

# ENGINEERING MECHANICS: STATICS



COLLEGE OF  
**ENGINEERING, ARCHITECTURE  
AND TECHNOLOGY**



**西南交通大学**  
Southwest Jiaotong University

# Idealizations in Mechanics:

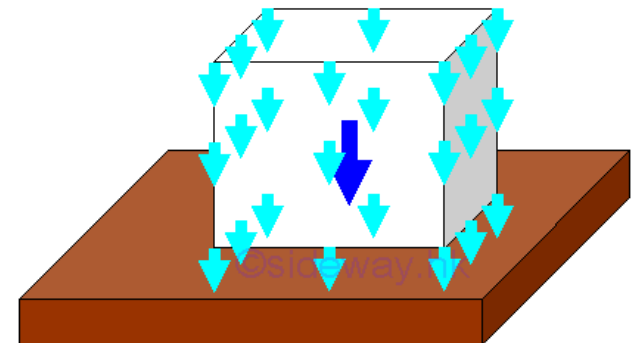
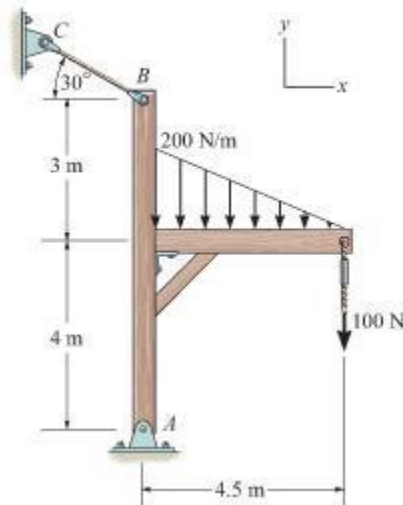
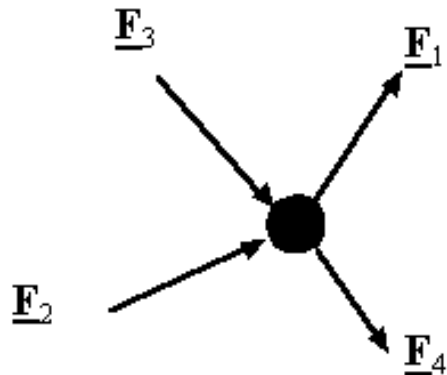
Models are used to simplify theory application

Models include:

Particles

Rigid Bodies

Concentrated Forces

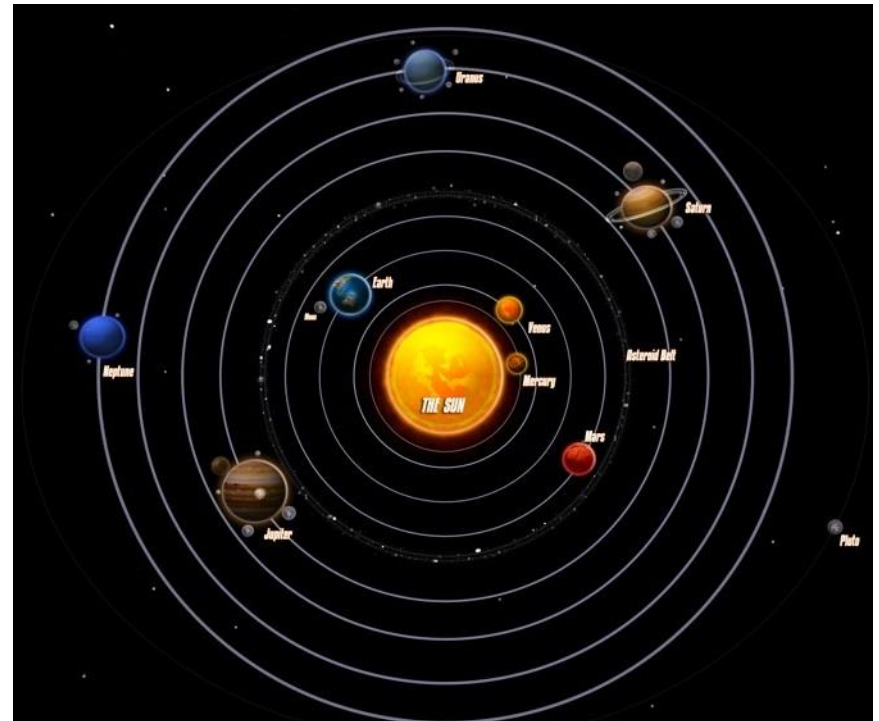


## Models:

## Particle:

Size (and sometimes mass) are neglected

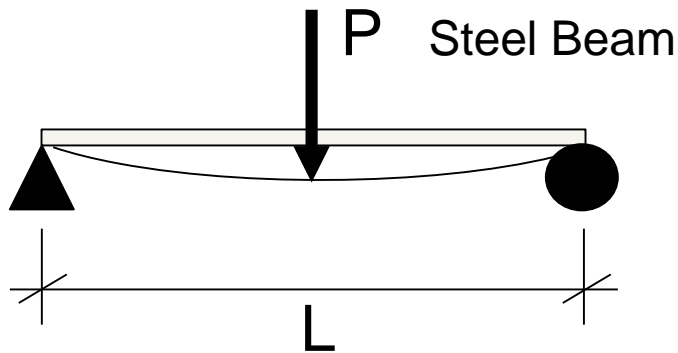
For example, Earth is very large, yet insignificant when compared to the size of orbit. Therefore, Earth can be modeled as a particle.



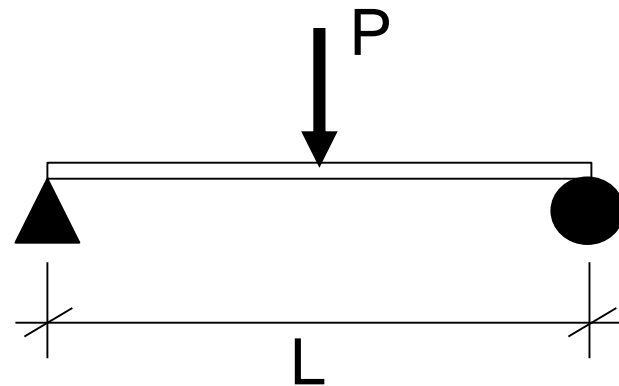
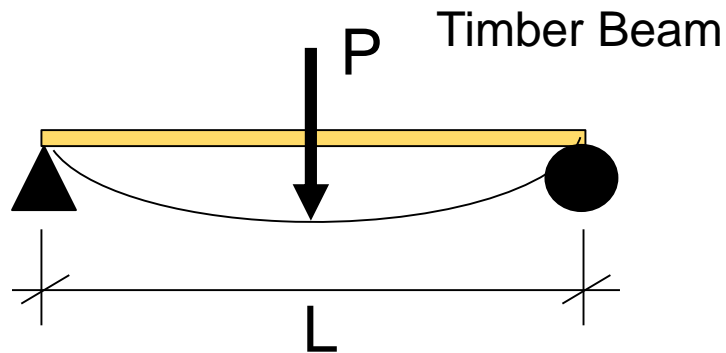
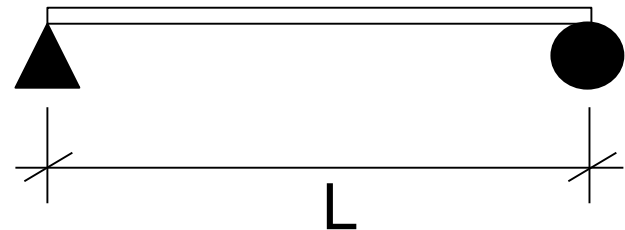
## Models:

### Rigid Body:

A combination of a large number of particles that stay at a fixed distance from one another before and after applying load.



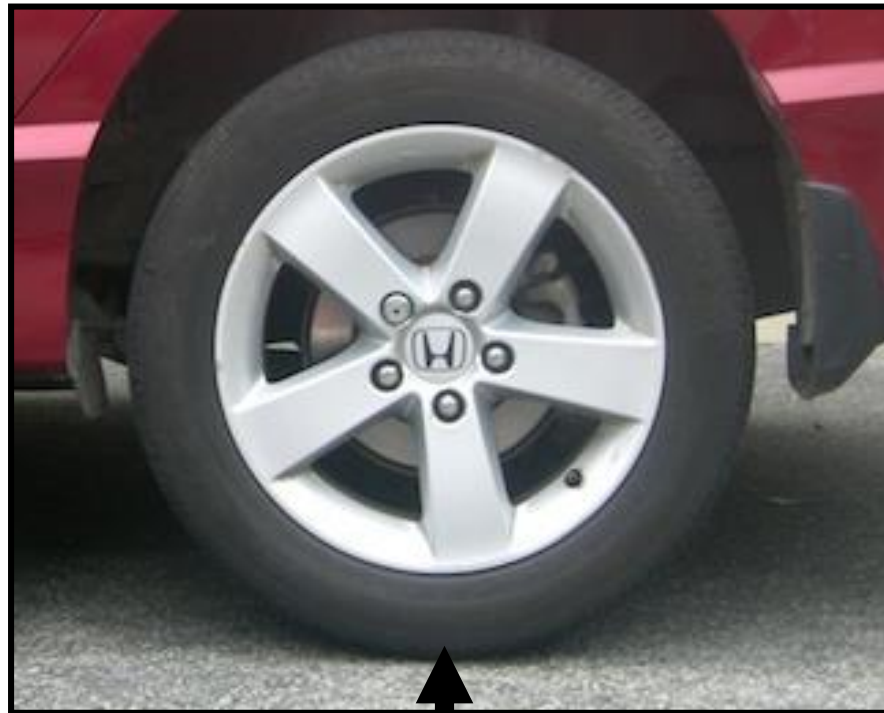
*Rigid Bodies*



## **Models:**

### **Concentrated Force:**

Represents the effect of a loading which is assumed to act at a point on a body when the area over which the load is applied is small compared to the body.



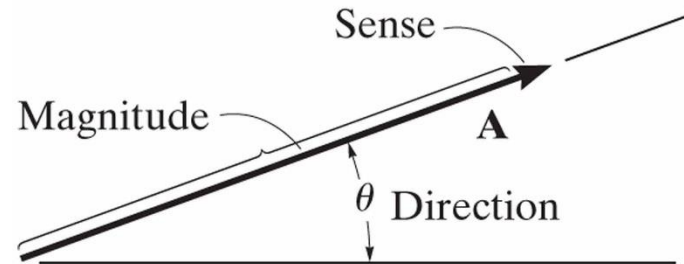
## 2.1: Scalars and Vectors

**Scalar**: Quantity w/ magnitude (+ or -)

$$|F| = \textit{scalar}$$

**Vector**: Quantity w/ magnitude & direction

$$\vec{F} = \textit{vector}$$



**Unit Vector**: Vector w/ magnitude of ONE.

Since a force has both magnitude & direction, it can be represented as a vector.

**Resultant of Vectors:** Combining two or more vectors into a single vector.

$$\vec{F} = \vec{F}_1 + \vec{F}_2 + \vec{F}_3 + \dots + \vec{F}_n$$

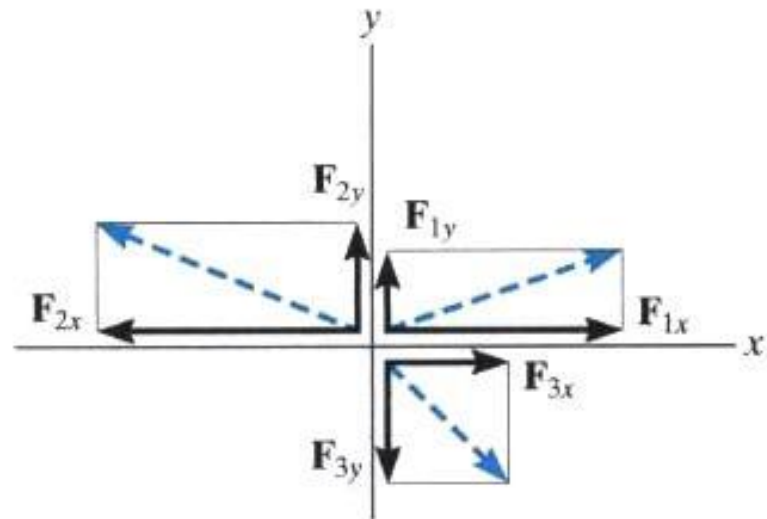
**Resolution of a vector:** To describe a single vector as two or more vectors, called “*component form*”

$$\vec{F} = \vec{F}_x \hat{i} + \vec{F}_y \hat{j}$$

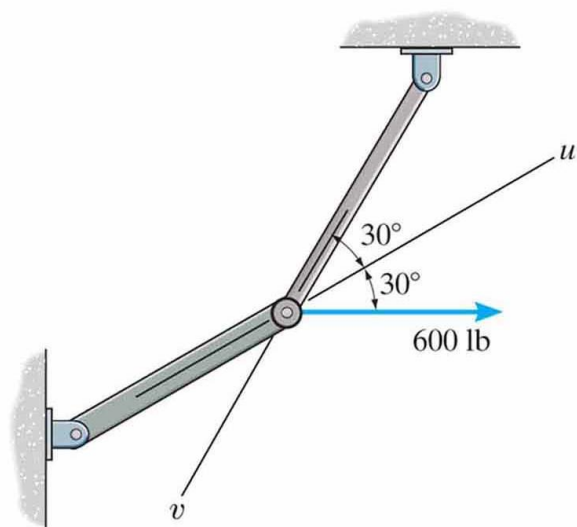
**Important components include:**

Rectangular Components

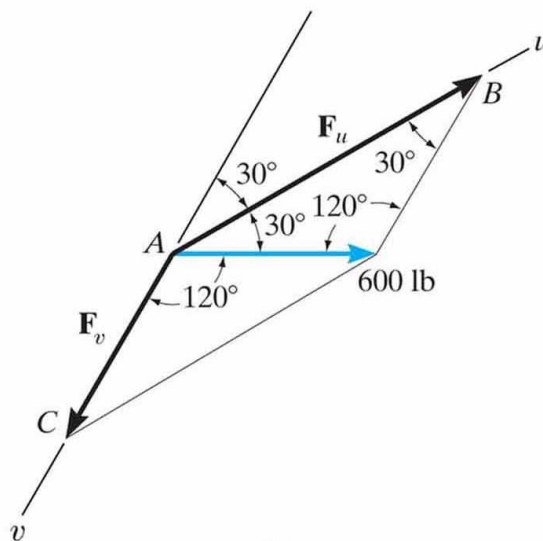
Orthogonal Components



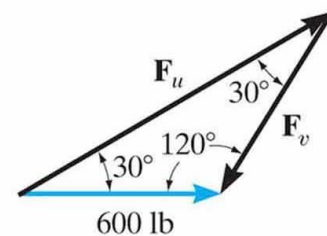
**Parallelogram Law:** This method may also be used to find component of force and is useful when the axes are not at a right angle.



(a)



(b)



(c)

**Sine Law:**

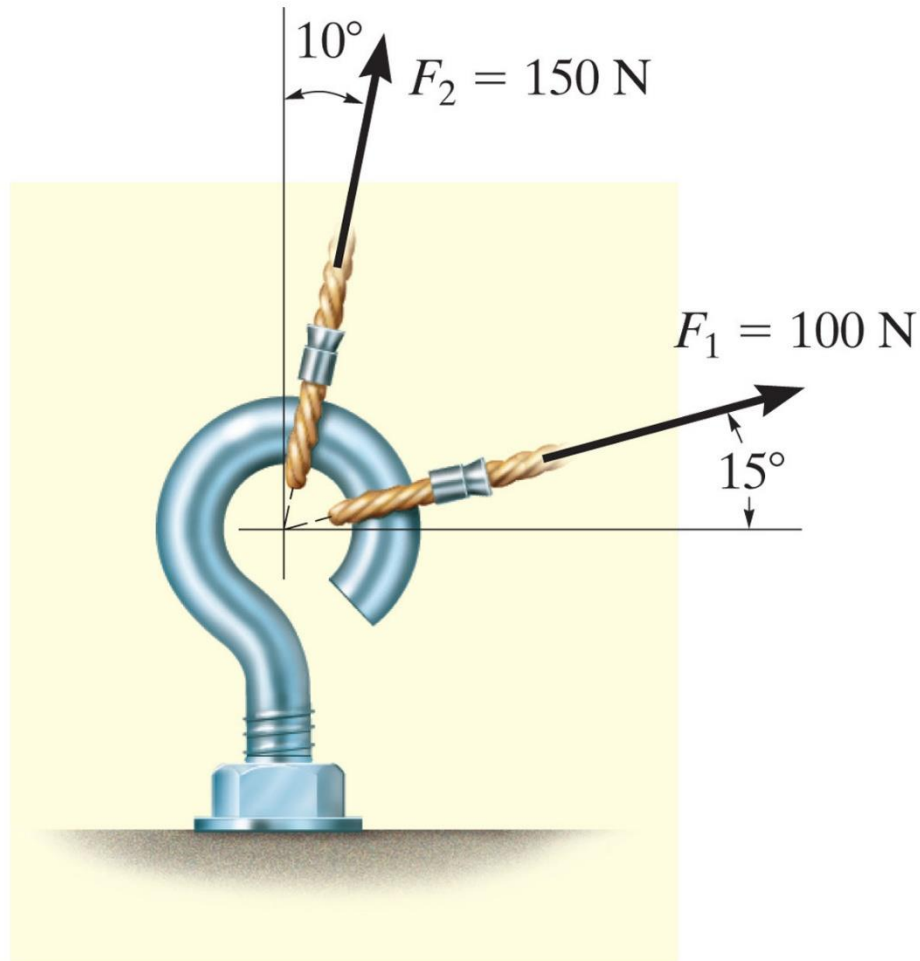
$$\frac{A}{\sin a} = \frac{B}{\sin b} = \frac{C}{\sin c}$$

**Cosine Law:**

$$C = \sqrt{A^2 + B^2 - 2AB \cos c}$$



**Example:** Write each of the forces in Cartesian Vector form and determine the resultant force. Refer to Video



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