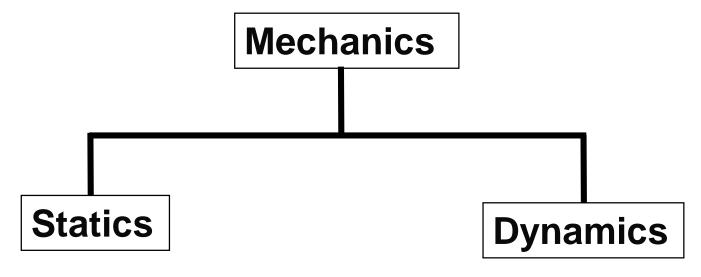
Lecture 1 Introduction to Mechanics

Today's Contents

- Introduction to Dynamics
- Basic concepts related to study of Mechanics
- Dimensions & Units

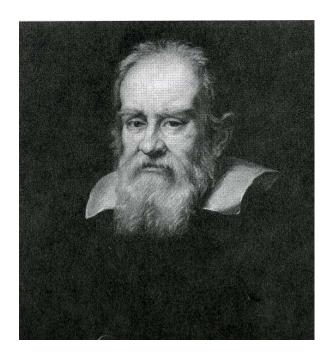
What is Mechanics

Mechanics is the branch of the physical sciences concerned with the behavior of bodies subjected to the action of forces

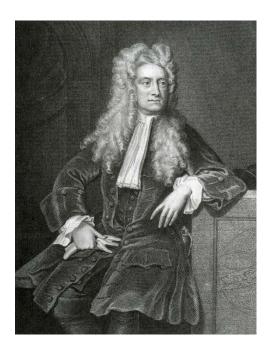


What is Dynamics

Study of the motion of objects or bodies using the principles established by Newton and Euler.



Galileo Galilei (1564-1642)



Sir Isaac Newton (1643-1727)

Application of Dynamics

- > Analysis & design of moving structures
- > Robotic devices (manipulators)
- Control system
- Rockets, Spacecraft (aerial robots)
- Vehicles (mobile robots)
- Machinery of all types

Basic Concepts of Mechanics(1)

Space

Geometric region occupied by bodies

Time

Measure of the succession of events

Mass

Quantitative measure of the inertia of a body, which is its resistance to a change in motion

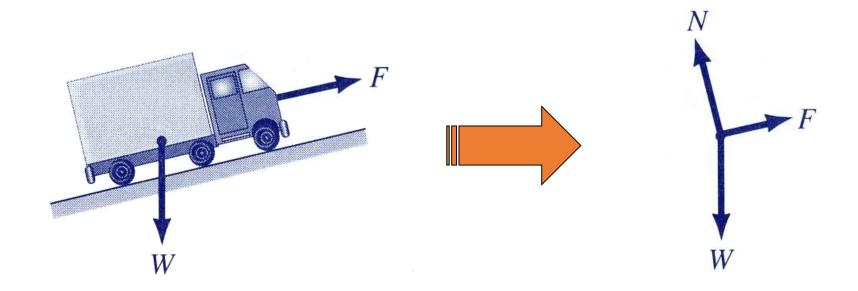
Force

Action of one body on another

Basic Concepts of Mechanics(2)

Particle

Body of negligible dimensions (mass point)



Basic Concepts of Mechanics (3)

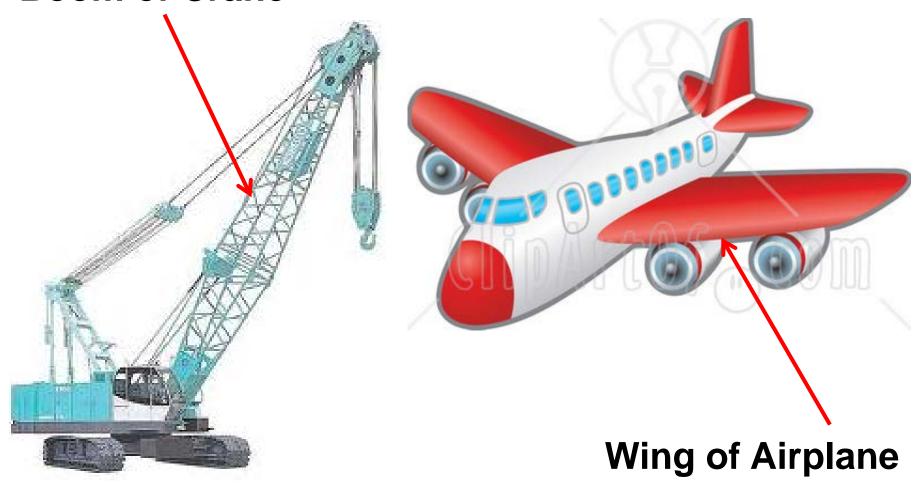
Rigid body

A body is considered to be rigid when the change in distance between any of its points is negligible for the purpose in hand

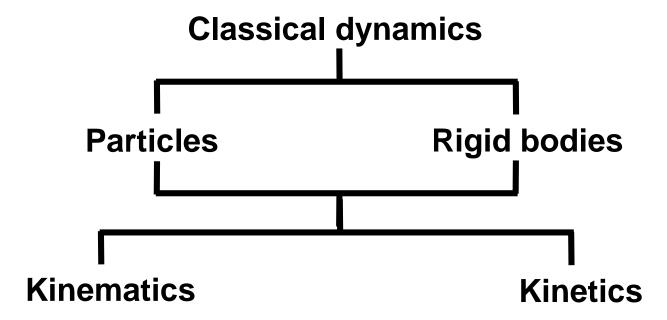
- ✓ Boom of a mobile crane can be treated as a rigid body
- ✓ An airplane along its flight path can be treated as a rigid body

Basic Concepts of Mechanics (4)

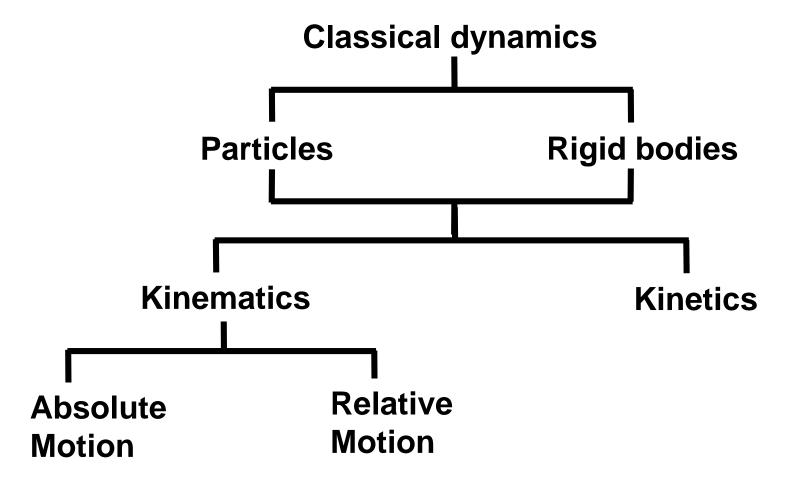
Boom of Crane



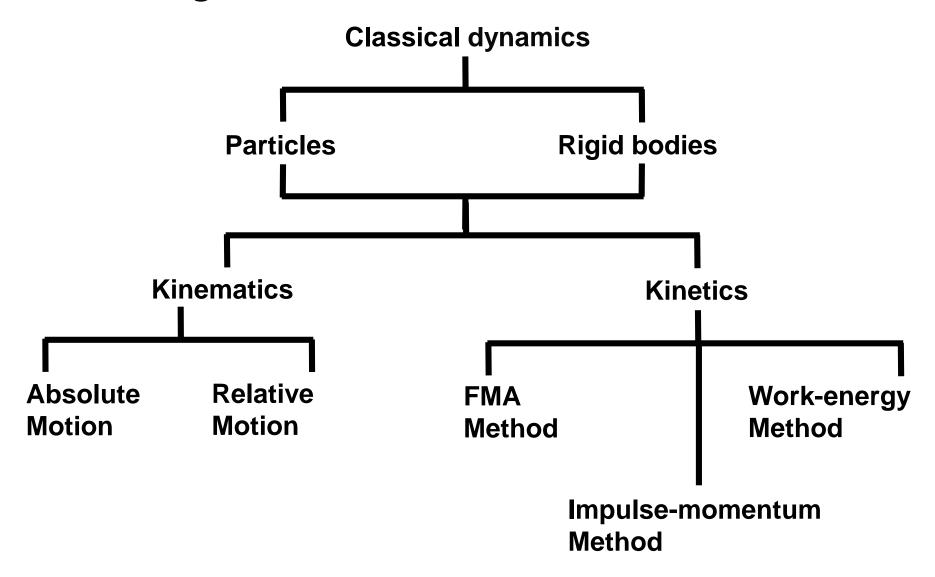
Subdivision of Dynamics



Division of Kinematics



Analysis Method of Kinetics



Dimensions and Units

Characteristics of a body and its motion can be described by a set of fundamental quantities called Dimensions:

- Mass
- Length
- Time
- **Absolute System of Units**

Base quantity mass is independent of its environment

- Force
- Length
- Time

Gravitational System of Units

Base quantity force is the gravitational attraction acting on a standard mass under specific conditions

The International System of Units (SI units)

The name SI comes from the French, Système International d'Unités, which is an Absolute System

SI Units and US Units

