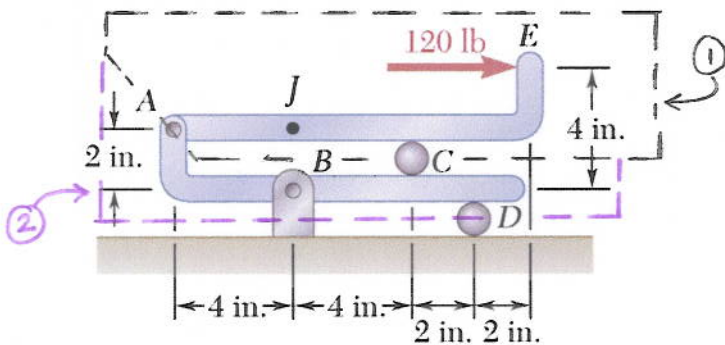
$$R_y^C = 180 \text{ lb} \quad (8)$$

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EXERCISE: Determine all the forces acting on member ABCD resulting from the applied 120 lb load.



Equilibrium in box ①

$$\sum F_x = 120\text{lb} + A_x = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$\boxed{A_x = -120\text{lb.}} \quad (4)$$

$$\sum M_A = C_y(8'') - 120\text{lb}(2'') = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$\boxed{C_y = 30\text{lb}} \quad (6)$$

$$\sum F_y = C_y + A_y = 0 \quad (7)$$

$$\boxed{A_y = -C_y = -30\text{lb}} \quad (8)$$

Equilibrium in box ②

$$\sum M_B = D_y(6'') - C_y(4'') + A_x(2'') + A_y(4'') = 0 \quad (9)$$

$$D_y = \frac{30\text{lb}(4'') + 120\text{lb}(2'') + 30\text{lb}(4'')}{6''} \quad (10)$$

$$\boxed{D_y = 80\text{lb.}} \quad (11)$$

$$\sum F_x = B_x - A_x = 0 \quad (12)$$

$$\boxed{B_x = A_x = -120\text{lb.}} \quad (13)$$

$$\sum F_y = -A_y - C_y + B_y + D_y = 0 \quad (14)$$

$$B_y = A_y + C_y - D_y \quad (15)$$

$$= -30\text{lb} + 30\text{lb} - 80\text{lb} \quad (16)$$

$$\boxed{B_y = -80\text{lb.}} \quad (17)$$

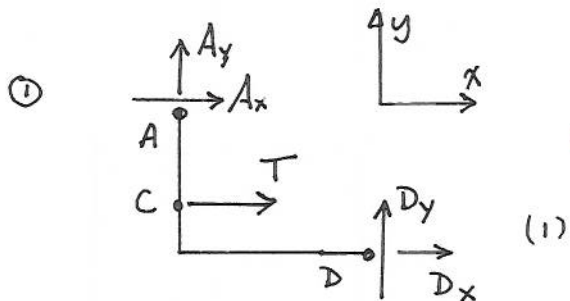
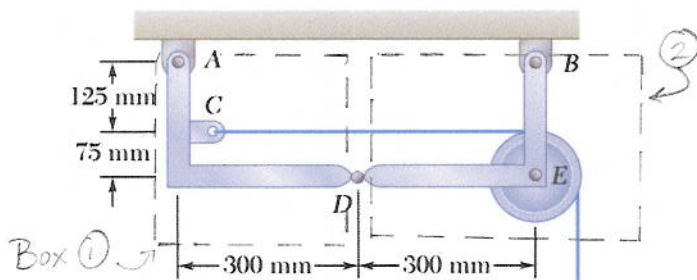
Equal and opposite - ACTION/REACTION.

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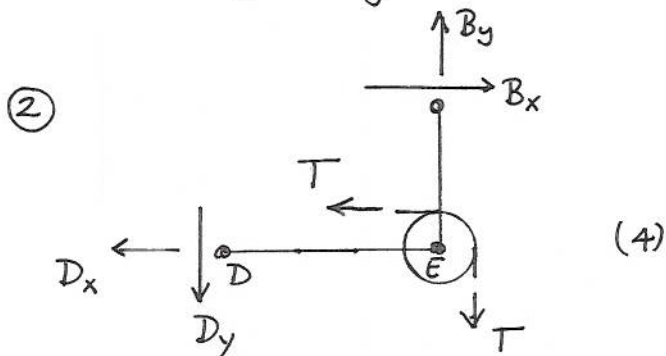
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EXERCISE: Determine the reactions at A and B, and the contact forces at D resulting from the applied 240 N load.



$$\sum M_A = (125\text{mm})T + D_y(300\text{mm}) + D_x(200\text{mm}) = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\rightarrow 8D_x + 12D_y = -5T \quad (3)$$



In (4):

$$\sum M_B = -T(125\text{mm}) - T(75\text{mm}) + D_y(300\text{mm}) - D_x(200\text{mm}) = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$\rightarrow -8D_x + 12D_y = 8T \quad (6)$$

Use (6) and (3) to find:

$$D_y = \frac{1}{8}T = 30\text{N} \quad (7)$$

$$D_x = -\frac{13}{16}T = 195\text{N} \quad (8)$$

In (1):

$$\sum F_x = A_x + T + D_x = 0 \quad (9)$$

$$(8): \quad A_x = -\frac{3}{16}T = -45\text{N} \quad (10)$$

$$\sum F_y = A_y + D_y = 0 \quad (11)$$

$$(7): \quad A_y = -\frac{1}{8}T = -30\text{N} \quad (12)$$

In (4):

$$\sum F_x = B_x - T - D_x = 0 \quad (13)$$

$$(8): \quad B_x = \frac{3}{16}T = 45\text{N} \quad (14)$$

$$\sum F_y = B_y - T - D_y = 0 \quad (15)$$

$$(7): \quad B_y = \frac{9}{8}T = 270\text{N} \quad (16)$$

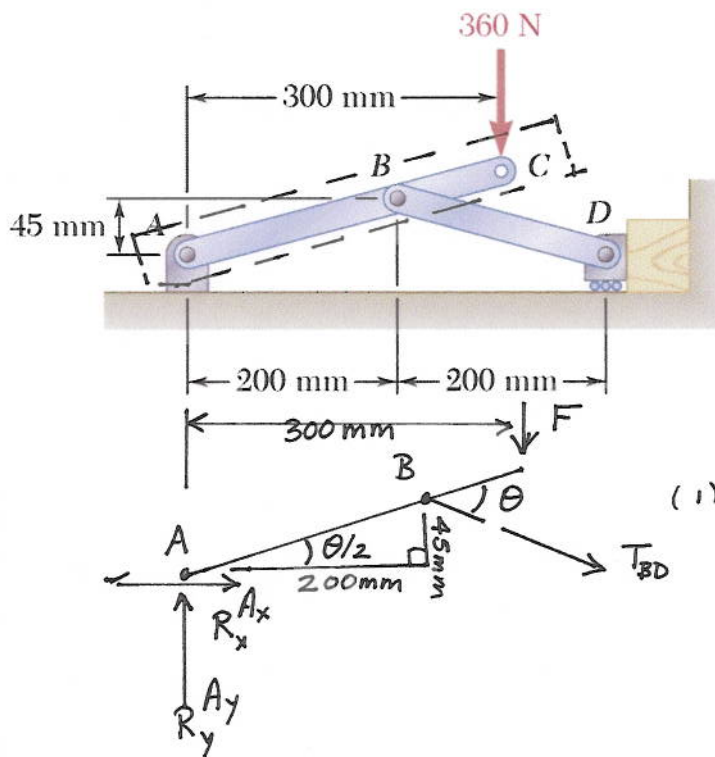
Note: D_x and D_y point in opposite directions in (4) and (11), as they should!

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EXERCISE: The device shown is a "toggle vice". Determine the force exerted on the block at D and the force exerted on ABC at B, by the bar BD.



$$\sum M_A = -F(300\text{mm})\hat{k} + \vec{r}_{AB} \times \vec{T}_{BD} \quad (2)$$

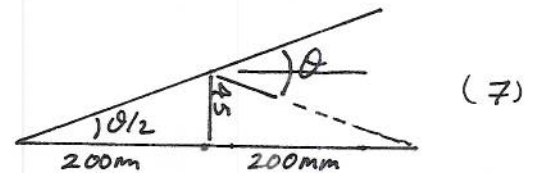
$$\stackrel{\text{set}}{=} \vec{0}$$

$$\vec{r}_{AB} \times \vec{T}_{BD} = -\|\vec{r}_{AB}\| \|\vec{T}_{BD}\| \sin \theta \hat{k} \quad (3)$$

$$\|\vec{r}_{AB}\| = \sqrt{(200\text{mm})^2 + (45\text{mm})^2} \quad (4)$$

$$= 205\text{mm} \quad (5)$$

$$T_{BD} = \|\vec{T}_{BD}\| \quad (6)$$



$$\tan \frac{\theta}{2} = 45/200 \quad (8)$$

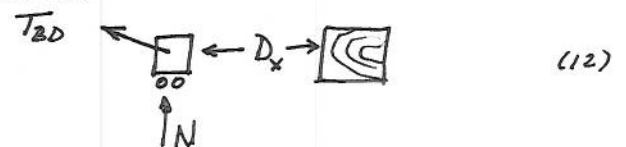
$$\sin \theta = 0.4283 \quad (9)$$

$$\vec{r}_{AB} \times \vec{T}_{BD} = -T_{BD} (87.805\text{mm}) \hat{k} \quad (10)$$

(10) in (2):

$$T_{BD} = -\frac{41}{12} F = -1230\text{N} \quad (11)$$

At D:



$$D_x = -T_{BD} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \quad (13)$$

$$D_x = 1200\text{N} \quad (14)$$

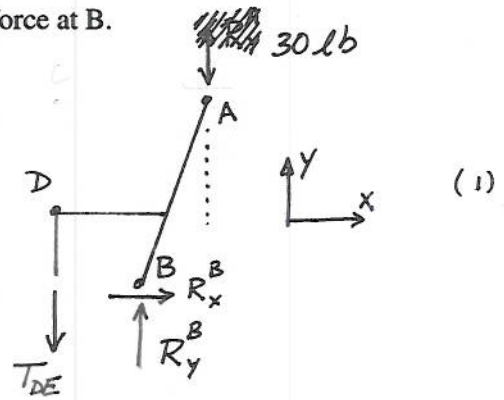
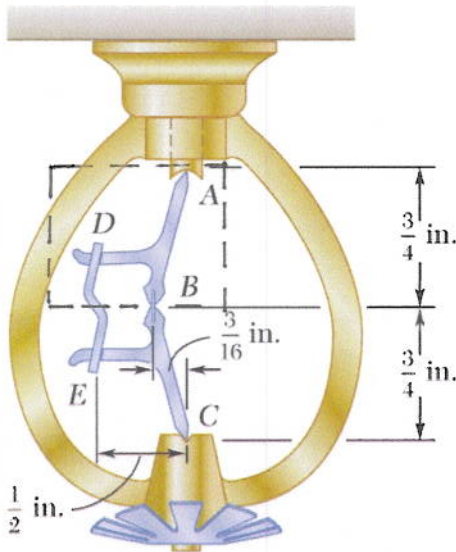
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EXERCISE: Shown is a fire sprinkler, like those on the ceilings of many public buildings. When the fusible link DE is broken, the sprinkler is activated. In its off state, water pressure exerts a force of 30 lb on the plug valve at A, which is held in place by the (intact) fusible link DE. Elements ABD and CBE are connected by a hinge joint at B.

Determine the tension in DE (pretend it's straight) and the contact force at B.



$$\sum M_B = T_{DE} \left(\frac{1}{2}'' - \frac{3}{16}'' \right) - 30 \text{ lb} \left(\frac{1}{2}'' \right) = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$T_{DE} = 30 \text{ lb} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{16}{5} \quad (3)$$

$$\boxed{T_{DE} = 48 \text{ lb.}} \quad (4)$$

$$\sum F_y = R_y^B - T_{DE} - 30 \text{ lb} = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$\boxed{R_y^B = 78 \text{ lb}} \quad (6)$$

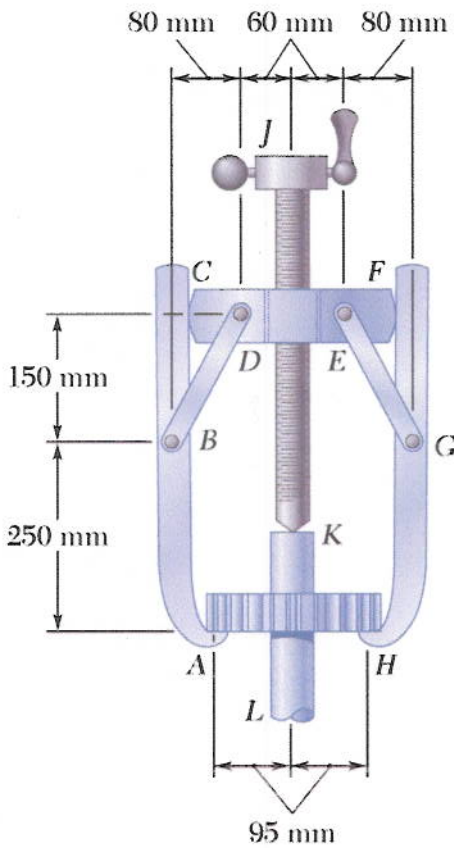
$$\sum F_x = R_x^B = 0 \quad (7)$$

Problem of the day

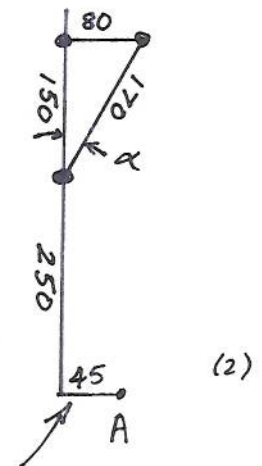
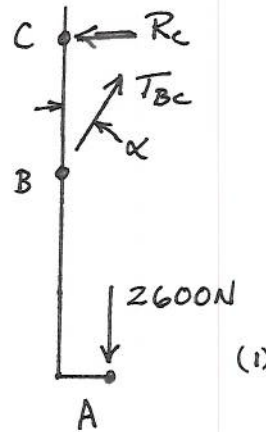
RULES AND EXPECTATIONS: This is just for fun and exercise. Enjoy it! Solutions will be posted shortly on the course website. After solving, try going through the *I've totally mastered this!* checklist:

1. Find a different way to solve it.
2. Make another problem of similar difficulty.
3. Make another similar problem that's harder. Explain why it's harder.
4. Explain how you solved the problem.
5. Describe a problem from another subject similar to that this. (When you can do this, you've totally mastered the concepts here.)

EXERCISE: The gear puller works by screwing the center rod (JK) through the crosshead (CF). This action pushes the axle KL off the gear AH. Suppose that a force of 5200N is required to push the axle through the gear. Determine the forces acting on ABC.



all dimensions mm.



$(80+60-95).$

$$\sum M_B = -(2600N)(45mm) + R_c(150mm) = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$\boxed{R_c = 780N} \quad (4)$$

$$\sum F_x = -R_c + T_{bc} \sin \alpha = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$(2): \quad \sin \alpha = 80/170 \quad (6)$$

$$(5,6): \quad T_{bc} = R_c / \sin \alpha = (780N) \frac{170}{80} \quad (7)$$

$$= 1657.5N \quad (8)$$

$$\boxed{T_{bc} \approx 1660N} \quad (9)$$