

# Theoretical Mechanics HW4

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MEME

## 1 Task

### 1.1 Description

Determine the reaction forces and the forces in the interim pins of the composite stud. The studs and acting forces are shown. Needed variables:

- $P_1 = 6$ ;
- $P_2 = 10$ ;
- $M_1 = 30$ ;
- $q = 1.5$ ;

### 1.2 Solution

**Research Object:** rod  $OC$ , rod  $CD$ , rod  $DF$ , all of them are fixed. Reaction forces are shown in Fig. 1.

**Force Analysis:**

- $P_1 = 6$ ;
- $P_2 = 10$ ;
- $M_1 = 30$ ;
- $F_1 = 2q = 3$ ;
- $F_2 = 3q = 4.5$ ;
- $F_3 = 1.5q = 2.25$ ;
- $R_{ax}, R_{ay}, \vec{R}_b, \vec{R}_e, \vec{R}_f, R_{cx}, R_{cy}, R_{dx}, R_{dy}$  - unknowns.

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**Solution:** Equation of rod  $OC$ :

$$\begin{cases} OX : -P_1 \cos(60^\circ) + R_{ax} + R_{cx}^{ac} = 0 \\ OY : -P_1 \sin(60^\circ) + R_{ay} + R_b - F_1 + R_{cy}^{ac} = 0 \\ M_a : 2P_1 \sin(60^\circ) + M_1 + 4R_b - 5F_1 + 6R_{cy}^{ac} = 0 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

Equation of rod  $CD$ :

$$\begin{cases} OX : -R_{cx}^{cd} + R_{dx}^{cd} = 0 \\ OY : -R_{cy}^{cd} + R_{dy}^{cd} - F_2 = 0 \\ M_c : -1, 5F_2 + 3R_{dy}^{dc} = 0 \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

Equation of rod  $DF$ :

$$\begin{cases} OX : -R_{dx}^{df} - R_f \sin(30^\circ) = 0 \\ OY : -R_{dy}^{df} - F_3 + R_e - P_2 + R_f \cos(30^\circ) = 0 \\ M_d : -0.75F_3 + 1.5R_e - 3P_2 + 5R_f \cos(30^\circ) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

Solving the system of linear equations in *sympy*, we get the following results:

- $R_{ax} = 4.64$
- $R_{ay} = 13.42$
- $R_b = -2.973$
- $R_e = 11.66$
- $R_f = 3.28$
- $R_{cx} = -1.64$
- $R_{cy} = -2.25$
- $R_{dx} = -1.64$
- $R_{dy} = 2.25$

;

### 1.3 **Answer:**

- $R_{ax} = 4.64$
- $R_{ay} = 13.42$
- $R_b = -2.973$

- $Re = 11.66$
- $Rf = 3.28$
- $Rcx = -1.64$
- $Rcy = -2.25$
- $Rdx = -1.64$
- $Rdy = 2.25$

;

## 2 Task

### 2.1 Description

Determine the reaction forces in rods supporting a thin horizontal rectangular plate of weight  $G$  under action of force  $P$  applied along the side  $AB$ . The constructions and the acting forces are shown Fig. 3. Needed variables:

- $G = 10$ ;
- $P = 20$ ;
- $a = 8, 5$ ;
- $b = 2, 5$ ;
- $c = 3, 5$ ;
- $d = 2$ ;

### 2.2 Solution

**Research Object** Plate  $ABCD$ . Let's start by putting  $Oxyz$  on a point with a most reaction intersections. One of such points is point  $A$ , and it will be origin of  $Oxyz$ .  $AC$  is positive  $x$  direction.  $AB$  is positive  $y$  direction. And up from  $A$  is positive  $z$  direction. Reaction forces are shown in Fig. 2.

- Rod 1 - fixed, with pin support;
- Rod 2 - fixed, with pin support;
- Rod 3 - fixed, with pin support;
- Rod 4 - fixed, with pin support;
- Rod 5 - fixed, with pin support;
- Rod 6 - fixed, with pin support;

- point  $A$ , with reaction forces  $\vec{s}_5, \vec{s}_4$ ;
- point  $B$ , with reaction force  $\vec{s}_3$ ;
- point  $C$ , with reaction force  $\vec{s}_1, \vec{s}_2$ ;
- point  $D$ , with reaction force  $\vec{s}_6$ ;

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### Force Analysis

- $\vec{G}$  gravitation;
- $\vec{P}$  along  $AB$ ;
- $\vec{s}_1, \vec{s}_2, \vec{s}_3, \vec{s}_4, \vec{s}_5, \vec{s}_6$  - unknowns;

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**Solution** We have six unknowns, and we can make six linear equations in the form of  $XYM_{point}$ .

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} M_A^X : -G \cdot b \frac{1}{2} - s_3 \sin(\alpha)b + s_6 \sin(\gamma)b = 0 \\ M_A^Y : G \frac{a}{2} - s_6 \sin(\gamma)a + s_2 \sin(\beta)a + s_1 a = 0 \\ M_A^Z : s_2 \cos(\beta)a - s_3 \cos(\alpha)b - s_6 \cos(\gamma)a = 0 \\ OX : s_3 \cos(\alpha) = 0 \\ OY : P + s_2 \cos(\beta) + s_4 \cos(\beta) - s_6 \cos(\gamma) = 0 \\ OZ : -s_1 - s_2 \sin(\beta) - s_3 \sin(\alpha) - s_4 \sin(\beta) - s_5 + s_6 \sin(\gamma) - G = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad (4)$$

where  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$  are angles as shown in Fig. 2. By solving the Eq. 4, we get the following values:

- $s_1 = -8.75$ ;
- $s_2 = 10.75$ ;
- $s_3 = 0$ ;
- $s_4 = -34.41$ ;
- $s_5 = 23$ ;
- $s_6 = 8$ ;

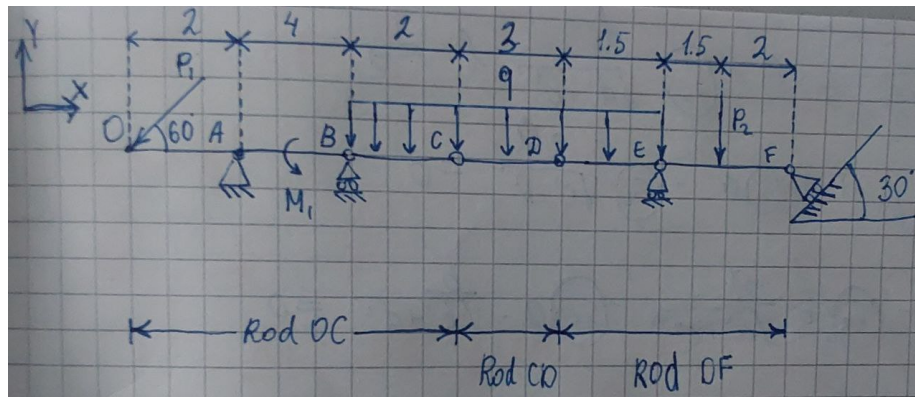


Figure 1: Reaction Forces

### 2.3 Answer:

- $s_1 = -8.75$ ;
- $s_2 = 10.75$ ;
- $s_3 = 0$ ;
- $s_4 = -34.41$ ;
- $s_5 = 23$ ;
- $s_6 = 8$ ;

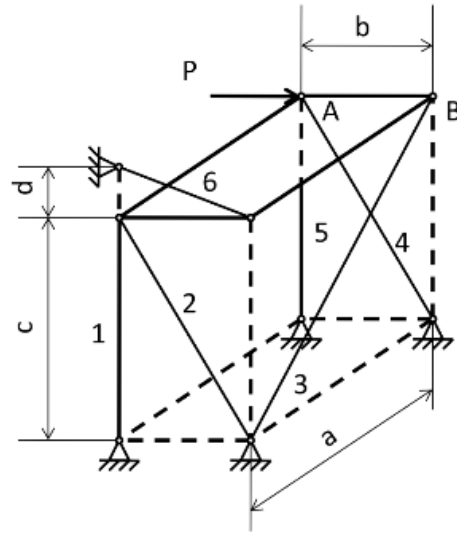


Figure 2: Description

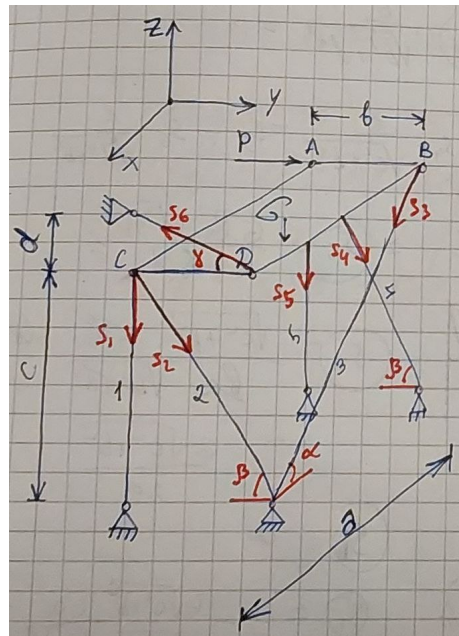


Figure 3: Reaction Forces