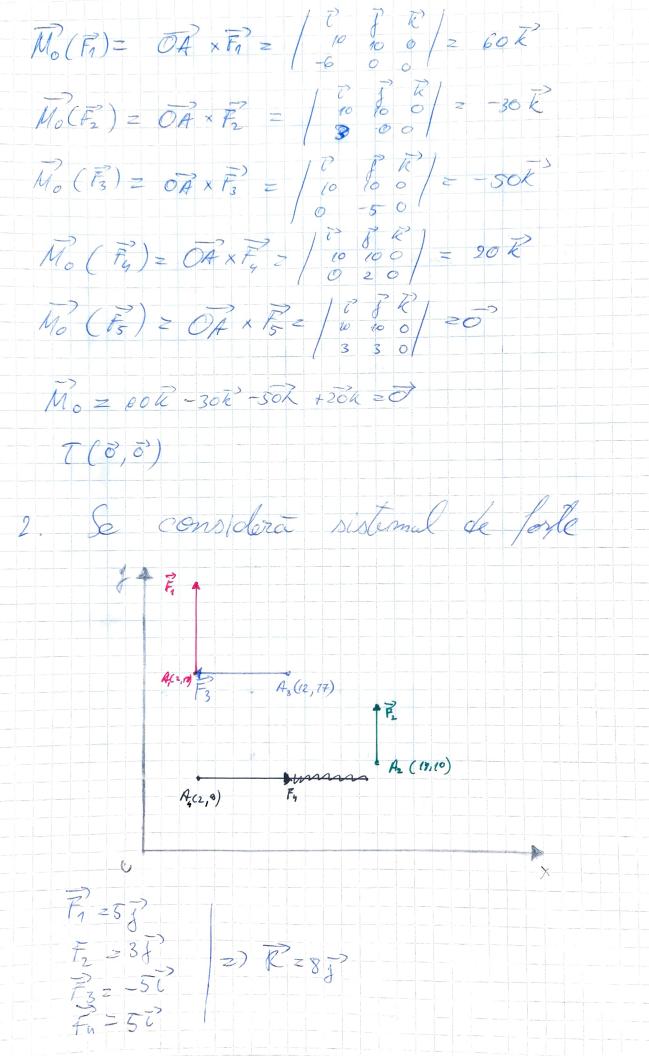
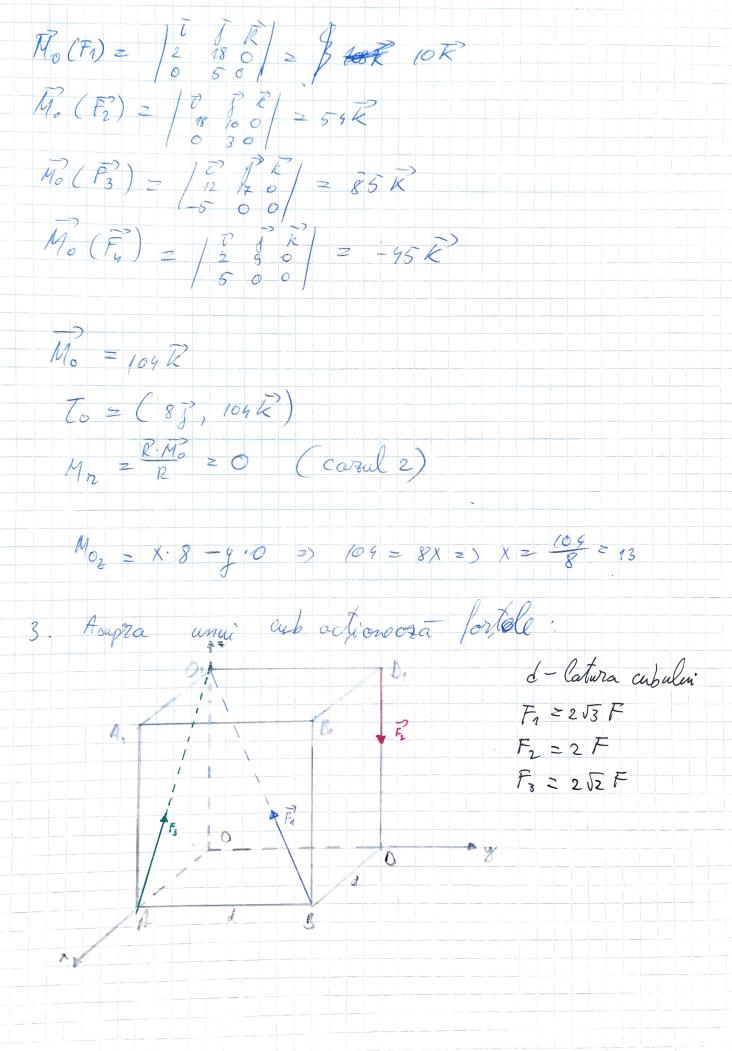
Reducerea sistemelor de forte Fie Fiz Fiour, i=1,n  $R = \sum_{i=1}^{n} P_i = (\sum_{i=1}^{n} F_i) \cdot \vec{u} \Rightarrow |\vec{R}|^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{n} F_i$  $M_0 = \overline{\Sigma} \, \overline{n}_i \times \overline{F}_i = \underline{\Sigma} \, (\overline{n}_i \times \overline{F}_i \times \overline{n}_i) = (\overline{\Sigma} \, \overline{n}_i \cdot \overline{F}_i) \times \overline{n}_i = 0$  $= \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n}} \left[ R \cdot \vec{u} \left[ \left( \sum_{i=1}^{n} F_{i} \cdot \vec{k}_{i} \right) \times \vec{u} \right] \right] = 0$ !! Resultanta si momentul resultant sunt vectori perpendiculari. 13.10.2021 Laborator 2 - Problème de reducere Forta - este o marime vectoriala, masurata en newtoni (N), el mascora interactionea dintre Fz Fx + Fy + Fz = Fx·ti + Fy·gi + Fz·Fi F = VF2 +F22 Fortele sunt vectori ALUNECATORI (efectul sau e același, oricare ar fi pct. Le plicație pe Treapta suport). Momentul Portei in raport au un panat Mo = RXF -) punt de aplicatio în 0 - perpendialera pe P(0, F) - rensul dat de regula burghiuliu > modulul M. = n. F. sin (RF) = Fr. d, d = bratal fortai

Momentul In Jarena analitica M. = | 3 3 K | ; Mo | = \( M\_0 \) + Moy + Moy + Moz A reduce un sistem de forte înseamnă a gasi un sistem ochivalent cu al dat, ce produce acelas efect. Forta resultanta: R' = IFi Momentul resultant: Mo = \( \sum\_{i=1}^n Mo\_i = \sum\_{i=1}^n \vec{n}\_i \times \vec{F}\_i \) Momentul resultant:  $M_0 = \sum_{i=1}^{r} M_{0i} = \sum_{i=1}^{r} r_i \times F_i$ Sistemal cehivalent este redat de torsoul de reducere  $\sum_{i=1}^{r} T_i \times F_i$ le orema momentelor: Mo, = Mo - Oo, ×R - la schimbarea punctulus de aplicare Momental minimal / reduces  $M_{r} = \frac{R \cdot M_{o}}{R} = \frac{R}{R} \cdot M_{o} \longrightarrow \text{topor minimal } \tau_{on}(R, M_{r})$ Soris ca « vector: Mr = R.M. R. (vectori coliniani) Ecuatio axei centrole:  $\frac{M_{0x} - (y R_2 - 2 R_y)}{R_x} = \frac{M_{0y} - (z R_x - x R_z)}{R_y} = \frac{M_{0z} - (x R_y - y R_x)}{R_z}$ 

Corvi de reducere Carul 1/ R. Mo +0 => { R +0 } axa centrala Carul 2/ R. M. = 0 => { M. = 0 - 0 e axa centrala

DI Mo - Mo = Mara centrala Carul 3 R =3, M, ≠3 => Sistemul se reduce la un cuple M = No Card 4/ R=0, Mo=0 - centidru Exerction actionessa 5 forte 1. In punctul A (a, B) F1 26 N Fz = 3/V P3 2 5 N Pu = 2 N P5 = 352 N (4,25 N) Sa se gaseasca elementele torsorului de reductre. F1 = -67 F1 = -60 F2 = 30 E) R= 0 => /R/50 F3 = -51) Fy = 23 F5 = 37 +37





a) F, ZF, BO, BA + AO + OO1 = 253F -dj-dj+dkt Fg Z -2FT-2F5+2FR F2 = F2 . DID = 1-2 FK F3 = F3 A0, = A0 + 00, 252 = 202 F -di+dR A F3 = = 2 = 2 + 2 F R R = -4FP - 2FJ + 2FK $M_{o}(F_{1}) = OB \times F_{1} = \left| \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 0 \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \\ 7 \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 4 \\ 7 \end{array} \right|$  = 2 I F I - 2 I F J = 2 I F I F I - 2 I F J = 2 I F I F I - 2 I F J = 2 I F I - 2 I F JMo (P3) Z OA X F3 Z / 2 F O S F = -2 OF J Moz 2dF? -2dFj -2dFg +2dFg = 10 -9dFj To (-4FC-2FJ+2KK) - Corul-3  $M_{B} = M_{0} - 0B \times R^{2} = -4dF_{j}^{2} - |C_{0}|^{2} R_{0}^{2} = 2dF_{j}^{2} - 2dF_{j}^{2} - 2dF_{k}^{2}$ b) TB € -4FT -2FT + 2FR, -2dFT -2dFT -2dFT)

c) 
$$M_{T} = \frac{R \times M_{O}}{R}$$
  $\frac{18dF^{2}}{\sqrt{16F^{2}} + 4F^{2} + 19F^{2}} = \frac{2dF}{\sqrt{27}} = \frac{2dF}{\sqrt{27}} = \frac{2dF}{\sqrt{27}}$ 

$$= \frac{4dF \times 6}{6} = \frac{2dF \times 6}{3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3$$