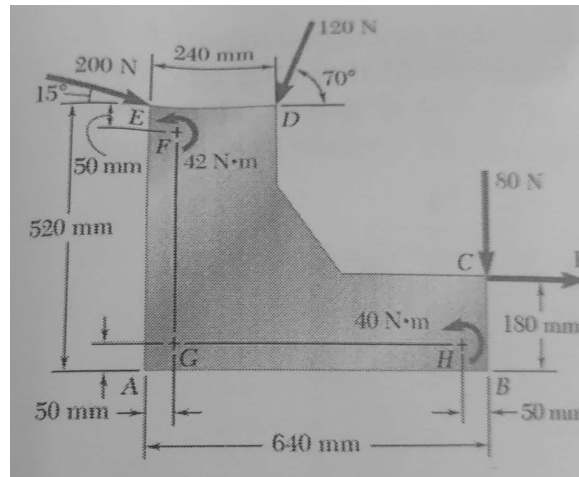


CE-102 Tutorial Solutions

Prathamesh Nakhate

Tutorial-1

Q.1. Let us start with Q1



$$\sum F_x = R_x = 212.2N$$

$$\sum F_y = R_y = -244.6N$$

$$M_G = 40 + 42 - (60 \times 0.13) - (80 \times 0.59) + (41.04 \times 0.47) - (112.8 \times 0.19) + 51.76 \times 0.05 + 193.2 \times 0.47$$

$$= -63.36Nm$$

Let the screw be at a position (x, y) For moment to be zero at this point

$$(x\hat{i} + y\hat{j}) \times (R_x\hat{i} + R_y\hat{j}) = -63.36\hat{k}$$

Solve the above equation for both the cases in the question.

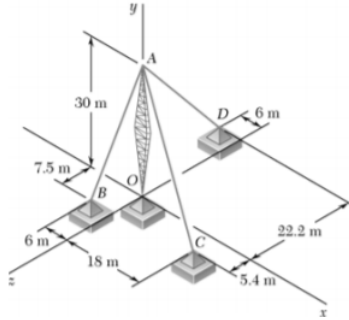
Q.2. Let $\vec{T}_{AB} = \vec{T}_1$, $\vec{T}_{AD} = \vec{T}_2$, $\vec{T}_{AC} = \vec{T}_3$

Let $\|\vec{T}_1\| = x$, $\|\vec{T}_2\| = y$

$$\vec{T}_1 = \frac{-6\hat{i} - 30\hat{j} + 7.5\hat{k}}{31.5}x$$

$$\vec{T}_2 = \frac{-6\hat{i} - 30\hat{j} - 22.2\hat{k}}{37.8}y$$

$$\vec{T}_3 = \frac{18\hat{i} - 30\hat{j} + 5.4\hat{k}}{35.4}3.6$$



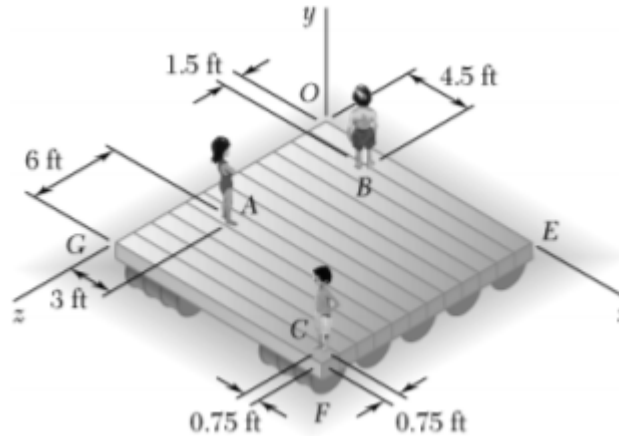
Since resultant of \vec{T}_1 , \vec{T}_2 and \vec{T}_3 is vertical the i and k components in the resultant force must be equal to zero. Therefore we get

$$\frac{18 \times 3.6}{35.4} - \frac{6x}{31.5} - \frac{6y}{37.8} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{5.4 \times 3.6}{35.4} + \frac{7.5x}{31.5} - \frac{22.2y}{37.8} = 0 \quad (2)$$

Solve (1) and (2) to get the value of $x = 6.6kN, y = 3.61kN$.

Q.3. Let the fourth child be at position $(x, 0, z)$.



Taking O as the origin.

$A(1.5, 0, 9)$ $B(4.5, 0, 1.5)$ $C(14.25, 0, 14.25)$ $D(x, 0, z)$ Centre of raft $E(7.5, 0, 7.5)$

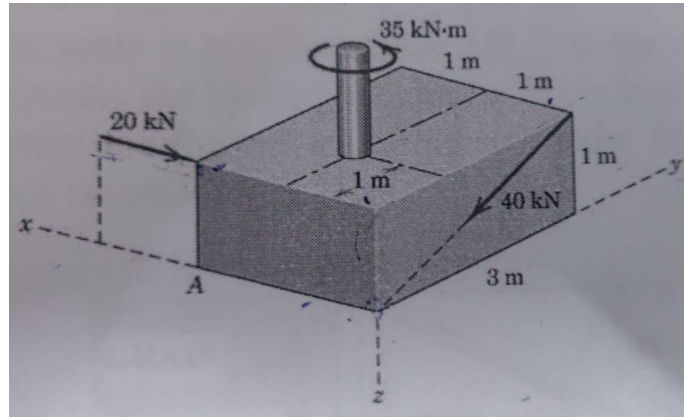
If resultant of four weights pass through the centre of the raft then torque about it should be equal to 0. Therefore

$$\vec{AE} \times (-85\hat{j}) + \vec{BE} \times (-60\hat{j}) + \vec{CE} \times (-90\hat{j}) + \vec{DE} \times (-95\hat{j}) = 0$$

$$(-6\hat{i} + 1.5\hat{k}) \times (-85\hat{j}) + (-3\hat{i} - 6\hat{k}) \times (-60\hat{j}) + (6.75\hat{i} + 6.75\hat{k}) \times (-90\hat{j}) \\ + ((x - 7.5)\hat{i} + (z - 7.5)\hat{k}) \times (-95\hat{j}) = 0$$

Solving the above equation to get values of $\boxed{x = 8.37m, z = 3.55m}$.

Q.4. Let $\vec{F}_1 = -20\hat{i}$, $\vec{F}_2 = \frac{40}{\sqrt{10}}(-3\hat{j} + \hat{k})$ and $\vec{M} = -35\hat{k}$



$$\text{Let } \vec{r}_1 = -1\hat{k}, \vec{r}_2 = -2\hat{i} \\ \vec{M}_1 = \vec{r}_1 \times \vec{F}_1 = 20\hat{j} \\ \vec{M}_2 = \vec{r}_2 \times \vec{F}_2 = 8\sqrt{10}\hat{j} + 24\sqrt{10}\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{M}_{\text{res}} = \vec{M} + \vec{M}_1 + \vec{M}_2$$

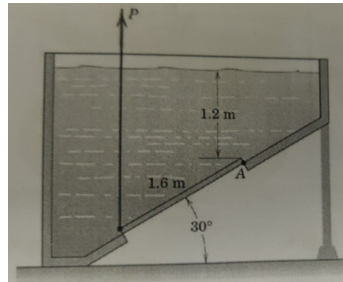
$$\vec{F}_{\text{res}} = \vec{F}_1 + \vec{F}_2$$

$$M_{\text{wrench}} = \vec{M}_{\text{res}} \cdot \hat{F}_1$$

Find all the required quantities using the above three equations.

Tutorial-2

Q.1. We will be solving this question by breaking the pressure diagram into 2 parts, a rectangle and triangle and calculating force and point of application of force for both the parts individually.



Force due to rectangular part $F_1 = (1.2\gamma \times 1.6)(0.8)$

Location of force F_1 (x_1) = $\frac{1.6}{2} = 0.8m$ from A.

Force due to triangular part $F_2 = (\frac{1}{2}0.8\gamma \times 1.6)(0.8)$

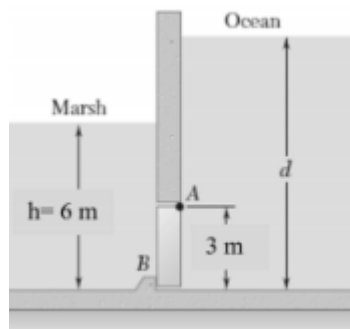
Location of force F_2 (x_2) = $\frac{2 \times 1.6}{3}m$ from A

Balancing torque about A gives

$$F_1x_1 + F_2x_2 = P \cos 30 \times 1.6$$

Solve the above equation to get the value of P .

Q.2. We will solve this question with the same approach as the last question.



Now I will directly write the value and the position of the forces as I have shown it to you in the previous question.

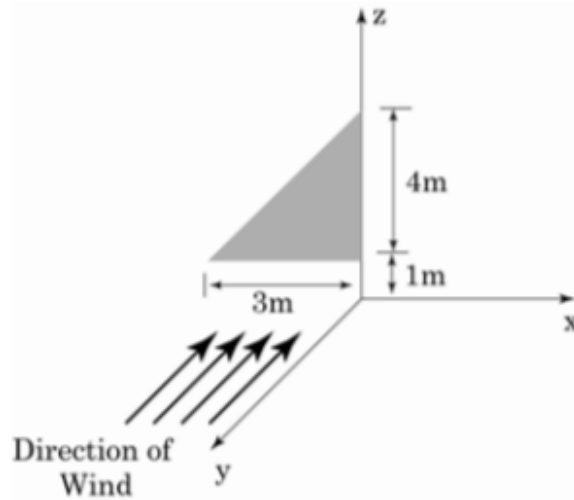
Force due to rectangular part on marsh side $F_1 = 36\gamma_1$

Force due to rectangular part on ocean side $F_2 = (d - 3)12\gamma_2$

Location of force $F_1 =$ Location of force $F_2 = \frac{3}{2}m$
 Force due to triangular part on marsh side $F_3 = 18\gamma_1$
 Force due to triangular part on ocean side $F_4 = 18\gamma_2$
 Location of force $F_3 =$ Location of force $F_4 = 2m$

Now balance torque about A to get the value of $\boxed{d = 5.88m}$.

Q.3. We can solve this question easily by integration(just like JEE).



We take small rectangular(actually trapezium but we can approximate that to a rectangle since the element is infinitesimally small) elements along $z - axis$ and integrate ,the width of this element will be dz and length can be found out by similar triangles.

$$\frac{4}{3} = \frac{5-z}{l}$$

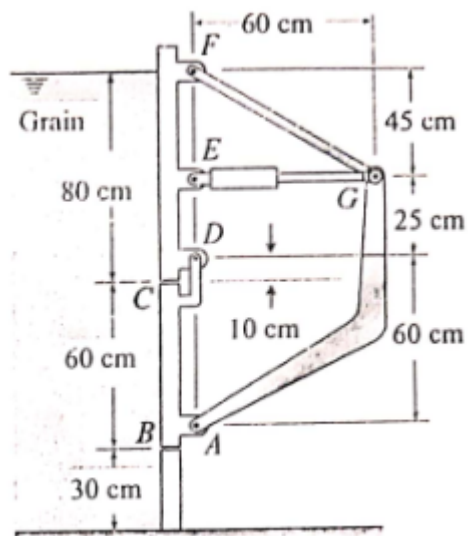
$$l = \frac{15-3z}{4}$$

Therefore area of our elment is $da = \frac{(15-3z)dz}{4}$
 Intensity of wind force $I(z) = 10(1+z)$

$$F = \int_1^5 I(z)da$$

$$= \frac{10}{4} \int_1^5 (1+z)(15-3z)$$

$$\boxed{F = 200N}$$



Q.4. This question involves some of the concepts from tut3.
So we take