

* Resultant of Parallel force system in space

Resultant of parallel force system is a single force \vec{R} & it acts parallel to the line of action of forces.

procedure :-

① coordinates

② Force Vector $\vec{F}_1, \vec{F}_2, \vec{F}_3, \dots$

③ Position Vector $\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2, \vec{r}_3, \dots$

④ Moment Vectors $\vec{M}_1, \vec{M}_2, \vec{M}_3, \dots$

⑤ ~~Result~~ Resultant force vector $\vec{R} = \vec{F}_1 + \vec{F}_2 + \vec{F}_3$

⑥ Resultant moment vector.

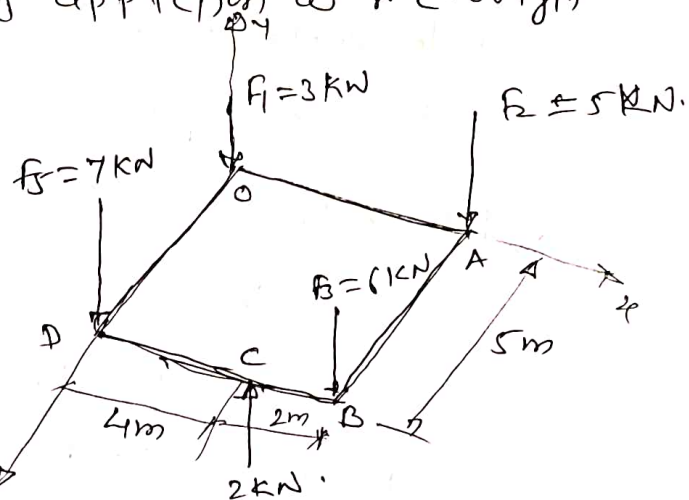
⑥ sum of moment of forces @ origin ($\sum \vec{M}_0$)
 $\sum \vec{M}_0 = \vec{M}_1 + \vec{M}_2 + \vec{M}_3 + \dots + \vec{F}_1 + \vec{F}_2 + \dots$

⑥ moment of resultant force @ origin ($\sum \vec{M}_R$)
 $\vec{M}_R = \vec{r}_{op} \times \vec{R}$ p - pt. through which resultant acts

⑦ Apply Varignon's th^m

$$\sum \vec{M}_0 = \vec{M}_R$$

* Five Vertical forces are acting on a horizontal Plate shown in fig. Find the resultant of the forces & point of application w.r.t. origin



① Co-ordinates :-

$$O(0,0,0) \quad A(6,0,0) \quad B(6,0,5) \quad C(4,0,5) \\ \& \quad D(0,0,5)$$

② Force vector :-

$$\vec{F}_1 = -3\hat{j}, \quad \vec{F}_2 = -5\hat{j}, \quad \vec{F}_3 = -6\hat{j} \\ \vec{F}_4 = -2\hat{j}, \quad \vec{F}_5 = -7\hat{j}$$

③ Position vector :-

$$\vec{r}_1 = 0, \quad \vec{r}_2 = \vec{OA} = 6\hat{i}, \quad \vec{r}_3 = \vec{OB} = 6\hat{i} + 5\hat{z} \\ \vec{r}_4 = \vec{OC} = 4\hat{i} + 5\hat{z}$$

④ Moment Vector

$$M_1 = \vec{r}_1 \times \vec{F}_1 = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 \end{vmatrix}, \quad \vec{M}_1 = 0$$

$$M_2 = \vec{r}_2 \times \vec{F}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -5 & 0 \end{vmatrix}, \quad \vec{M}_2 = -30\hat{k}$$

$$M_3 = \vec{r}_3 \times \vec{F}_3 = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 6 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & -6 & 0 \end{vmatrix}, \quad \vec{M}_3 = 30\hat{i} - 36\hat{k}$$

$$M_4 = \vec{r}_4 \times \vec{F}_4 = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 4 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \end{vmatrix}, \quad \vec{M}_4 = -10\hat{i} + 8\hat{k}$$

$$M_5 = \vec{r}_5 \times \vec{F}_5 = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & -7 & 0 \end{vmatrix}, \quad \vec{M}_5 = 35\hat{i}$$

⑤ Resultant force vector

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{R} &= \bar{F}_1 + \bar{F}_2 + \bar{F}_3 + \bar{F}_4 + \bar{F}_5 \\ &= -3\mathbf{j} - 5\mathbf{j} - 6\mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{j} - 7\mathbf{j}\end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{R} = -19\mathbf{j} \text{ (kN)}$$

⑥ Resultant moment vector ($\Sigma \bar{M}_0$)

(a) moment of forces @ origin ($\Sigma \bar{M}_0$)

$$\begin{aligned}\Sigma \bar{M}_0 &= \bar{M}_1 + \bar{M}_2 + \bar{M}_3 + \bar{M}_4 + \bar{M}_5 \\ &= 0 - 30\mathbf{k} + 30\mathbf{i} - 36\mathbf{k} - 10\mathbf{i} + 8\mathbf{k} + 35\mathbf{j}\end{aligned}$$

$$\Sigma \bar{M}_0 = 55\mathbf{i} - 58\mathbf{k} \text{ (N-m)}$$

Ⓟ (b) moment of resultant ($\Sigma \bar{M}_R$)

Let resultant act at pt. P (x, 0, z)

$$\bar{M}_R = \bar{r}_{OP} \times \bar{R} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ x & 0 & z \\ 0 & -19 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\bar{M}_R = 19z\mathbf{i} - 19x\mathbf{k}$$

⑦ Apply Varignon's th^m

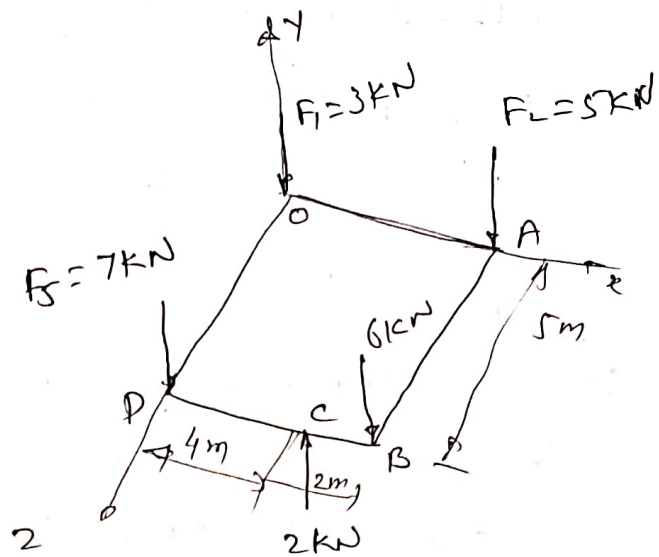
$$(\Sigma \bar{M}_0) = (\Sigma \bar{M}_R)$$

$$55\mathbf{i} - 58\mathbf{k} = 19z\mathbf{i} - 19x\mathbf{k}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{i} \rightarrow 19z &= 55 & \mathbf{k} \rightarrow -19x &= -58 \\ z &= 2.89\text{m} & x &= 3.05\text{m}\end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{R} = -19\mathbf{j} \text{ (kN) act at pt. P (3.05, 2.89m)}$$

Method II :-



$$\textcircled{1} \quad R = -3 - 5 - 6 + 2 - 7$$

$$R = -19 \text{ kN} (\downarrow)$$

\textcircled{2} moment @ x-axis & apply Varignon th^m.

$$\sum M_x = R \times z$$

$$-3 \times 0 + (-5) \times 0 + (-6)(5) + 2 \times 5 + (-7) \times 5 = -19 \times z$$

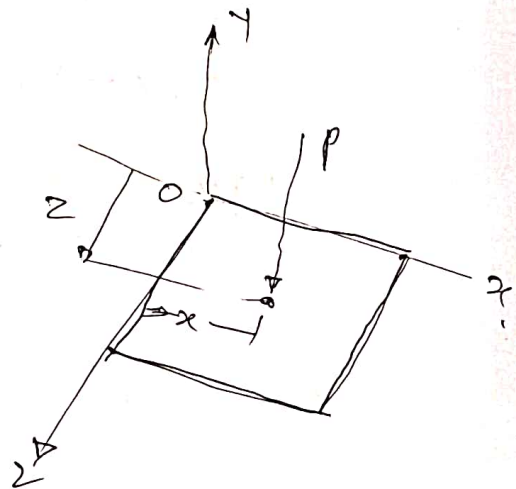
$$z = 2.89 \text{ m}$$

\textcircled{3} moment @ z-axis & apply Varignon th^m.

$$\sum M_z = R \times x$$

$$(-3) \times 0 + (-5) \times 6 + (-6)(6) + 2 \times 4 + (-7) \times 0 = -19 \times x$$

$$x = 3.05 \text{ m}$$



* Resultant of General force system in space

- General force system in space can't be reduced to single force. Therefore the ~~set~~ resultant is expressed in two components.

① Resultant force component.

② Resultant moment (couple) component.

- Varignon's th^m is not applicable to general force system.

procedure :-

① co-ordinates

② Force vector $\vec{F}_1, \vec{F}_2, \vec{F}_3 \dots$

③ position vector (w.r.t. origin or given pt)
 $\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2, \vec{r}_3$

④ moment vector $\vec{M}_1, \vec{M}_2, \vec{M}_3 \dots \vec{C}_1 + \vec{C}_2$

⑤ Resultant force vector
 $\vec{R} = \vec{F}_1 + \vec{F}_2 + \vec{F}_3 \dots$

⑥ Resultant moment (couple) vector
 $\Sigma \vec{M} = \vec{M}_1 + \vec{M}_2 + \vec{M}_3 + \dots + \vec{C}_1 + \vec{C}_2$

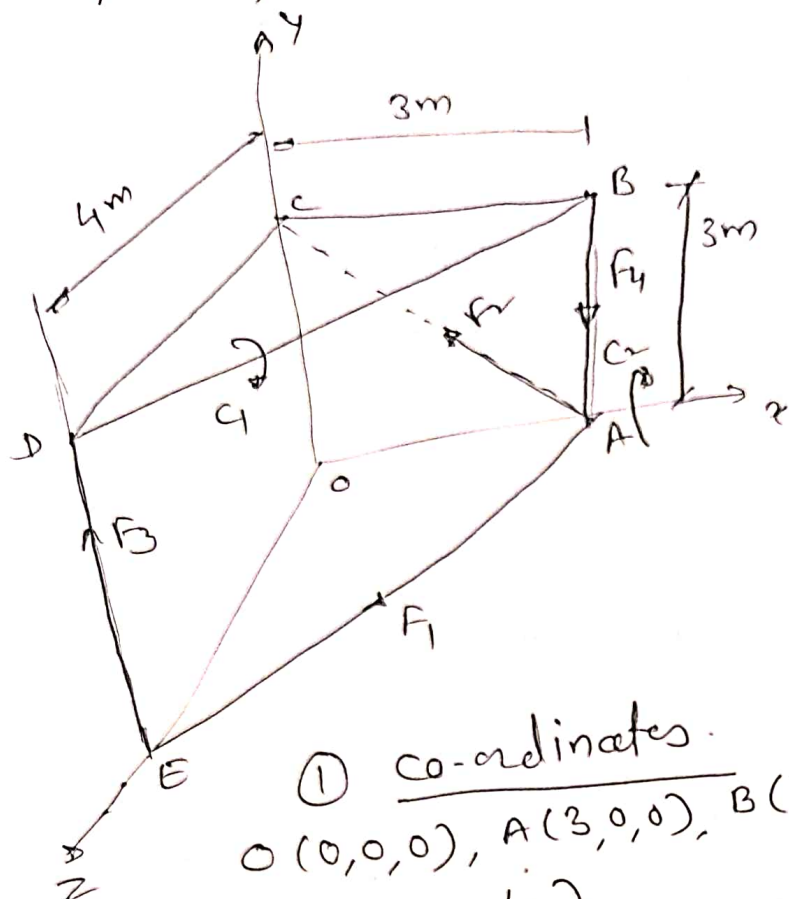
* Determine the resultant force & the resultant couple of the force system as shown. $F_1 = 100 \text{ N}$

$$F_2 = 20\sqrt{2} \text{ N}$$

$$F_3 = 40 \text{ N}$$

$$C_1 = 250 \text{ N-m (D} \rightarrow \text{B)}$$

$$C_2 = 100 \text{ N-m (A} \rightarrow \text{O)}$$



① Co-ordinates.
 $O(0,0,0)$, $A(3,0,0)$, $B(3,3,0)$, $C(0,3,0)$, $D(0,3,4)$
 $E(0,0,4)$

② Force Vector

$$\vec{F}_1 = (F_1)(\vec{e}_{AE}) = -100 \left[\frac{-3\mathbf{i} + 4\mathbf{k}}{\sqrt{9+16}} \right]$$

$$\therefore \vec{F}_1 = -60\mathbf{i} + 80\mathbf{k}$$

$$\vec{F}_2 = (F_2)(\vec{e}_{AC}) = (20\sqrt{2}) \left[\frac{-3\mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j}}{\sqrt{9+9}} \right]$$

$$\vec{F}_2 = -20\mathbf{i} + 20\mathbf{j}$$

$$\vec{F}_3 = (F_3)(\vec{e}_{ED}) = 40 \left[\frac{(+3-0)\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}(4-4)}{\sqrt{3^2+0^2}} \right]$$

$$= 40\mathbf{j}$$

$$\vec{F}_4 = (F_4)(\vec{e}_{BA}) = \frac{40\mathbf{j}}{40} \left[\frac{(3-3)\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j}(0-3) + \mathbf{k}(0-0)}{\sqrt{(-3)^2}} \right]$$

$$= -40\mathbf{j}$$

③ Position Vector

$$\vec{r}_1 = OA = 3\hat{i}, \quad \vec{r}_2 = OA = 3\hat{i}$$

$$\vec{r}_3 = OE = 4\hat{k}, \quad \vec{r}_4 = OA = 3\hat{i}$$

④ Moment Vectors :-

$$\vec{M}_1 = \vec{r}_1 \times \vec{F}_1 = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \\ -60 & 0 & 80 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\vec{M}_1 = -240\hat{j}$$

$$\vec{M}_2 = \vec{r}_2 \times \vec{F}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 20 & 20 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\vec{M}_2 = 60\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{M}_3 = \vec{r}_3 \times \vec{F}_3 = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 40 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\vec{M}_3 = -160\hat{i}$$

$$\vec{M}_4 = \vec{r}_4 \times \vec{F}_4 = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -40 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\vec{M}_4 = -120\hat{k}$$

$$\bar{C}_1 = \bar{C}_1 \bar{e}_{DB} = 250 \left[\frac{3i - 4k}{\sqrt{9+16}} \right]$$

$$\bar{C}_1 = 150i - 200k$$

$$\bar{C}_2 = (C_2)(\bar{e}_{AO}) = 100 \sqrt{\frac{-3i}{\sqrt{9}}}$$

$$\bar{C}_2 = -100i$$

⑤ Resultant force vector :-

$$\bar{R} = \bar{F}_1 + \bar{F}_2 + \bar{F}_3 + \bar{F}_4$$

$$\bar{R} = (-60i + 80k) + (-20i + 20j) + 40j - 40j$$

$$\bar{R} = -80i + 20j + 80k.$$

⑥ Resultant moment (couple) vector :-

$$\Sigma \bar{M} = \bar{M}_1 + \bar{M}_2 + \bar{M}_3 + \bar{M}_4 + \bar{C}_1 + \bar{C}_2$$

$$= -240j + 60k - 160i - 120k + 150i - 200k - 100i$$

$$\Sigma \bar{M} = -100i - 240j - 260k.$$