ARCHITECTURAL STRUCTURES I:

STATICS AND STRENGTH OF MATERIALS

ENDS 231

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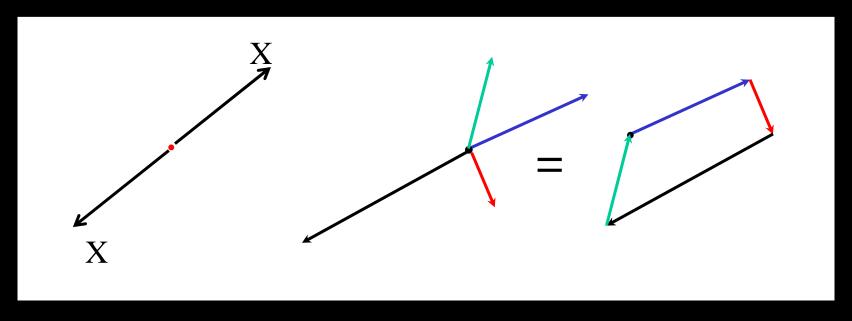
SPRING 2007

four lecture

equilibrium of a particle



- balanced
- steady
- resultant of forces on a particle is 0

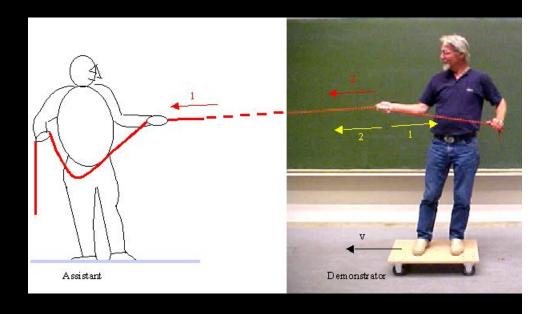


analytically

$$R_x = \sum F_x = 0$$

$$R_{y} = \sum F_{y} = 0$$

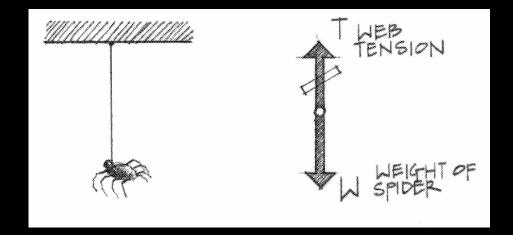
$$\left(M = \sum M = 0\right)$$



 Newton convinces us it will stay at rest and won't rotate

collinear force system

$$\sum F_{in-line} = 0$$



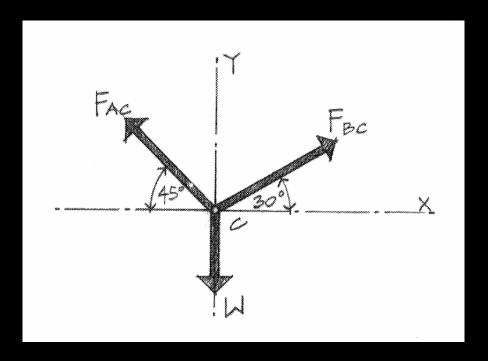
$$\left(\begin{array}{c} R_x = \sum F_x = 0 \\ M = \sum M = 0 \end{array} \right)$$

concurrent force system

$$R_x = \sum F_x = 0$$

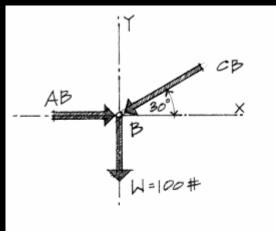
$$R_y = \sum F_y = 0$$

$$\left(M = \sum M = 0\right)$$



Free Body Diagram

- 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



Free Body Diagram

- sketch FBD
- resolve each force into components
 - known & unknown angles
 - known & unknown forces
- are any forces related to other forces?
- write only as many equilibrium equations as needed

Free Body Diagram

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

Cables

- simple
- uses
 - suspension bridges
 - roof structures
 - transmission lines
 - guy wires, etc.



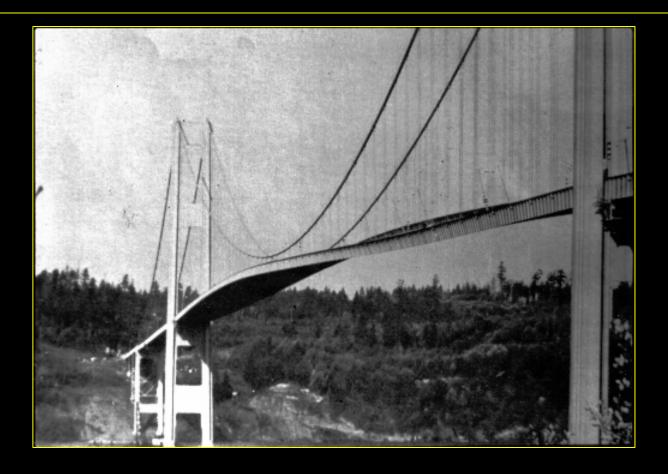
- have same tension all along
- can't stand compression

Cables Structures

- use high-strength steel
- need
 - towers
 - anchors
- don't want movement

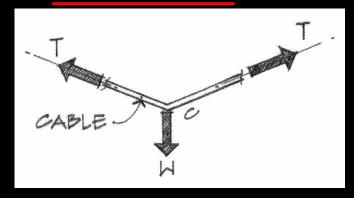


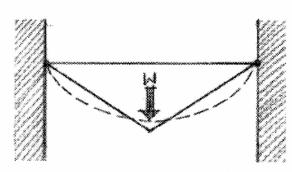
Cable Structures



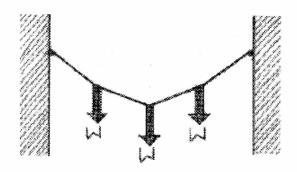
Cable Loads

- straight line between forces
- with one force
 - concurrent
 - symmetric





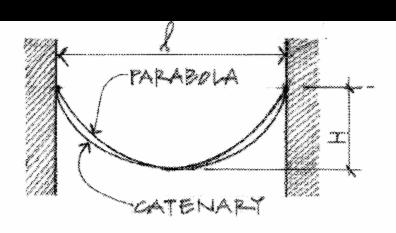
(a) Simple concentrated load—triangle.



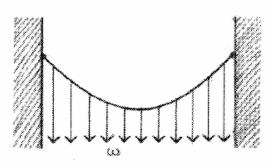
(b) Several concentrated loads—polygon.

Cable Loads

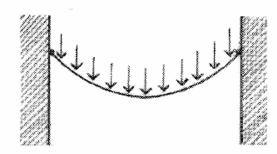
 shape directly related to the distributed load



(e) Comparison of a parabolic and a catenary curve.



(c) Uniform loads (horizontally)—parabola.



(d) Uniform loads (along the cable length)—catenary.

Cable Loads

• trig:
$$T_x = T \cos \theta$$

 $T_y = T \sin \theta$





$$\theta$$

$$y = 4h(Lx - x^{2})/L^{2}$$

$$L_{total} = L(1 + \frac{8}{3}h^{2}/L^{2} - \frac{32}{5}h^{4}/L^{4})$$

