

N- Normal Force

U - Shear Force

M - moment



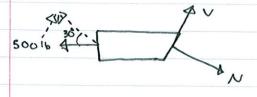
Nx => Cos 30° = AOS/HYP => Nx = Ncos 30°

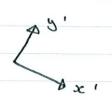
Vx => S:n30° = OPP/HYP => Vx = VS:1300

: EFx = 0 => 500 1b - 5:030° V - Cos30° N

(moments are a multiplication of force by distance, but all Forces pass through point ()

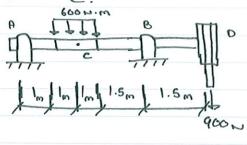
To some For N and U, adapt 500 lb Force to X' and y' Frame





etc ...

Example 1.2 (Problem 1-4) The shart is supported by a smooth thrust bearing at A and a smooth Journal bearing at B. Determine the resultant internal loadings acting on the cross section



(+M (should be: (+EM) = 0 50, Using point A (cancel out Aze, Ay)
(+MA = (-1200 N · 2m) + (By · 4.5 m) - (900 N · 6m) GMA = 0 Soive For By (1733.33 N)

Use By to some For Ay (366.67N)

Contid ..

Cross section at C 101 1 1 600 m/w · Im = 600 men + Exx = 0 :. Ne = 0 1733.33N 900N

+9 & Fy = 0 0 = Vc - 600N + 1733.33N - 900N Ve = -233 N (therefore Ve acts in the opposite sense to that shown on the FBO)

6+ 2M = 0 0 = M - (600 N · 0.5m) + (1733.33 N · 2.5m) - (900 N. 4.0m) M = -433 Nm (therefore real moment is not (t, but t))

1.3 Stress

Stress: intensity of internal loadings

Assumptions: · homogeneous (Same mechanical and physical properties throughout material's volume) · Isotropie (same mechanical and physical properties along any (in all) directions)

Tutorial tomorrow (Sept. 15) W:11 take attendance.

Sept. 16 /16

Example 1-12: (From textbook)

Method 1: F.B.D.

75 16/F1 × 4F1 = 30016 (through centroid)

Member CB is a bar. If the external forces are along the long:tud:nal d:rection and weight is neglected. 2 it is subjected to longitudinal force.

+ &F= 0 => -Ax + 150 s:n300 - Cx = 0

(Cx = FeCosa Fc Cos (x = 3/5)

4+ E Fy = 0 => Ay + Fc S:n x - 300 16 - 150 96 · Cos 300 = 0

(Cy = Fesina Fc sin a = 4/5)

(+ EMA = 0 => (Fc S:n & . 3 Ft) - (300 lb . 5 Ft) - (150 lb Cos 300. 7 Ft) Fc = +1003.9 16

Bar BC is in tension

Sept. 16/16

@ PO:N4 F

R Fe (1003.9 16)

VF = (no other y' Forces)

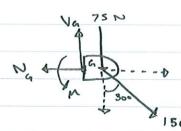
52M= 0

M= 0 (all Forces ion through point F)

@ Point G



50 .. .



EFx = 0 => -Na + 150N. S:n30° = 0 + EFy = 0 => Va + 150N. Cos 30° = 0 (+ EMa = 0 => M - (75N. (0.5 Ft)) - (150N. Cos 30° (0.45)