



TUTORIAL SESSION 3

PROBLEMS ON:

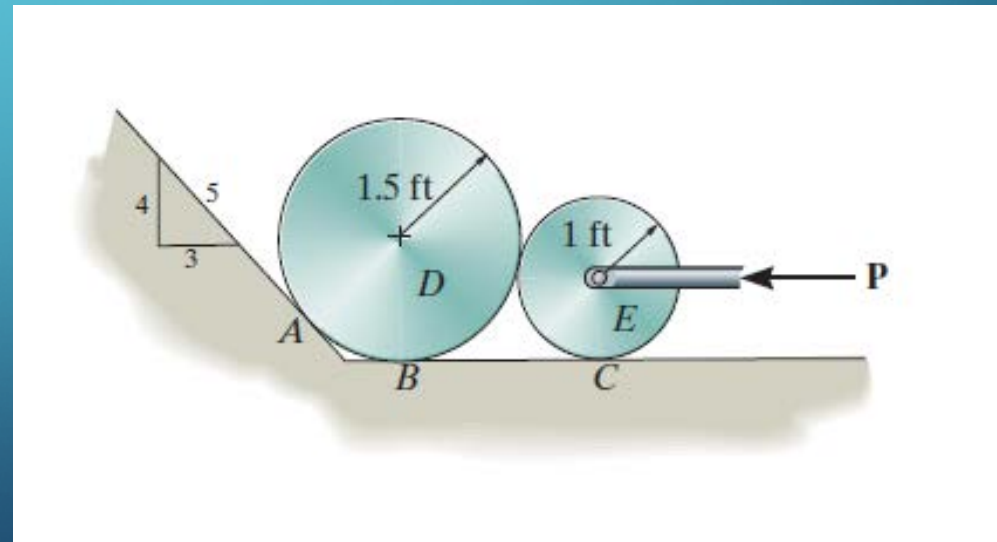
- REMAINING PROBLEMS: EQUILIBRIUM
- USING FREE BODY DIAGRAMS AND PRINCIPLES OF STATICS AND MECHANICS
- INTERNAL FORCES

The following problems have been taken from Engineering Mechanics: Statics – R. C. Hibbeler 13th edition

Q-1 – USING FBD IN EQUILIBRIUM PROBLEMS

5-22.

The smooth disks D and E have a weight of 200 lb and 100 lb, respectively. If a horizontal force of $P = 200$ lb is applied to the center of disk E , determine the normal reactions at the points of contact with the ground at A , B , and C .



SOLUTION

For disk *E*:

$$\rightarrow \Sigma F_x = 0; \quad -P + N' \left(\frac{\sqrt{24}}{5} \right) = 0$$

$$+\uparrow \Sigma F_y = 0; \quad N_C - 100 - N' \left(\frac{1}{5} \right) = 0$$

For disk *D*:

$$\rightarrow \Sigma F_x = 0; \quad N_A \left(\frac{4}{5} \right) - N' \left(\frac{\sqrt{24}}{5} \right) = 0$$

$$+\uparrow \Sigma F_y = 0; \quad N_A \left(\frac{3}{5} \right) + N_B - 200 + N' \left(\frac{1}{5} \right) = 0$$

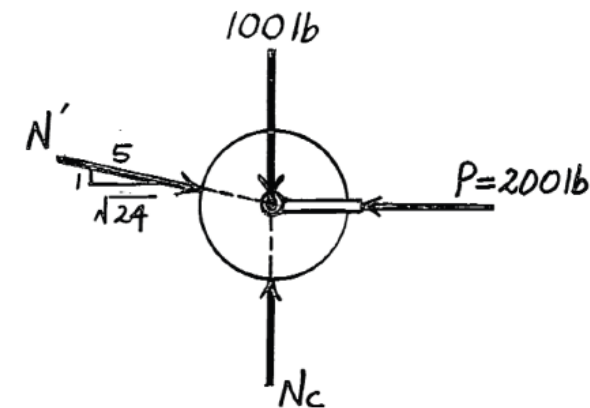
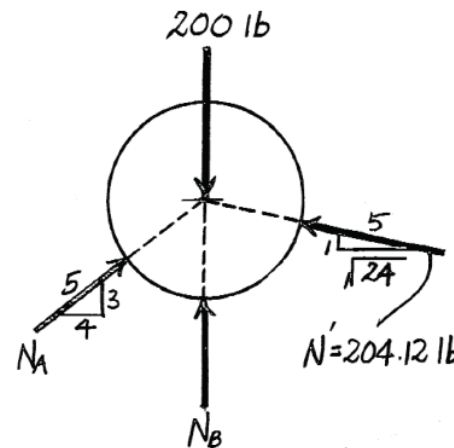
Set $P = 200$ lb and solve:

$$N' = 204.12 \text{ lb}$$

$$N_A = 250 \text{ lb}$$

$$N_B = 9.18 \text{ lb}$$

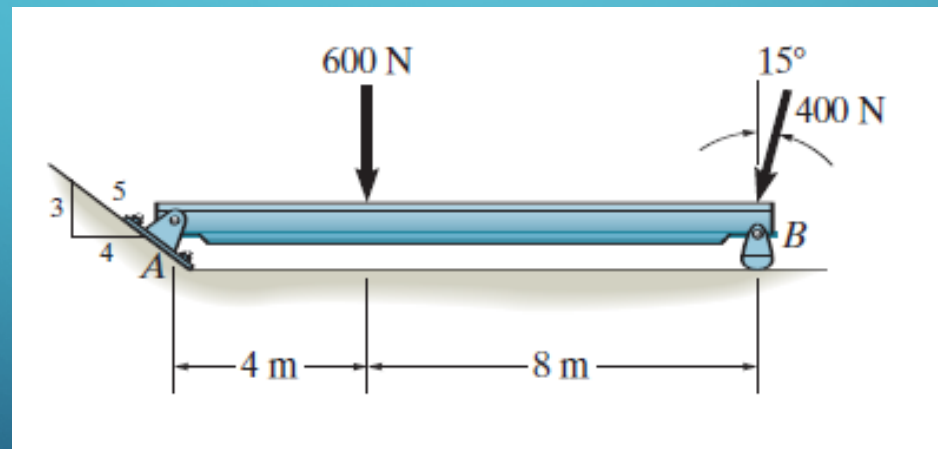
$$N_C = 141 \text{ lb}$$



Q-2

5–11.

Determine the magnitude of the reactions on the beam at *A* and *B*. Neglect the thickness of the beam.



SOLUTION

$$\zeta + \sum M_A = 0; \quad B_y (12) - (400 \cos 15^\circ)(12) - 600(4) = 0$$

$$B_y = 586.37 = 586 \text{ N}$$

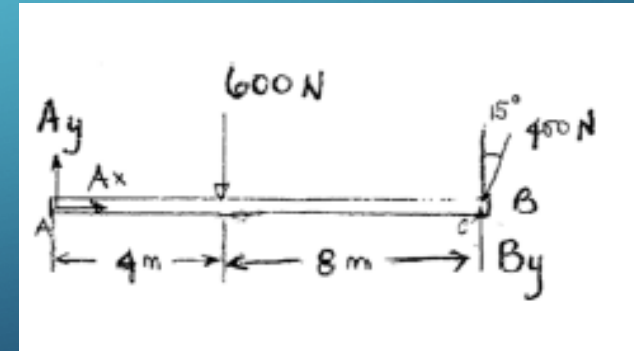
$$\rightarrow \sum F_x = 0; \quad A_x - 400 \sin 15^\circ = 0$$

$$A_x = 103.528 \text{ N}$$

$$+\uparrow \sum F_y = 0; \quad A_y - 600 - 400 \cos 15^\circ + 586.37 = 0$$

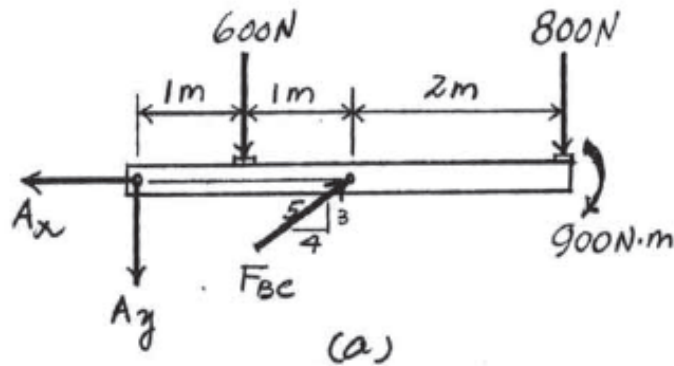
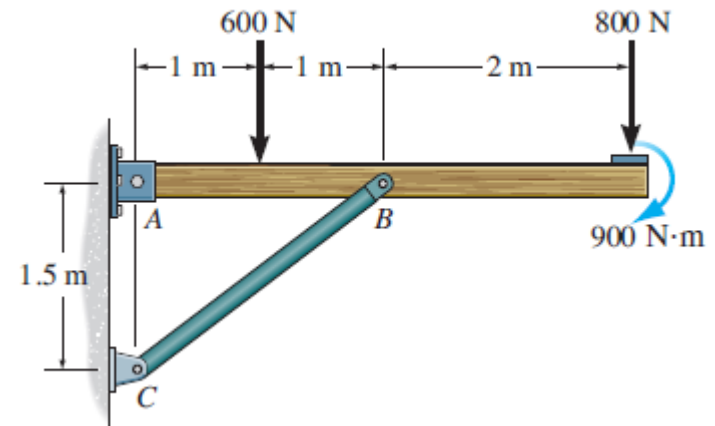
$$A_y = 400 \text{ N}$$

$$F_A = \sqrt{(103.528)^2 + (400)^2} = 413 \text{ N}$$



Q-3 Assignment Problem

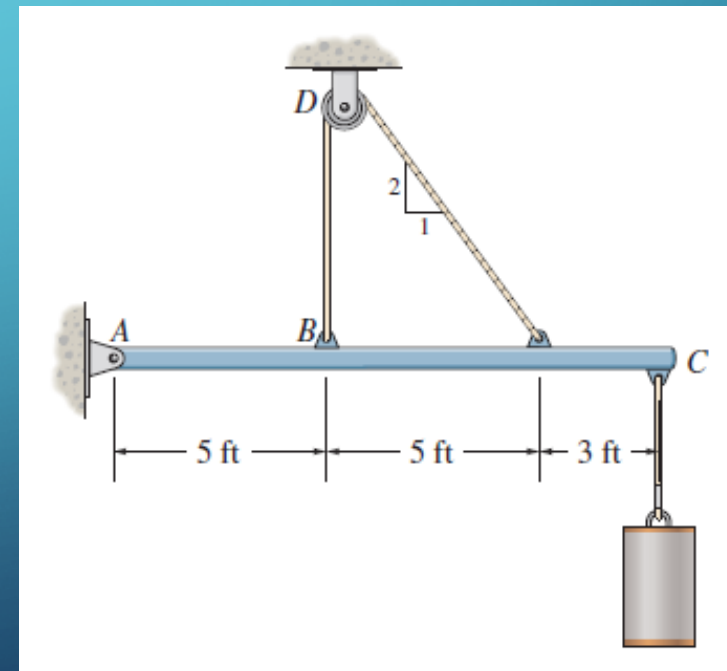
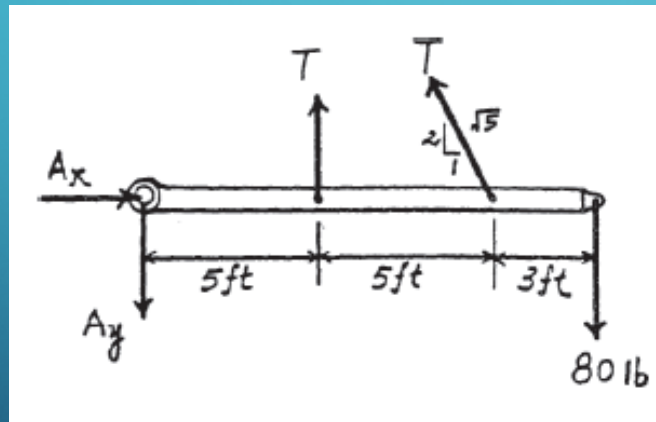
The overhanging beam is supported by a pin at A and the two-force strut BC . Determine the horizontal and vertical components of reaction at A and the reaction at B on the beam.



Q-4 Assignment Problem

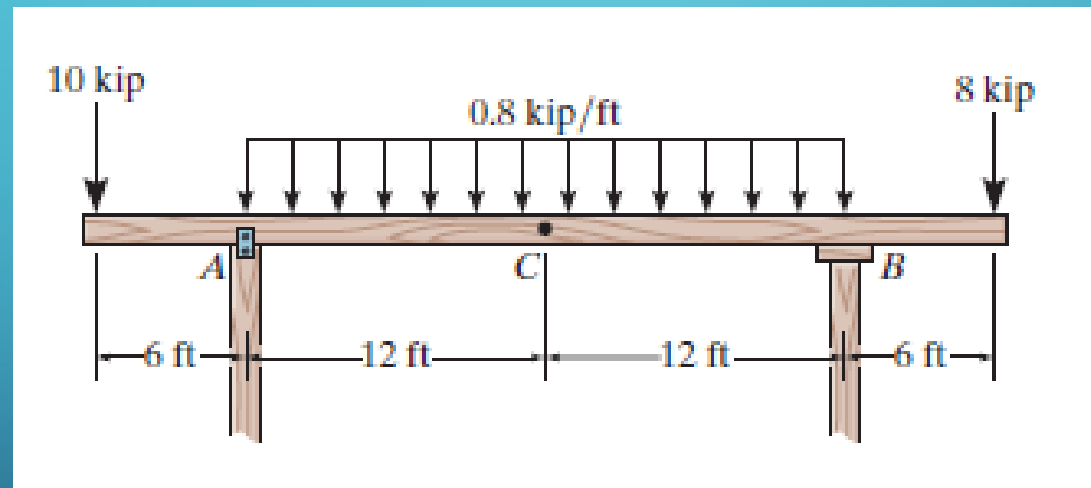
Determine the tension in the cable and the horizontal and vertical components of reaction of the pin A . The pulley at D is frictionless and the cylinder weighs 80 lb.

Solution



Q-5.

Determine the normal force, shear force, and moment at a section passing through point C . Assume the support at A can be approximated by a pin and B as a roller.



SOLUTION

$$\zeta + \sum M_A = 0; \quad -19.2(12) - 8(30) + B_y(24) + 10(6) = 0$$

$$B_y = 17.1 \text{ kip}$$

$$\pm \sum F_x = 0; \quad A_x = 0$$

$$+\uparrow \sum F_y = 0; \quad A_y - 10 - 19.2 + 17.1 - 8 = 0$$

$$A_y = 20.1 \text{ kip}$$

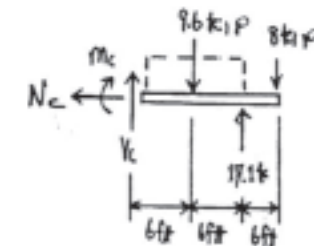
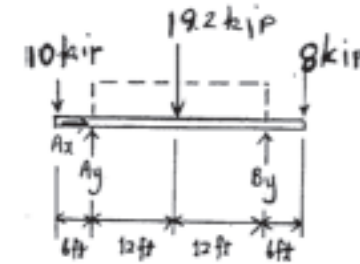
$$\pm \sum F_x = 0; \quad N_C = 0$$

$$+\uparrow \sum F_y = 0; \quad V_C - 9.6 + 17.1 - 8 = 0$$

$$V_C = 0.5 \text{ kip}$$

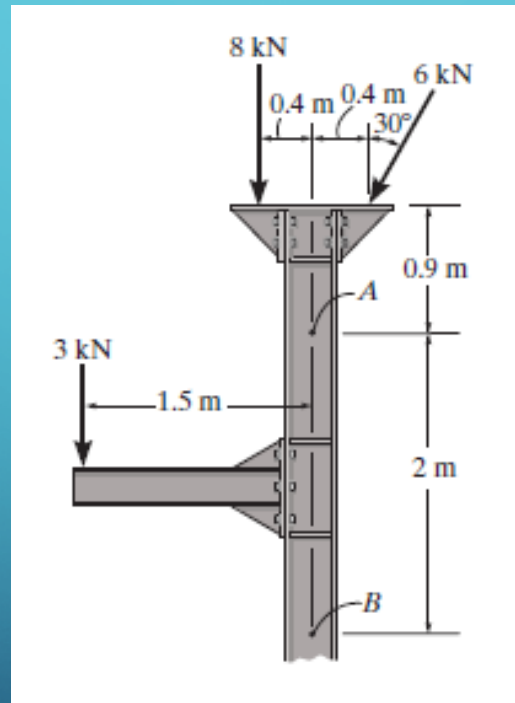
$$\zeta + \sum M_C = 0; \quad -M_C - 9.6(6) + 17.1(12) - 8(18) = 0$$

$$M_C = 3.6 \text{ kip} \cdot \text{ft}$$



Q-6.

Determine the internal normal force, shear force, and moment at points *A* and *B* in the column.



SOLUTION

Applying the equation of equilibrium to Fig. *a* gives

$$\begin{array}{lll} \rightarrow \Sigma F_x = 0; & V_A - 6 \sin 30^\circ = 0 & V_A = 3 \text{ kN} \quad \text{Ans.} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} +\uparrow \Sigma F_y = 0; & N_A - 6 \cos 30^\circ - 8 = 0 & N_A = 13.2 \text{ kN} \quad \text{Ans.} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} \curvearrowleft \Sigma M_A = 0; & 8(0.4) + 6 \sin 30^\circ(0.9) - 6 \cos 30^\circ(0.4) - M_A = 0 \\ & M_A = 3.82 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m} & \text{Ans.} \end{array}$$

and to Fig. *b*,

$$\begin{array}{lll} \rightarrow \Sigma F_x = 0; & V_B - 6 \sin 30^\circ = 0 & V_B = 3 \text{ kN} \quad \text{Ans.} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} +\uparrow \Sigma F_y = 0; & N_B - 3 - 8 - 6 \cos 30^\circ = 0 & N_B = 16.2 \text{ kN} \quad \text{Ans.} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} \curvearrowleft \Sigma M_B = 0; & 3(1.5) + 8(0.4) + 6 \sin 30^\circ(2.9) - 6 \cos 30^\circ(0.4) - M_B = 0 \\ & M_B = 14.3 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m} & \text{Ans.} \end{array}$$

Q-7. Assignment Problem

Determine the normal force, shear force, and moment at a section passing through point D . Take $w = 150 \text{ N/m}$.

