Architectural Structures: Form, Behavior, and Design Arch 331 Dr. Anne Nichols

SUMMER 2013

four lecture



rigid body equilibrium

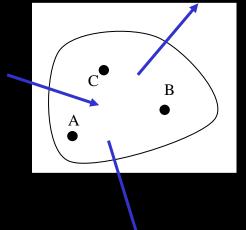
Equilibrium

- rigid body

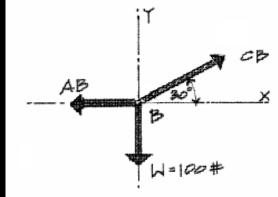
 doesn't deform
 coplanar force systems
- static:

$$R_x = \sum F_x = 0$$
$$R_y = \sum F_y = 0$$

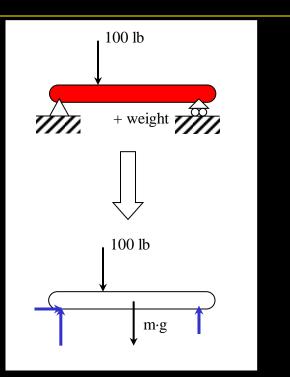
$$M = \sum M = 0$$



- FBD (sketch)
- tool to see all forces on a body or a point including
 - external forces
 - weights
 - force reactions
 - external moments
 - moment reactions
 - internal forces



- determine body
- FREE it from:
 - ground
 - supports & connections
- draw all external forces acting ON the body
 - reactions
 - applied forces
 - gravity

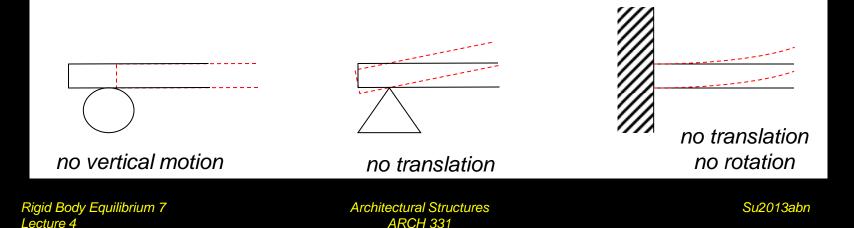


- sketch FBD with relevant geometry
- resolve each force into components
 - known & unknown <u>angles</u> name them
 - known & unknown forces name them
 - known & unknown moments name them
- are any forces related to other forces?
- for the unknowns
- write only as many equilibrium equations as needed
- solve up to 3 equations

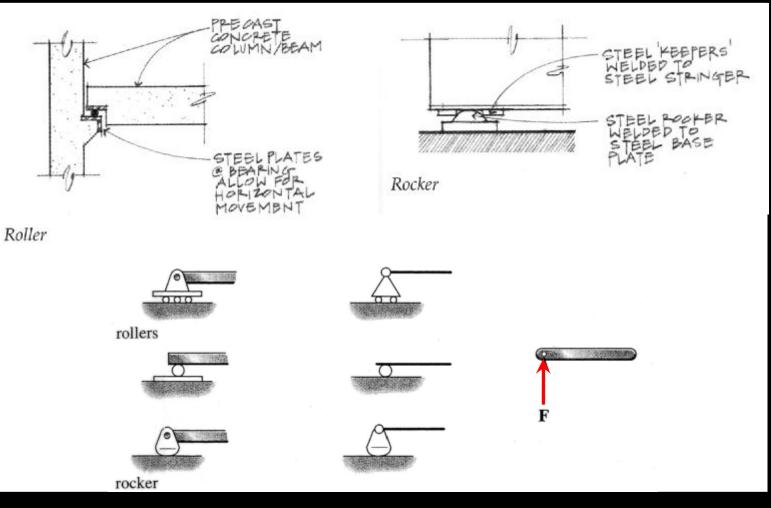
- solve equations
 - most times 1 unknown easily solved
 - plug into other equation(s)
- common to have unknowns of
 - force magnitudes
 - force angles
 - moment magnitudes

Reactions on Rigid Bodies

- result of applying force
- unknown size
- connection or support type
 - known direction
 - related to motion prevented

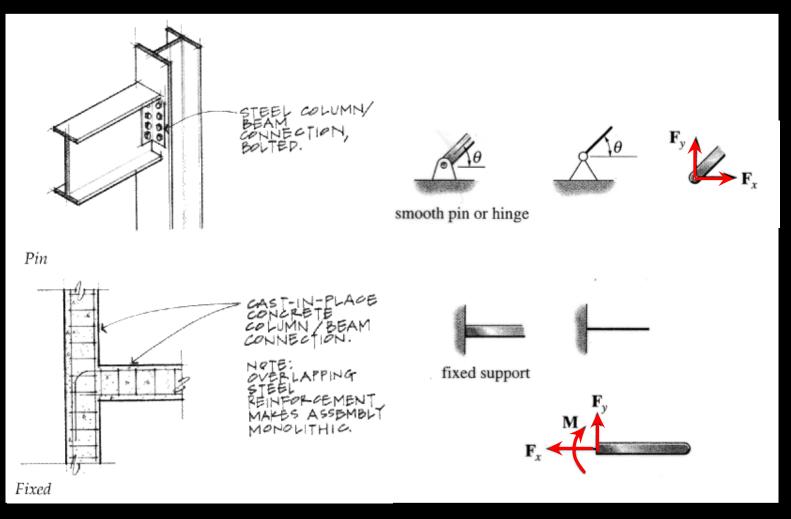


Supports and Connections



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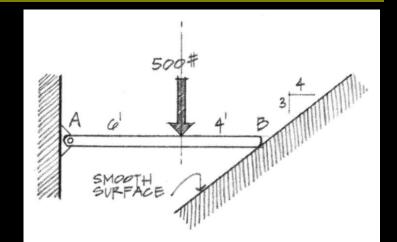
Supports and Connections

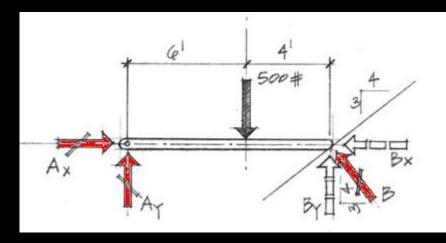


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FBD Example

- 500 lb known
- $pin A_x, A_y$
- smooth surface B at 4:3
- 3 equations
- sum moments at
 A?
 B? (B_x)



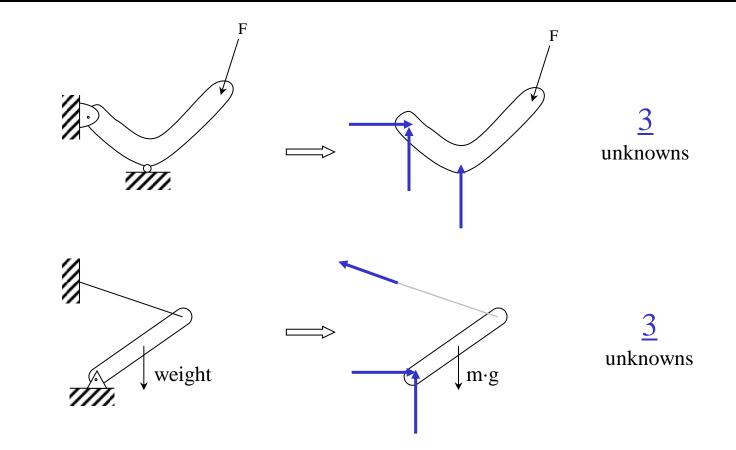


Moment Equations

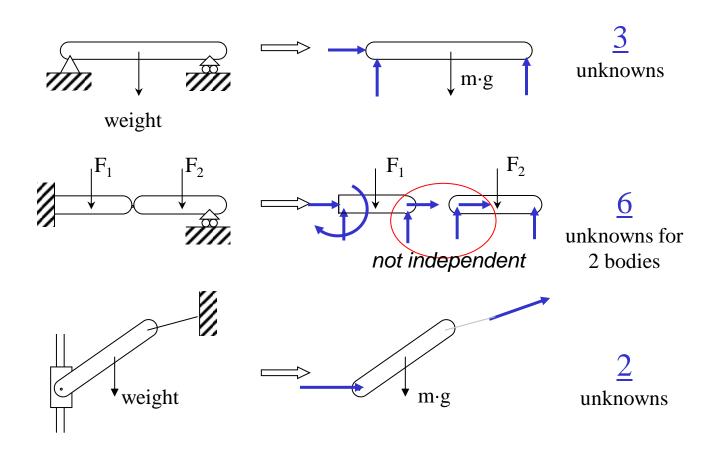
- sum moments at intersection where the most forces intersect
- multiple moment equations may not be useful
- combos:

$$\sum F_x = 0 \qquad \sum F = 0 \qquad \sum M_1 = 0$$
$$\sum F_y = 0 \qquad \sum M_1 = 0 \qquad \sum M_2 = 0$$
$$\sum M_1 = 0 \qquad \sum M_2 = 0 \qquad \sum M_3 = 0$$

Recognizing Reactions

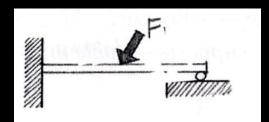


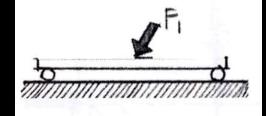
Recognizing Reactions

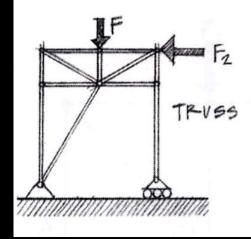


Constraints

- completely constrained
 - doesn't move
 - may not be statically determinate
- improperly or partially constrained
 - has ≤ unknowns
 - can't solve



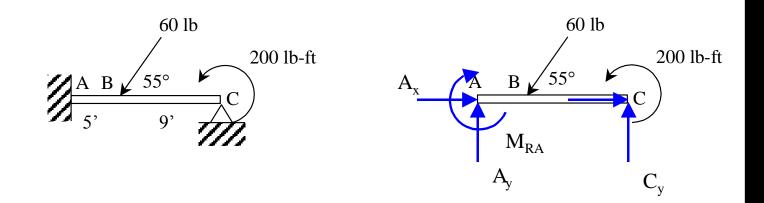




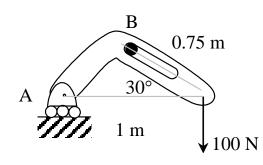
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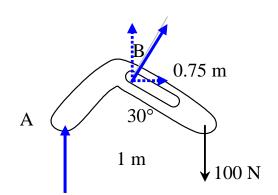
Constraints

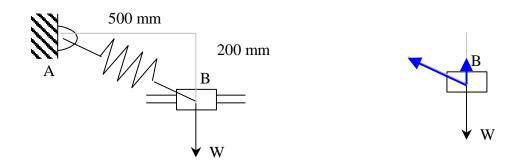
- overconstrained
 - won't move
 - can't be solved with statics
 - statically indeterminate to nth degree



Partial Constraints

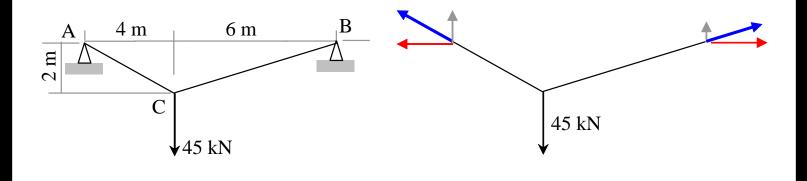






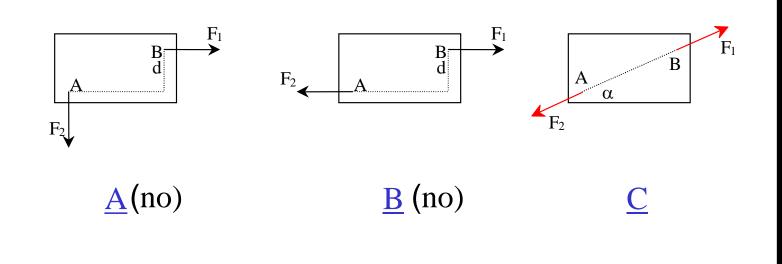
Cable Reactions

- equilibrium:
 - more reactions (4) than equations
 - but, we have slope relationships
 - x component the same everywhere



Two Force Rigid Bodies

- equilibrium:
 - forces in line, equal and opposite

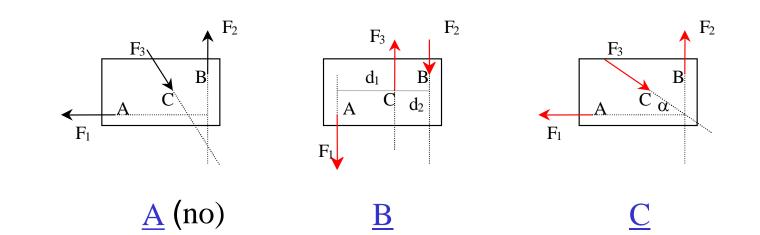


Three Force Rigid Bodies

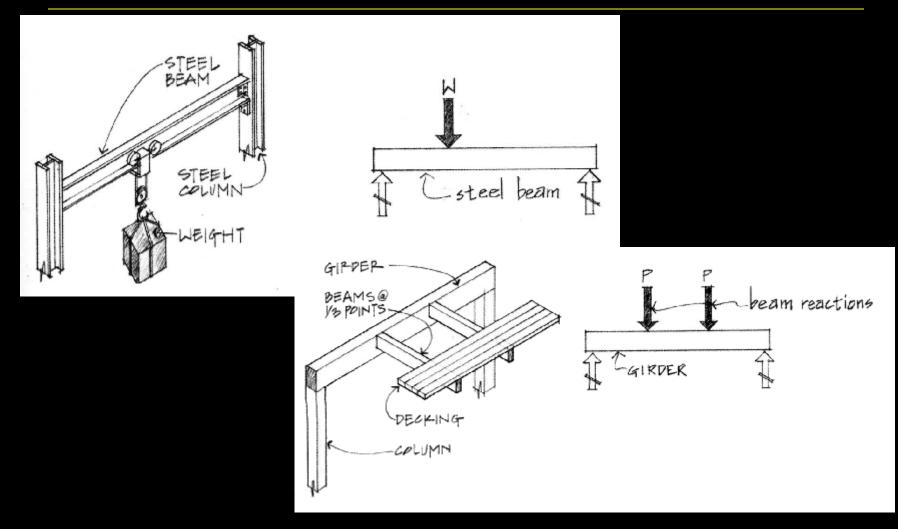
• equilibrium:

- concurrent or parallel forces

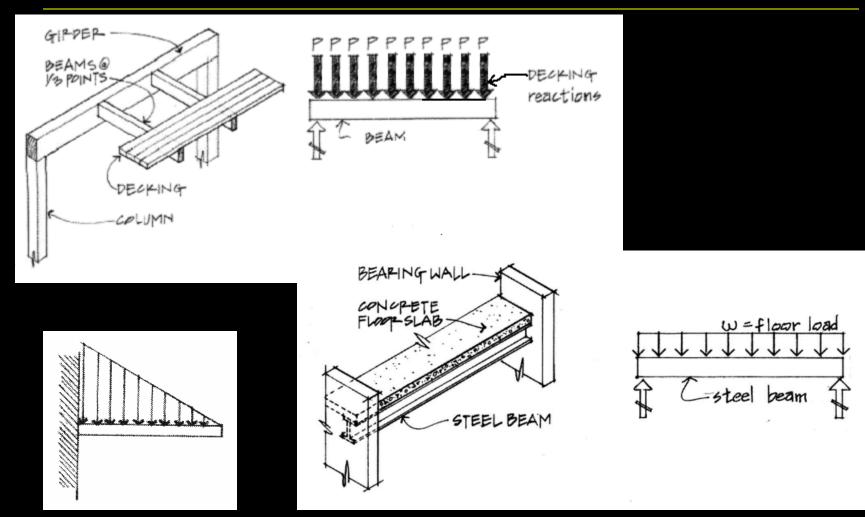
beams!



Concentrated Loads



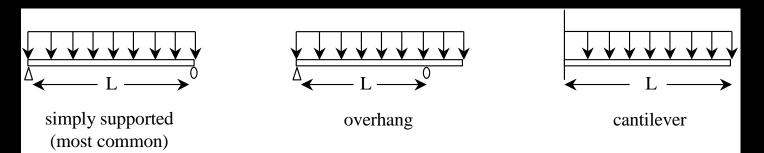
Distributed Loads



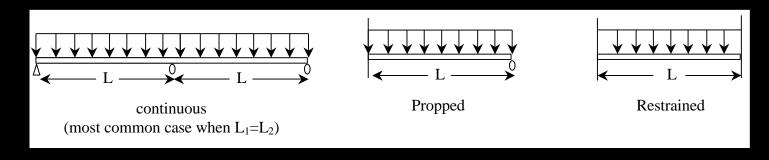
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Beam Supports

statically determinate



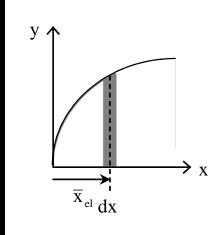
statically indeterminate

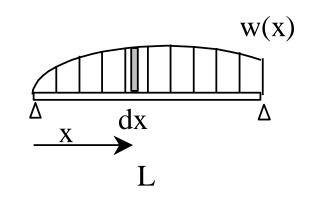


Equivalent Force Systems

- replace forces by resultant
- place resultant where M = 0
- using <u>calculus</u> and area centroids

$$W = \int_0^L w dx = \int dA_{\text{loading}} = A_{\text{loading}}$$

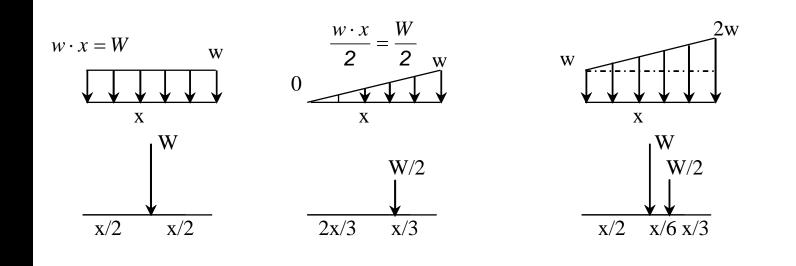




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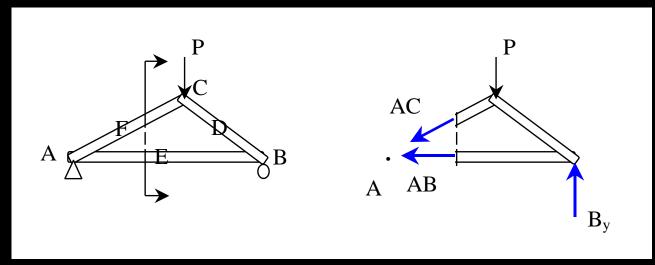
Load Areas

- area is width x "height" of load
- <u>w</u> is load per unit length
- W is total load



Method of Sections

- relies on internal forces being in equilibrium on a section
- cut to expose 3 or less members
- coplanar forces $\rightarrow \Sigma M = 0$ too



Method of Sections

- joints on or off the section are good to sum moments
- quick for few members
- not always obvious where to cut or sum

