ENSC 2113 Engineering Mechanics: Statics

Chapter 3:

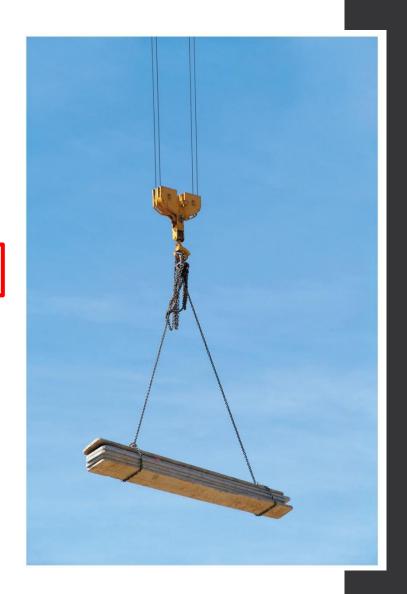
Equilibrium of a Particle

(Section 3.4)



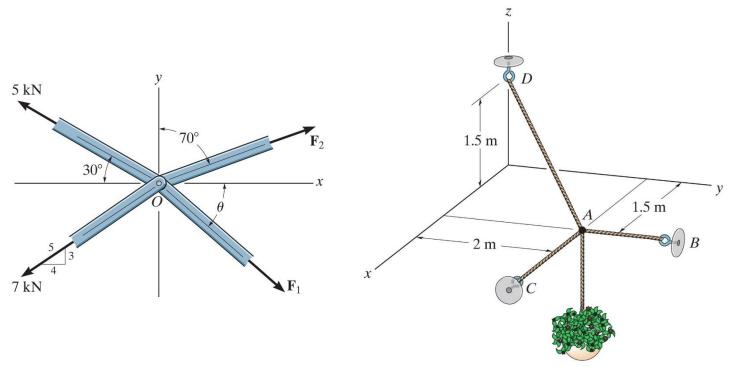
Chapter 3 Outline:

- 3.1 Condition for the Equilibrium of a Particle
- 3.2 The Free-Body Diagram
- 3.3 Coplanar Force Systems
- 3.4 Three-Dimensional Force Systems



Chapter 3 Objectives:

- To introduce the concept of the free-body diagram for a particle
- To show how to solve particle equilibrium
 problems using the equations of equilibrium



General form of the equilibrium equation:

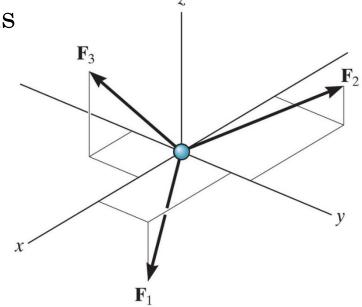
$$\sum F = 0$$

Three equilibrium equations exist:

$$\sum_{x} F_{x} = 0$$

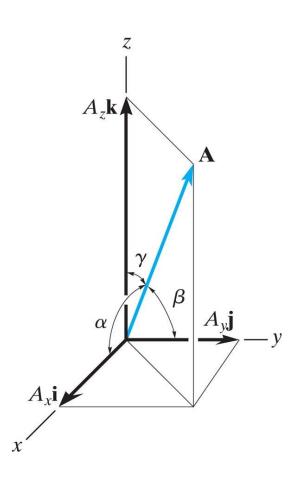
$$\sum_{y} F_{y} = 0$$

$$\sum_{z} F_{z} = 0$$



<u>Note</u>: When working on 3-D problems, placing the equations in Cartesian Vector form will greatly simplify the process

Recall from Chapter 2: To write a force in Cartesian form,

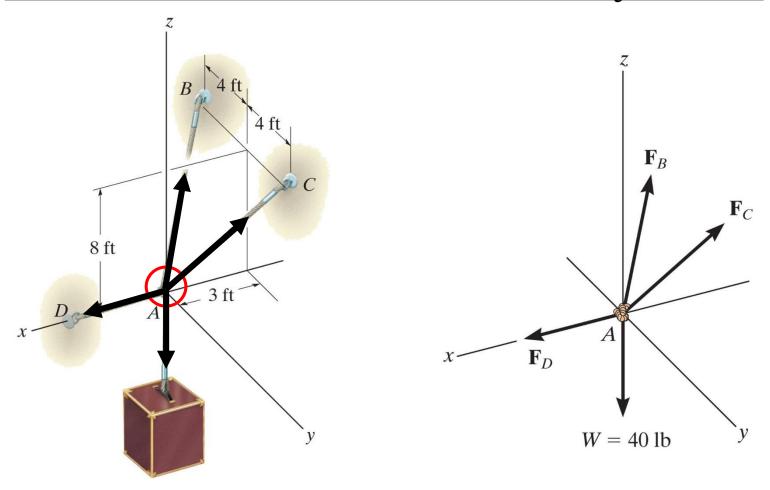


Using the unit vector of the force's line of action:

$$\vec{A} = |A|\vec{u} = |A|\frac{\vec{r}}{|r|}$$

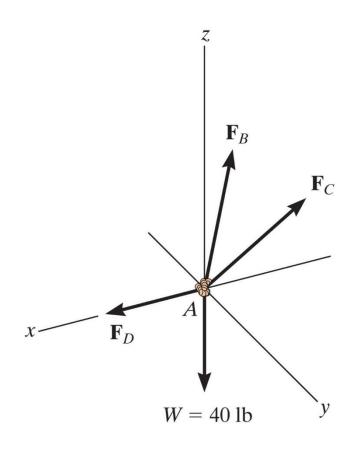
Using the direction cosines:

$$\vec{A} = |A|\vec{u} = |A|\{\cos\alpha i + \cos\beta j + \cos\gamma k\}$$



Original System

FBD of System



FBD of System

F_D and W are already in Cartesian Form:

$$\overrightarrow{F_D} = \{F_D \mathbf{i} + 0\mathbf{j} + 0\mathbf{k}\}lb$$

 $\overrightarrow{W} = \{0\mathbf{i} + 0\mathbf{j} - W\mathbf{k}\}lb$

Unit vectors are utilized to place F_B and F_C in Cartesian Form:

$$\overrightarrow{F_B} = F_B \frac{\overrightarrow{r_{AB}}}{\overrightarrow{r_{AB}}} = \{ -F_{Bx} \mathbf{i} - F_{By} \mathbf{j} + F_{Bz} \mathbf{k} \} lb$$

$$\overrightarrow{F_C} = F_C \frac{\overrightarrow{r_{AC}}}{\overrightarrow{r_{AC}}} = \{ -F_{Cx} \mathbf{i} + F_{Cy} \mathbf{j} + F_{Cz} \mathbf{k} \} lb$$

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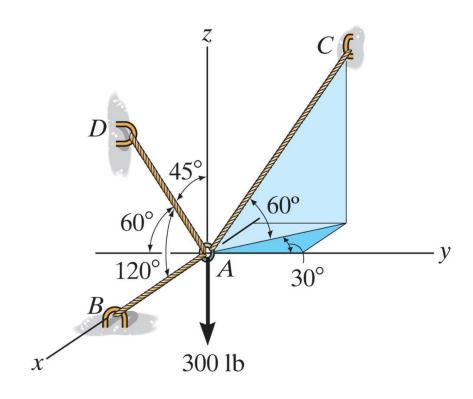
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Example:

• Calculate the force in cables AB, AD, and AC.



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