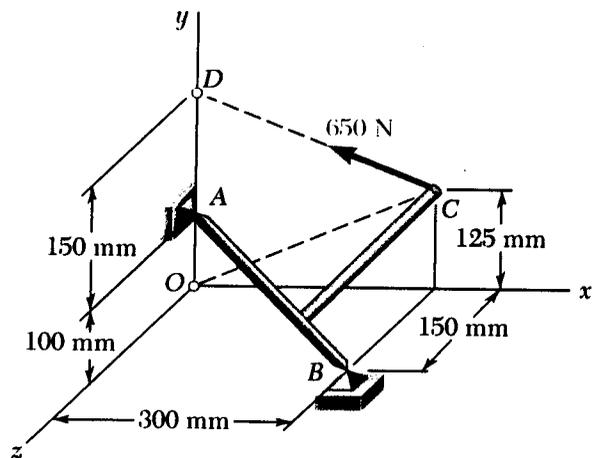


Friday, February 24, 2012, 12 - 1 PM.

Please write your name at the top of each page as indicated and write all answers in the space provided. If you need additional space, write on the back sides. Do not remove or add any pages. **Assume all problems are two-dimensional unless noted otherwise.** For all answers, where appropriate, provide units. *Good luck!*

**PROBLEM 1: 30 pts total**

For this three-dimensional problem, two rods are welded together to form a T-shaped lever that is acted upon by a 650-N force as shown. Note that pt C is located in the x-y plane, and point A is on the y-axis



i) 10 pts Express the force as a 3D vector and determine its x, y, and z components.

$$\vec{r}_{CD} = -300 \hat{i} + 125 \hat{j} ; \hat{\alpha}_{CD} = \text{unit vector} = \frac{-300 \hat{i} + 125 \hat{j}}{\sqrt{300^2 + 125^2}}$$

$$\hat{\alpha}_{CD} = \frac{-300 \hat{i} + 125 \hat{j}}{325}$$

$$\underline{\vec{F}} = 650 (\hat{\alpha}_{CD}) = 650 \left( \frac{-300 \hat{i} + 125 \hat{j}}{325} \right)$$

$$\boxed{\vec{F} = -600 \hat{i} + 250 \hat{j} \text{ N}}$$

$$F_x = 600 \text{ N} ; F_y = 250 \text{ N} ; F_z = 0 \text{ N}$$

ii) 10 pts Determine the magnitude of the moment of the force about pt A.

$$\vec{r}_{AC} = 300 \hat{i} + 25 \hat{j}$$

$$\vec{M}_A = \vec{r}_{AC} \times \vec{F} = (300 \hat{i} + 25 \hat{j}) \times (-600 \hat{i} + 25 \hat{j}) \text{ N mm}$$

$$= 90,000 \hat{k} \text{ N mm}$$

$$\vec{M}_A = 90 \text{ N m } \hat{k}$$

$$\boxed{\text{Magnitude} = 90 \text{ N m}}$$

iii) 5 pts What is the component of this moment along the rod AB?

$$M_{AB} = \bar{M}_A \cdot \bar{\alpha}_{AB}$$

$$\bar{r}_{AB} = 300 \hat{i} - 100 \hat{j} + 150 \hat{k} ; \bar{\alpha}_{AB} = \text{unit vector along } \bar{r}_{AB}$$

$$= \frac{300 \hat{i} - 100 \hat{j} + 150 \hat{k}}{\sqrt{300^2 + 100^2 + 150^2}}$$

$$\bar{\alpha}_{AB} = \frac{300 \hat{i} - 100 \hat{j} + 150 \hat{k}}{350}$$

$$M_{AB} = \frac{90000 \times 150}{350} \text{ N mm} = 38.6 \text{ Nm}$$

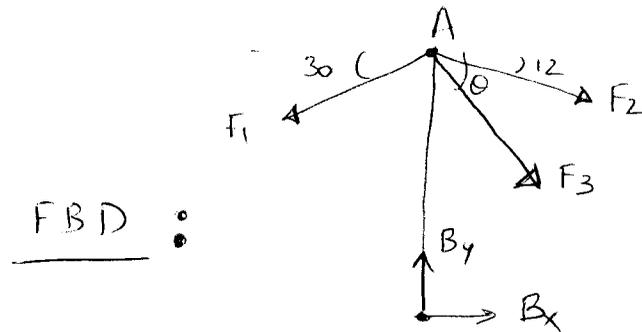
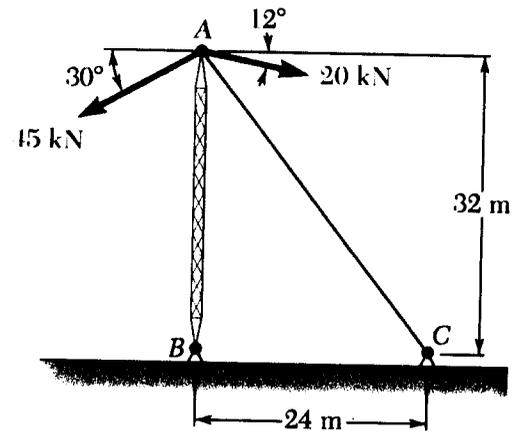
$$\boxed{M_{AB} = 38.6 \text{ Nm}}$$

iv) 5 pts Provide a physical interpretation for that component.

$M_{AB}$  is that moment which is acting to twist the whole structure around the axis along rod AB

**PROBLEM 2: 25 pts total**

Pylon AB is attached to the ground at B via a hinge joint, and has three cables attached at top A. Two of the cables exert tensile forces as shown; a third cable AC is also attached, as shown, with unknown tension. Ignoring the mass of the pylon and cables, determine the tension force in cable AC if the two-force member AB is to remain vertically oriented as shown.



Taking moment about A  $\sum M_A = B_x(32) = 0$

$$B_x = 0$$

$$\sum F_x = 0 \Rightarrow B_x + F_2 \cos 12 + F_3 \cos \theta = F_1 \cos 30$$

$$\tan \theta = 32/24 = 4/3 \Rightarrow \cos \theta = 3/5$$

$$\text{so } B_x = 0, \quad F_2 \cos 12 + \frac{3F_3}{5} = F_1 \cos 30$$

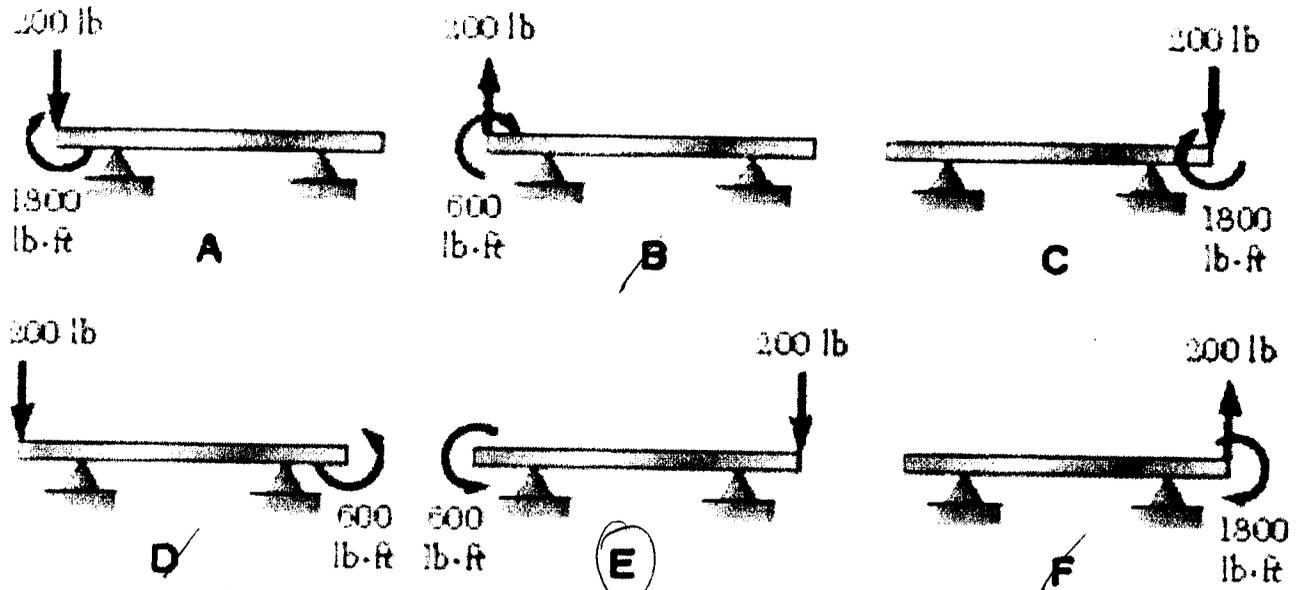
$$-5/3 (20 \cos 12 - 45 \cos 30) = F_3$$

$$F_3 = 32.34 \text{ kN}$$

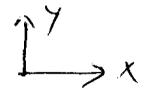
Tension in cable AC = 32.34 kN
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**PROBLEM 3: 20 pts total**

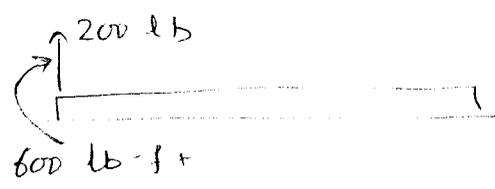
A beam that is 12 ft long is loaded in various ways as shown. Which single loading configuration B–F is statically equivalent to the loading configuration A? *Don't just guess: for full credit you need to show your work!*



Statically equivalent Force-couple systems about the left most point of the beam for all the loading configurations B–F



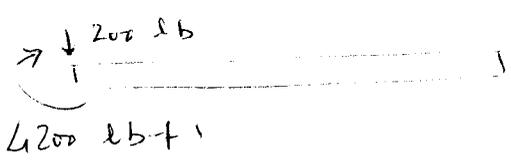
B



$$F = 200 \text{ lb}$$

$$M = 600 \text{ lb-ft}$$

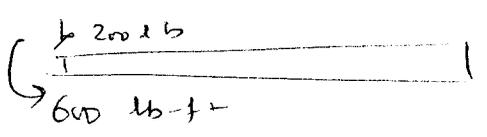
C



$$F = -200 \text{ lb}$$

$$M = 200 \times 12 + 1800 = 4200 \text{ lb-ft}$$

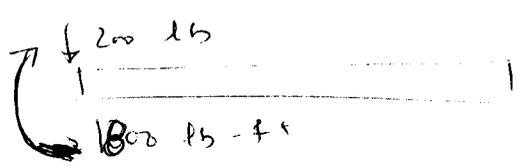
D



$$F = -200 \text{ lb}$$

$$M = -600 \text{ lb-ft}$$

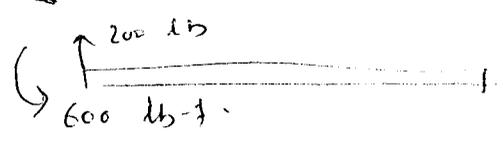
E



$$F = -200 \text{ lb}$$

$$M = 200 \times 12 - 600 = 1800 \text{ lb-ft}$$

F



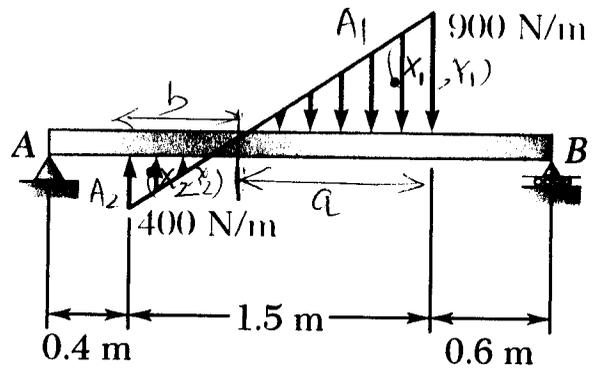
$$F = +200 \text{ lb}$$

$$M = -200 \times 12 + 1800 = -600 \text{ lb-ft}$$

**E is equivalent to A**

**PROBLEM 4: 25 pts total**

**i) 15 points** What is the horizontal location  $X^*$  of the single resultant force of the distributed loading? Assume  $X=0$  at the left end of the beam.



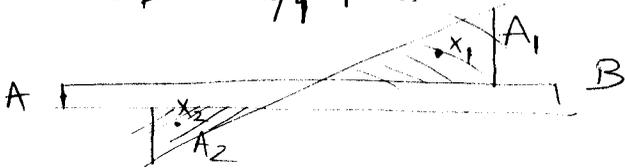
$$a + b = 1.5$$

$$900/a = 400/b$$

$$b = \frac{4a}{9}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4a}{9} + a = 1.5 \Rightarrow a = \frac{9}{13}(1.5) = 1.038$$

$$b = \left(\frac{4}{9}\right)(1.5) = 0.667$$



Considering A as origin.

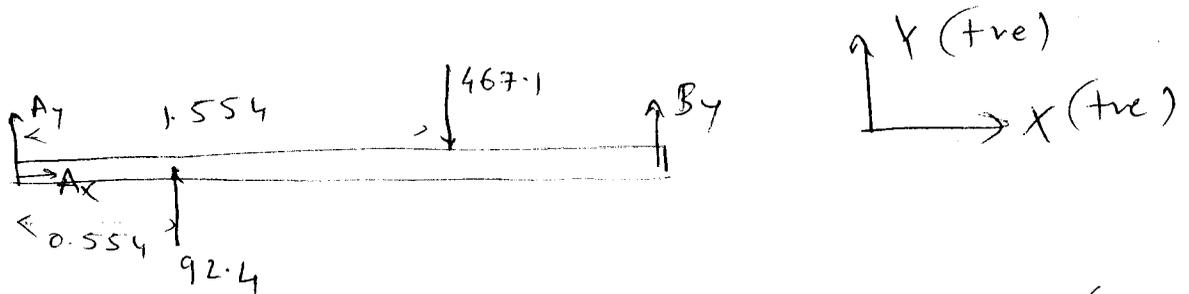
$$x_1 = 1.9 - \frac{a}{3} = 1.9 - \frac{1.038}{3} = 1.554$$

$$x_2 = 0.4 + \frac{b}{3} = 0.4 + \frac{0.667}{3} = 0.554$$

$$A_1 = \frac{1}{2}(900)(a) = 467.1 \quad ; \quad A_2 = \frac{1}{2}(400)(b) = 92.4 \quad ; \quad x^* = \frac{A_1 x_1 + A_2 x_2}{A_1 + A_2} = 1.8$$

$x^* = 1.8$

**ii) 10 points** Ignoring the mass of the beam, what are the horizontal (X, positive to the right) and vertical (Y, positive upwards) components of the reaction forces at A and B?



$$\sum M_A = 0 \Rightarrow B_y(2.5) = (467.1)(1.554) - (92.4)(0.554)$$

$$B_y = 269.88 \text{ N}$$

$$\sum F_x = 0 \Rightarrow A_x = 0$$

$$\sum F_y = 0 \Rightarrow A_y = -467.1 + 92.4 + 269.88$$

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$$A = -105.18 \hat{j} \text{ N}$$

$$B = 269.88 \hat{j} \text{ N}$$