

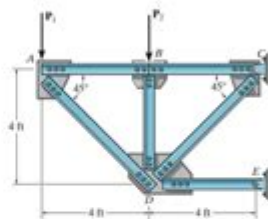
Engineering Mechanics Statics 12th Edition

Solutions Chapter 6

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6-2. The truss, used to support a balcony, is subjected to the loading shown. Approximate each joint as a pin and determine the force in each member. State whether the members are in tension or compression. Set $P_1 = 600$ lb, $P_2 = 400$ lb.



Joint A:

$$+\uparrow \sum F_y = 0; \quad F_{AD} \sin 45^\circ - 600 = 0$$

$$F_{AD} = 848.528 = 849 \text{ lb (C)} \quad \text{Ans}$$

$$+\rightarrow \sum F_x = 0; \quad F_{AD} \cos 45^\circ = 0$$

$$F_{AD} = 600 \text{ lb (T)} \quad \text{Ans}$$



Joint B:

$$+\uparrow \sum F_y = 0; \quad F_{BD} - 400 = 0$$

$$F_{BD} = 400 \text{ lb (C)} \quad \text{Ans}$$

$$+\rightarrow \sum F_x = 0; \quad F_{BC} - 600 = 0$$

$$F_{BC} = 600 \text{ lb (T)} \quad \text{Ans}$$



Joint D:

$$+\uparrow \sum F_y = 0; \quad F_{DC} \sin 45^\circ - 400 - 848.528 \sin 45^\circ = 0$$

$$F_{DC} = 1414.214 \text{ lb} = 1.41 \text{ kip (T)} \quad \text{Ans}$$

$$+\rightarrow \sum F_x = 0; \quad 848.528 \cos 45^\circ + 1414.214 \cos 45^\circ - F_{DE} = 0$$

$$F_{DE} = 1600 \text{ lb} = 1.60 \text{ kip (C)} \quad \text{Ans}$$



Engineering Mechanics Statics 12th Edition Solutions Chapter 6 is an essential resource for students and professionals seeking to deepen their understanding of static equilibrium and the analysis of structures. This chapter focuses on the principles of equilibrium, the forces acting on rigid bodies, and how to solve complex problems that involve multiple forces and moments. In this article, we will explore the key concepts covered in Chapter 6, provide detailed explanations of the solutions, and discuss their applications in real-world engineering scenarios.

Understanding Static Equilibrium

In engineering mechanics, static equilibrium refers to the state where an object is at rest, and the sum of forces and moments acting on it equals zero. This concept is fundamental in the analysis of structures such as bridges, buildings, and machinery.

Key Principles of Static Equilibrium

1. First Condition of Equilibrium: The sum of all horizontal forces must be zero.

$$- \sum F_x = 0$$

2. Second Condition of Equilibrium: The sum of all vertical forces must also be zero.

$$- \sum F_y = 0$$

3. Third Condition of Equilibrium: The sum of all moments about any point must equal zero.

$$- \sum M = 0$$

These conditions ensure that a structure remains in a state of rest and does not undergo any translational or rotational motion.

Analyzing Rigid Bodies

Chapter 6 emphasizes the analysis of rigid bodies under various loading conditions. Rigid bodies are assumed to maintain their shape and size despite the forces applied to them.

Types of Loads

Understanding the types of loads that can act on a rigid body is crucial for performing static analysis.

The primary loads include:

- Point Loads: Concentrated forces applied at a single point.
- Distributed Loads: Forces spread over a surface, typically represented by a load per unit length or area.
- Moments: Twisting forces that cause rotation about a point.

Each type of load affects the equilibrium of the body differently, and it is important to accurately represent them in diagrams.

Free Body Diagrams (FBD)

A Free Body Diagram (FBD) is a critical tool in the analysis of static equilibrium. It is a graphical representation that isolates a body and illustrates all the forces and moments acting on it.

Steps to Create a Free Body Diagram

1. Isolate the Body: Separate the rigid body from its surroundings.
2. Identify All Forces: Include all external forces, including weight, applied loads, and reactions at supports.
3. Represent Moments: Indicate any moments acting on the body.
4. Label Directions: Clearly mark the direction of each force and moment.

Properly constructed FBDs are essential for applying the equilibrium equations correctly.

Solving Equilibrium Problems

Chapter 6 provides various examples and problems to illustrate how to apply the principles of static equilibrium in real-world scenarios.

Example Problem: Beam Supported at Both Ends

Consider a simply supported beam with a point load applied at its center. To solve for the reactions at the supports, follow these steps:

1. Draw the FBD: Isolate the beam and mark the point load and reaction forces at both supports.
2. Apply Equilibrium Equations:
 - Sum of vertical forces: $\sum F_y = R_A + R_B - P = 0$
 - Sum of moments about one support (e.g., A): $\sum M_A = R_B \cdot L - P \cdot \frac{L}{2} = 0$
3. Calculate Reactions: Solve the equations simultaneously to find the reaction forces R_A and R_B .

This systematic approach can be applied to various loading scenarios, enhancing the engineer's ability to analyze complex systems.

Applications of Static Equilibrium in Engineering

Understanding the concepts in Chapter 6 of Engineering Mechanics Statics 12th Edition Solutions is vital for various fields of engineering. Here are some practical applications:

Structural Engineering

Static equilibrium principles are fundamental in designing safe and stable structures. Engineers must analyze the forces acting on beams, trusses, and frames to ensure they can withstand loads without failure.

Mechanical Engineering

In mechanical systems, static equilibrium is crucial for the design of components such as levers, gears, and linkages. Understanding how forces interact ensures that machines operate safely and efficiently.

Civil Engineering

Civil engineers apply static equilibrium concepts to analyze bridges, highways, and buildings. They must account for static loads, such as vehicles and environmental factors, to create resilient infrastructure.

Conclusion

Chapter 6 of Engineering Mechanics Statics 12th Edition Solutions offers invaluable insights into the principles of static equilibrium and the analysis of rigid bodies. By mastering the concepts covered in this chapter, students and professionals can effectively tackle a wide range of engineering problems. The ability to create accurate Free Body Diagrams, apply equilibrium equations, and solve for unknown forces and moments is essential for success in various engineering disciplines. Whether in structural, mechanical, or civil engineering, the skills gained from this chapter will serve as a foundation for future learning and professional growth.

Frequently Asked Questions

What are the key concepts covered in Chapter 6 of 'Engineering Mechanics: Statics' 12th edition?

Chapter 6 focuses on the analysis of structures, including topics such as trusses, beams, and frames, introducing methods for static equilibrium and the principles of force systems.

How does Chapter 6 address the method of joints in truss analysis?

The method of joints is explained as a systematic approach for analyzing trusses by isolating each joint and applying the equilibrium equations to solve for unknown forces.

What types of problems can you find in Chapter 6 solutions of 'Engineering Mechanics: Statics'?

The solutions include problems on calculating internal forces in trusses, determining support reactions, and analyzing beams under various loading conditions.

What is the significance of equilibrium equations in Chapter 6?

Equilibrium equations are crucial for ensuring that the sum of forces and moments acting on a structure is zero, which is fundamental for static analysis.

What is a key takeaway from the example problems in Chapter 6?

A key takeaway is the application of the principles of equilibrium in real-world scenarios, showcasing the importance of accurate calculations in structural engineering.

Are there any specific techniques highlighted for solving beam problems in Chapter 6?

Yes, techniques such as the method of sections and using shear and moment diagrams are

highlighted for analyzing beam reactions and internal forces.

What role do free-body diagrams play in Chapter 6?

Free-body diagrams are essential for visualizing and isolating forces acting on structural components, aiding in the application of equilibrium equations.

How does Chapter 6 prepare students for advanced topics in engineering mechanics?

Chapter 6 lays the foundational concepts of static equilibrium and structural analysis, which are critical for understanding more advanced topics such as dynamics and materials.

What common mistakes should students avoid when solving problems in Chapter 6?

Common mistakes include neglecting to account for all forces acting on a joint, misapplying the equilibrium equations, and failing to accurately draw free-body diagrams.

What resources are available for additional practice related to Chapter 6?

Additional practice problems can often be found in the textbook's companion website, solution manuals, and online forums dedicated to engineering mechanics.

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