

مثال ١

$$\vec{R} = \sum F \vec{k} = (10 + 10 - 10 - 10 + 10) \vec{k} = 10 \vec{k} \quad (1b)$$

$$x_R = \frac{-\sum M_y}{R}, \quad y_R = \frac{\sum M_x}{R}$$

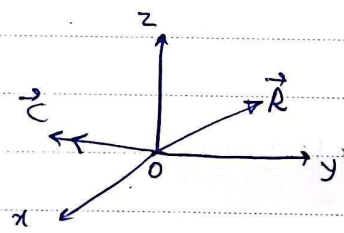
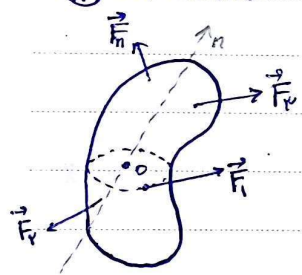
$$\sum M_y = -10 \times 1 - 10 \times 2 + 10 \times 1 + 10 \times 2 - 10 \times 1 = -10 \text{ (ft. lb)}$$

$$\sum M_x = 10 \times 0 + 10 \times 1 - 10 \times 1 - 10 \times 2 + 10 \times 2 = 0 \text{ (ft. lb)}$$

$$\rightarrow x_R = \frac{-\sum M_y}{R}, \quad y_R = \frac{\sum M_x}{R} \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} x_R = 1 \text{ ft.} \\ y_R = 0 \text{ ft.} \end{array} \right\}$$

$F_1, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12$ sense: ?

⊗ General force systems:



$$\vec{R} = \vec{R}_x + \vec{R}_y + \vec{R}_z$$

$$R = \sqrt{(\sum F_x)^2 + (\sum F_y)^2 + (\sum F_z)^2}$$

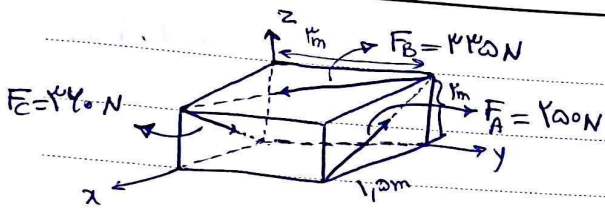
$$\theta_x = \cos^{-1} \frac{R_x}{R}, \dots$$

$$\vec{C} = \sum \vec{C}_x + \sum \vec{C}_y + \sum \vec{C}_z \Rightarrow C = \sqrt{(\sum C_x)^2 + (\sum C_y)^2 + (\sum C_z)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta_x = \cos^{-1} \frac{C_x}{C}, \quad \theta_y = \dots, \quad \theta_z = \dots$$

مثال در سنی بعد ...

Subject: _____
Date: _____



$$\vec{F}_A = ()\vec{i} + ()\vec{j} + ()\vec{k} \times () = -100\vec{i} + 100\vec{k} \text{ (N)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{F}_B = 100\vec{i} + 100\vec{k} \text{ (N)} \quad \Rightarrow \vec{R} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{C} = ?$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{F}_C = 100\vec{j} - 100\vec{k} \text{ (N)} \quad \downarrow$$

$$\vec{C} \neq 0$$

$$\vec{r}_{A/O} = 1.0\vec{i} + 1.0\vec{j} \text{ (m)}$$

$$\vec{r}_{B/O} = 1.0\vec{j} + 1.0\vec{k} \text{ (m)}$$

$$\vec{r}_{C/O} = 1.0\vec{i} + 1.0\vec{k} \text{ (m)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{M}_O = \vec{r}_{A/O} \times \vec{F}_A + \vec{r}_{B/O} \times \vec{F}_B + \vec{r}_{C/O} \times \vec{F}_C = 100\vec{i} + 100\vec{j} + 100\vec{k} \text{ (N}\cdot\text{m)}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \theta_x &= \dots \\ \theta_y &= \dots \\ \theta_z &= \dots \end{aligned} \right\}$$

149, 141, 144, 147, 149, 151, 153, 141

↳ wrench

مركز كتلة

مركز ثقل

ω د ج ي: Distributed forces, center & centroid

physical properties ↓
(weight & mass)

↓
Geom. properties
(line, Area, volume)

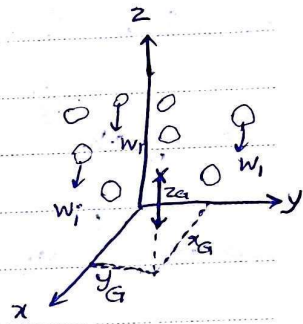
Moment: First moment of force

center and centroid:

(*) center of gravity, center of mass:

$$\textcircled{I} W = \sum_{i=1}^m W_i$$

$W_i, x_i, y_i, z_i = \checkmark$
 $W, x_G, y_G, z_G = ?$



$$\textcircled{II} \sum M_y = ? \rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^m W_i x_i = W x_G \rightarrow x_G = \frac{1}{W} \sum_{i=1}^m W_i x_i$$

$$\sum M_x = ? \rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^m W_i y_i = W y_G \Rightarrow y_G = \frac{1}{W} \sum_{i=1}^m W_i y_i$$

$$\Rightarrow z_G = \frac{1}{W} \sum_{i=1}^m W_i z_i$$

→ در سیستم‌های پیوسته:

$$\begin{cases} x_G = \frac{1}{W} \int x dw \\ y_G = \frac{1}{W} \int y dw \\ z_G = \frac{1}{W} \int z dw \end{cases}$$

$$W x_G \vec{i} + W y_G \vec{j} + W z_G \vec{k} = \sum_{i=1}^m W_i x_i \vec{i} + \sum_{i=1}^m W_i y_i \vec{j} + \sum_{i=1}^m W_i z_i \vec{k}$$

$$W (\underbrace{x_G \vec{i} + y_G \vec{j} + z_G \vec{k}}_{\vec{r}_G}) = \sum_{i=1}^m W_i (\underbrace{x_i \vec{i} + y_i \vec{j} + z_i \vec{k}}_{\vec{r}_i})$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{M}_0 = W \vec{r}_G = W \sum_{i=1}^m W_i \vec{r}_i$$

* تحقیق: مرکز ثقل نهواً بهمان گونه بدست می‌آید. (اهنگایی: با استفاده از ۳ ترازو)

→ for continuous systems:

سیستم‌های پیوسته

$$\vec{r}_G = \int \vec{r} dw$$

* center of mass:

$$W = \int dw \stackrel{g}{\rightarrow} \frac{W}{g} = \frac{1}{g} \int dw \quad \text{if } g = \text{cte} \rightarrow \frac{W}{g} = \int \frac{dw}{g}$$

$$\Rightarrow m = \int dm$$

$$W x_G = \int x dw \Rightarrow \cancel{W} m x_m = \int x dm \quad \text{first moment o.f. mass}$$

$$x_G = \frac{1}{W} \int x dw \rightarrow x_m = \frac{1}{m} \int x dm \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_m = \frac{1}{m} \int y dm \\ z_m = \frac{1}{m} \int z dm \end{cases}$$



* center of volume:
centroid

$$m = \int dm \stackrel{\rho = \text{cte}}{\rightarrow} \frac{m}{\rho} = \int \frac{dm}{\rho} \rightarrow V = \int dv$$

$$\Rightarrow x_V = \frac{1}{V} \int x dv$$

$$y_V = \frac{1}{V} \int y dv \Rightarrow \text{centroid of volume}$$

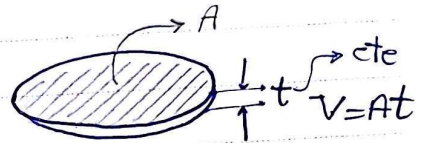
$$z_V = \frac{1}{V} \int z dv$$

مرکز حجم تابعی از شکل هندسی است و مرکز جرم و ثقل به ارتفاع و چگالی وابسته اند

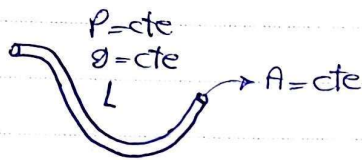
W, x و y و z

* تمرین :

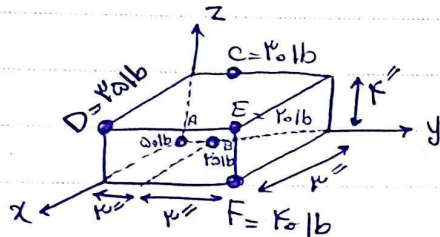
⊗ Centroid of Area:



$$\left. \begin{aligned} V &= \int dV \\ x_V &= \frac{1}{V} \int x dV \\ y_V &= \frac{1}{V} \int y dV \\ z_V &= \frac{1}{V} \int z dV \end{aligned} \right\} t = \text{cte} \Rightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} A &= \int dA \\ x_A &= \frac{1}{A} \int x dA \\ y_A &= \frac{1}{A} \int y dA \\ z_A &= \frac{1}{A} \int z dA \end{aligned} \right.$$



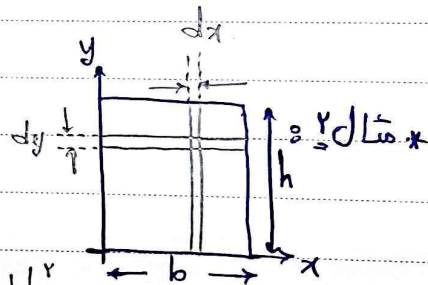
$$\left. \begin{aligned} L &= \int dL \\ x_L &= \frac{1}{L} \int x dL \\ y_L &= \frac{1}{L} \int y dL \\ z_L &= \frac{1}{L} \int z dL \end{aligned} \right.$$



$$W x_{CG} = W_1 x_1 + W_2 x_2 + \dots = \int \rho dV x$$

centroid of Area:

$$dA = b \times dy$$



$$M_x = \int y dA = \int_0^h y \times b \times dy = b \times \left(\frac{y^2}{2} \right) \Big|_0^h = \frac{bh^2}{2}$$

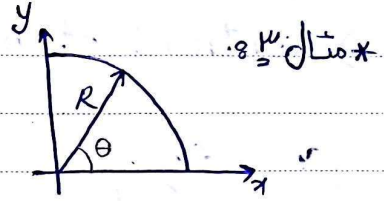
$$\Rightarrow A y_{C.A} = M_x = \frac{bh^2}{2} \Rightarrow y_{C.A} = \left(\frac{bh^2}{2} \right) \times \frac{1}{bh} = \frac{h}{3}$$

$$M_y = \int x dA = \int_0^b x \cdot h dx = h \times \frac{b^2}{2} \Rightarrow A x_{C.A} = \frac{hb^2}{2} \Rightarrow x_{C.A} = \frac{b}{3} \checkmark$$

Subject: _____

Date _____

$$dA = r d\theta dr$$
$$M_x = \int y dA = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^R r \sin\theta \times r d\theta dr$$



$$\Rightarrow A_x y_{C.A} = \left(\frac{r^2}{2}\right) \Big|_0^R \times (-\cos\theta) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{R^2}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow y_{C.A} = \frac{\left(\frac{R^2}{2}\right)}{\pi R^2 \times \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{4R}{\pi}$$
$$M_y = \int x dA = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^R r \cos\theta dr d\theta =$$

$$= \frac{R^2}{2} \times 1 = \frac{R^2}{2} \Rightarrow x_{C.A} = \frac{\left(\frac{R^2}{2}\right)}{\pi R^2 \times \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{4R}{\pi}$$

Subject

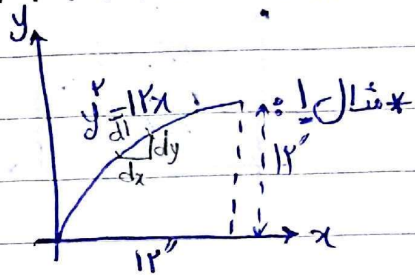
استادک

Date

centroid of line: ?

$$dl = \sqrt{dx^2 + dy^2} = dy \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dy}\right)^2 + 1}$$

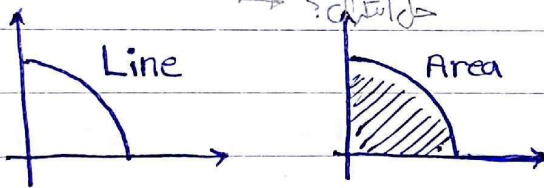
$$\begin{aligned} y' &= 11x \\ \Rightarrow x &= \frac{1}{11} y' \\ \frac{dx}{dy} &= \frac{y}{11} \Rightarrow L = \int dl = \int \sqrt{\left(\frac{y}{11}\right)^2 + 1} dy = \dots = 11\sqrt{47}'' \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} M_y = \int x dl &= \int x \sqrt{\left(\frac{y}{11}\right)^2 + 1} dy = \dots = 11\sqrt{47}'' \\ M_x = \int y dl &= \int y \sqrt{\left(\frac{y}{11}\right)^2 + 1} dy = \frac{1}{11} \int y \sqrt{y^2 + 121} dy = \frac{1}{11} \times \frac{1}{3} (y^2 + 121)^{3/2} \Big|_0^{11} = 11\sqrt{47} \text{ in}^2 \\ M_y = \int x dl &= \frac{1}{11} \int y^2 \sqrt{y^2 + 121} dy = \dots = 11\sqrt{47} \text{ in}^2 \end{aligned}$$

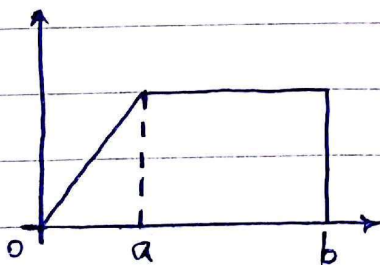
$$\Rightarrow x_c = \dots, y_c = \dots$$

بازو اشتغال کنی
 ۱۵, ۱۲, ۱۶, ۲۱, ۲۵, ۲۸, ۳۰ → بازه درسته؟
 حل اشتغال؟ → *تقریب:



*توصیه استاد: گرفتن کپی از چند جدول کتاب برای امتحان

* Centroids of composite bodies:



$$A = \int dA = \int_{A_{\text{triangle}}} dA + \int_{A_{\text{rectangle}}} dA \quad \text{* مثال ۲}$$

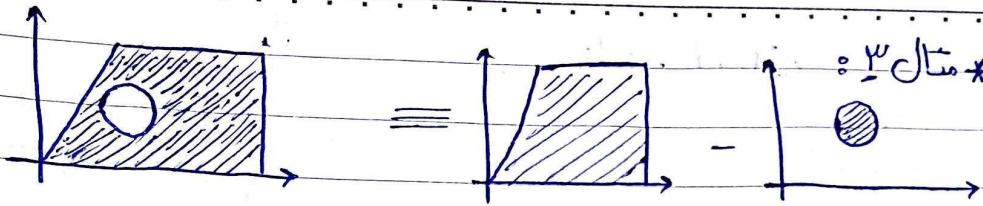
$$\Rightarrow x_{c.A} \times A = \int_A x dA = \int_{A_{\text{tri}}} x dA + \int_{A_{\text{rect}}} x dA =$$

$$= x_{c.A_{\text{tri}}} \times A_{\text{tri}} + x_{c.A_{\text{rect}}} \times A_{\text{rect}}$$

Diploma

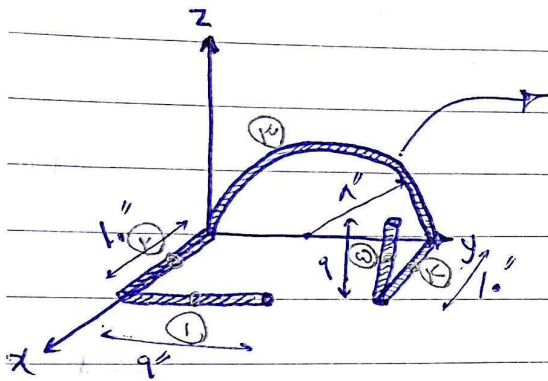
Subject

Date



$$\Rightarrow (x_{c.A} * A)_{comp} = (x_{c.A} * A)_{tri} + (x_{c.A} * A)_{rect} - (x_{c.A} * A)_{circle}$$

بررسی مجدد!



part	L (in)	$x_{c.L}$ (in)	y (in) c.L	z (in) c.L
1	9	1.0	10	0
2	10	0	0	0
3	20/11	0	1	20/11

$M_{yz} (in^3)$	$M_{xz} (in^3)$	$M_{xy} (in^3)$	F	l	h	z
90	0	0	10	9	10	10

$$L = 44/11$$

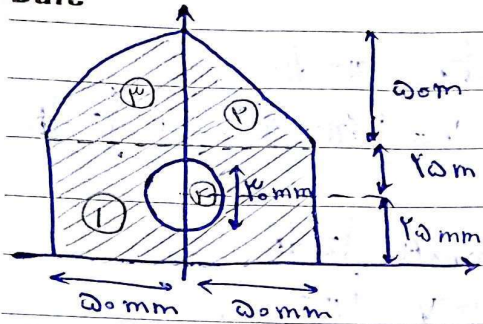
$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{aligned} x_{c.L} &= \frac{\sum M_{yz}}{L} = 1,9F'' \\ y_{c.L} &= \frac{\sum M_{xz}}{L} = 1,4F'' \\ z_{c.L} &= \frac{\sum M_{xy}}{L} = 1,4V'' \end{aligned} \right.$$

بررسی مجدد...

Subject

استاتيک

Date



* مثال 5 *

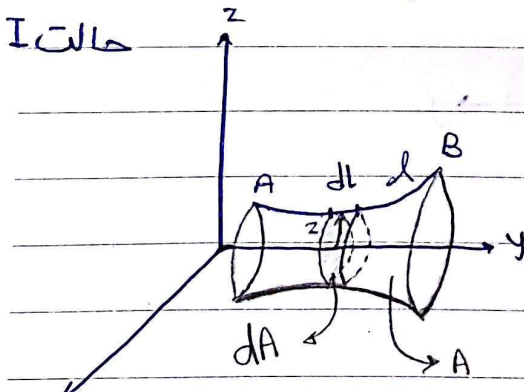
Part	A (mm ²)	x _{C.A} (mm)	y _{C.A} (mm)	M _y (mm ³)	M _x (mm ³)
1	2000	0	0	0	0
2	1420	14.4	0	0	20448
3	1940	-14.4	0	0	-27744
Σ	5360	0	0	0	0
	ΣA = 5360			ΣM _y (mm ³)	-27744

$$x_{CA} = \frac{\sum M_y}{\sum A} = -2.177 \text{ (mm)}$$

0, 14.4, 14.4, 14.4, 0

* (2) مثال *

Theorem of Pappus & Guldinus



$$dA = r \pi z dl$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \int dA = \int r \pi z dl = r \pi \int z dl$$

$$\Rightarrow z_{c.l} \times L = \int z dl$$

$$\Rightarrow A = (r \pi) \times (z_{c.l} \times L) \Rightarrow A = r \pi z_{c.l} \times L$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \theta z_{c.l} L$$

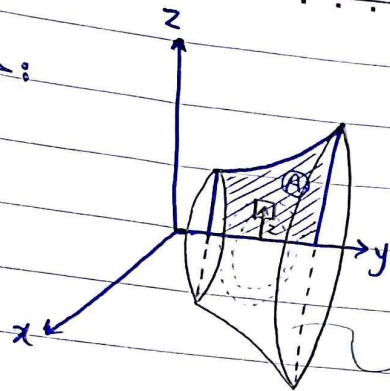
Diploma $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$

14.4

Subject

Date

II حالت:



$$dV = \gamma \pi z dA$$

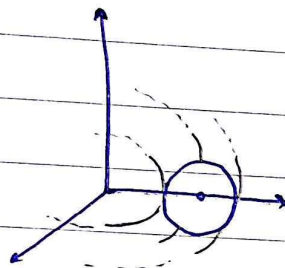
$$\Rightarrow V = \int \gamma \pi z dA = \gamma \pi \int z dA$$

$$z_{C.A.} \times A = \int z dA$$

$$\Rightarrow V = \gamma \pi z_{C.A.} A$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{V = \gamma \pi z_{C.A.} A} \Rightarrow \boxed{V = \theta z_{C.A.} A} \quad \text{where } \theta = \gamma \pi$$

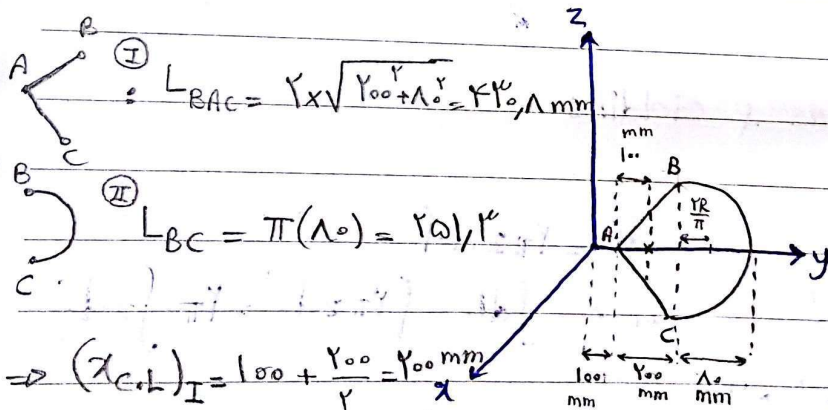
* نکته! : مرکز سطح D و مرکز ثقل () یکسان نیست.



مثال! $\gamma = 1$

$$A = \gamma \pi (x_{C.L.})^2 L_c = \gamma \pi R^2 L_c$$

$$V = \dots$$



I $L_{BAC} = \gamma \sqrt{100^2 + 100^2} = \gamma 141.4 \text{ mm}$

II $L_{BC} = \pi (100) = \gamma 314.16$

$$\Rightarrow (x_{C.L.})_I = 100 + \frac{100}{\gamma} = 100 \text{ mm}$$

$$\Rightarrow (x_{C.L.})_{II} = 100 + \frac{\gamma (100)}{\pi} = 100.9 \text{ mm}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^* = A_I^* + A_{II}^* = \gamma \pi L_I (x_{C.L.})_I + \gamma \pi L_{II} (x_{C.L.})_{II} = \dots$$

Diploma

Subject

Date

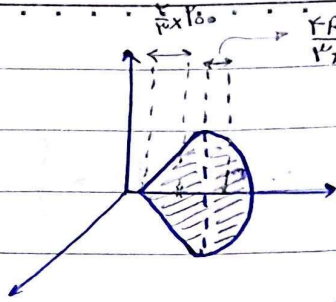
$A_I =$

$A_{II} =$

$(x_{C.A})_I =$

$(x_{C.A})_{II} =$

$V = V_I + V_{II} =$

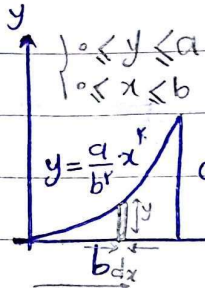


* مثال ۳ *

$dA = y dx$

$dV = 2\pi \left(\frac{y}{r} \right) x (dA) =$

$= 2\pi x \left(\frac{y}{r} \right) x (y dx) = \pi y^2 dx$



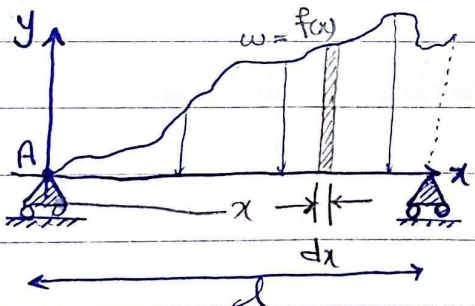
* مثال ۴ *

Rotation

$\Rightarrow V = \int dV = \int_0^b \pi y^2 dx = \int_0^b \pi \left(\frac{a}{b^r} x^r \right)^2 dx = \frac{\pi a^2 x^{2r+1}}{2b^{2r}} \Big|_0^b$

* تمرین: سطح پخش متغی بالاحول محور x + ۶۸, ۶۳, ۶۸, ۵۸, ۵۵, ۵۱
استدلال بجزاوری

* Distributed loads on Beams:



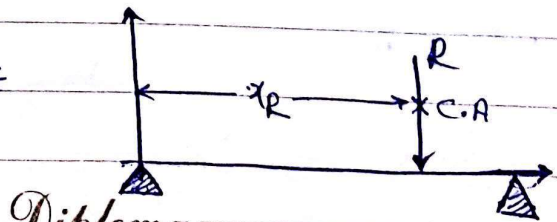
بار متغی

$dR = w dx$

$\Rightarrow R = \int w dx = \int f(x) dx$

* دومین قانون برای پیدا کردن محل فرود برآیند نیروها بر واحد سطح:

$\Sigma M_A = R x_R$



Diploma
۱۲۲

Subject

Date

$$dM_A = x dR$$

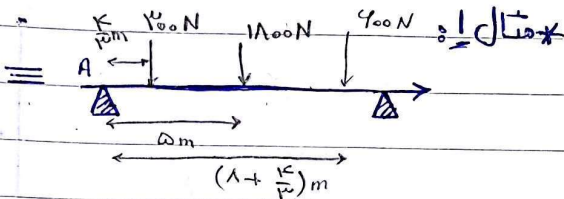
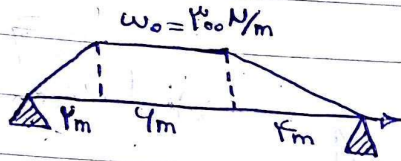
$$M_A = \int x dR$$

also

$$M_A = R x_R$$

$$\rightarrow R x_R = \int x dR \Rightarrow x_R = \frac{1}{R} \int x dR$$

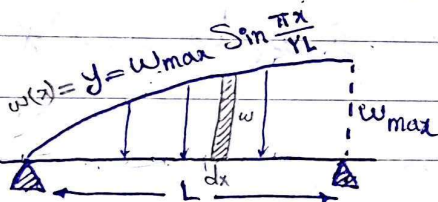
$$x_{CA} = \frac{1}{A} \int x dA$$



مجموع بارها: 4000 N

$$+ 4000 \times \frac{1}{2} + 4000 \times 1 + 4000 \times (1 + \frac{1}{2}) = 4000 + 4000 + 12000 + 4000 = 20000 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$$

$$\Rightarrow 20000 = 4000 \times x_R \Rightarrow x_R = 5 \text{ m}$$



$\frac{1}{L} \int_0^L x dx$

$$\Rightarrow \text{برای محاسبه } R = \int dR = \int w dx = \int_0^L w_{\max} \cdot \frac{\sin \frac{\pi x}{L}}{L} dx$$

$$= \frac{w_{\max}}{L} \int_0^L \sin \frac{\pi x}{L} dx = \frac{w_{\max}}{L} \left[-\cos \frac{\pi x}{L} \right]_0^L = \frac{w_{\max}}{L} \cdot 2 = \frac{2 w_{\max}}{L}$$

$$\sum M_A = \int x w dx = \int_0^L x \cdot w_{\max} \cdot \frac{\sin \frac{\pi x}{L}}{L} dx = \frac{w_{\max}}{L} \int_0^L x \sin \frac{\pi x}{L} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum M_A = R \cdot d \Rightarrow d = \frac{\int_0^L x \sin \frac{\pi x}{L} dx}{\frac{2 w_{\max}}{L}}$$

Diploma

۲۷

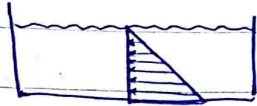
Subject

Date

$\omega_1, \gamma_1 - \gamma_0 - \gamma_1^* - \gamma_1^* - \gamma_0$

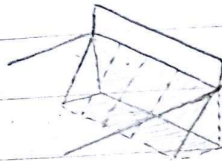
* تمرین ۱!

مراکز سطح در فشار عمادی و قائم الزاویه متساوی



زیادتر مهم نیست $P_{absolut pressure} = P_{atm} + P_{gage}$

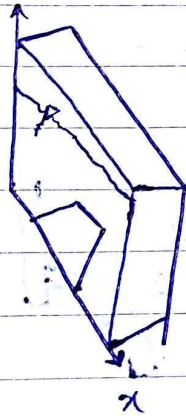
$P_g = \rho g x$



* Hydrostatic pressure

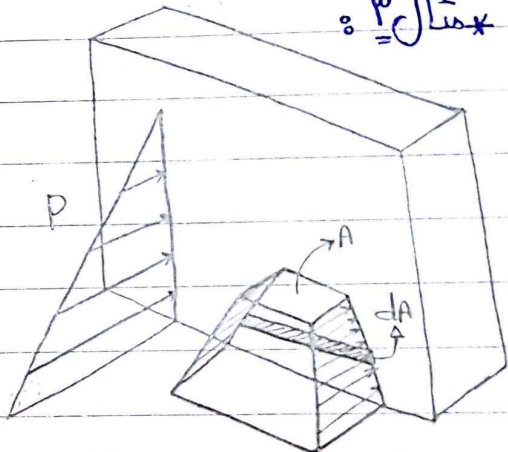
gage

$P_g = P_{abs} - P_{atm}$



س

* مثال ۳



$P_g = \rho g d$

$P = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
 $\gamma = 9810 \text{ N/m}^3$

$R = \int dR = \int P dA = \int dV = V \rightarrow V_x = R_x = \int x dR = \int x p dA$
 $= \int x dV$
 $\rightarrow x_{CV} = \frac{1}{V} \int x dV = \frac{1}{R} \int x dR, y_{CV} = \frac{1}{R} \int y dR$

Diploma
پان

100 m



$$= \gamma \int_0^h x dx$$

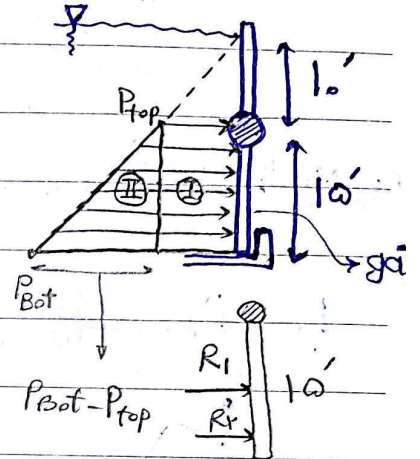
$$\gamma = 42,5 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

width = 1'

$$= \omega \int_0^h x dx$$

$$P_{top} = \gamma d = 42,5 \times 10 = 425 \text{ lb/ft}^2$$

$$P_{bot} = \gamma d_{bot} = 42,5 \times 20 = 850 \text{ lb/ft}^2$$

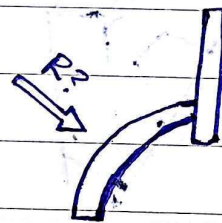


$$R_1 = P_{top} \times (10 \times 1) = 4250 \text{ lb}$$

$$R_2 = \frac{1}{2} \times (P_{bot} - P_{top}) \times (10 \times 1) = 2125 \text{ lb}$$

$$R = R_1 + R_2 = 6375 \text{ lb}$$

$$R_1 d_1 + R_2 d_2 = R d \Rightarrow d = 10,61'$$

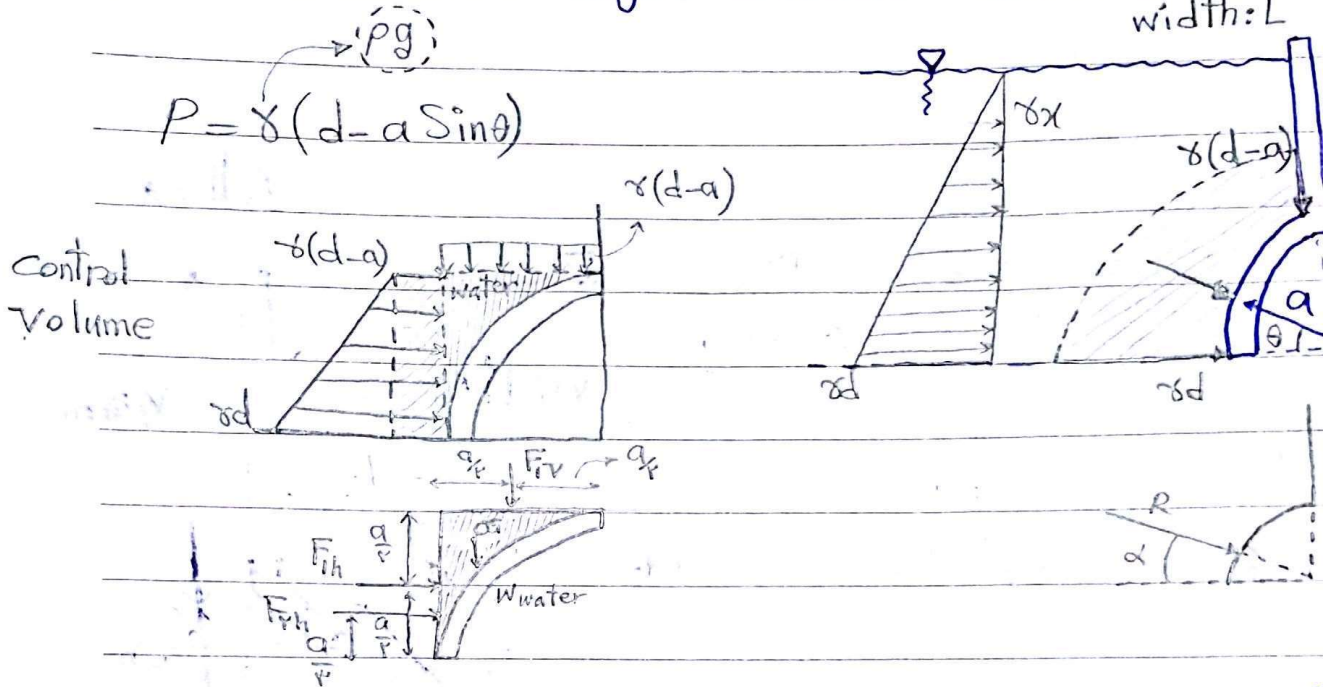


Diploma

139

Date

⊗ Forces on submerged curved surface



$$F_{rv} = \underbrace{[\gamma(d-a)]}_{\text{pressure}} \times \underbrace{(aL)}_{\text{Area}} = \gamma(d-a)aL$$

$$F_{rh} = \gamma(d-a)aL$$

$$F_{rh} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{\gamma} \times [\gamma d - \gamma(d-a)]}_{\text{pressure (متوسط)}} \times \underbrace{aL}_{\text{Area}} = \frac{1}{\gamma} \gamma a^2 L$$

$$W = \gamma \left[\underbrace{a^2 L - \frac{1}{\gamma} \pi a^2 L}_{\text{Volume}} \right]$$

total

$$\Rightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} F_v &= F_{rv} + W = \gamma(d-a)aL + \gamma \left[a^2 L - \frac{1}{\gamma} \pi a^2 L \right] \\ F_h &= F_{rh} + F_{rh} = \gamma(d-a)aL + \frac{1}{\gamma} \gamma a^2 L \end{aligned} \right\}$$

Subject

Date

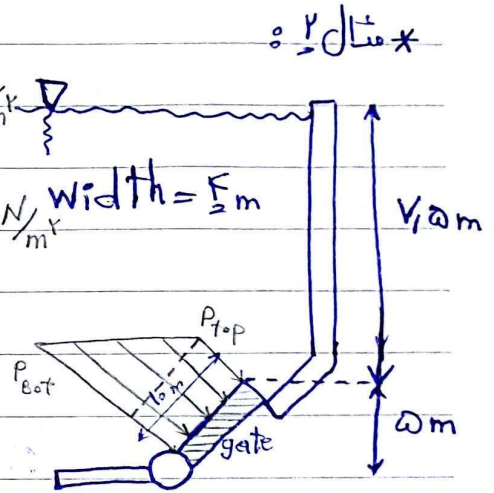
$$\Rightarrow R = \sqrt{F_v^2 + F_h^2} \quad ; \quad \alpha = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{F_v}{F_h} \right)$$

$$P_T = \rho g d_T = 1000 \times 9.81 \times 1 \times \omega = 9.81 \omega \frac{N}{m^2}$$

$$P_B = \rho g d_B = 1000 \times 9.81 \times 2 \times \omega = 19.62 \omega \frac{N}{m^2}$$

$$R_1 = P_T \times A = P_T \times 1 \times \omega = \dots$$

$$R_2 = \frac{1}{\omega} (P_B - P_T) \times A = \dots$$



gate

* تمرین : ۸۶، ۸۷، ۸۸، ۸۹، ۹۰، ۹۱، ۹۲، ۹۳، ۹۴، ۹۵، ۹۶، ۹۷، ۹۸، ۹۹، ۱۰۰

زاد و شری داره؟

اگر مسئله ۱۰۰

کتابت مسئله جواب آخرش جواب اول مسئله؟

* Chapter 6 : equilibrium of Rigid Bodies:

Particle :


$$\begin{cases} \Sigma F_x = 0 \\ \Sigma F_y = 0 \\ \Sigma F_z = 0 \end{cases}$$


Rigid Body :



$$\begin{cases} \Sigma F_x, \Sigma F_y, \Sigma F_z = 0 \\ \Sigma M_x = 0 \\ \Sigma M_y = 0 \\ \Sigma M_z = 0 \end{cases}$$




Subject

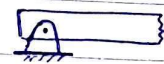
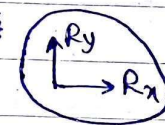
Date

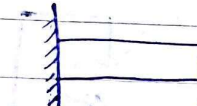
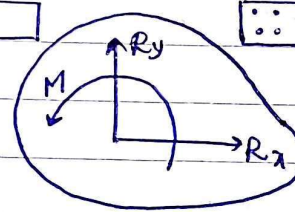

 : cable : قابلیت کشش

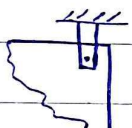
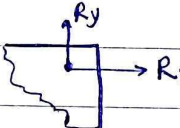
 : link : قابلیت کشش و فشرده شدن

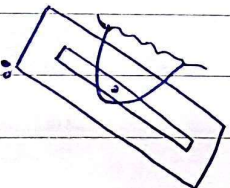
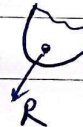
* انواع تکیه گاه : ①  OR 

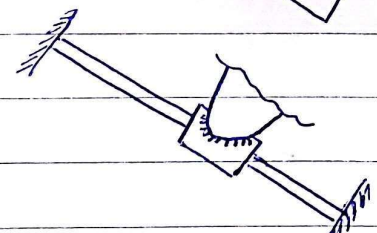
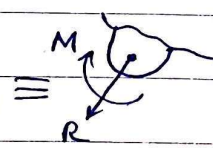
OR   OR  حرکت در راستای افقی فقط و چرخش

②   فقط چرخش می تواند داشته باشد

③   

* مثال :  \equiv 

* مثال :  \equiv 

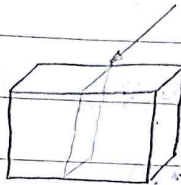
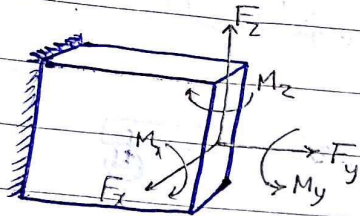
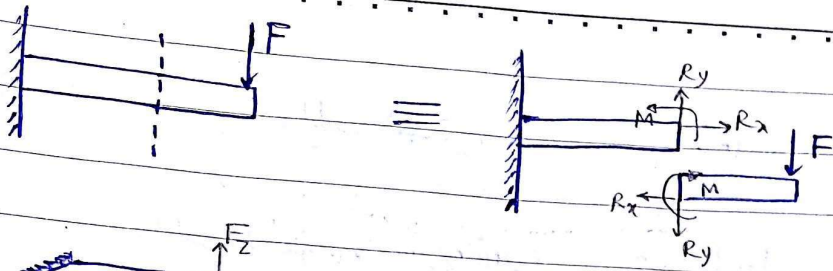
 \equiv 

Diploma

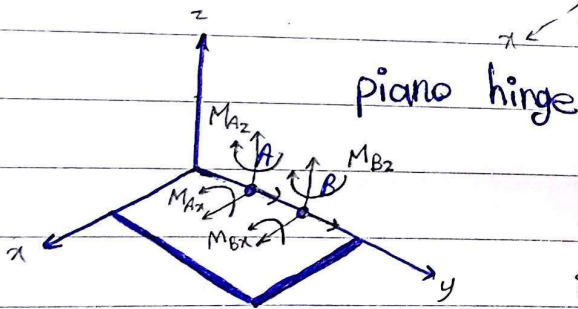
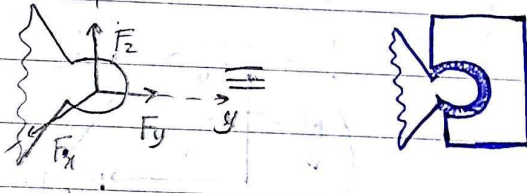
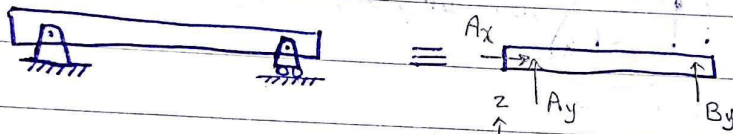
۱۴۲

Subject

Date



"Degrees of freedom": "Dof"

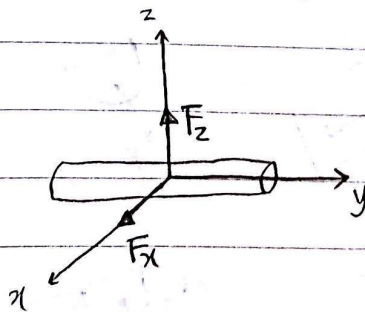


SKF: بهترین شرکت بلبرینگ سازی (آلمانی)

① Ball Bearing:



±1° at 100 N



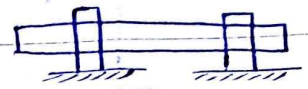
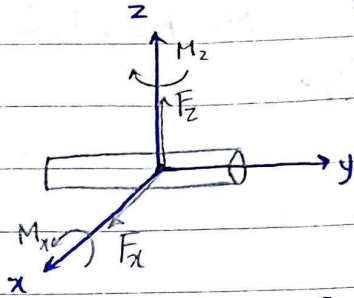
فقط دو درجه لغز

Subject

اساتذہ

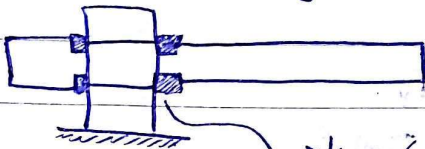
Date

① Journal Bearing:

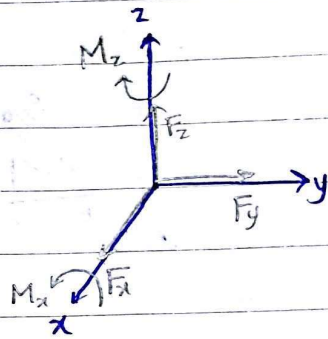
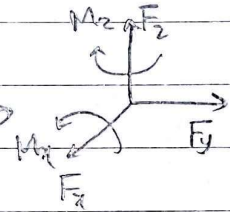
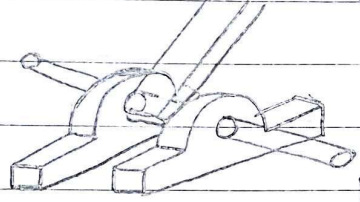


② Thrust Bearing:

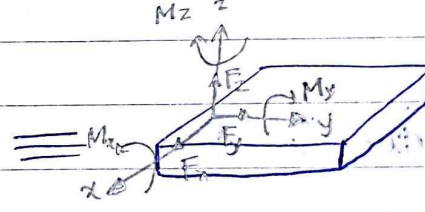
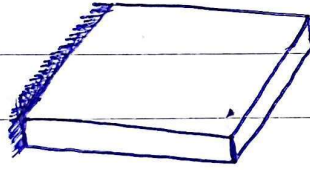
اساتذہ



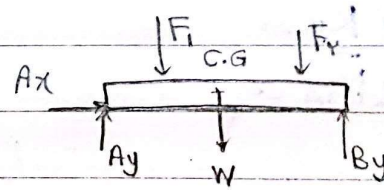
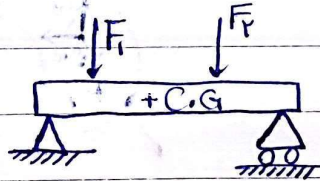
key (یا)



اساتذہ

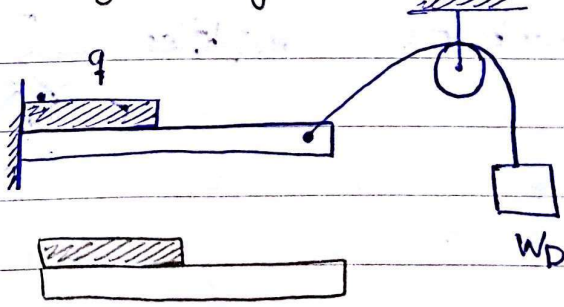


اساتذہ (کارتی)



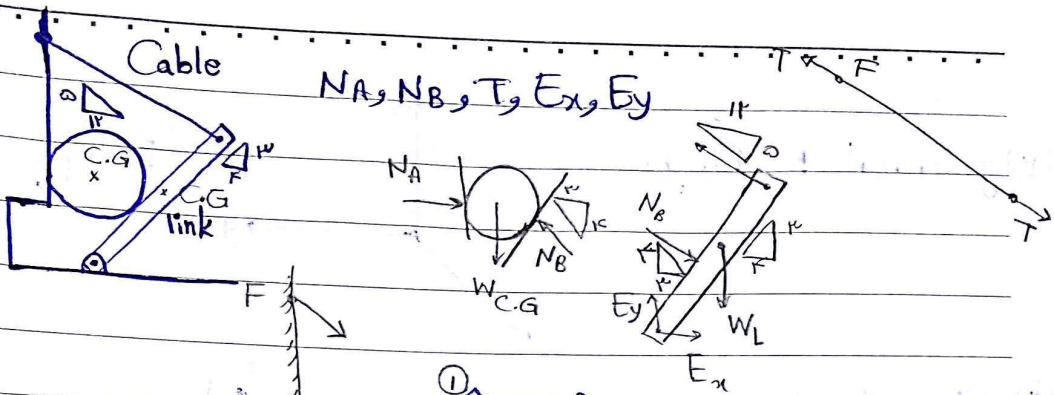
Free Body diagram.

اساتذہ

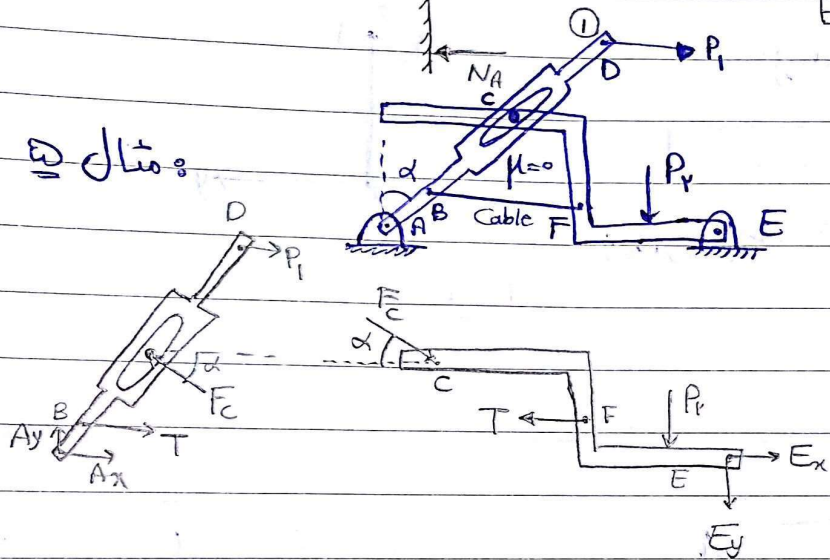


Subject

Date



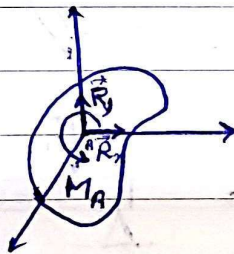
* ω $\dot{\omega}$:



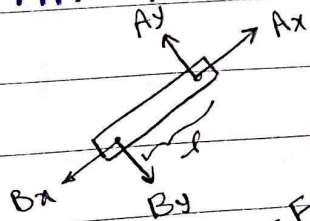
⊗ Equilibrium in 2D:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sum \vec{R}_x = 0 \\ \sum \vec{R}_y = 0 \\ \sum \vec{M}_A = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

باینجهان اول و دوم در جهت x و y
برابر باشند



two-force member: weightless



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sum F_x = 0 \Rightarrow Ax = Bx \\ \sum F_y = 0 \Rightarrow Ay = By \\ \sum M_A = 0 \Rightarrow By * l = 0 \Rightarrow By = 0 \Rightarrow Ay = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

