· oxa sentiale ! 50= (R=-rfi-2Fj+2Fm Mo=-4d Fj axa centrala: Mox - (ykz-2ky) Moy-(zkx-xkz) Moz-(xky-ykx) Rx 1= 0-(y(2F)-2(-2F)) =-4dF-(2[-4F)-x(2F)) 0-(x(-2F)-- y (-4F) => (16d-202-8x-4y=0 -4d+7x+42-7y=6 dacâ $y = 0 = \begin{cases} x = \frac{d}{3} \\ \frac{2d}{3} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{ exista } P_1\left(\frac{d}{3}, 0, \frac{2d}{3}\right)$

" elem. Torsouler in B: occlasi R = -4Fi -2Fj +2Fh moment in rap, ou jet, B disferit: MB=MO-OBXR=-4dfj-lijh | ol ol o | |-4F-2F 2F| =-2dfi-2dfj-2dfln $\Rightarrow \overline{\bigcup}_{B} = \overline{\bigcap}_{R} = -4f_{i} - 2f_{j} + 2f_{m}$ $\overline{\bigcup}_{B} = -2df_{i} - 2df_{j} - 2df_{m}$, mom. minimal (in pct. 0) $V_0 = \begin{cases} R = -4 f_i - 2f_j + 2f_m \\ M_0 = -4 df_j \end{cases}$ momental minimal: MR = R'Mo [-hfi-2fj+2fm]. (-4dfj) V(4F)2+(2F)2+(2F)2

 $M_o(\overline{F_n}) = \overline{OB} \times \overline{F_n} = |i| j m$ |d| d| o| = 2dFi - 2dFj |-2F| - 2F| 2P $M_0(\overline{F_2}) = \overline{OD_1} \times \overline{F_2} = \begin{bmatrix} \overline{i} & \overline{j} & \overline{m} \\ 0 & \overline{d} & \overline{d} \end{bmatrix} = -2d\overline{Fi}$ Mo= \ \tau \tau \tau \fi = 2 dfi - 2 dfi - 2 dfi - 2 dfj = -4dfj

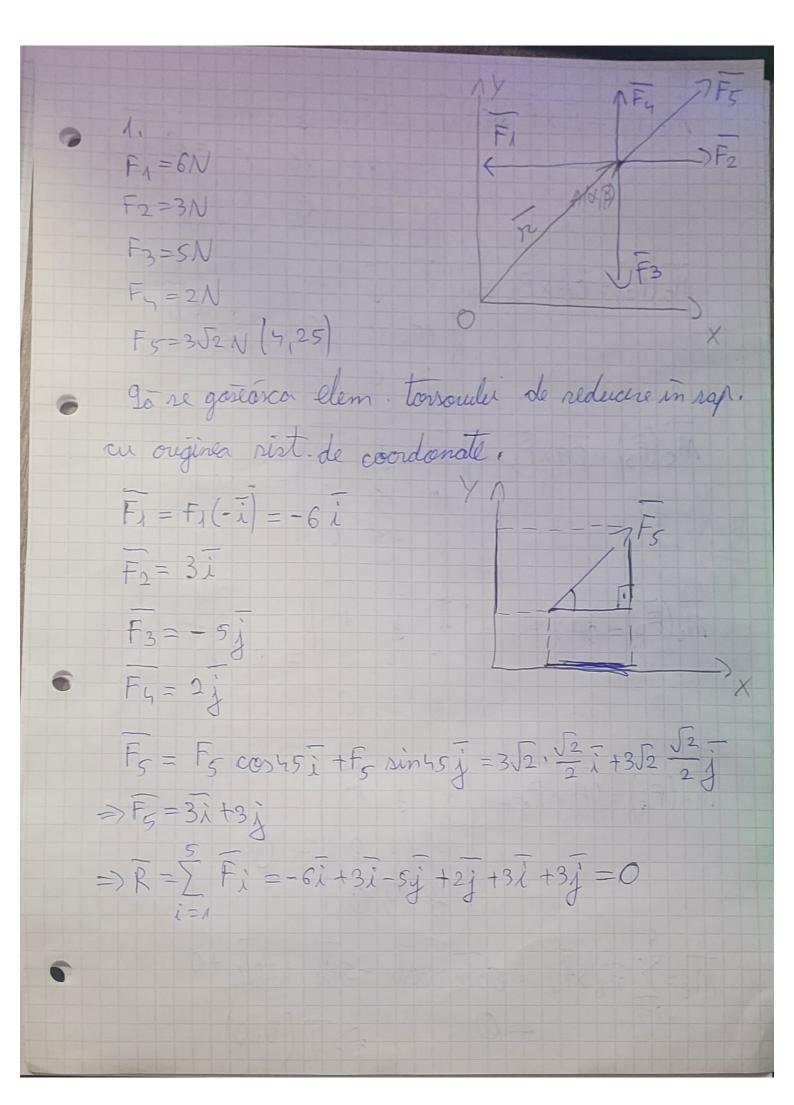
3. Tospo unui cul actioneara sistemul: F1=253 F (dir. BO1) f2 = 2 F (din { b, b F3 = 252 F (dr A01) F₁=F₁ BO₁ = f₁ BA +AO +OO₁ d /OL G BO₁ BO₁ Adm AA = 2J3 f - di-dj+dm AA = d =-2Fi-2Fj+2FM $f_2 = f_2 + f_2 = f_2 - 2f_m = f_2 + f_2 = -2f_m$ $F_3 = F_3 + 0_1 = F_3 + 0_1 = 2\sqrt{2} - di + dh$ = -2 Fit2 FM R=2Fi=-2Fi-2Fj+2Fln-2Fi+2Fln =-4Fi-2Fj+2Fm

Le alexeria ca axa centrala nu truce prin - central de grentate al plació C (10, 10), deci ovand: ·R-8j => sub actioner sist. apone o miscare dupar axa y si in acelai sens · Mo = 104h => sub actumer sist. aport a miscare a de rotatie in junil axei 2 · pentu echilibrara sist, pe axa centrala se aplica o forta egala cu R, dar in sens opus

 $M_0(F_3) = 0A_3 \times F_3 = |\vec{i}| |\vec{j}| |m| = -60 \text{ m/85 m}$ Mo (Fy) = OA4 XFy = 1 i j m = -45 m Mo = \ \ \pi_i \text{XF}_i = 10 h + 54 h + 85 h - 45 h = 104 h => [(8], 104m) $M_{n} = \frac{R \cdot M_{0}}{R} = \frac{(8j) \cdot (104m)}{\sqrt{82}} = 0$ => cosel 2 Moz=xRy-yRx=) \$ 104=X.8-4.0 =) x= 13

2. Fy=5N cm A1 (2, d) F2=3N cu A2 (18,B) F3=5N cu A3 (), 17) F4=5N cu A4 (0,3) So se gasascia elem toronder de reducere. F1=5j A1(2, x) A3(V,17) F2=3j F3 = -5i Fy=51 A4(219) 三) R= Z F, = 8j Mo (Fi) = OAIX Fi = 2 -> ()-(

 $M_0(F_1) = \pi \times F = 0A \times F_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{z} & \bar{b} & \bar{b} \\ 10 & 10 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = 60 \text{ m}$ $M_0(f_2) = \overline{OA} \times f_2 = |i| \overline{j} \text{ Im}$ |i| 0 10 0 = -30 Im |3 0 0| $M_0(\bar{F}_3) = \bar{O}A \times \bar{F}_3 = |i| j m | = -50 m$ $M_0(F_1) = OA \times F_4 = 1$ $10 \ 10 \ 0 = 20 \text{ m}$ $0 \ 2 \ 0$ Mo(Fg)=04×Fg= 1 jm / 10 10 0 20 1230 Mo= 2 7; xf; = 60m - 30m - 50m + 20m + 0 =0 = j(0,0)



borni de reducre: · Casul 1: R. Mo \$0 => R\$0, Mo\$0, deci Mr \$0 => sistemul de forte se reduce la un torson minimal afat pe axa centrala. · Coul2: R. Mo = 0, dor R + 0 => Mr = 0 a sistemul se reduce la resultante unica situata pe oxa centrala - acest cos apone sie daca: · Mo = 0 => princted de reducer O este pe oxa centrala RLMO · Carul 3: R=001 M070 => R.M0=0 => insternel se reduce la cuplul M-Mo · Cortel 4: R = 0 ni Mo = 0 3) sistemul este in schilibre

Moment minimal: resoul directie $M_{R} = \frac{R \cdot M_{0}}{R} = \frac{R}{R} \cdot M_{0}$ - representa proiectea lui Mo pe resultanta R -momental minimal Mr-caliniar au resultanta R =) Mn = R'Mo - R si se altine torsoul minual \$ o(R,MR) · Itxa centralor: - ecuatio: Mox - (yke - zky) Moy - (zkx - xkz) = Ry Moz - (xky-ykx) In cosul unui sistem de forte coplanare are ec. exei centrale: Moz-(xky-ykx)=0

· A reduce un sist. de forte inti-un punct purque gosirla ununi sestem echivalent cone sa producca acelosi efect ca sixternel dat. Forta resultanta: R= \(\subseter \in \) si cylul resultant representat prin momentul! $M_0 = \sum M_i = \sum \pi_i \times F_i$ Lorneasa sist. echivalent numit torsorul de reducen in 0, notal to (R, Mo) · la schimbaca pet de reducere 9 forta resultanta R nu re rehimber, don momentul se rehimber Mo1 = Mo- 001 XR

Daca se considera: F=Fxi+fyj+F2h, au ect de aplicatie en A(x,y,z), atunci $= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1} \frac{$ + (2 fx - x fz)j + (x fy - y fx) m = Mox i + Mox j + Moz m , iar modulul este: $M_0 = \sqrt{M_{0X}^2 + M_{02}^2 + M_{02}^2}$ Momentul fortei fato de alt pct. Os este défent: $M_{01} = \overline{O_1}A \times \overline{F} = (\overline{r} + \overline{O_1}O) \times \overline{F} = \overline{r} \times \overline{F} + \overline{O_1}O \times \overline{F} =$ $= M_0 + O_1 O \times F = M_0 - OO_1 \times F$

Laborator 2: Jeonie: * Forta = marine rectoriala core reflecta interactione dintre 2 coyuri v Expusie analitico: F=FX+Fy+Fz = fx. i + fy j + f2. lm Modulul foatei : F = VFx + Fy + F2 · forta este un victor alunecator, adica poate fi deplasata fara ca efectul ei asupra rigedului sa se mo lentur F, momental in rap. cu O este rectoral: Mo = TX XF)

pct - de aplicatie: 0

derection - per planul format de de si A $M_0 = \pi \times F$ forta si pet 0 sensul e dat de regula burghuilur · modulul: Mo=7.F. sin(7,F)=F.d