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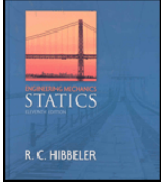
CHAPTER

UMBC

5b

EQUILIBRIUM OF A RIGID BODY

•College of Engineering •Department of Mechanical Engineering



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UMBC Chapter 5b. EQUILIBRIUM OF A RIGID BODY Slide No. 1

Equations of Equilibrium in 2-D

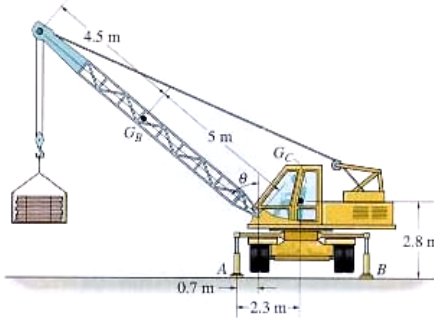
Lecture's Objectives:

Students will be able to

- Apply equations of equilibrium to solve for unknowns, and,
- Recognize two-force members.

In-Class Activities:

- Reading quiz
- Applications
- Equations of equilibrium
- Two-force members
- Concept quiz
- Group problem (Ex. 2)
- Attention quiz



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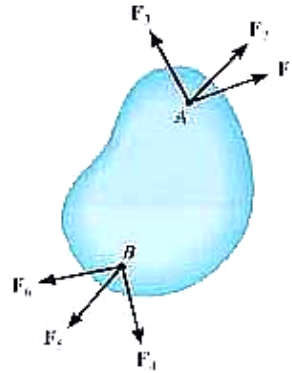
Reading Quiz

1. The three scalar equations $\sum F_x = \sum F_y = \sum M_o = 0$, are ____ equations of equilibrium in two dimensions.

- A) incorrect
- B) the only correct
- C) the most commonly used
- D) not sufficient

2. A rigid body is subjected to forces as shown. This body can be considered as a ____ member.

- A) single-force
- B) two-force
- C) three-force
- D) six-force



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Applications



For a given load on the platform, how can we determine the forces at the joint A and the force in the link (cylinder) BC?

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Applications (cont'd)



A steel beam is used to support roof joists. How can we determine the support reactions at each end of the beam?

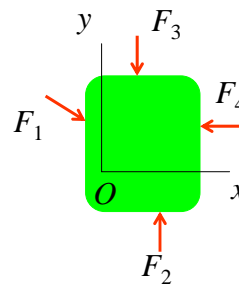
Equations of Equilibrium (Section 5.3)

A body is subjected to a system of forces that lie in the x - y plane. When in equilibrium, the net force and net moment acting on the body are zero (as discussed earlier in Section 5.1). This 2-D condition can be represented by the three scalar equations:

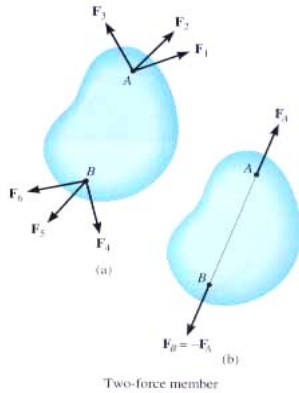
$$\sum F_x = 0 \quad \sum F_y = 0 \quad \sum M_O = 0$$

Where point O is any arbitrary point.

Please note that these equations are the ones most commonly used for solving 2-D equilibrium problems. There are two other sets of equilibrium equations that are rarely used. For your reference, they are described in the textbook.



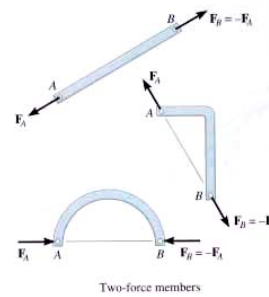
Two-Force Members (Section 5.4)



The solution to some equilibrium problems can be simplified if we recognize members that are subjected to forces at only two points (e.g., at points A and B).

If we apply the equations of equilibrium to such a member, we can quickly determine that the resultant forces at A and B must be equal in magnitude and act in the opposite directions along the line joining points A and B.

Examples of Two-Force Members



In the cases above, members AB can be considered as two-force members, provided that their weight is neglected.

This fact simplifies the equilibrium analysis of some rigid bodies since the directions of the resultant forces at A and B are thus known (along the line joining points A and B).

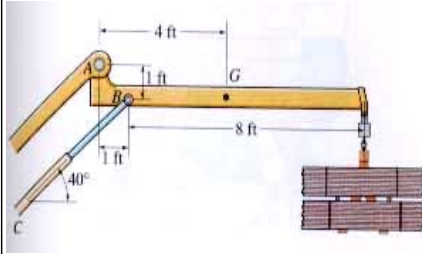
Steps for Solving 2-D Equilibrium Problems

1. If not given, establish a suitable $x - y$ coordinate system.
2. Draw a free body diagram (FBD) of the object under analysis.
3. Apply the three equations of equilibrium (EofE) to solve for the unknowns.

Important Notes

1. If we have more unknowns than the number of independent equations, then we have a statically indeterminate situation. We cannot solve these problems using just statics.
2. The order in which we apply equations may affect the simplicity of the solution. For example, if we have two unknown vertical forces and one unknown horizontal force, then solving $\sum F_x = 0$ first allows us to find the horizontal unknown quickly.
3. If the answer for an unknown comes out as negative number, then the sense (direction) of the unknown force is opposite to that assumed when starting the problem.

Example 1



Given: Weight of the boom = 125 lb, the center of mass is at G, and the load = 600 lb.

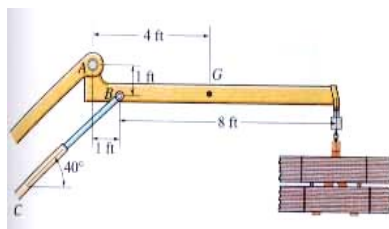
Find: Support reactions at A and B.

Plan:

1. Put the x and y axes in the horizontal and vertical directions, respectively.
2. Determine if there are any two-force members.
3. Draw a complete FBD of the boom.
4. Apply the EofE to solve for the unknowns.

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Example 1 (cont'd)



FBD of the boom:

Note: Upon recognizing CB as a two-force member, the number of unknowns at B are reduced from two to one. Now, using Eof E, we get,

$$\curvearrowleft + \sum M_A = 125 \times 4 + 600 \times 9 - F_B \sin 40^\circ \times 1 - F_B \cos 40^\circ \times 1 = 0$$

$$F_B = 4188 \text{ lb or } \underline{4190 \text{ lb}}$$

$$\rightarrow + \sum F_x = A_x + 4188 \cos 40^\circ = 0; \quad \underline{A_x = -3210 \text{ lb}}$$

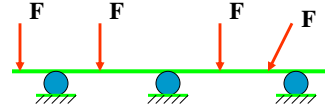
$$\uparrow + \sum F_y = A_y + 4188 \sin 40^\circ - 125 - 600 = 0; \quad \underline{A_y = -1970 \text{ lb}}$$

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Concept Quiz

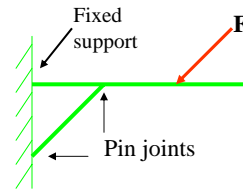
1. For this beam, how many support reactions are there and is the problem statically determinate?

A) (2, Yes) B) (2, No)
C) (3, Yes) D) (3, No)

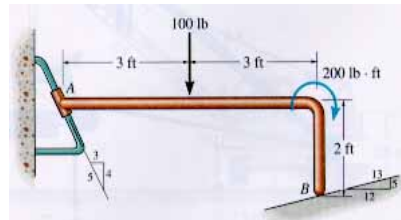


2. For the given beam loading: a) how many support reactions are there, b) is this problem statically determinate, and, c) is the structure stable?

A) (4, Yes, No) B) (4, No, Yes)
C) (5, Yes, No) D) (5, No, Yes)



Problem 2



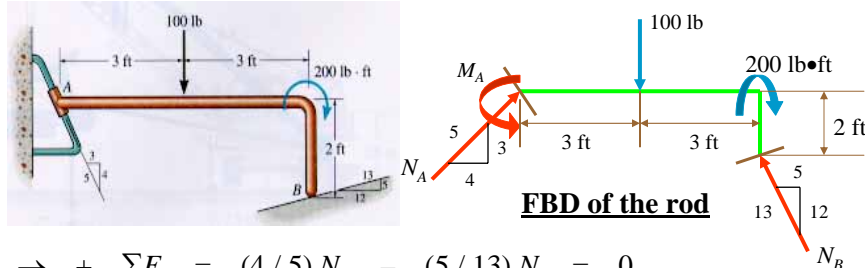
Given: The load on the bent rod is supported by a smooth inclined surface at B and a collar at A . The collar is free to slide over the fixed inclined rod.

Find: Support reactions at A and B .

Plan:

- Establish the $x - y$ axes.
- Draw a complete FBD of the bent rod.
- Apply the EofE to solve for the unknowns.

Problem 2 (cont'd)



$$\rightarrow + \sum F_X = (4/5)N_A - (5/13)N_B = 0$$

$$\uparrow + \sum F_Y = (3/5)N_A - (12/13)N_B - 100 = 0$$

Solving these two equations, we get

$$N_B = 82.54 \text{ or } \underline{82.5 \text{ lb}} \text{ and } N_A = 39.68 \text{ or } \underline{39.7 \text{ lb}}$$

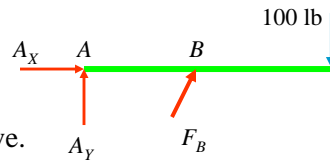
$$\curvearrowleft + \sum M_A = M_A - 100 \times 3 - 200 + (12/13)N_B \times 6 - (5/13)N_B \times 2 = 0$$

$$\underline{M_A = 106 \text{ lb} \cdot \text{ft}}$$

Attention Quiz

1. Which equation of equilibrium allows you to determine F_B right away?

- A) $\sum F_X = 0$ B) $\sum F_Y = 0$
 C) $\sum M_A = 0$ D) Any one of the above.



2. A beam is supported by a pin joint and a roller. How many support reactions are there and is the structure stable for all types of loadings?

- A) (3, Yes) B) (3, No)
 C) (4, Yes) D) (4, No)

