#### ARCHITECTURAL STRUCTURES:

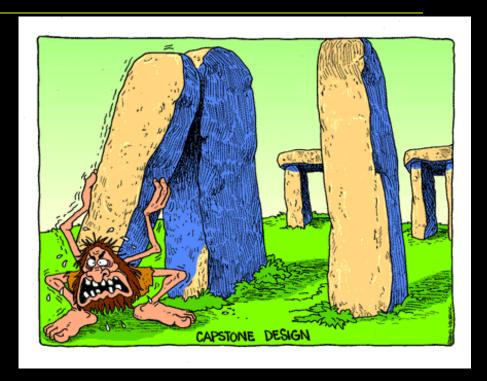
#### FORM, BEHAVIOR, AND DESIGN

ARCH 331

DR. ANNE NICHOLS

FALL 2018

five



# rigid body equilibrium

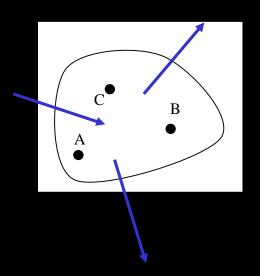
### **Equilibrium**

- rigid body
  - doesn't deform
  - coplanar force systems
- static:

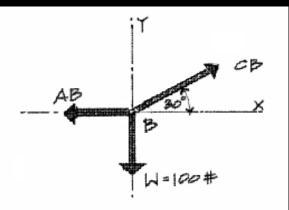
$$R_x = \sum F_x = 0$$

$$R_y = \sum F_y = 0$$

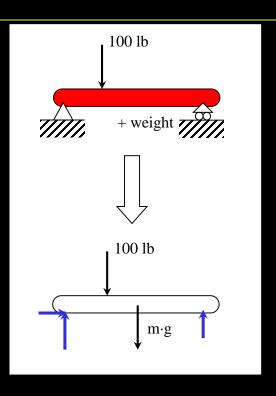
$$M = \sum M = 0$$



- 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



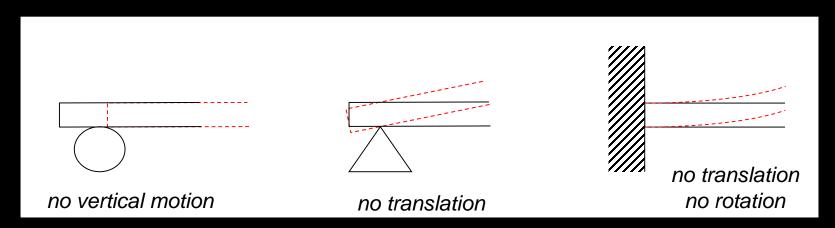
- sketch FBD with relevant geometry
- resolve each force into components
  - known & unknown angles name them
  - known & unknown forces name them
  - known & unknown <u>moments</u> <u>name</u> them
- are any forces related to other forces?
- for the unknowns
- write only as many equilibrium equations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

- solve equations
  - most times 1 unknown easily solved
  - plug into other equation(s)

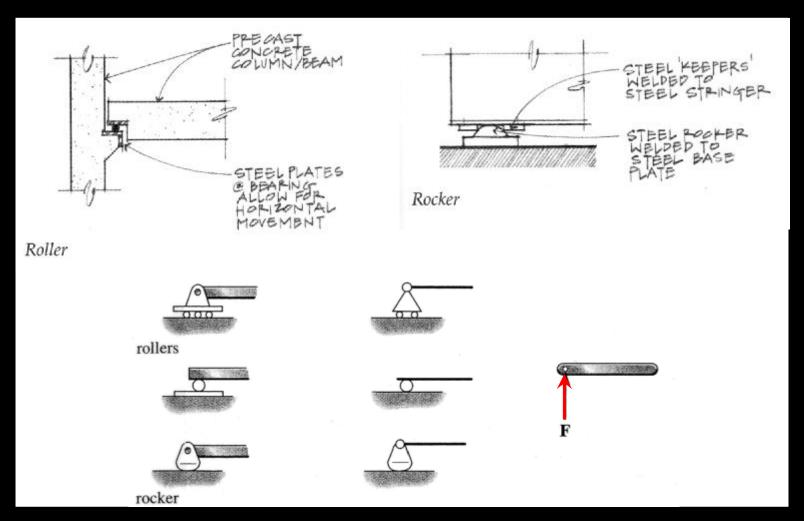
- common to have unknowns of
  - force magnitudes
  - force angles
  - moment magnitudes

# Reactions on Rigid Bodies

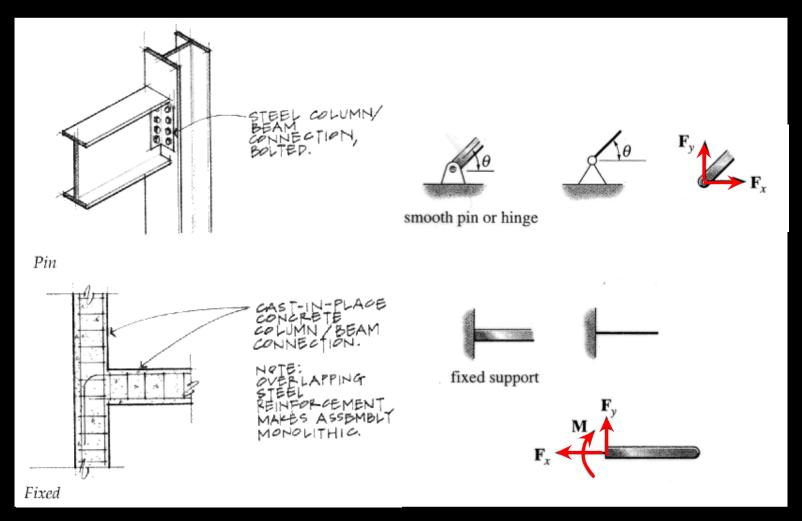
- result of applying force
- unknown size
- connection or support type
  - known direction
  - related to motion prevented



# Supports and Connections



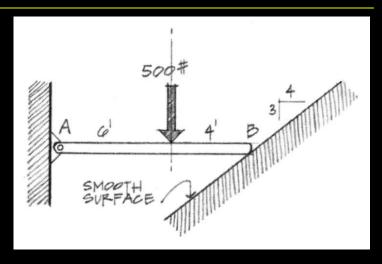
# Supports and Connections

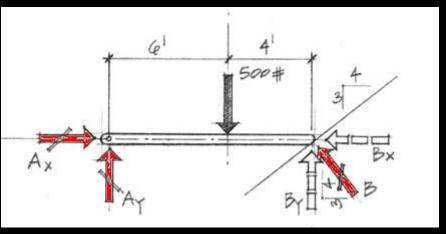


## FBD Example

- 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

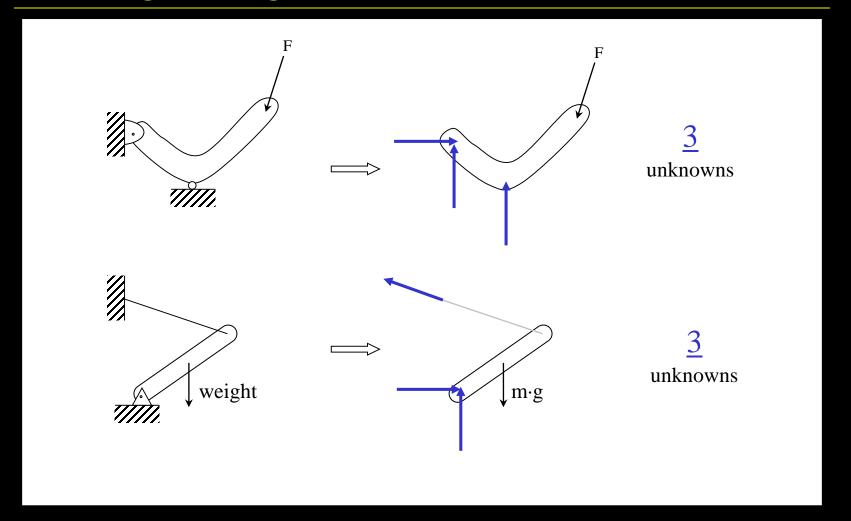
- sum moments at intersection where the most forces intersect
- multiple moment equations may not be useful
- combos:

$$\sum_{x} F_{x} = 0 \qquad \sum_{x} F = 0 \qquad \sum_{x} M_{1} = 0$$

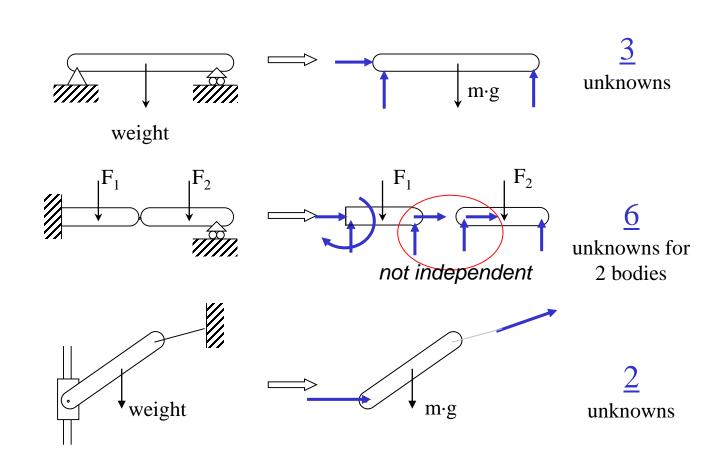
$$\sum_{x} F_{y} = 0 \qquad \sum_{x} M_{1} = 0 \qquad \sum_{x} M_{2} = 0$$

$$\sum_{x} M_{1} = 0 \qquad \sum_{x} M_{2} = 0 \qquad \sum_{x} M_{3} = 0$$

# Recognizing Reactions

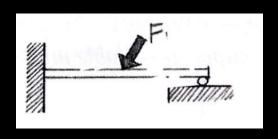


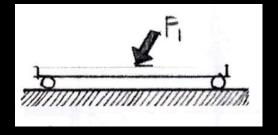
# Recognizing Reactions

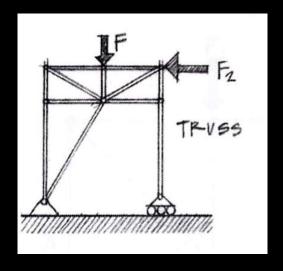


#### Constraints

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

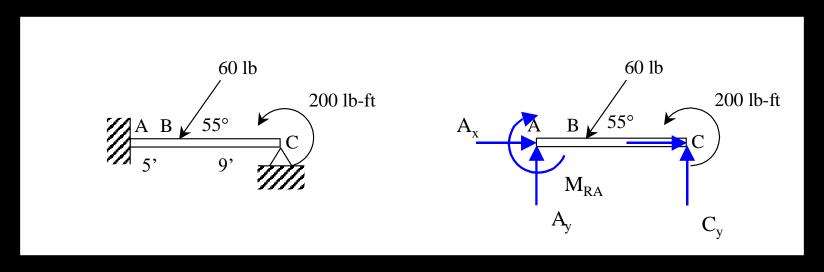




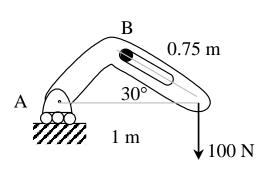


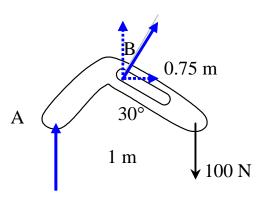
#### Constraints

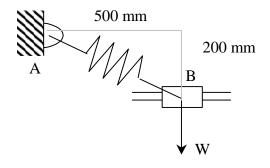
- overconstrained
  - won't move
  - can't be solved with statics
  - statically indeterminate to nth degree

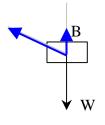


# Partial Constraints



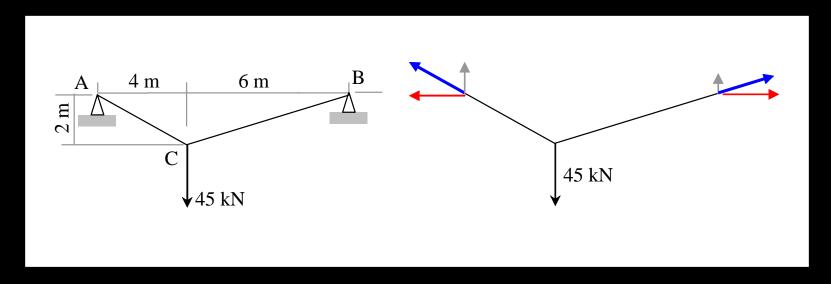






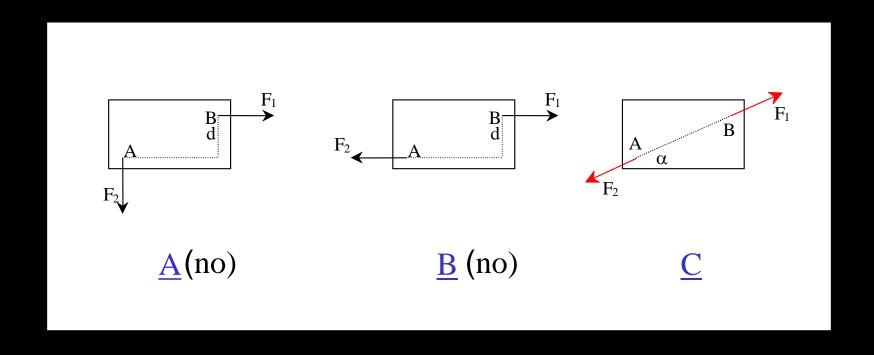
#### Cable Reactions

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



# Two Force Rigid Bodies

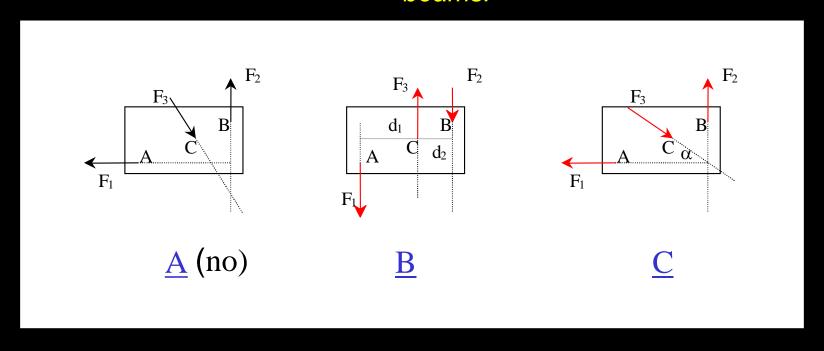
- equilibrium:
  - forces in line, equal and opposite



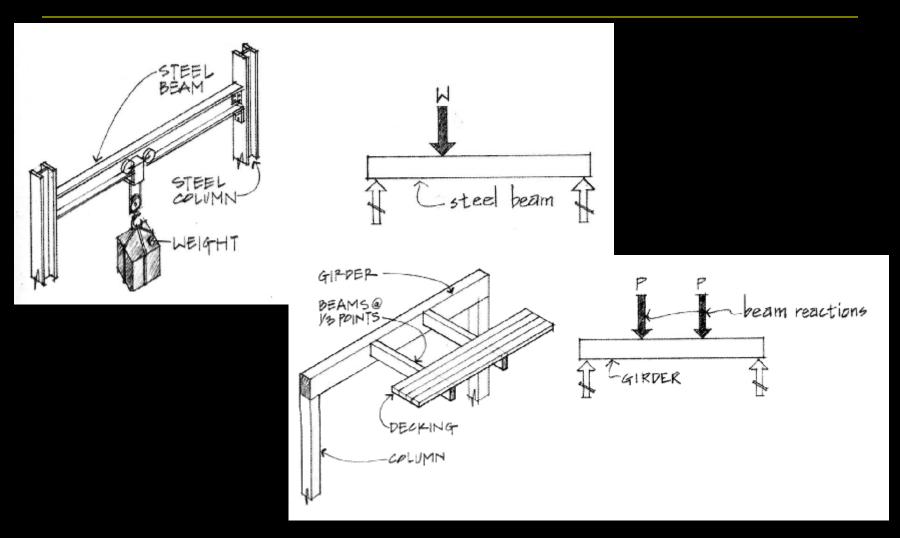
# Three Force Rigid Bodies

- equilibrium:
  - concurrent or parallel forces

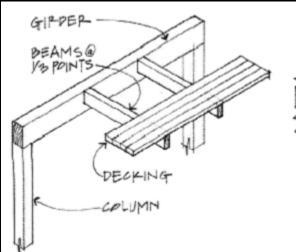
<u>beams!</u>

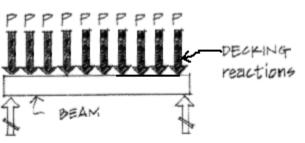


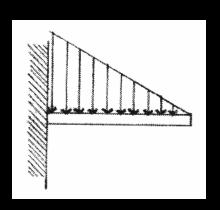
### Concentrated Loads

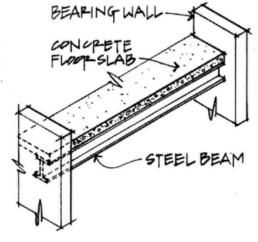


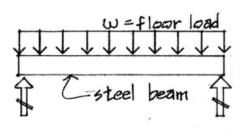
### Distributed Loads





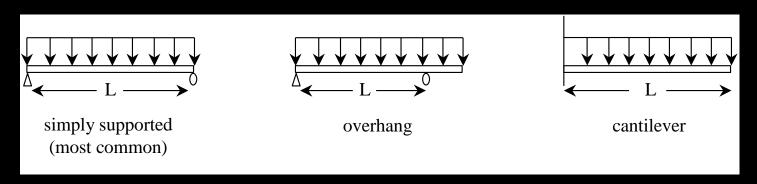




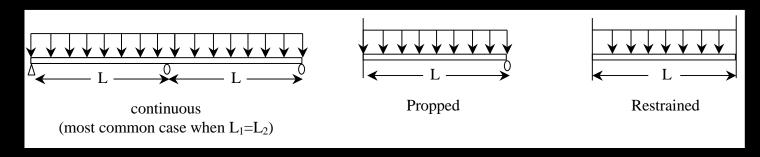


# Beam Supports

statically determinate



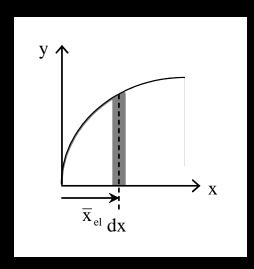
statically indeterminate

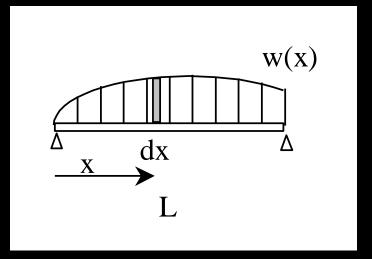


### Equivalent Force Systems

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

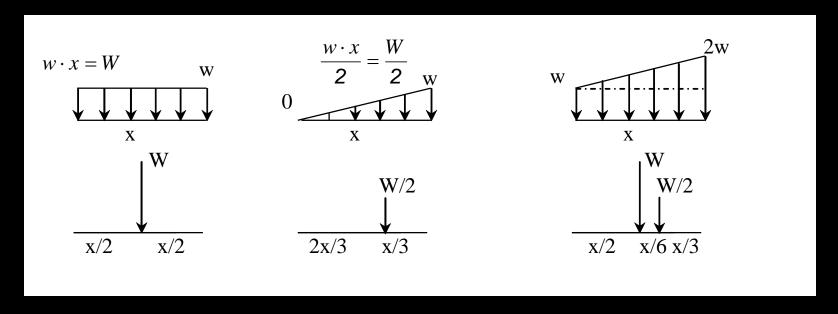
$$W = \int_0^L w dx = \int dA_{loading} = A_{loading}$$





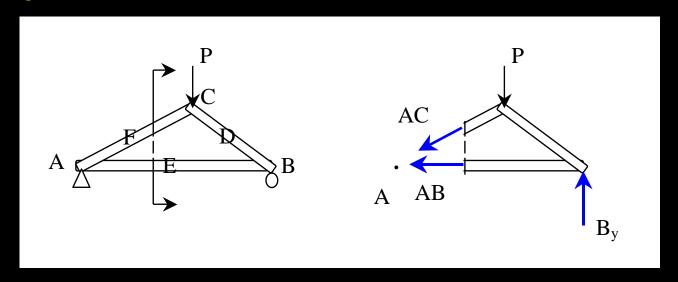
### Load Areas

- 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 <u>3 or less</u> 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

