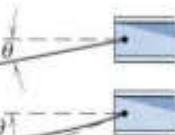
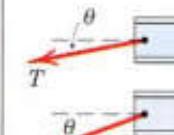
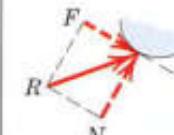
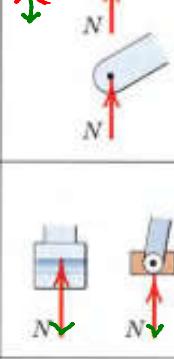
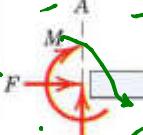
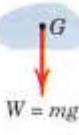
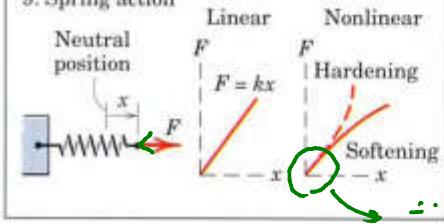




ملک دوزن سرمه و آنچه در اتصالات مدرسه دارد:

MODELING THE ACTION OF FORCES IN TWO-DIMENSIONAL ANALYSIS	
Type of Contact and Force Origin	Action on Body to Be Isolated
1. Flexible cable, belt, chain, or rope Weight of cable negligible Weight of cable not negligible	  <p>Force exerted by a flexible cable is always a tension away from the body in the direction of the cable.</p>
2. Smooth surfaces	 <p>Contact force is compressive and is normal to the surface.</p>
3. Rough surfaces	 <p>Rough surfaces are capable of supporting a tangential component F (frictional force) as well as a normal component N of the resultant contact force R.</p>
4. Roller support	 <p>Roller, rocker, or ball support transmits a compressive force normal to the supporting surface.</p>
5. Freely sliding guide	 <p>Collar or slider free to move along smooth guides; can support force normal to guide only.</p>

MODELING THE ACTION OF FORCES IN TWO-DIMENSIONAL ANALYSIS (cont.)

Type of Contact and Force Origin	Action on Body to Be Isolated
6. Pin connection	<p>Pin free to turn Pin not free to turn A freely hinged pin connection is capable of supporting a force in any direction in the plane normal to the axis; usually shown as two components R_x and R_y. A pin not free to turn may also support a couple M.</p> 
7. Built-in or fixed support	<p>A built-in or fixed support is capable of supporting an axial force F, a transverse force V (shear force), and a couple M (bending moment) to prevent rotation.</p> 
8. Gravitational attraction	<p>The resultant of gravitational attraction on all elements of a body of mass m is the weight $W = mg$ and acts toward the center of the earth through the center mass G.</p> 
9. Spring action	<p>Spring force is tensile if spring is stretched and compressive if compressed. For a linearly elastic spring the stiffness k is the force required to deform the spring a unit distance.</p> 

باید درسم رسید نهاد :

(1) حجم خود را تبدیل کرده و زیرخط اطراف سایه میکند

(2) محیط گزینه را نمایند

(3) آنچه هیچ راستای غیر همچشمی نیست، دوچار نمایند

* راسته ای را درست نمایند (حیث از منع هر سهم دفعه جست از آن گذشت)

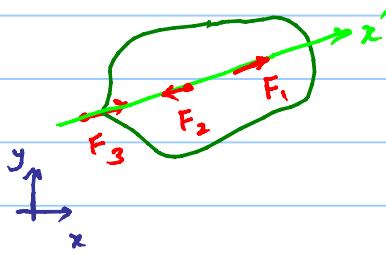
مت قدرن سردتی : دفعه جلسه سهم احتمله اخواه ماند و از این بسط ارجام شروع شود، درین

خط ای آن کرجم، سرمهی او کان برداشتم !

سیم کار سیم سادل در درجہ :

$$\sum F_x = 0, \sum F_y = 0, \sum M_z = 0 \quad \text{سادل در درجہ :}$$

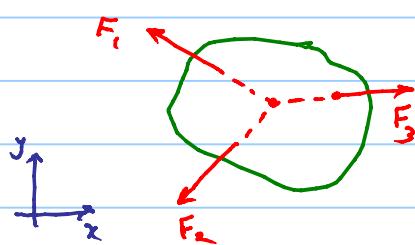
سادل؟ مخلل (!!) مخلل مکانیسم شد



$$\sum F_{x'} = 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sum F_x = 0 \\ \sum F_y = 0 \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \text{سادل در درجہ :}$$

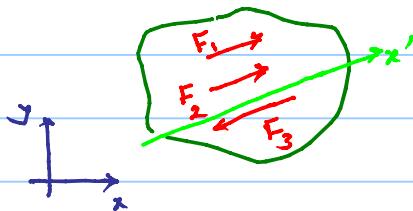
(1) سوھر حم راست دھم حمل



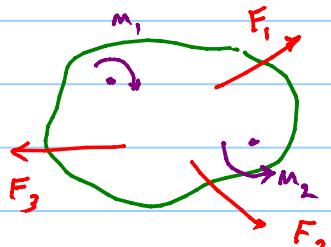
$$\sum F_x = 0, \sum F_y = 0$$

در خصوصی مخلل سادل مخلل جب تک جو
حول فرط طریقہ نہ ہو

(2) سوھر سوھر (معنی حمل)



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sum F_{x'} = 0 \\ \sum M_z = 0 \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \text{سوھر راست دھم حمل}$$



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sum F_x = 0 \\ \sum F_y = 0 \\ \sum M_z = 0 \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \text{سوھر میں سیم سوھری}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sum M_A = 0 \\ \sum M_B = 0 \\ \sum M_C = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

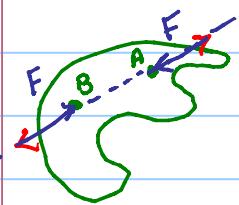
اے اے بی اے
خط راست نہ کرنے

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sum F_x = 0 \\ \sum M_A = 0 \\ \sum M_B = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

اے بی اے
چاہیے

(4)

* احتمام حاصل:

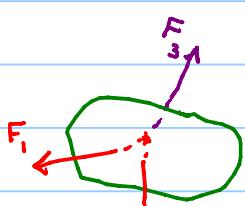


- حجم دوسری: احتمال رفتہ 2 بروہ ان کا دار گور (طبیعتی اسی)

- جتنے برداشت سائل ان حجم، بروہ باتی ماری، ملک لکھ تو محظوظ

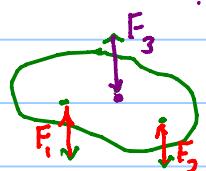
(درستار دو سطح اعمال بروہ) (جتنے بروہ هر مارڈ ان کا حجم بھندر حجم اسی کا نماد)

- حجم سیزی: احتمال رفتہ 3 بروہ ان کا دار گور

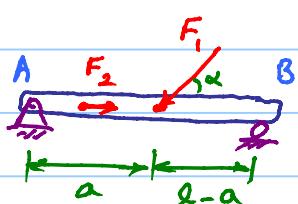


- جتنے سائل ان حجم، سیزی حجم منحصر ہے (کوئی)

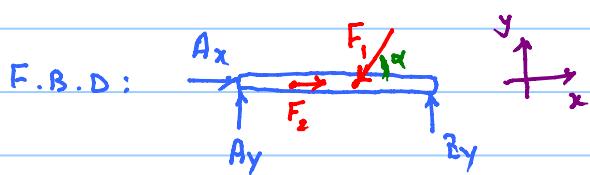
دو سطح بانہ سے بروہ حجم ایضاً سطح دو سطح بروہ نہ دے بروہ کا معاشر، اسے



دو سطح بانہ سے بروہ حجم با ان کا مارڈ است سے سیزی بروہ سطحی



سل - درستار بروہ بیٹھ جو کا سیزی



$$\sum F_x = 0 \Rightarrow A_x + F_2 - F_1 \cos \alpha = 0 \Rightarrow A_x = F_1 \cos \alpha - F_2$$

$$\sum F_y = 0 \Rightarrow A_y + B_y - F_1 \sin \alpha = 0 \Rightarrow A_y + \frac{a}{l} F_1 \sin \alpha - F_1 \sin \alpha = 0 \Rightarrow A_y = \frac{l-a}{l} F_1 \sin \alpha$$

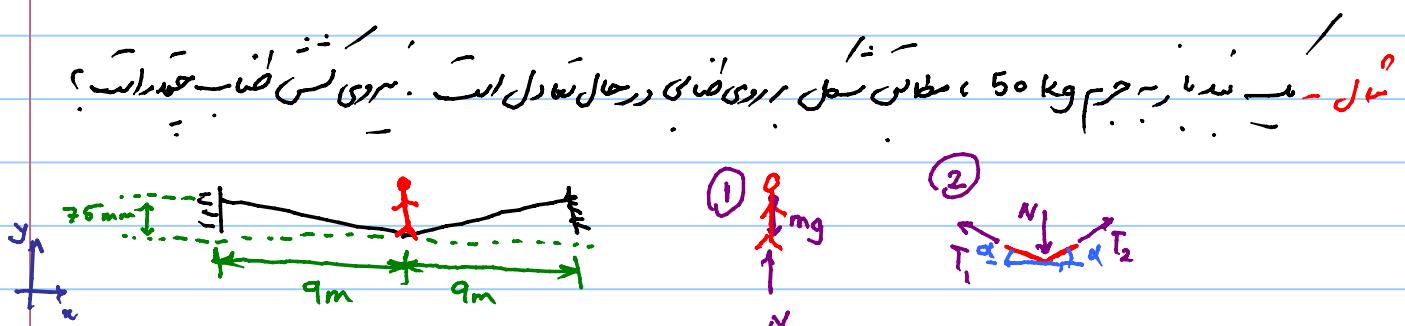
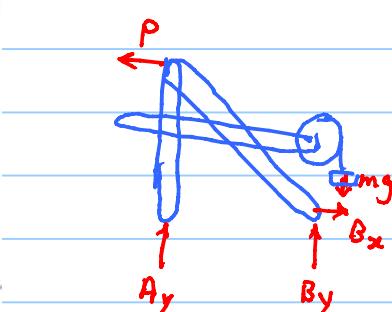
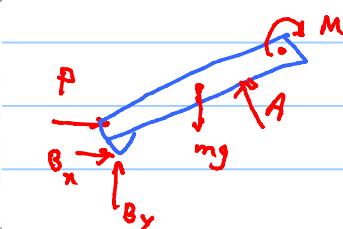
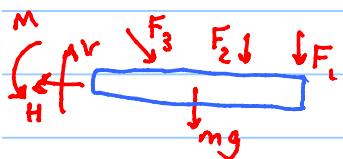
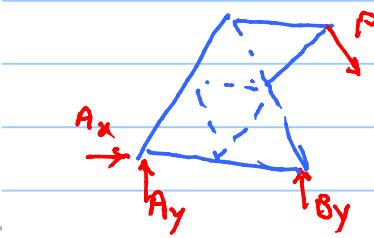
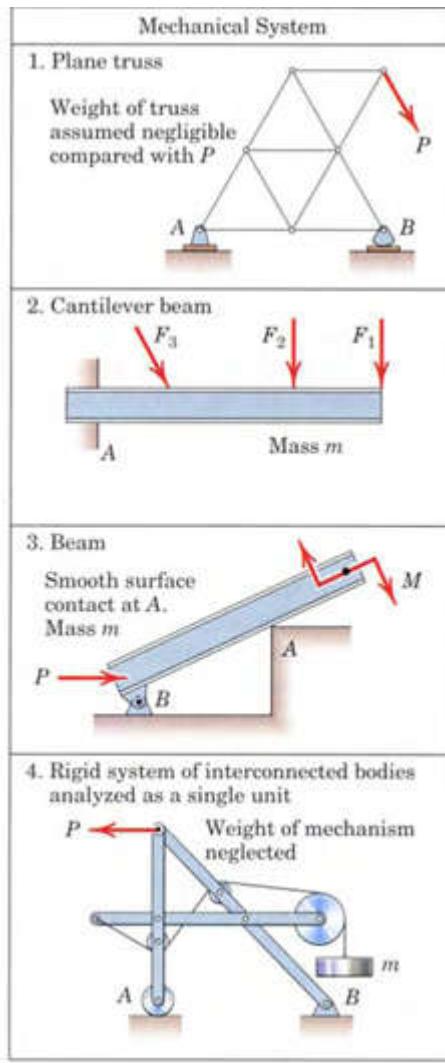
$$\sum M_A = 0 \Rightarrow B_y \cdot l - (F_1 \sin \alpha) a = 0 \Rightarrow B_y = \frac{a}{l} F_1 \sin \alpha$$

حوالہ: $a \rightarrow 0$: $\begin{cases} A_y \rightarrow F_1 \sin \alpha \\ B_y \rightarrow 0 \end{cases}$

$$a < \frac{l}{2} \Rightarrow A_y > B_y$$

کام بروہ سیزی کا مکمل

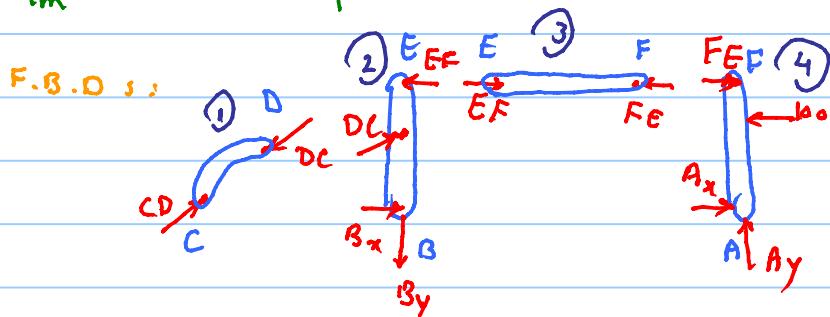
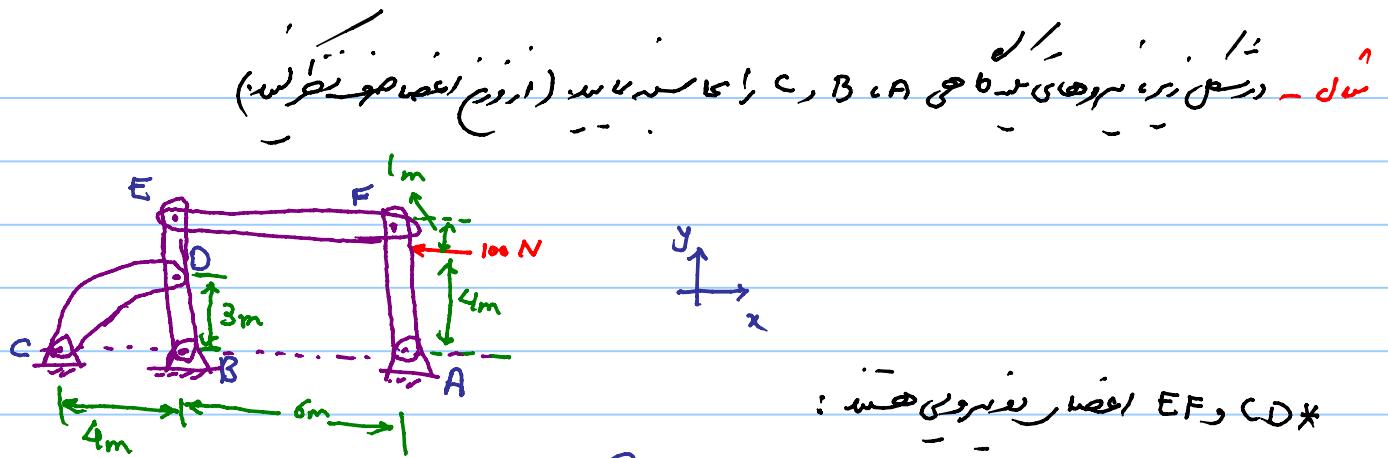
مقدمة (FBD.) في الميكانيكا - جزء



$$\textcircled{1} \quad \sum F_y = 0 \Rightarrow N - mg = 0 \Rightarrow N = mg$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \sum F_x = 0 \Rightarrow -T_1 \cos\alpha + T_2 \cos\alpha = 0 \Rightarrow T_1 = T_2$$

$$\sum F_{y\text{,ext}} = 2T_1 \sin\alpha - N = 0 \rightarrow T_1 = \frac{mg}{2 \sin\alpha} = \frac{50 \times 9.81}{2 \times 0.65} \Rightarrow \boxed{T_1 = 29.43 \text{ kN}}$$



$$\textcircled{1} \quad \sum F_x = 0 \Rightarrow CD = DC, \quad \textcircled{3} \quad FE = EF$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \sum F_z = 0 \Rightarrow FE + A_z - 100 = 0 \Rightarrow A_z = 100 - 80 \Rightarrow \boxed{A_z = 20 \text{ N}}$$

$$\sum F_y = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\overbrace{A_y = 0}}$$

$$\sum M_A = 0 \Rightarrow FE \times 5 - 100 \times 4 = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{FE = 80 \text{ N}}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \sum M_B = 0 \Rightarrow -80 \times 5 + (DC \times \frac{4}{5}) \times 3 \Rightarrow \boxed{DC = \frac{500}{3} = 166.7 \text{ N}}$$

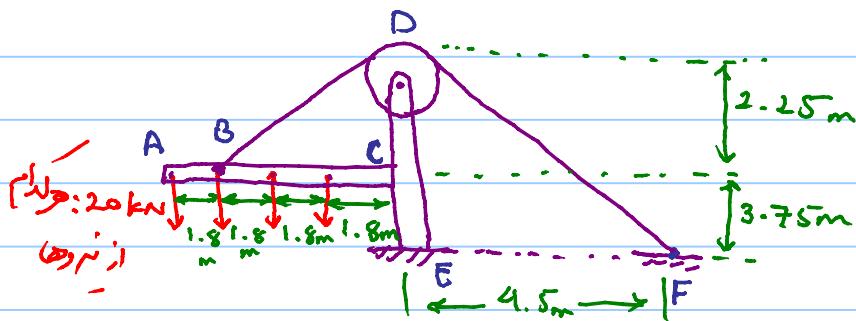
$$\sum F_y = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{500}{3} \times \frac{3}{5} - B_y = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{B_y = 100 \text{ N}}$$

$$\sum F_x = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{500}{3} \times \frac{4}{5} + B_z - 80 = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{B_z = -53.3 \text{ N}}$$

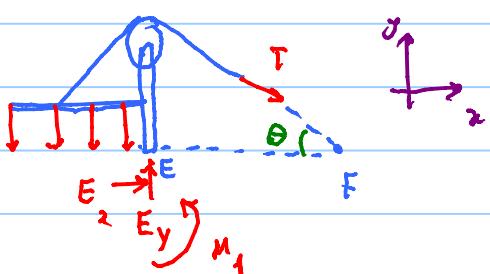
$$\Rightarrow |A_z| = 20 \text{ N}, \quad \begin{cases} |B| = 113.3 \text{ N} \\ \theta = -11.8^\circ \end{cases}$$

مذکور است: B_z از محیط برخوردی روز شده در تحریر ندارد، همان جهت برخوردی این است.

رسانیده سه در طبقه ای طبقه مرکزی E است
مساحت هر طبقه ۱۵۰ کیلو نیوتن طبقه مرکزی E است



F.B.D:



$$\cos\theta = \frac{3}{5}, \sin\theta = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\sum F_x = 0 \Rightarrow E_z + 150 \times \frac{3}{5} = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{E_z = -90 \text{ kN}}$$

$$\sum F_y = 0 \Rightarrow E_y - 4 \times 20 - 150 \times \frac{4}{5} = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{E_y = +200 \text{ kN}}$$

$$\sum M_E = 0 \Rightarrow M_1 + 20(4 \times 1.8 + 3 \times 1.8 + 2 \times 1.8 + 1.8) - (150 \times \frac{4}{5}) \times 4.5 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{M_1 = +180 \text{ kN.m}}$$

سؤال: از طرف سدیر AC، متوجه C، پنجه هایی بر سر ED و لردی سود

- رود را به صورت مجاز بسی کرده و نیروی وارد شده در لوله ایان را محاسبه نمایند و آنرا

بنز از حرف کار ای ای سه نمود.

سموئیہ سارے دس سو:

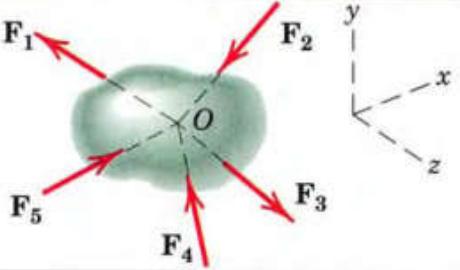
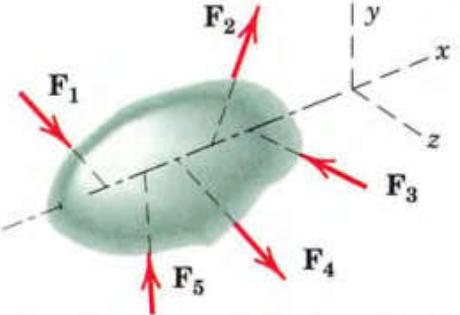
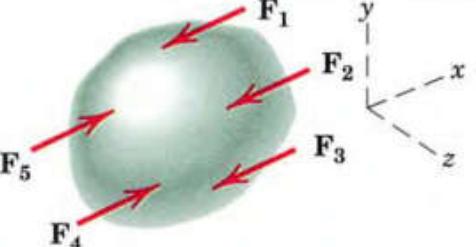
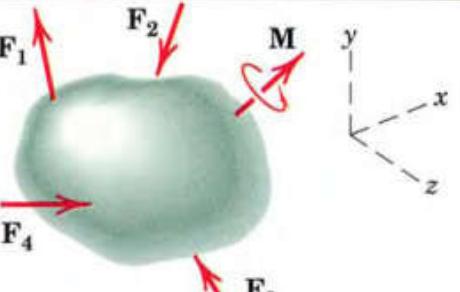
$$\sum F_x = 0, \sum F_y = 0, \sum F_z = 0$$

$$\sum M_x = 0, \sum M_y = 0, \sum M_z = 0$$

سماں سارے دس سو:

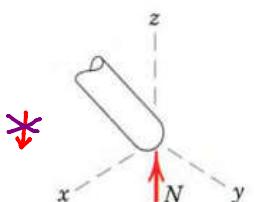
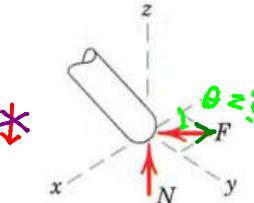
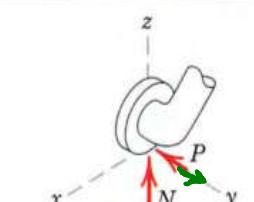
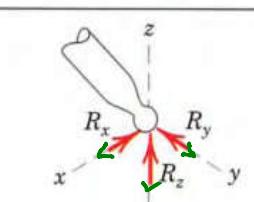
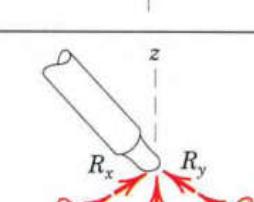
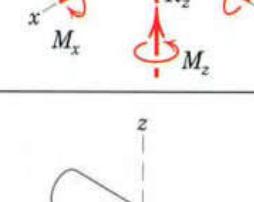
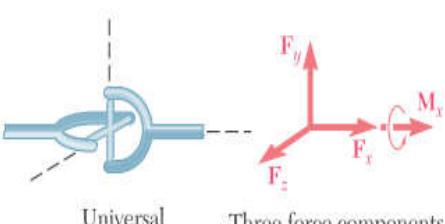
سے سارے دس سو:

سے سارے دس سو:

CATEGORIES OF EQUILIBRIUM IN THREE DIMENSIONS		
Force System	Free-Body Diagram	Independent Equations
1. Concurrent at a point		$\Sigma F_x = 0$ $\Sigma F_y = 0$ $\Sigma F_z = 0$
2. Concurrent with a line		$\Sigma F_x = 0$ $\Sigma M_y = 0$ $\Sigma F_y = 0$ $\Sigma M_z = 0$ $\Sigma F_z = 0$
3. Parallel		$\Sigma F_x = 0$ $\Sigma M_y = 0$ $\Sigma M_z = 0$
4. General		$\Sigma F_x = 0$ $\Sigma M_x = 0$ $\Sigma F_y = 0$ $\Sigma M_y = 0$ $\Sigma F_z = 0$ $\Sigma M_z = 0$

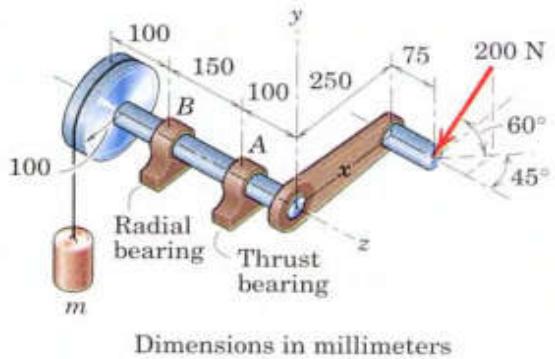
: دوست عالی، اگر نیز نه

MODELING THE ACTION OF FORCES IN THREE-DIMENSIONAL ANALYSIS

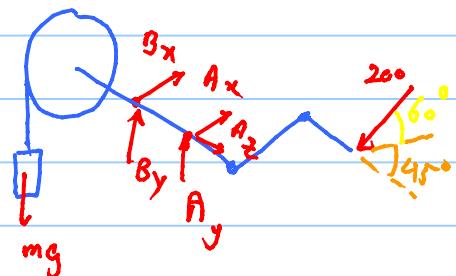
Type of Contact and Force Origin	Action on Body to Be Isolated
1. Member in contact with smooth surface, or ball-supported member	 <p>Force must be normal to the surface and directed toward the member.</p>
2. Member in contact with rough surface	 <p>The possibility exists for a force F tangent to the surface (friction force) to act on the member, as well as a normal force N.</p>
3. Roller or wheel support with lateral constraint	 <p>A lateral force P exerted by the guide on the wheel can exist, in addition to the normal force N.</p>
4. Ball-and-socket joint	 <p>A ball-and-socket joint free to pivot about the center of the ball can support a force R with all three components.</p>
5. Fixed connection (embedded or welded)	 <p>In addition to three components of force, a fixed connection can support a couple M represented by its three components.</p>
6. Thrust-bearing support	 <p>Thrust bearing is capable of supporting axial force R_y as well as radial forces R_x and R_z. Couples M_x and M_z must, in some cases, be assumed zero in order to provide statical determinacy.</p>
Universal joint	 <p>Three force components and one couple</p>

فرازه مکانیزم را در مورد طرحی کم مرسی می سازد
نهایت می تواند در این طرحی برخیزد

رسانی اعمال نیز در این رسم در حال ساده شدن است، این دو مکانیزم را با هم مقایسه کنید: مکانیزم A و مکانیزم B.



F.B.D:



$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sum F_x &= 0 \Rightarrow A_x + B_x - 200 \cos 60^\circ \sin 45^\circ = 0 \\ \sum F_y &= 0 \Rightarrow B_y + A_y - 9.81 m - 200 \sin 60^\circ = 0 \\ \sum F_z &= 0 \Rightarrow A_z - 200 \cos 60^\circ \cos 45^\circ = 0 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\sum \vec{M}_A = \vec{0} \Rightarrow (0, 0, -0.15) \times (B_x, B_y, 0) +$$

$$(-0.1, 0, -0.25) \times (0, -9.81 m, 0) +$$

$$(0.25, 0, 0.175) \times (-200 \cos 60^\circ \sin 45^\circ, -200 \sin 60^\circ, -200 \cos 60^\circ \cos 45^\circ) = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} m &= 44.1 \text{ kg} \\ A_x &= 35.4 \text{ N} \\ A_y &= 86.8 \text{ N} \quad \rightarrow A_r = 93.7 \text{ N}, \quad A = 117.4 \text{ N} \\ A_z &= 70.7 \text{ N} \quad \sqrt{A_x^2 + A_y^2} \quad \sqrt{A_r^2 + A_z^2} \\ B_x &= 35.4 \text{ N} \\ B_y &= 520 \text{ N} \quad \rightarrow B_r = 521 \text{ N} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

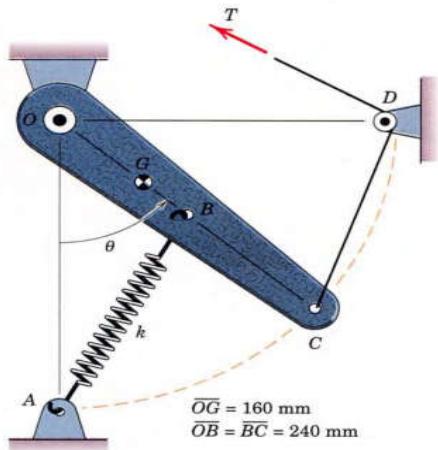
! در برخیل محور AB، مادر صفرداران از جرم m بر احتی مابه مردند

نک OC دارای جرم ۱.۵ کیلوگرم در متر داشت. سبکترین نیزه ۲۵ نیوتن بوده است. سرعت ابتدی $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ درجه است.

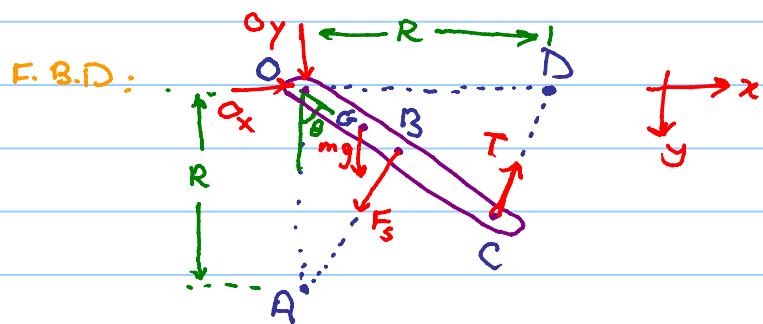
در مقطع آنرا خود فواره کرد. سه مورد از ممکن است:

- $\theta = 0$ درجه
- $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ درجه
- $\theta = \pi$ درجه

اینها را در این رسم نمایی کنید.



$$\overline{OB} = \frac{R}{2}, \quad \overline{OG} = \frac{R}{3}$$



$$C = R \sin \theta i + R \cos \theta j \quad \left\{ \Rightarrow \vec{CD} = R(1 - \sin \theta) i - R \cos \theta j, \quad \hat{e}_{CD} = \frac{\vec{CD}}{|\vec{CD}|} \right. \\ B = R i \quad \left. \left(\theta \neq \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right.$$

$$\vec{T} = T \hat{e}_{CD} = T \cdot \frac{\vec{CD}}{|\vec{CD}|} \Rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{l} \vec{T} = \frac{R(1 - \sin \theta) i - R \cos \theta j}{\sqrt{R^2(1 - \sin \theta)^2 + R^2 \cos^2 \theta}} \cdot T \\ \end{array} \right]$$

$$\vec{OC} = R \sin \theta i + R \cos \theta j$$

$$A = R j \quad \left\{ \Rightarrow \vec{BA} = -\frac{R}{2} \sin \theta i + R(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta) j \right. \\ B = \frac{R}{2} \sin \theta i + \frac{R}{2} \cos \theta j \quad \left. \left(B \neq R i \right) \right.$$

$$\hat{e}_{BA} = \frac{\vec{BA}}{|\vec{BA}|}$$

$$|\vec{F}_{\text{spring}}| = k(L(\theta) - L_0)$$

$$\overset{\Delta}{OB} : L(\theta) = \sqrt{R^2 + \left(\frac{R}{2}\right)^2 - 2R \cdot \frac{R}{2} \cos\theta}, \quad L_0 = L(\theta=0) = \frac{R}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{F}_{\text{spring}} = |\vec{F}_{\text{spring}}| \cdot \hat{e}_{BA}$$

$$\vec{OB} = \frac{R}{2} \sin\theta \mathbf{i} + \frac{R}{2} \cos\theta \mathbf{j}$$

$$\therefore \vec{w} = mg \mathbf{j}$$

$$\vec{OG} = \frac{R}{3} \sin\theta \mathbf{i} + \frac{R}{3} \cos\theta \mathbf{j}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum \vec{M}_O = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \vec{OC} \times \vec{T} + \vec{OB} \times \vec{F}_{\text{spring}} + \vec{OG} \times \vec{w} = \vec{0}$$

\Rightarrow $\sqrt{m^2 g^2 + T^2}$ (using MATLAB $\sqrt{...}$)

$$T = ((2*R^2 - 2*R^2 * \sin(\theta))^{1/2} * ((R^2 * k * \sin(\theta))/2 - (R^3 * k * \sin(\theta))/(4 * ((5*R^2)/4 - R^2 * \cos(\theta))^{1/2}) + (R * g * m * \sin(\theta))/3)) / (R^2 * \cos(\theta))$$

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