



تیم مهمات دانشگاه شریف

آموزش رایگان و باکیفیت برای همه



@SHARIF_IE



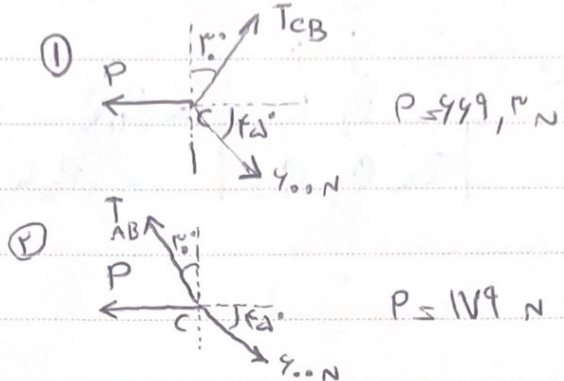
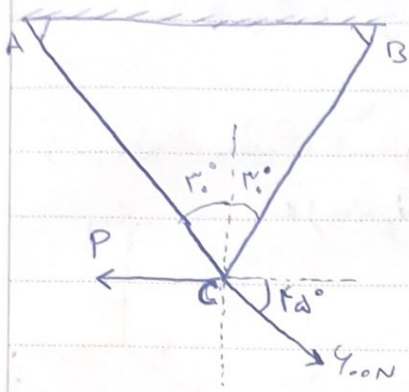
کانال مهمات شریف

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۱۴۰۲، ۱۱، ۲۹

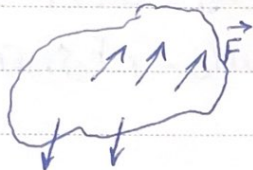
استاد محترم، فصل اول

۱. دانه نیزه را طوری بر روی دو کابل هموار قرار دهید.



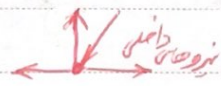
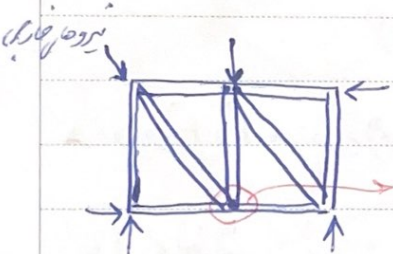
①, ② $179\text{ N} < P \leq 499\text{ N}$

* احسب صلب

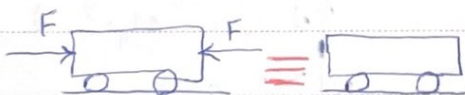


۱ نیروهای داخلی

۲ نیروهای خارجی



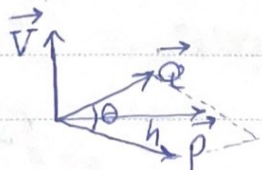
نیروهای از زاویه: نیروهای همگرا اثر یک در جسم می‌توانند.



$\vec{V} = \vec{P} \times \vec{Q}$

$V = PQ \sin \theta$
 $= hP = A$

$0 < \theta < \pi$: $\cos \theta$ و $\sin \theta$



* ضرب بردار $\vec{P}$ و $\vec{Q}$

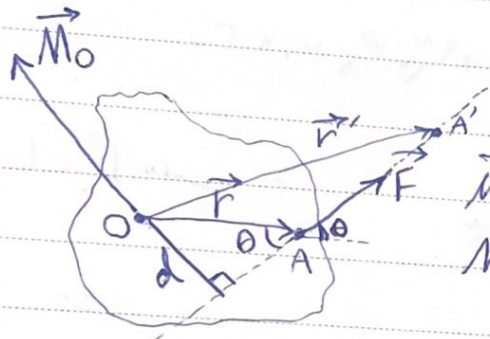
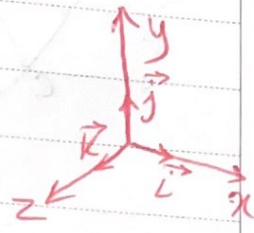
$\vec{P} \times \vec{Q} = -\vec{Q} \times \vec{P}$

$\vec{V} = \vec{P} \times \vec{Q}$; $V = PQ \sin \theta$

• مولفه‌ها را بر روی راس ضرب بردار قرار می‌دهیم:

$\vec{V} = (P_x \vec{i} + P_y \vec{j} + P_z \vec{k}) \times (Q_x \vec{i} + Q_y \vec{j} + Q_z \vec{k})$

$$\vec{V} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ P_x & P_y & P_z \\ Q_x & Q_y & Q_z \end{vmatrix} = P_y Q_z - P_z Q_y \vec{i} + (P_z Q_x - P_x Q_z) \vec{j} + (P_x Q_y - P_y Q_x) \vec{k}$$



* گشتاور همان :

$$\vec{M}_O = \vec{OA} \times \vec{F} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F} = \vec{OA} \times \vec{F}$$

$$M_O = r F \sin \theta = F r \sin \theta = F d$$

• دو نیرو $\vec{F}$ و $\vec{F}'$ معادل هم از آنجایی که اگر برابر (هم جهت و هم مقدار) بوده و مدار از همان مکان بگذرد.

$F = F'$, $M_O = M_O'$

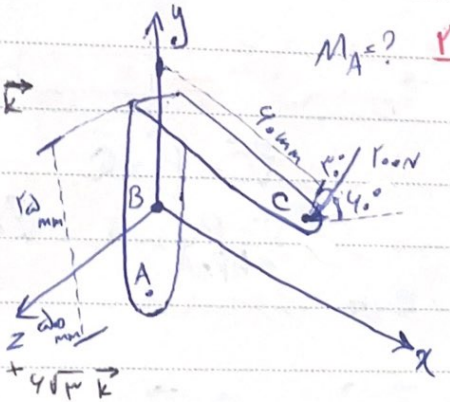
حول یک نقطه باشند.

$\vec{M}_A = \vec{AC} \times \vec{F}$

$$\vec{AC} = (x_C - x_A) \vec{i} + (y_C - y_A) \vec{j} + (z_C - z_A) \vec{k}$$

$$= (40 - 0) \vec{i} + (15 - (-50)) \vec{j} + (0 - 0) \vec{k}$$

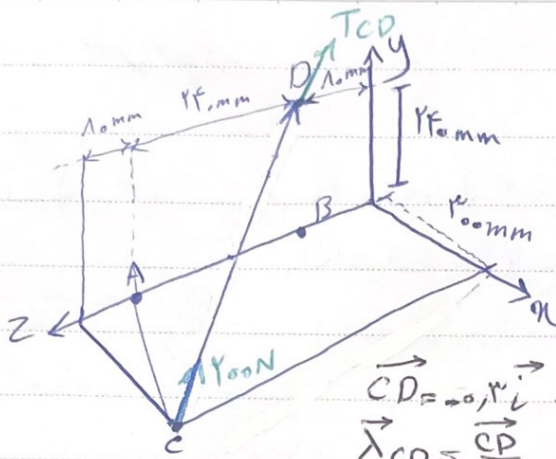
$$\vec{F} = -200 \cos 30^\circ \vec{j} + 200 \cos 40^\circ \vec{k}$$



$M_A = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 40 & 65 & 0 \\ 0 & -100 \cos 30^\circ & 200 \cos 40^\circ \end{vmatrix} = 1792 \vec{i} - 9 \vec{j} + 463 \vec{k}$

19.1.1.19

المسألة



$T_{CD} = 200 \text{ N}$, $M_A = ?$

$\vec{M}_A = \vec{AC} \times \vec{T}_{CD} = \vec{AD} \times \vec{T}_{CD}$

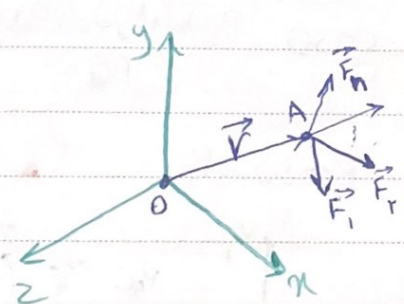
$\vec{r}_{CA} = \vec{AC} = 0,15\vec{i} + 0,1\vec{k}$

$\vec{CD} = 0,15\vec{i} + 0,15\vec{j} - 0,1\vec{k} \Rightarrow CP = 0,1$

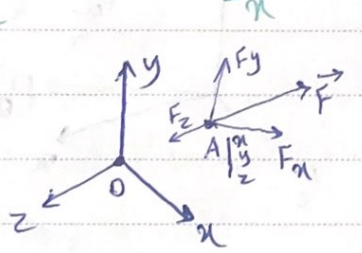
$\vec{\lambda}_{CD} = \frac{\vec{CD}}{CP}$, $\vec{T}_{CD} = T_{CD} \vec{\lambda}_{CD}$

$\Rightarrow \vec{T}_{CD} = 200 \cdot \frac{-0,15\vec{i} + 0,15\vec{j} - 0,1\vec{k}}{0,1}$

$\Rightarrow M_A = \vec{AC} \times \vec{T}_{CD} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 0,15 & 0 & 0,1 \\ -120 & 120 & -120 \end{vmatrix}$

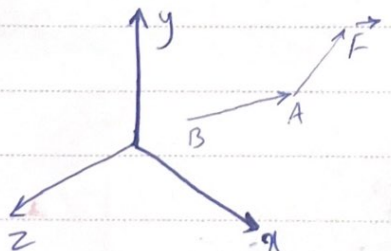


$\vec{M}_O = \vec{r}_x (\vec{F}_1 + \vec{F}_2 + \dots + \vec{F}_n) = \vec{r}_x \vec{F}_1 + \vec{r}_x \vec{F}_2 + \dots + \vec{r}_x \vec{F}_n$



$\vec{M}_O = \vec{OA} \times \vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ x & y & z \\ F_x & F_y & F_z \end{vmatrix} = M_x \vec{i} + M_y \vec{j} + M_z \vec{k}$

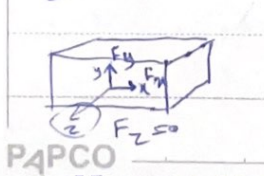
$\begin{cases} M_x = zF_y - yF_z \\ M_y = zF_x - xF_z \\ M_z = xF_y - yF_x \end{cases}$



$\vec{M}_B = \vec{BA} \times \vec{F} = \vec{r}_{A,B} \times \vec{F}$

$\vec{r}_{A,B} = x_{A,B} \vec{i} + y_{A,B} \vec{j} + z_{A,B} \vec{k}$

$x_{A,B} = x_A - x_B$, $y_{A,B} = y_A - y_B$, $z_{A,B} = z_A - z_B$



$\vec{M}_B = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ x_{A,B} & y_{A,B} & z_{A,B} \\ F_x & F_y & F_z \end{vmatrix}$

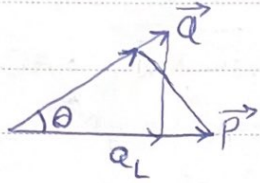
P4PCO
1- Varignon Theorem

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انتخاب فصل ۱۱

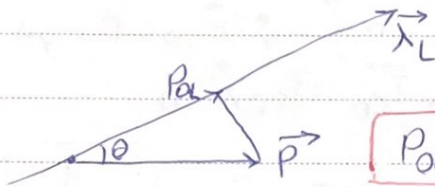
$$\vec{P} \cdot \vec{Q} = \vec{Q} \cdot \vec{P} = PQ \cos \theta$$

ضرب عدد در بردار:



$$\begin{cases} \vec{P} \cdot \vec{Q} = PQ \cos \theta = PQ_L \\ \vec{P} \cdot \vec{Q} = QP \cos \theta = QP_L \end{cases}$$

$$(\vec{P} \cdot \vec{Q} \cdot \vec{S} \times)$$



$$P_L = P \cos \theta$$

تغییر زاویه بردار در بردار:

$$\vec{P} \cdot \vec{Q} = PQ \cos \theta = (P_x \vec{i} + P_y \vec{j} + P_z \vec{k}) \cdot (Q_x \vec{i} + Q_y \vec{j} + Q_z \vec{k})$$

$$\Rightarrow P_x Q_x + P_y Q_y + P_z Q_z = PQ \cos \theta \Rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{P_x Q_x + P_y Q_y + P_z Q_z}{PQ}$$

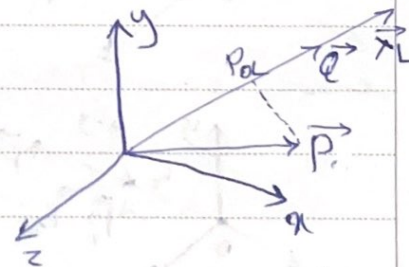
$$P_L = P \cos \theta, \vec{P} \cdot \vec{Q} = PQ \cos \theta \Rightarrow \frac{\vec{P} \cdot \vec{Q}}{Q} = P \cos \theta = P_L$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\vec{P} \cdot \vec{Q}}{Q} = P_L \Rightarrow \vec{P} \cdot \vec{\lambda}_L = P_L$$

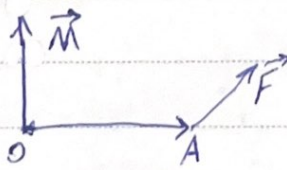
$$\lambda_L = \cos \theta_x \vec{i} + \cos \theta_y \vec{j} + \cos \theta_z \vec{k}$$

$$P = P_x \vec{i} + P_y \vec{j} + P_z \vec{k}$$

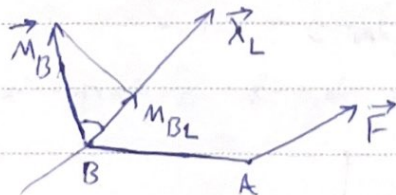
$$P_L = P_x \cos \theta_x + P_y \cos \theta_y + P_z \cos \theta_z$$



تغییر زاویه بردار در بردار:



$$\vec{M}_O = \vec{OA} \times \vec{F}$$



$$\begin{cases} \vec{M}_B = \vec{BA} \times \vec{F} \\ \vec{M}_{BL} = \vec{\lambda}_L \cdot \vec{M}_B = \vec{M}_B \cdot \vec{\lambda}_L \\ M_{BL} = \vec{\lambda}_L \cdot (\vec{BA} \times \vec{F}) \end{cases}$$

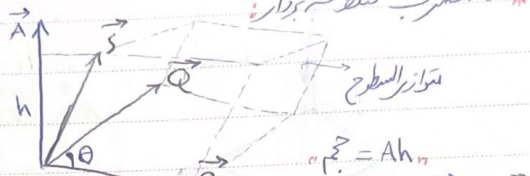
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استند و فصل ۲

$$\vec{S} \cdot (\vec{P} \times \vec{Q})$$

$$\vec{S} \cdot \vec{A} = Ah$$

$$A = PQ \sin \theta$$



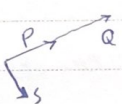
$$\vec{S} \cdot (\vec{P} \times \vec{Q}) = \vec{P} \cdot (\vec{Q} \times \vec{S}) = \vec{Q} \cdot (\vec{S} \times \vec{P}) = -\vec{S} \cdot (\vec{Q} \times \vec{P}) = -\vec{P} \cdot (\vec{S} \times \vec{Q})$$

$$\vec{S} \cdot (\vec{P} \times \vec{Q}) = \vec{S} \cdot \vec{k} = S_x k_x + S_y k_y + S_z k_z$$

$$\vec{P} \times \vec{Q} = \vec{k} = (P_y Q_z - P_z Q_y) \vec{i} + (P_z Q_x - Q_z P_x) \vec{j} + (P_x Q_y - Q_x P_y) \vec{k}$$

$$\vec{S} \cdot (\vec{P} \times \vec{Q}) = S_x (P_y Q_z - P_z Q_y) + S_y (P_z Q_x - Q_z P_x) + S_z (P_x Q_y - Q_x P_y)$$

برابر، داخل یک صفی باشند



موجب دربردار استند و قرار داده باشند

$$\vec{S} \cdot (\vec{P} \times \vec{Q}) = 0$$

$$M_{OL} = \lambda_L \cdot (\vec{OA} \times \vec{F})$$

$$M_{OL} = \lambda_L \cdot [(\vec{OO'} + \vec{OA}) \times (\vec{F}_1 + \vec{F}_2)]$$

$$= \lambda_L \cdot (\vec{OO'} \times \vec{F}_1) + \lambda_L \cdot (\vec{OO'} \times \vec{F}_2)$$

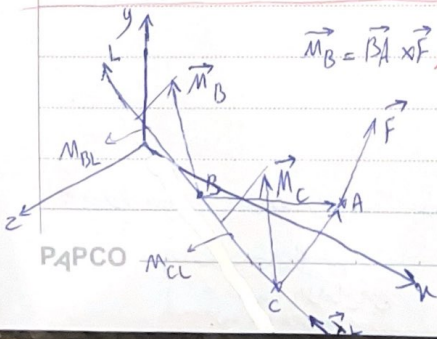
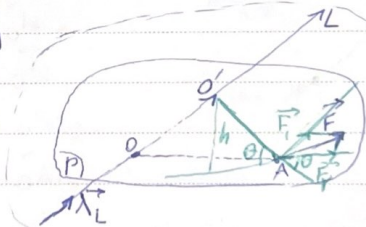
$$+ \lambda_L \cdot (\vec{OA} \times \vec{F}_1) + \lambda_L \cdot (\vec{OA} \times \vec{F}_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow M_{OL} = \lambda_L \cdot (\vec{OA} \times \vec{F})$$

$$M_{OL} = \lambda_L \cdot (\lambda_L \cdot \vec{OA})$$

$$\Rightarrow M_{OL} = \alpha \lambda_L \cdot \lambda_L = \alpha, (\vec{OA}) (F_y) \sin \theta = F_y h$$

معادله فیزیک استند و برینز و جولی



$$\vec{M}_B = \vec{BA} \times \vec{F}, M_{BL} = \lambda_L \cdot \vec{M}_B = \lambda_L \cdot (\vec{BA} \times \vec{F})$$

$$\vec{M}_C = \vec{CA} \times \vec{F}, M_{CL} = \lambda_L \cdot \vec{M}_C = \lambda_L \cdot (\vec{CA} \times \vec{F})$$

$$M_{CL} = \lambda_L \cdot [(\vec{CB} + \vec{BA}) \times \vec{F}]$$

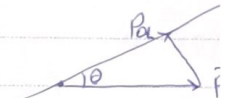
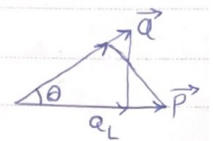
$$= \lambda_L \cdot (\vec{CB} \times \vec{F}) + \lambda_L \cdot (\vec{BA} \times \vec{F})$$

$$= \lambda_L \cdot (\vec{BA} \times \vec{F})$$

$$\Rightarrow M_{CL} = M_{BL}$$

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$$\vec{P} \cdot \vec{Q} = \vec{Q} \cdot \vec{P} = PQ \cos \theta$$



$$\vec{P} \cdot \vec{Q} = PQ \cos \theta =$$

$$\Rightarrow P_x Q_x + P_y Q_y +$$

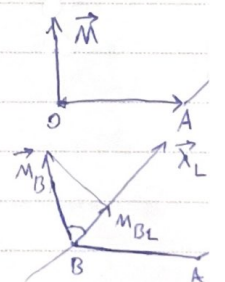
$$P_{OL} = P \cos \theta, \vec{P} \cdot \vec{\lambda}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{P} \cdot \vec{Q} = P_{OL} \Rightarrow \vec{P} \cdot \vec{\lambda}$$

$$\lambda_L = \cos \theta_x \vec{i} + \cos \theta_y \vec{j}$$

$$P = P_x \vec{i} + P_y \vec{j} + P_z \vec{k}$$

$$P_{OL} = P_x \cos \theta_x + P_y \cos \theta_y$$

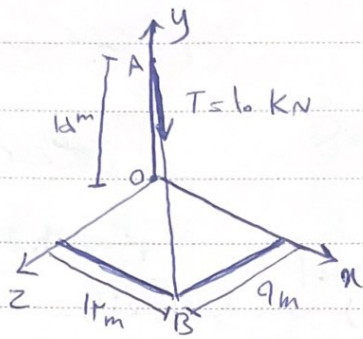


P4PCO

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استیکر فصل ۴

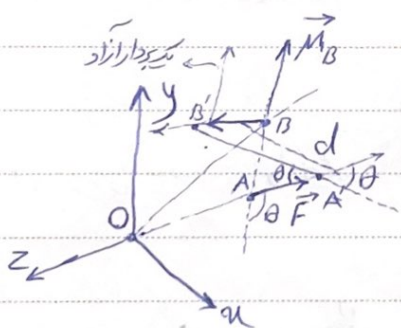
مثال: شش ترا حول محور z بدست آورید.



$$\begin{aligned} \vec{M}_O &= \vec{r} \times \vec{F} = \vec{OA} \times \vec{F} \\ \vec{x}_{AB} &= \frac{\vec{AB}}{AB} = \frac{12\vec{i} - 15\vec{j} + 9\vec{k}}{21,2} \\ \vec{T}_{AB} &= T_{AB} \vec{x}_{AB} \Rightarrow \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_{AB} &= 10 (0,1544\vec{i} - 0,17\vec{j} + 0,12\vec{k}) \\ \Rightarrow \vec{M}_O &= \vec{OA} \times \vec{T}_{AB} = 15\vec{j} \times () \Rightarrow \vec{M}_O = 150 (-0,1544\vec{k} + 0,12\vec{i}) \text{ kN.m} \\ \Rightarrow M_z &= \vec{k} \cdot \vec{M}_O = -150(0,1544) = -23,16 \text{ kN.m} \end{aligned}$$

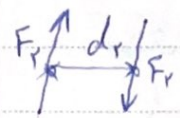
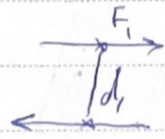
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کویل (فنج) سیم (خاکه)

$$\begin{aligned} \sum \vec{F}_i &= 0, \quad \sum M_O = ? \\ \vec{M}_O &= \vec{OA} \times \vec{F} + \vec{OB} \times (-\vec{F}) \\ \vec{M}_O &= (\vec{OA} - \vec{OB}) \times \vec{F} = \vec{BA} \times \vec{F} \\ \Rightarrow M_O &= (BA)(F) \sin \theta = (BA \sin \theta) F = Fd \\ \vec{M}_O &= \vec{BA'} \times \vec{F} = \vec{F}d \end{aligned}$$

$F_1 d_1 = F_2 d_2$ * کوئیل مساوی هستند اگر:



۲ کوئیل معادل خواهند بود اگر بتوان با استفاده از قوانین تجربی از یک کوئیل به کوئیل دیگر رسید.

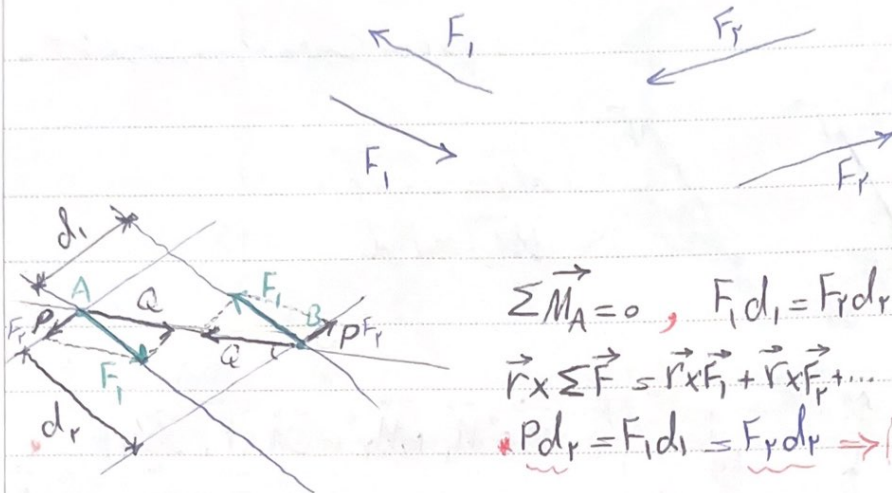
P4PCO

شکلها متفاوتند

- ۱ قانون همگونی را اصلاح
- ۲ لغزنده بودن برآ را تعادل خارجی
- ۳ تجربه که میوه حول دو محور

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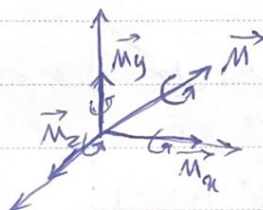
ایستادگی



$$\sum \vec{M}_A = 0, \quad F_1 d_1 = F_2 d_2$$

$$\vec{r} \times \sum \vec{F} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F}_1 + \vec{r} \times \vec{F}_2 + \dots$$

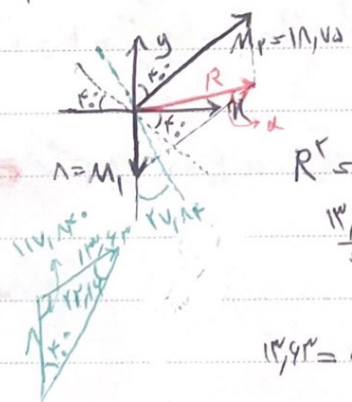
$$P d_1 = F_1 d_1 = F_2 d_2 \Rightarrow \boxed{P = F_2}$$



$$\vec{M} = M_x \vec{i} + M_y \vec{j} + M_z \vec{k}$$

$$M_1 = \vec{r}_0 \times \vec{f} = 11 \text{ N.m}$$

$$M_2 = \vec{r}_0 \times \vec{v}_d = 11 \text{ N.m}$$



$$\vec{R} = \vec{R}_1 + \vec{R}_2 + \vec{R}_3 = 11 \text{ N.m} + 11 \text{ N.m} \cos 45^\circ \Rightarrow \vec{R} = 17.4 \text{ N}$$

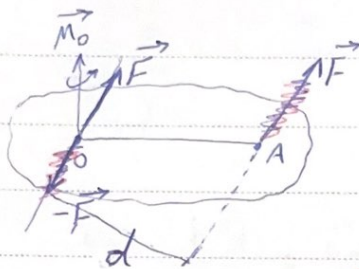
$$\frac{17.4}{\sin 45^\circ} = \frac{11}{\sin \alpha} \Rightarrow \alpha = 22.4^\circ$$

$$17.4 \text{ N} = M = F d \Rightarrow F = \frac{17.4}{0.1} = 174 \text{ N}$$

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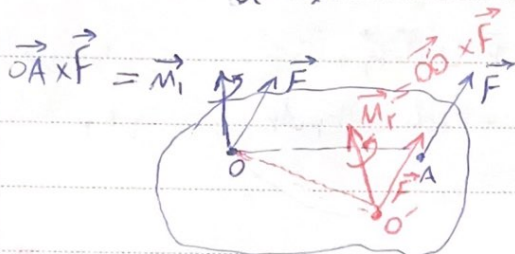
انکسار فصل ۳

تجزیه نیرو بر داده شده به یک نیروی جدید:



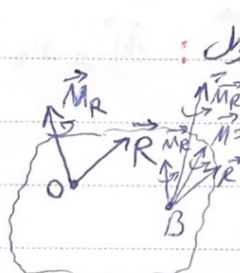
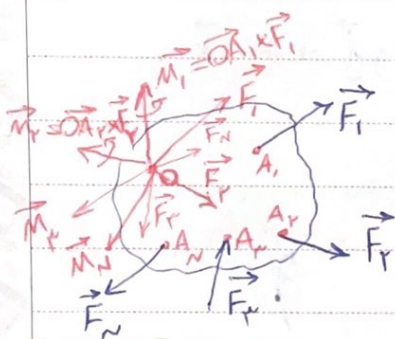
$$\vec{M}_O = \vec{OA} \times \vec{F}$$

$$M_O = Fd$$



$$\vec{M} = \vec{M}_1 + \vec{M}_2 = \vec{OA} \times \vec{F} + \vec{OA} \times \vec{F}$$

$$= (\vec{OA} + \vec{OA}) \times \vec{F} = \vec{OA} \times \vec{F}$$



تقلیل یک سیستم نیروی به یک نیرو و یک گشتاور:

$$\vec{R} = \sum \vec{F}_i$$

$$\vec{M}_R = \sum \vec{r}_i \times \vec{F}_i$$

$$\vec{M}_R' = \vec{M}_R + \vec{BO} \times \vec{R}$$

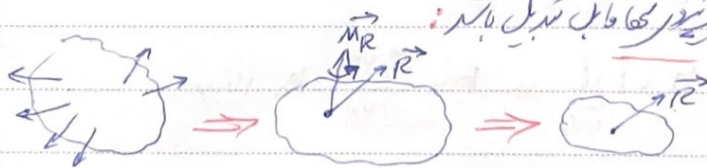
$$\vec{M}_R' = M_R^x \vec{i} + M_R^y \vec{j} + M_R^z \vec{k}$$

$$\vec{R} = R_x \vec{i} + R_y \vec{j} + R_z \vec{k}$$



در سیستم نیروی F و F' معادله کار مجموع نیرو و مجموع گشتاور از نسبت به یک نقطه O با هم برابر اند.

شرایط تعادل آن یک سیستم نیروی به یک نیرو و یک گشتاور قابل تبدیل باشد:



نیروها هم موازی باشند.

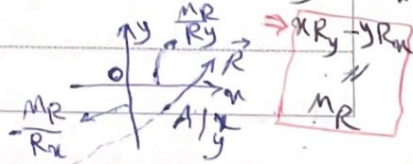
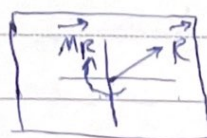
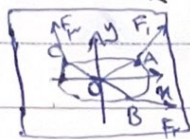
نیروها هم صفحه باشند.

$$\vec{M}_R = \vec{OA} \times \vec{R}$$

$$\vec{R} = \sum \vec{F}_i$$

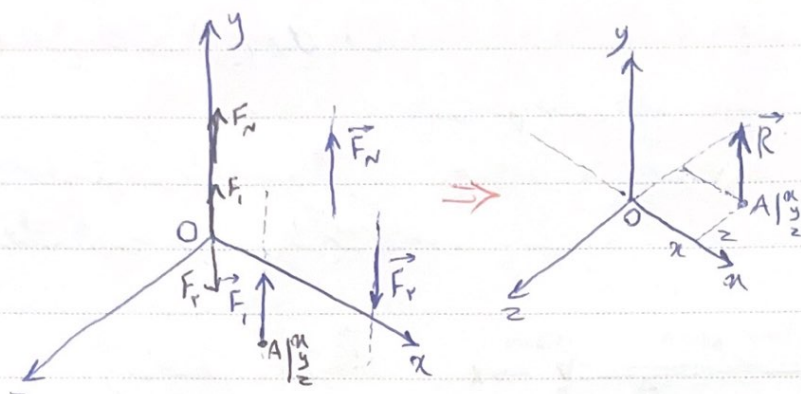
$$M_R^x = (x_i \vec{i} + y_i \vec{j}) \times (R_x \vec{i} + R_y \vec{j}) \Rightarrow M_R^x = x_i R_y - y_i R_x$$

P4PCO
1-Co planar



۱۴.۲، ۱۲، ۱۳

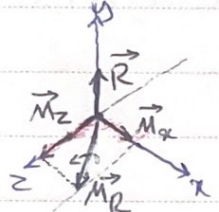
استیک فصل ۳



۳ یوهار برابری

۱ برقم نمود

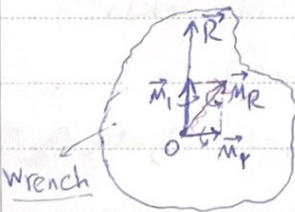
$$\vec{M}_1 = \vec{OA} \times \vec{F}_1 = (x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k}) \times (F_1\vec{j}) = xF_1\vec{k} - zF_1\vec{i}$$



$$\vec{R} = \sum_{i=1}^N \vec{F}_i, \quad \vec{M}_R = \sum_{i=1}^N \vec{r}_i \times \vec{F}_i = M_x\vec{i} + M_z\vec{k}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{M}_R = \vec{OA} \times \vec{R} = (x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k}) \times R\vec{j} = M_x\vec{i} + M_z\vec{k} = xR\vec{k} - zR\vec{i} = M_x\vec{i} + M_z\vec{k}$$

$$\begin{cases} \vec{k} \rightarrow M_z = xR \Rightarrow x = \frac{M_z}{R} \\ \vec{i} \rightarrow M_x = -zR \Rightarrow z = -\frac{M_x}{R} \end{cases}$$



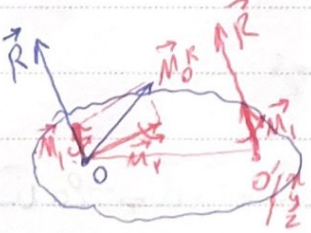
$$\vec{R} = \sum_{i=1}^N \vec{F}_i, \quad \vec{M}_R = \sum_{i=1}^N \vec{r}_i \times \vec{F}_i$$

۱ برقم نمود



$$\begin{cases} \vec{M}_r = \vec{OO'} \times \vec{R} \\ \vec{M}_R = \vec{M}_1 + \vec{M}_r = M_1 + \vec{OO'} \times \vec{R} \end{cases}$$

۱۴.۲، ۱۲، ۱۵



Pitch of wrench

$$p = \frac{M_1}{R} = \frac{\vec{M}_R \cdot \vec{\lambda}_R}{R} = \vec{\lambda}_R \cdot \frac{\vec{M}_R}{R} = \frac{\vec{R}}{R} \cdot \frac{\vec{M}_R}{R} = \frac{\vec{R} \cdot \vec{M}_R}{R^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{M}_R &= \vec{M}_1 + \vec{M}_r = pR + \vec{M}_r = p\vec{R} + \vec{r} \times \vec{R} \\ \vec{M}_r &= \vec{OO'} \times \vec{R} = \vec{r} \times \vec{R} = p\vec{R} + (x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k}) \times \vec{R} \end{aligned}$$

۱۳۹۲/۱۲/۱۵

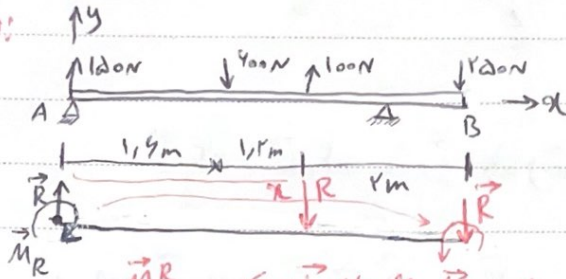
انسانیک و فصل ۶

* انواع حرکت با سیستم نیروی یک

① Equivalent $\rightarrow$ هر دو جسم معادل باشند

② Equipollent $\rightarrow$ هر دو سیستم نیروی یک $\Rightarrow$ ولی حرکت ها متفاوت را تجربه می کنند

مثال:



$$\vec{R} = \sum \vec{F}_i = -400\vec{j}$$

$$\vec{M}_R = \sum \vec{r} \times \vec{F} = 1.4\vec{i} \times (-400\vec{j}) + 1.6\vec{i} \times (1000\vec{j}) + 2\vec{i} \times (-2500\vec{j}) = 1M_0\vec{k}$$

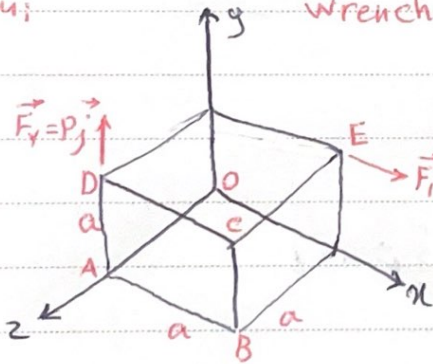
$$\vec{M}_B = -F_1 L_1 \times (-400\vec{j}) = 4160\vec{k} - 1M_0\vec{k} = 1000\vec{k}$$

$$\vec{r}_B \times \vec{R} = -1M_0\vec{k} \Rightarrow (-400x)\vec{k} = -1M_0\vec{k} \Rightarrow x = 1.25m$$

$$(-y\vec{j}) \times (-400\vec{j}) = 1000\vec{k} \Rightarrow y = 1.6m$$

مثال:

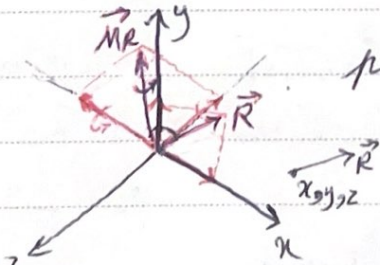
wrenches? , R=?



$$\vec{R} = \sum \vec{F}_i = P(\vec{i} + \vec{j}) \Rightarrow |\vec{R}| = P\sqrt{2}$$

$$\vec{M}_O = \sum \vec{r}_i \times \vec{F}_i = \vec{OE} \times \vec{F}_1 + \vec{OA} \times \vec{F}_2 = a\vec{i} \times P\vec{i} + a(\vec{j} + \vec{k}) \times P\vec{j} = -Pa(\vec{i} + \vec{k})$$

$$\cos \theta_x = P/P_{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow \theta_x = 45^\circ, \theta_y = 45^\circ, \theta_z = 90^\circ$$



$$\mu = \frac{\vec{M}_O \cdot \vec{R}}{R^2} = \frac{-Pa(\vec{i} + \vec{k}) \cdot P(\vec{i} + \vec{j})}{P^2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{-Pa}{P\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\vec{M}_O = \vec{M}_1 + \vec{M}_2 = \mu \vec{R} + \vec{r} \times \vec{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow -Pa(\vec{i} + \vec{k}) = -\frac{aP}{\sqrt{2}}(\vec{i} + \vec{j}) + (x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k}) \times P(\vec{i} + \vec{j})$$

$$P_4PCO \Rightarrow -Pa(\vec{i} + \vec{k}) = -\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}P(\vec{i} + \vec{j}) + xPk - Py\vec{k} + Pz\vec{j} - Pz\vec{i}$$

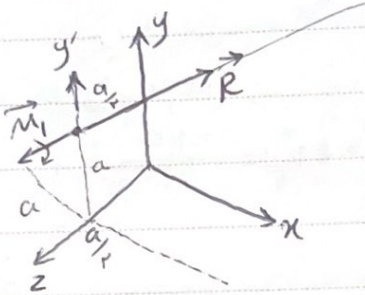
۱۴۰۲ / ۱۲ / ۱۵

استاد فضل

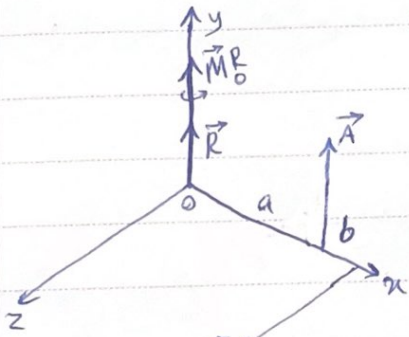
ادامه حل مثال ۱: (۲): $-Pa = -\frac{aP}{r} - Pz \Rightarrow Pz = \frac{aP}{r} \Rightarrow z = \frac{a}{r}$

(۳): $0 = -\frac{aP}{r} + Pz \Rightarrow z = \frac{a}{r}$

(۴): $-Pa = xP - Py \Rightarrow x - y = -a \Rightarrow y = x + a$ یا $y' = x' + a$



سوال: گساور بخشی را به دو نیرو عمود بر محور و موازی با محور تبدیل کنید.



$\vec{A} = A_y \vec{j} + A_z \vec{k}$, $\vec{B} = B_y \vec{j} + B_z \vec{k}$

$R \vec{j} = \vec{R} = (A_y \vec{j} + A_z \vec{k}) + (B_y \vec{j} + B_z \vec{k})$

$\begin{cases} A_y + B_y = R & (۱) \\ A_z + B_z = 0 & (۲) \end{cases}$

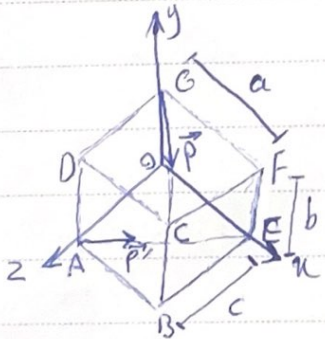
$\vec{M}_O^R = \sum \vec{r} \times \vec{F} = a \vec{i} \times (A_y \vec{j} + A_z \vec{k}) + (a+b) \vec{i} \times (B_y \vec{j} + B_z \vec{k})$

$\Rightarrow M_O^R = -A_z a - (a+b) B_z$ (۳), $a A_y + (a+b) B_y = 0$ (۴)

۱۴۰۲ / ۱۲ / ۲۰

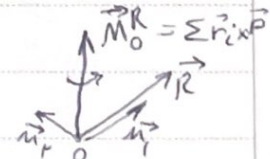
۱. تبدیل این سیستم نیرو به یک نیرو برآیند

۲. تبدیل گویل نیرو برآیند به wrench در یک نقطه $|\vec{P}| = |\vec{P}'|$



$\vec{\lambda}_{GC} = \frac{\vec{GC}}{GC} = \frac{a \vec{i} + c \vec{k}}{\sqrt{a^2 + c^2}}$

$\vec{\lambda}_{AE} = \frac{\vec{AE}}{AE} = \frac{a \vec{i} - c \vec{k}}{\sqrt{a^2 + c^2}}$



$\vec{R} = \frac{P(a \vec{i} + c \vec{k})}{\sqrt{a^2 + c^2}} + \frac{P(a \vec{i} - c \vec{k})}{\sqrt{a^2 + c^2}} = \frac{2Pa \vec{i}}{\sqrt{a^2 + c^2}}$

$\vec{M}_O^R = \sum_{i=1}^n \vec{r}_i \times \vec{P}_i = \vec{OG} \times \vec{P} + \vec{OA} \times \vec{P}' = b \vec{j} \times \vec{P} + c \vec{k} \times \vec{P}'$
 $\Rightarrow \vec{M}_O^R = \frac{P}{\sqrt{a^2 + c^2}} (bc \vec{i} + ac \vec{j} - ab \vec{k})$

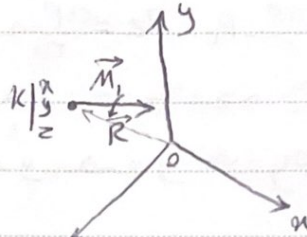
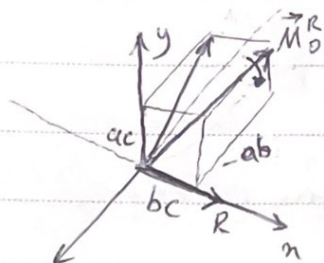
P4PCO

$\Rightarrow \mu = \frac{\vec{M}_O^R \cdot \vec{R}}{R^2} = \frac{bc}{ra}$ $\vec{M}_1 = \mu \vec{R} = \frac{Pbc}{\sqrt{a^2 + c^2}} \vec{i}$

ادامه حل صفحه بعد

14, 12, 10

النتيجة النهائية



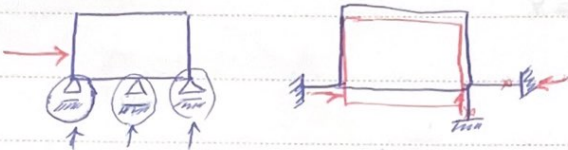
النتيجة النهائية

$$\vec{M}_O^R = \vec{M}_I + \vec{M}_r = \frac{Pbc}{\sqrt{a^2+c^2}} \vec{i} + 0 \vec{k} \times \vec{R} \Rightarrow (x=0, y=b, z=c)$$

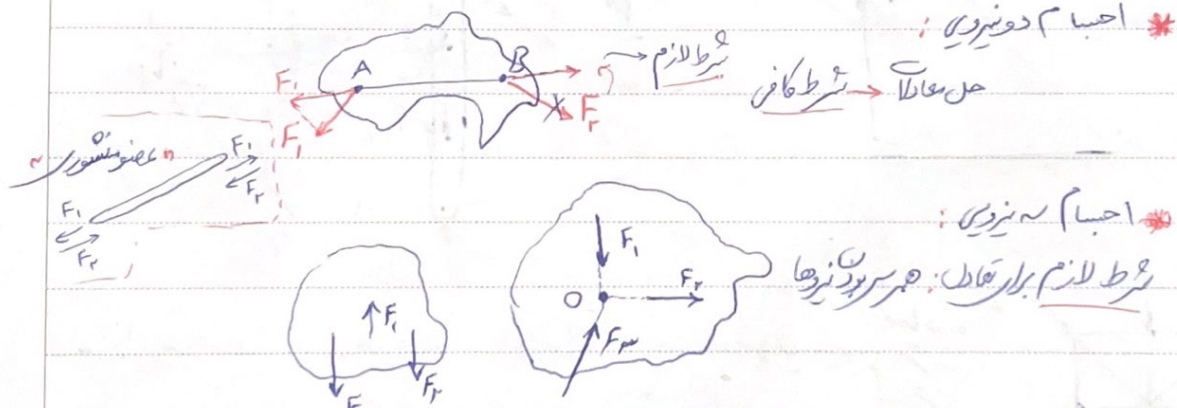
$$\vec{R} \leftarrow \vec{R}_x \leftarrow \vec{R} \quad \leftarrow (x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k}) \times \left(\frac{zPa\vec{i}}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} \right)$$

اجسام دوبعدی (2-D): سه معادله تعادل باید برآورده شود.

- ۱. داشتن سه مولفه تکیه گاه، شرط لازم
- ۲. حداقل سه مولفه تکیه گاه
- ۳. شرط کافی: این ۳ مولفه تکیه گاه موازی یا همگرا نباشند.



اجسام سه بعدی (3-D): ۶ معادله تعادل ۲ مولفه تکیه گاه، شرط لازم
 شرط کافی: ۱- استاندارد تمام مولفه ها تکیه گاه از یک محور عبور نکنند. ۲- مولفه ها تکیه گاه در داخل صفحه موازی یکدیگر نباشند. ۳- هر سه تکیه گاه موازی نباشند.



مثال ۱: $A_x, A_y, A_z, F_{EC}=? , F_{BD}=?$

$$\vec{BD} = -1\vec{i} + 3\vec{j} - 1\vec{k} \Rightarrow BD = \sqrt{1+9+1} = \sqrt{11}$$

$$\vec{EC} = -4\vec{i} + 3\vec{j} + 2\vec{k} \Rightarrow EC = \sqrt{16+9+4} = \sqrt{29}$$

$$\vec{\lambda}_{BD} = \frac{\vec{BD}}{BD} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{11}}\vec{i} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{11}}\vec{j} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{11}}\vec{k}$$

$$\vec{\lambda}_{EC} = \frac{\vec{EC}}{EC} = -\frac{4}{\sqrt{29}}\vec{i} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{29}}\vec{j} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{29}}\vec{k}$$

$$\vec{F}_{BD} = F_{BD}\vec{\lambda}_{BD}, \vec{F}_{EC} = F_{EC}\vec{\lambda}_{EC}$$

$$\sum \vec{F} = 0 \Rightarrow A_x\vec{i} + A_y\vec{j} + A_z\vec{k} - 2V_0\vec{j} + \vec{F}_{BD} + \vec{F}_{EC} = 0$$

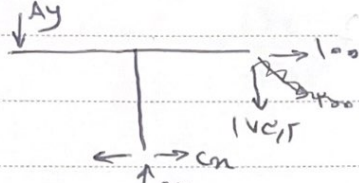
$$\sum \vec{M}_A = \sum \vec{r} \times \vec{F} = 0 \Rightarrow 1\vec{i} \times F_{BD}(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{11}}\vec{i} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{11}}\vec{j} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{11}}\vec{k}) + 4\vec{i} \times F_{EC}(-\frac{4}{\sqrt{29}}\vec{i} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{29}}\vec{j} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{29}}\vec{k}) = 0$$

P4PCO $\Rightarrow F_{BD} = F_{EC} = 3.50 \text{ kips}; A_x = 3.28 \text{ lb}, A_y = 1.01 \text{ lb}, A_z = -2.25 \text{ lb}$

۱۴۰۳ / ۱ / ۱۹

استاتیک فصل ۴

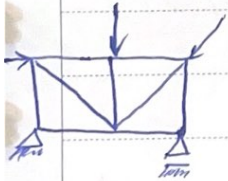
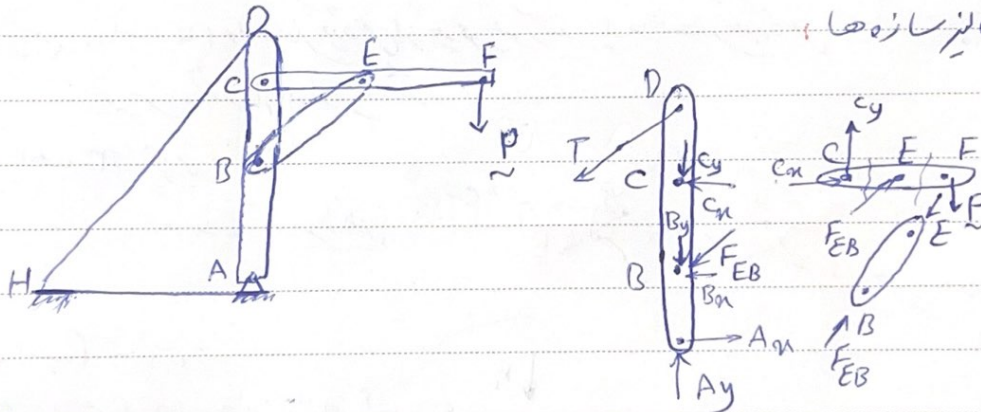
$\sum M_C = 0$
 $A_y(1.50) - 17.32(2.25) - 100(2.00) = 0 \Rightarrow A_y = 419.4 \text{ N} \downarrow$
 $\sum F_x = 0 \Rightarrow 100 + C_x = 0 \Rightarrow C_x = -100 \text{ N}$
 $\sum F_y = 0 \Rightarrow -A_y + C_y - 17.32 = 0 \Rightarrow C_y = 449.4 \text{ N} \uparrow$



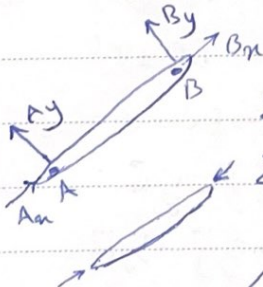
۱۴۰۳ / ۱ / ۲۱

استاتیک فصل ۴

آرایش سازه ها



- ۱. انواع سازه ها: ۱. قابها: فقط از اعضای دوتایی
- ۲. قابها: حداقل یک عضو سه نیروی یا بیشتر داشته باشند.
- ۳. ماشین: قابی که دارای قطعات متحرک باشند.

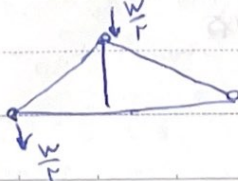
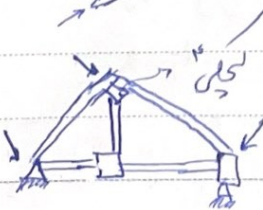


$\sum M_A = 0 \Rightarrow B_y = 0$

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

$\sum M_B = 0 \Rightarrow A_y = 0$

$\Rightarrow A_x = -B_x$

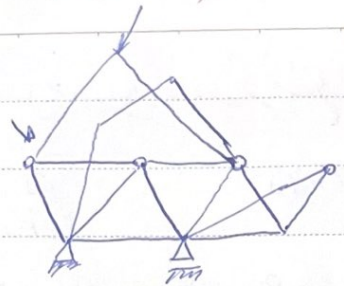


P4PCO

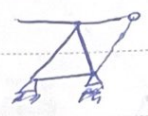
- ۱- Truss
- ۲- Frames
- ۳- Machines
- ۴- Suspect plates

۱۴۳۱ / ۲۱

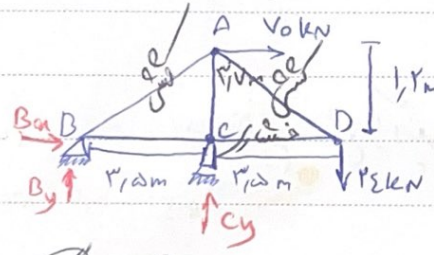
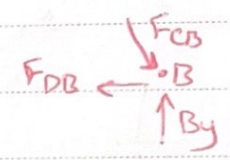
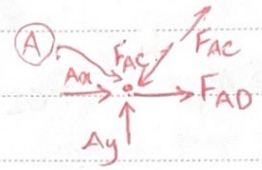
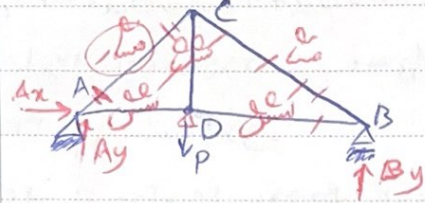
استاد محترم



اعضای ساده (دو نیرویی) (مستقل) $m = 3 + 2(n-3) \Rightarrow n = m + 3$



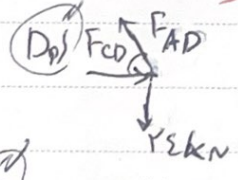
تکلیف خنایار ساده به روش مفصل



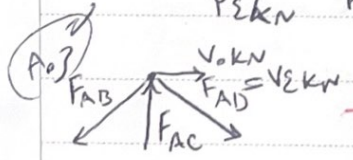
$\sum M_B = 0 \Rightarrow -V_0(1/2) + C_y(1/2) - 2E(V) = 0$
 $\Rightarrow C_y = V_0 \text{ kN}$

$\sum F_x = 0 \Rightarrow B_x + V_0 = 0 \Rightarrow B_x = -V_0 \text{ kN}$

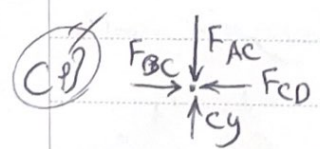
$\sum F_y = 0 \Rightarrow B_y + C_y - 2E = 0 \Rightarrow B_y = -V_0 \text{ kN}$



$\frac{F_{AD}}{1/2} = \frac{F_{CD}}{1/2} = \frac{2E}{V_0} \Rightarrow F_{AD} = V_0 \text{ kN (T)}, F_{CD} = V_0 \text{ kN (C)}$

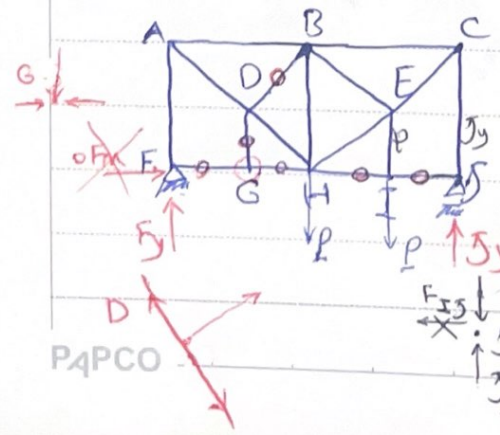


$F_{AB} = (V_0 \text{ kN (T)})$
 $F_{AC} = V_0 \text{ kN (C)}$

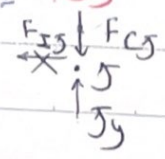


$\sum F_x = 0 \Rightarrow F_{BC} = F_{CD} = V_0 \text{ kN}$

مثال: اعضای صفر نیروی را بدست آورید.
 با توجه به حالت خاص صفر نیروی



$F_{GF} = F_{GH}, F_{DB} = 0$
 $F_{AD} = F_{DH}, F_{DB} = 0$
 $F_{FG} = 0$
 $F_{AF} = F_y, F_{GH} = 0$

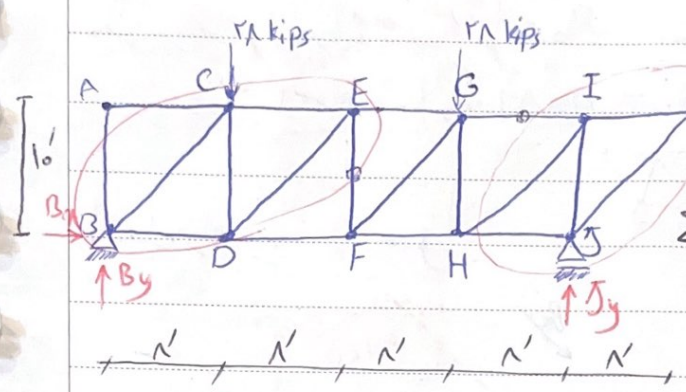


P4PCO

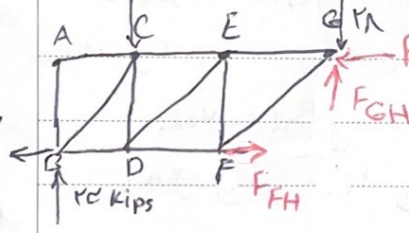
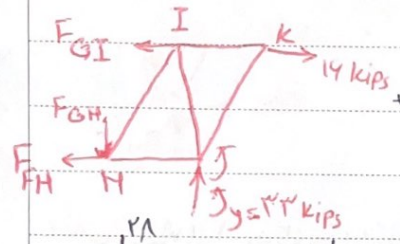
1403/1/24

استاد محترم

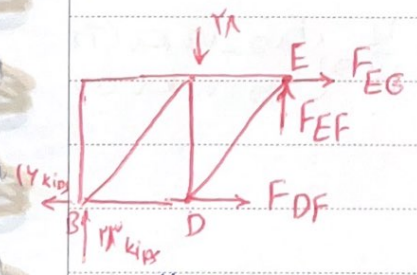
تحلیل خرابی در این مقطع:



$F_{GI} = ?$
 $F_{EF} = ?$
 $\sum F_x = 0 \Rightarrow B_x + 14 = 0 \Rightarrow B_x = -14 \text{ kips}$
 $\sum M_B = 0 \Rightarrow -2 \times (8 + 8) - 14 \times 10 + J_y \times 24 = 0 \Rightarrow J_y = 22 \text{ kips}$
 $\sum F_y = 0 \Rightarrow B_y + J_y - 2 \times 2 = 0 \Rightarrow B_y = 2 \text{ kips}$
 $\sum M_H = 0 \Rightarrow F_{GI}(10) - 14(10) + 22 \times 8 = 0 \Rightarrow F_{GI} = 10.4 \text{ kips}$

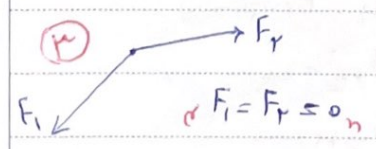
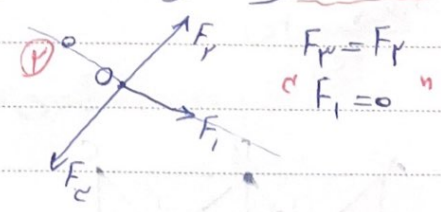
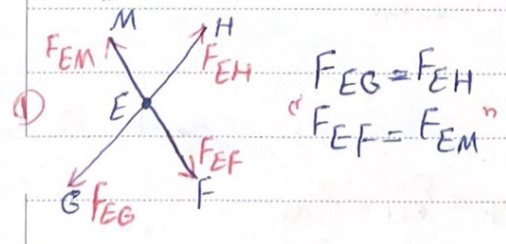


بسیار متأسفم، متوجه اشتباه در نظر نبودم.
 $\Rightarrow F_{GI} = -10.4 \text{ kips}$



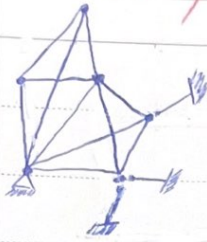
$\sum F_y = 0 \Rightarrow -F_{EF} - 2 + 22 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow F_{EF} = -20 \text{ kips}$

۳ حالت خاص در روش ریدی تعادل نیست:



استاتیک، فصل ۶

۱۴، ۳، ۱، ۲۶



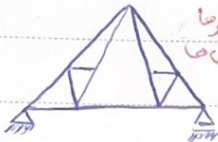
خوابیده به بعد از بار
۲۶

$$m = 4 + 3(n-2) \Rightarrow m + 4 = 3n$$

۲۶ مقدار بود (نور) ها
۲۶ مقدار بود (نور) ها

۱! خوابیده به بعد از بار

$$m + r = 2n$$



۲۶ مقدار بود (نور) ها
۲۶ مقدار بود (نور) ها

۲! خوابیده به بعد از بار

۱۴، ۳، ۱، ۲۸

۲۸

$$2n \rightarrow 11 \times 2 = 22$$

$$m \leq 11, r = 11$$

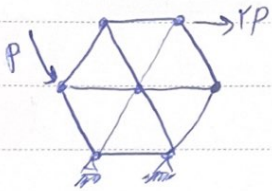
$$m + r = 2n$$

۲۶ مقدار بود (نور) ها

$$m + r > 2n$$

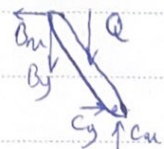
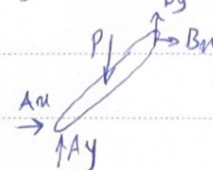
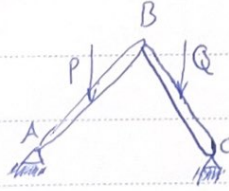
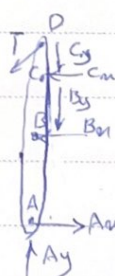
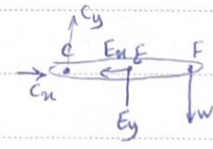
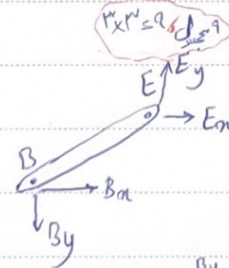
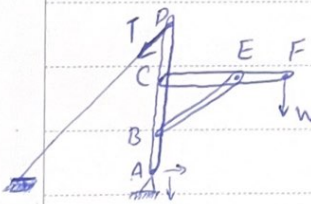
$$m + r < 2n$$

۲۶ مقدار بود (نور) ها



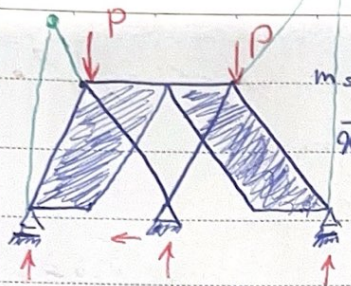
۳! خوابیده به بعد از بار

* قایم: دارای حداقل یک عضو به نیروی باشد.



$$r \times c = 2$$

استاتیستیک فصل ۲



$$m=12, k=7, n=1 \rightarrow \Delta x \neq \Delta y$$

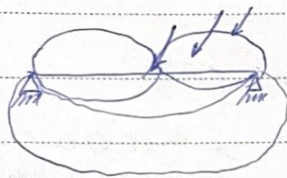
مرکز ثقل و سطح حجم

$$\bar{x}A = \int x dA = 0 \Rightarrow \bar{x} = 0$$

$$A = \int_A dA, Q_y = \int_A x dA, Q_x = \int_A y dA$$

$$\Delta W = \delta t \Delta A \Rightarrow dW = \delta t dA$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\int_A x \delta t dA}{\int dW} = \frac{\int_A x \delta t dA}{\delta t \Delta A} = \frac{\int_A x dA}{\Delta A} = \bar{x}$$



$$\Delta W = a \delta dL; \bar{x} = \frac{\int x dL}{\int dL}$$

۱۴۰۳، ۲، ۲

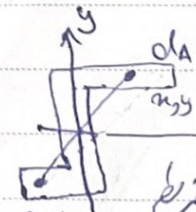
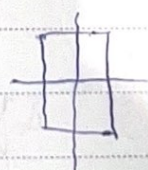
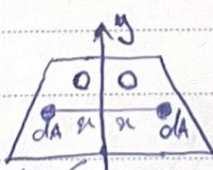
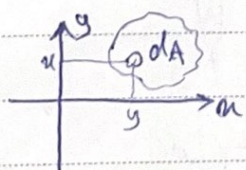
مرکز ثقل و سطح

$$\begin{cases} \bar{x}W = \int x dW \\ \bar{y}W = \int y dW \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} Q_x = \bar{y}A \\ Q_y = \bar{x}A \end{cases}$$

$$W = \delta t A \Rightarrow \bar{x}A = \int x dA$$

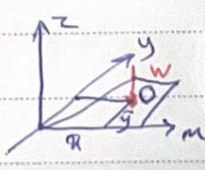
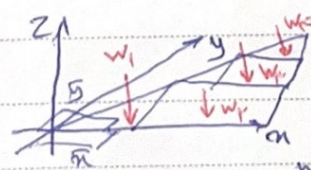
$$dW = \delta t dA \Rightarrow \bar{y}A = \int y dA \quad \bar{x}A = Q_y = \int x dA = 0 \Rightarrow \bar{x} = 0$$

$$W = \delta A L \Rightarrow \bar{x}L = \int x dL$$



مرکز ثقل و سطح

خواهد بود $Q_x = Q_y = 0$



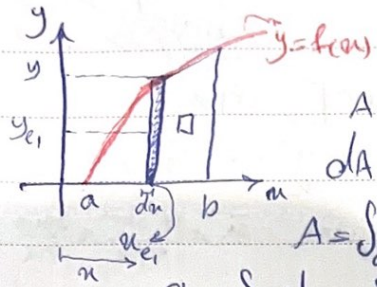
$$W = \sum_{i=1}^n W_i; \begin{cases} \sum M_y = \bar{x}W = \sum_{i=1}^n \bar{x}_i W_i \\ \sum M_x = \bar{y}W = \sum_{i=1}^n \bar{y}_i W_i \end{cases}$$

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^n A_i; \begin{cases} \bar{x}A = \sum_{i=1}^n \bar{x}_i A_i \\ \bar{y}A = \sum_{i=1}^n \bar{y}_i A_i \end{cases}$$

P4PCO

1- center of gravity
2- centroid

تعیین مرکز ثقل توسط انتگرال گیری:

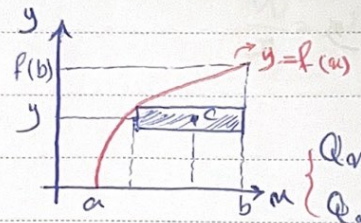


$$A = \int dA = \int_a^b y dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$dA = y dx \Rightarrow A = \int_a^b y dx \quad (x_{ei} = x, y_{ei} = y)$$

$$A = \int_a^b y dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$Q_y = \int_A x_e dA = \int_a^b x y dx = \int_a^b x f(x) dx, \quad Q_x = \int_A y_e dA = \int_a^b y \cdot y dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b y^2 dx$$

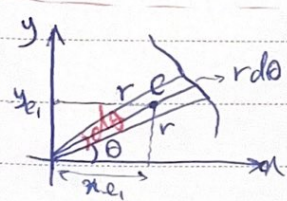


$$dA = (b-x) dy, \quad x_{ei} = \frac{x+b}{2}, \quad y_{ei} = \int_a^x f(t) dt$$

$$Q_x = \int_A y_e dA = \int_a^b y (b-x) dy$$

$$Q_y = \int_A x_e dA = \int_a^b \left(\frac{x+b}{2}\right) (b-x) dy$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\int_A x_e dA}{\int_A dA}, \quad \bar{y} = \frac{\int_A y_e dA}{\int_A dA}$$

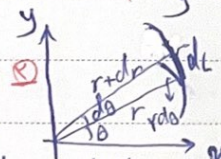
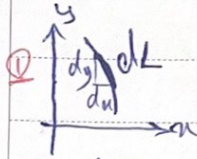


$$r = f(\theta), \quad x_{ei} = \frac{2}{3} r \cos \theta, \quad y_{ei} = \frac{2}{3} r \sin \theta$$

$$dA = \frac{1}{2} r^2 d\theta = \frac{1}{2} f^2(\theta) d\theta, \quad A = \int_a^b \frac{1}{2} f^2(\theta) d\theta$$

$$Q_x = \int_A y_e dA = \int_a^b \left(\frac{2}{3} r \sin \theta\right) \left(\frac{1}{2} r^2\right) d\theta$$

$$Q_y = \int_A x_e dA = \int_a^b \left(\frac{2}{3} r \cos \theta\right) \left(\frac{1}{2} r^2\right) d\theta$$



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

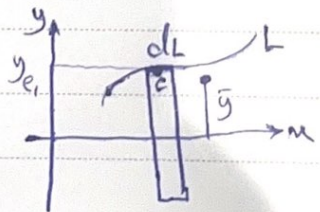
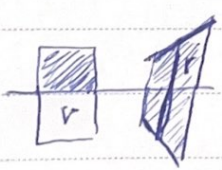
$$dL = \sqrt{1 + y'^2} dx, \quad dL = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2} dy$$

$$dr^2 + (r d\theta)^2 = dL^2 \Rightarrow dL = \sqrt{r^2 + \left(\frac{dr}{d\theta}\right)^2} d\theta \Rightarrow dL = r d\theta$$

مساحت و احجام حاصل از دوران (مقادیر طریقی - پاپس):

نقشه اول: مساحت یک سطح حاصل از دوران یک طول متغیر بوجود آورنده سطح در مسافتی مشخص

این منحنی، طریقی حاصل از دوران یک طول متغیر است.



$$dA = r y_ei dL$$

$$A = \int_L r y_ei dL = r y_ei L \Rightarrow A = r y_ei L$$

نقشه دوم: حجم حاصل از دوران یک سطح حول یک محور ثابت. در این صورت، باطری بوجود آورنده منحنی در فاصله از مرکز ثقل است.

$$\int dV = \int dA (r y_ei)$$

$$V = r y_ei A$$

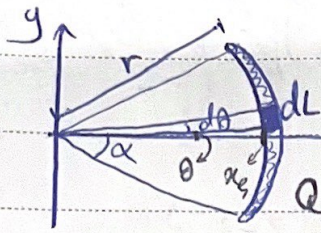
این سطح، طریقی حاصل از دوران یک سطح است.

$$V = \int_A r y_ei dA = r y_ei A$$



1R, r, r

استند و فوج



$$\bar{x}L = \int_L x dl, \quad \bar{y} = 0$$

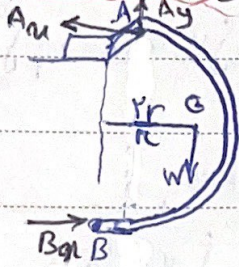
$$L = \int_L dl = \int_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} r d\theta = r\theta \Big|_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} = r\alpha$$

$$Q_y = \int x_e dl = \int_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} r \cos\theta (r) d\theta = r^2 \int_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} \cos\theta d\theta = r^2 \sin\theta \Big|_{-\alpha}^{\alpha}$$

$$x_e = r \cos\theta, \quad y_e = r \sin\theta$$

$$Q_y = r^2 \sin\alpha; \quad Q_y = \bar{x}L \Rightarrow \bar{x} = \frac{r^2 \sin\alpha}{r\alpha} = \frac{\sin\alpha}{\alpha}$$

نتیجه

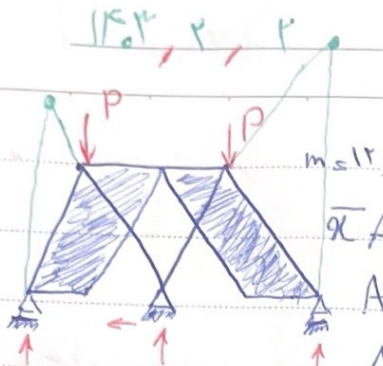


$$\sum M_A = 0; \quad W\left(\frac{r}{r}\right) = B_x(r) \Rightarrow B_x = \frac{W}{r}$$

$$\sum F_y = 0; \quad A_y - W = 0 \Rightarrow A_y = W$$

$$\sum F_x = 0; \quad A_x = B_x = \frac{W}{r}$$

مركز ثقل و طرح حجم



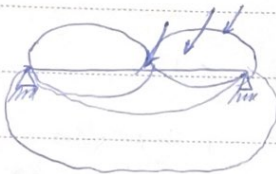
$$m \leq 12, r \leq 12, n \leq 1 \rightarrow \Delta x \leq 12 + 12$$

$$\bar{x} A = \int_A x dA \Rightarrow \bar{x} = 0$$

$$A = \int_A dA, Q_y = \int_A x dA, Q_x = \int_A y dA$$

$$\Delta W = \gamma \Delta A \Rightarrow dW = \gamma dA$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\int_A x dW}{\int dW} = \frac{\int_A x \gamma dA}{\gamma \int dA} = \frac{\int_A x dA}{\int dA} = \bar{x}$$



$$\Delta W = \gamma \Delta L; \bar{x} = \frac{\int x dL}{\int dL}$$

12, 12, 12

$$\begin{cases} \bar{x} W = \int x dW \\ \bar{y} W = \int y dW \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} Q_x = \bar{y} A \\ Q_y = \bar{x} A \end{cases}$$

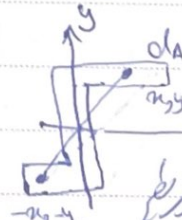
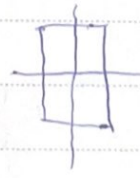
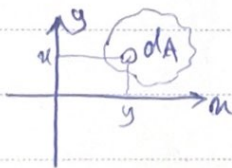
$$W = \gamma A \Rightarrow \bar{x} A = \int x dA$$

$$dW = \gamma dA \Rightarrow \bar{y} A = \int y dA$$

$$\bar{x} A = Q_y = \int x dA \Rightarrow \bar{x} = 0$$

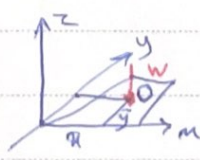
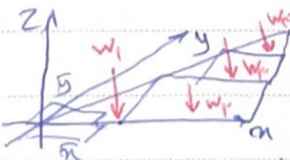
$$W = \gamma A L \Rightarrow \bar{x} L = \int x dL$$

$$dW = \gamma A dL \Rightarrow \bar{y} L = \int y dL$$



مركز ثقل و طرح حجم

$$\bar{x} \bar{y} = 0 \leftarrow Q_x = Q_y = 0$$



$$W = \sum_{i=1}^n W_i; \begin{cases} \sum M_y = \bar{x} W = \sum_{i=1}^n \bar{x}_i W_i \\ \sum M_x = \bar{y} W = \sum_{i=1}^n \bar{y}_i W_i \end{cases}$$

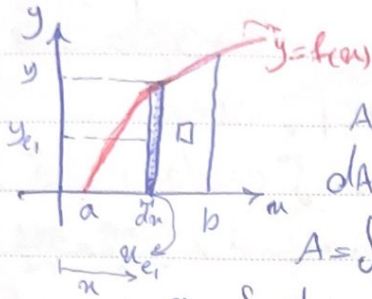
$$A = \sum_{i=1}^n A_i; \begin{cases} \bar{x} A = \sum_{i=1}^n \bar{x}_i A_i \\ \bar{y} A = \sum_{i=1}^n \bar{y}_i A_i \end{cases}$$

P4PCO

1- center of gravity
r- Centroid

۱۴۰۲ / ۲ / ۲

استاد محترم

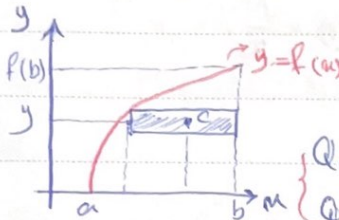


$$A = \int dA = \int y dx = \int_a^b y dx$$

$$dA = y dx \Rightarrow A = \int_a^b y dx \quad (x_{ei}=a, y_{ei}=y)$$

$$A = \int_a^b y dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$Q_y = \int_A x dA = \int_a^b x y dx = \int_a^b x f(x) dx, \quad Q_x = \int_A y dA = \int_a^b y^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b y^2 dx$$



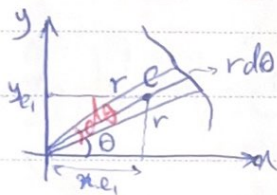
$$dA = (b-x) dy, \quad x_{ei} = \frac{a+b}{2}, \quad y_{ei} = \int_a^b y$$

$$Q_x = \int_A y_{ei} dA = \int_c^{f(b)} y (b-x) dy$$

$$Q_y = \int_A x_{ei} dA = \left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) (b-a) dy$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\int_A x_{ei} dA}{\int_A dA}$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{\int_A y_{ei} dA}{\int_A dA}$$

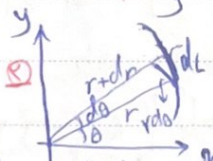


$$r = f(\theta), \quad x_{ei} = r \cos \theta, \quad y_{ei} = r \sin \theta$$

$$dA = \frac{1}{2} r^2 d\theta = \frac{1}{2} f^2(\theta) d\theta, \quad A = \int_\alpha^\beta \frac{1}{2} r^2 d\theta$$

$$Q_x = \int_A y_{ei} dA = \int_\alpha^\beta (r \sin \theta) \left(\frac{1}{2} r^2\right) d\theta$$

$$Q_y = \int_A x_{ei} dA = \int_\alpha^\beta (r \cos \theta) \left(\frac{1}{2} r^2\right) d\theta$$



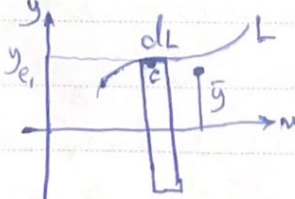
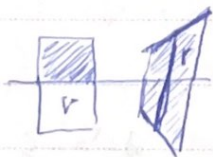
$$dL^2 = dx^2 + dy^2 \Rightarrow dL = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2} dx$$

$$dL = \sqrt{1 + y'^2} dx, \quad dL = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dx}{dy}\right)^2} dy$$

$$dr^2 + (r d\theta)^2 = dL^2 \Rightarrow dL = \sqrt{r^2 + \left(\frac{dr}{d\theta}\right)^2} d\theta \Rightarrow dL = r d\theta$$

مساحت و حجم حاصل از دوران (متناهی قطبش - پاپس):

مساحت یک سطح حاصل از دوران: برابر است با طول متناهی موجود آورنده سطح در راستای محور سطح



$$dA = r y dL \Rightarrow A = r y L$$

$$A = \int_L r y_{ei} dL = r y \int_L dL = r y L$$

پایه اول: حجم حاصل از دوران سطح حول یک محور ثابت برابر است با طول موجود آورنده ضرب در مساحت سطح

$$V = \int dV = \int dA (r y_{ei}) \Rightarrow V = r y A$$

این سطح در دوران می پیچد

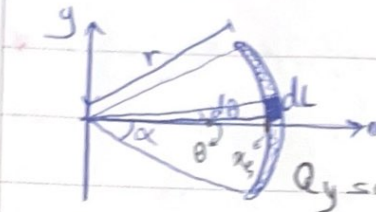
PAPCO

1- Guldinus-Pappus theorems



1.4.3, 1, 1

استیکر و نل



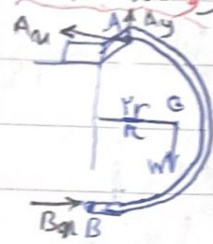
$\bar{x}L = \int x dl, \bar{y} = 0$ مثال: مرکز ثقل این است

$L = \int dl = \int_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} r d\theta = r\theta \Big|_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} = r2\alpha$

$Q_y = \int x_e dl = \int_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} r \cos\theta (r d\theta) = r^2 \int_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} \cos\theta d\theta = r^2 \sin\theta \Big|_{-\alpha}^{\alpha}$

$x_e = r \cos\theta, y_e = r \sin\theta$

$Q_y = r^2 \sin\alpha; Q_y = \bar{x}L \Rightarrow \bar{x} = \frac{r^2 \sin\alpha}{r2\alpha} = \frac{\sin\alpha}{2\alpha}$ مثال

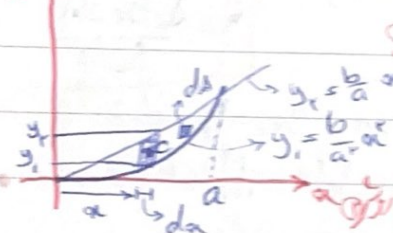


$\sum M_A = 0: W(\frac{r}{2}) = Bx(r) \Rightarrow Bx = \frac{W}{2}$

$\sum F_y = 0: Ay - W = 0 \Rightarrow Ay = W$

$\sum F_x = 0: Ax = Bx = \frac{W}{2}$

y



$dA = (y_1 - y_2) dx, x_e = x$

$y_e = \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}$

$dA = dx dy \Rightarrow A = \iint dA = \int_0^a dx \int_0^{y_1} dy = \int_0^a (y_1 - y_2) dx$

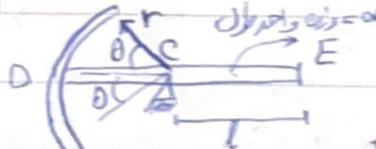
$Q_y = \int x_e dA = \int_0^a x dx \int_0^{y_1} dy = \int_0^a x dx (y_1 - y_2) = \int_0^a x(y_1 - y_2) dx$

$A = \int_0^a (y_1 - y_2) dx = \int_0^a (\frac{b}{a}x - \frac{b}{a}x) dx = \frac{1}{2}ab$

$Q_x = \int y_e dA = \int_0^a (\frac{y_1 + y_2}{2})(y_1 - y_2) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^a (y_1^2 - y_2^2) dx = \frac{1}{2}ab^2$

$Q_y = \int x_e dA = \int_0^a x(y_1 - y_2) dx = \frac{1}{12}ab^2$

$\Rightarrow Q_x = \int y_e dA = \bar{y}A \Rightarrow \bar{y} = \frac{1}{2}ab^2 / \frac{1}{2}ab = \frac{2}{3}ab$; $Q_y = \int x_e dA = \bar{x}A \Rightarrow \bar{x} = \frac{1}{12}ab^2 / \frac{1}{2}ab = \frac{1}{6}ab$

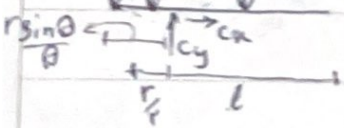


$\sum M_C = 0: CE = l$ مثال

$(\sum M_C = 0 \Rightarrow r\theta\alpha(\frac{r \sin\theta}{\theta}) + \alpha r(\frac{r}{2}) - \alpha l(\frac{l}{2}) = 0$

$l = r + r \sin\theta, l = r\sqrt{1 + \sin\theta}$

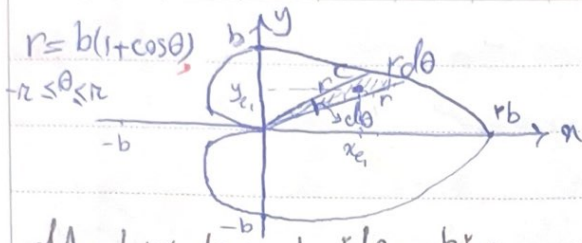
$\Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}, l = \sqrt{2}r; \theta = \frac{\pi}{4}, l = \sqrt{2}r$



$F = \frac{r \sin\theta}{\theta}$

1 فرم، ۲، ۹

استیکر رنگی



شکل مرکز ثقل = ؟

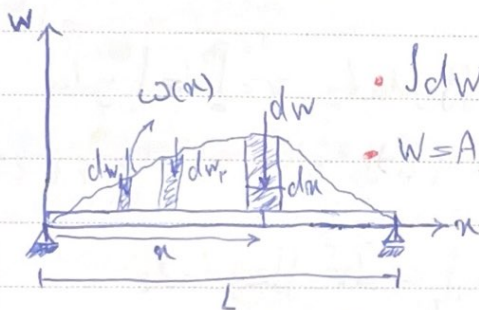
$$dA = \frac{1}{r} r(r d\theta) = \frac{1}{r} r^2 d\theta = \frac{b^2}{r} (1 + \cos\theta)^2 d\theta \Rightarrow A = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} dA = \frac{b^2}{r} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (1 + \cos\theta)^2 d\theta$$

$$x_{c1} = \frac{1}{A} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x_{c1} dA = \frac{1}{A} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{b}{r} (1 + \cos\theta) \cos\theta \cdot \frac{b^2}{r} (1 + \cos\theta)^2 d\theta$$

$$y_{c1} = \frac{1}{A} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} y_{c1} dA = \frac{1}{A} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{b}{r} (1 + \cos\theta) \sin\theta \cdot \frac{b^2}{r} (1 + \cos\theta)^2 d\theta = 0$$

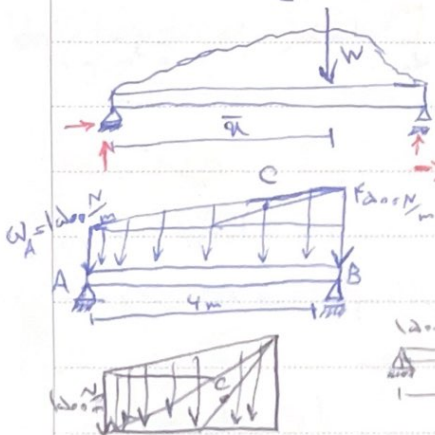
$$Q_x = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} y_{c1} dA = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{b}{r} (1 + \cos\theta) \sin\theta \cdot \frac{b^2}{r} (1 + \cos\theta)^2 d\theta = 0$$

$$Q_y = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x_{c1} dA = \frac{1}{2} \pi b^2 \Rightarrow \bar{x} A = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x_{c1} dA \Rightarrow \bar{x} = \frac{1}{2} b$$



$$\int dW = \int w(x) dx \Rightarrow W = \int w(x) dx$$

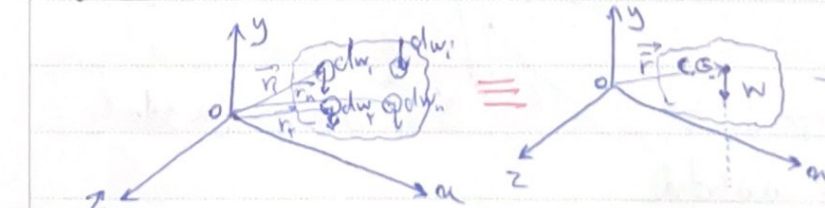
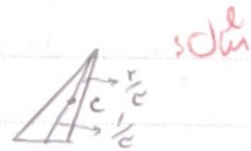
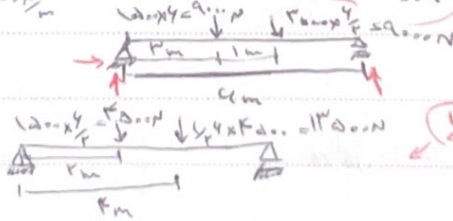
$$W = A, \int dW = \int dA \Rightarrow W = \int dA = A$$



$$W = W_1 + W_2 + \dots$$

$$\bar{x} W = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i dW_i = \int x dW \quad (dW = dA)$$

$$\bar{x} W = \int x dW \Rightarrow \bar{x} = \frac{\int x dW}{\int dW} = \frac{\int x dA}{\int dA}$$



$$\vec{W} = \sum_{i=1}^n \Delta W_i \hat{j} = -W \hat{j} = \sum_{i=1}^n -(\Delta W_i) \hat{j} ; \sum \vec{M}_O: \vec{r}_i \times (-\Delta W_i \hat{j}) = \sum_{i=1}^n \vec{r}_i \times (-\Delta W_i \hat{j})$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{r} \times W = \sum_{i=1}^n \vec{r}_i \times \Delta W_i \Rightarrow \vec{r} \times W = \int \vec{r} \times dW$$

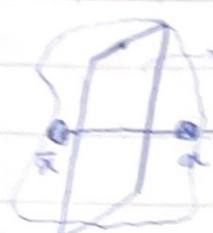
$$\vec{r} = x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k}, \vec{r} = \bar{x}\hat{i} + \bar{y}\hat{j} + \bar{z}\hat{k} \Rightarrow (\bar{x}\hat{i} + \bar{y}\hat{j} + \bar{z}\hat{k}) W = \int (\bar{x}\hat{i} + \bar{y}\hat{j} + \bar{z}\hat{k}) dW$$

PAPCO

$$\begin{cases} \bar{x} W = \int \bar{x} dW \\ \bar{y} W = \int \bar{y} dW \\ \bar{z} W = \int \bar{z} dW \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} W = 8V \\ dW = 8dV \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \bar{x} V = \int \bar{x} dV \\ \bar{y} V = \int \bar{y} dV \\ \bar{z} V = \int \bar{z} dV \end{cases}$$

۱۴.۲ ۱ ۹

د. ت. ب. - مرکز جرم



مركز جرم
مركز ثقل

مركز ثقل

$$\bar{x}V = \int x \rho dV \Rightarrow \bar{x} = \frac{\int x \rho dV}{\rho V}$$

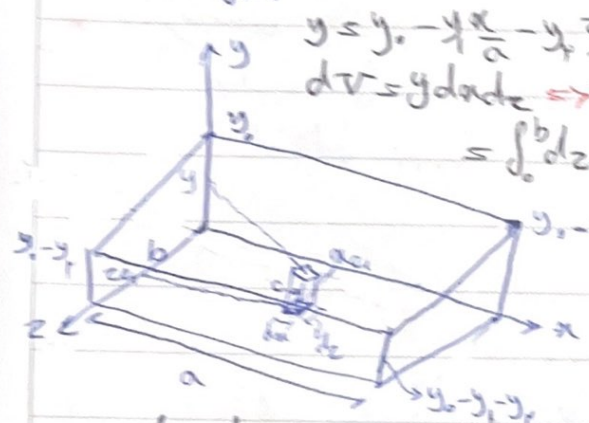
$$\begin{cases} \bar{x}V = \int x \rho dV \\ \bar{y}V = \int y \rho dV \\ \bar{z}V = \int z \rho dV \end{cases}$$

$$\bar{x} \sum_{i=1}^n W_i = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i W_i$$

اصناف مركب

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x_i W_i}{\sum W_i}, \quad \bar{y} = \frac{\sum y_i W_i}{\sum W_i}, \quad \bar{z} = \frac{\sum z_i W_i}{\sum W_i}$$

$$\int dV = \int \int \int \rho dx dy dz$$



$$\begin{aligned} y &= y_0 - y_1 \frac{x}{a} - y_2 \frac{z}{b} \\ dV &= y dx dz \Rightarrow V = \int \int y dx dz \Rightarrow V = \int_0^b \int_0^c y_0 dx dz - \frac{1}{a} \int_0^b \int_0^c y_1 x dx dz - \frac{1}{b} \int_0^b \int_0^c y_2 z dx dz \\ &= \int_0^b \int_0^c (y_0 - \frac{1}{a} y_1 x - \frac{1}{b} y_2 z) dx dz \Rightarrow V = (y_0 - \frac{1}{2} y_1 - \frac{1}{2} y_2) ab \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{z}V &= \int z \rho dV = \int \int z y dx dz \\ &= \int_0^b \int_0^c z y_0 dx dz - \frac{1}{a} \int_0^b \int_0^c z y_1 x dx dz - \frac{1}{b} \int_0^b \int_0^c z y_2 z dx dz \\ &= (\frac{1}{2} y_0 - \frac{1}{4} y_1 - \frac{1}{4} y_2) ab^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{z} = \frac{\int z \rho dV}{\rho V} = \frac{b(\frac{1}{2} y_0 - \frac{1}{4} y_1 - \frac{1}{4} y_2)}{y_0 - \frac{1}{2} y_1 - \frac{1}{2} y_2}$$

۱۴.۲ ۲ ۱۱

مركز ثقل - مركز جرم (حساب)

$$\begin{cases} \bar{x}W = \int x \rho dW \\ \bar{y}W = \int y \rho dW \\ \bar{z}W = \int z \rho dW \end{cases}, \quad W = \int dW$$

$$W = \rho V$$

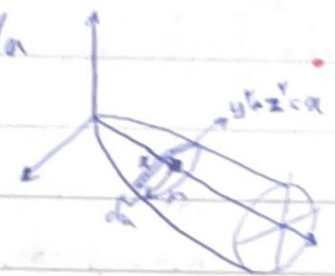


$$\begin{aligned} dV &= y dx dz \\ \bar{x}V &= \int x \rho dV \\ \bar{y}V &= \int y \rho dV \\ \bar{z}V &= \int z \rho dV \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} \bar{x}V = \int x \rho dV \\ \bar{y}V = \int y \rho dV \\ \bar{z}V = \int z \rho dV \end{cases}$$

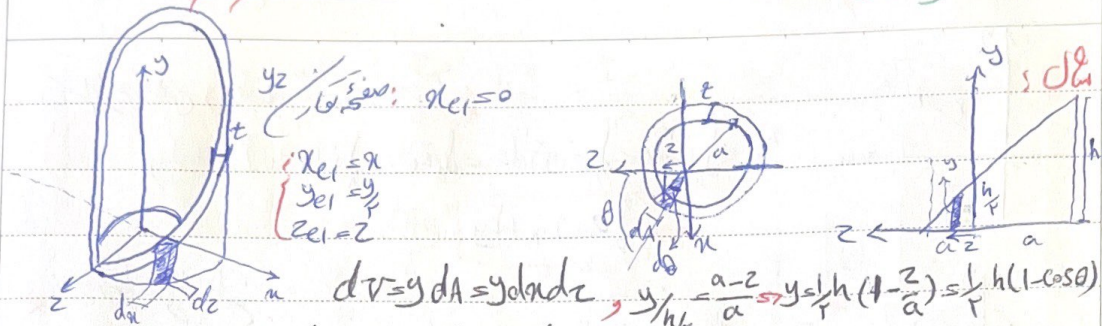
$$dV = r^2 dr d\alpha, \quad V = \int r^2 dr d\alpha$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha z &\Rightarrow \bar{y} = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = 0 \\ \alpha y &\Rightarrow \bar{z} = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = 0 \end{aligned}$$



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استاتیک فصل ۹

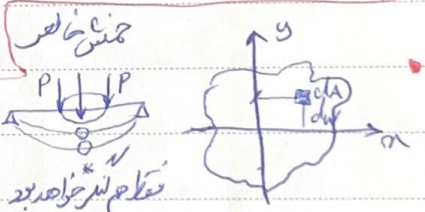
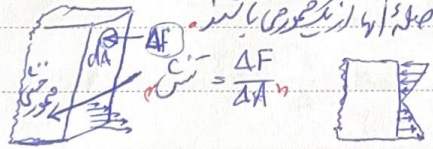


$x_1 = x$
 $y_1 = y$
 $z_1 = z$
 $z = a \sin \theta$
 $z = a \cos \theta$
 $dr = y da = y a d\theta$
 $y = \frac{a-z}{h} \Rightarrow y = \frac{a-z}{h} \Rightarrow y = \frac{a}{h} (1 - \frac{z}{a}) = \frac{1}{h} (a - z)$
 $V = \int_0^{\pi/2} a \frac{1}{h} (1 - \cos \theta) da = \frac{\pi a^2 h}{4}$
 $\bar{y} = \frac{1}{V} \int y dV = \frac{1}{V} \int_0^{\pi/2} y a y d\theta = \frac{1}{V} \int_0^{\pi/2} a y^2 d\theta = \frac{1}{V} \int_0^{\pi/2} a \frac{(a-z)^2}{h^2} d\theta$
 $\bar{z} = \frac{1}{V} \int z dV = \frac{1}{V} \int_0^{\pi/2} z a y d\theta = \frac{1}{V} \int_0^{\pi/2} z a \frac{(a-z)}{h} d\theta$

استاتیک فصل ۹

$Wx = \int x dW$, $W = \int dW$; $A\bar{x} = \int x dA$, $A = \int dA$ (دوسری)
 نیروهای کشنده هستند که دانه آن با جرم آن در آنجا قرار می‌گیرد.

$dF = \sigma dA$
 $dF = \frac{My}{I} dA$
 $dF = k y dA$

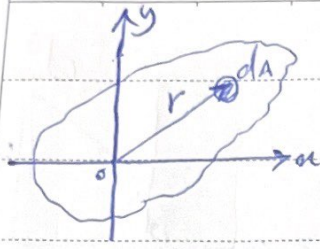


$F = \int dF = \int k y dA = k \int y dA = 0$
 $M_z = \int y dF = \int y^2 dA = I_y$
 $I_x = \int x^2 dA$, $I_y = \int y^2 dA$

$dA = b dy$, $A = \int_0^h b dy = bh$
 $I_x = \int y^2 dA = \int_0^h y^2 b dy = \frac{1}{3} b h^3$
 $I_y = \int x^2 dA = \int_0^b x^2 y dx = \frac{1}{3} y b^3$
 $dI_x = \frac{1}{3} b dy y^2$
 $dI_y = \frac{1}{3} y dx x^2$

۱۴۰۳ / ۲ / ۱۱

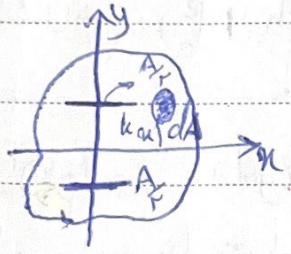
گشتاور قطبی



ممان اینرسی قطبی (در فصل پیشی یادگرفتیم):

$$J_O = \int_A r^2 dA = \int_A (x^2 + y^2) dA = \int_A x^2 dA + \int_A y^2 dA = I_x + I_y$$

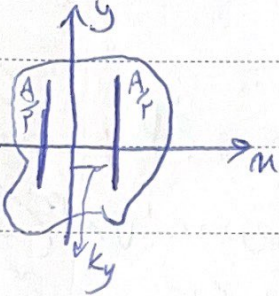
$\Rightarrow J_O = I_x + I_y$



شعاع گرایش سطح: k_x شعاع گرایش نسبت به محور x

$$I_x = \int_A y^2 dA = k_x^2 A$$

$\Rightarrow k_x = \sqrt{\frac{I_x}{A}}$



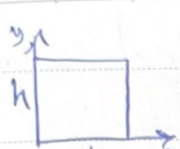
شعاع گرایش نسبت به محور y: k_y

$$I_y = \int_A x^2 dA = k_y^2 A$$

$\Rightarrow k_y = \sqrt{\frac{I_y}{A}}$

مسئله ۱۲، ۱۳، ۱۴

مسئله ۱۵، ۱۶، ۱۷

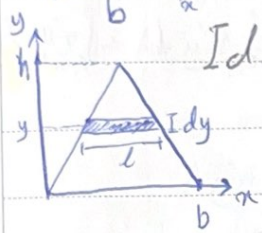


$$I_x = \frac{1}{12} b h^3$$

$$A = b h$$

$$k_x^2 = \frac{I_x}{A} = \frac{\frac{1}{12} b h^3}{b h} = \frac{1}{12} h^2$$

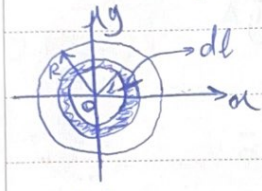
$$k_x = \frac{\sqrt{12}}{12} h$$



$$dI_x = dA y^2$$

$$\frac{l}{b} = \frac{h-y}{h} \Rightarrow l = \frac{h-y}{h} b$$

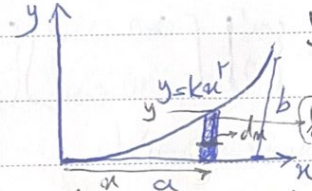
$$I_x = \int_A y^2 dA = \int_0^h y^2 l dy = \int_0^h y^2 \left(\frac{h-y}{h} b \right) dy$$



$$dJ_o = r^2 \rho dA \Rightarrow J_o = \int r^2 dA$$

$$J_o = \frac{1}{2} \pi R^4$$

$$J_o = I_x + I_y = 2 I_x = 2 I_y \Rightarrow I_x = I_y = \frac{1}{4} \pi R^4$$



$$y = \frac{b}{a^2} x^2, A = \frac{1}{2} a b, dA = y dx$$

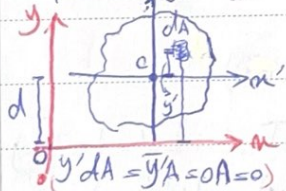
$$I_y = \int_A x^2 dA$$

$$I_{x'} = \int_A y^2 dA = \int_0^a \left(\frac{b}{a^2} x^2 \right)^2 dx = \int_0^a \frac{b^2}{a^4} x^4 dx$$

$$I_y = \int_A x^2 dA = \int_0^a x^2 y dx \Rightarrow I_y = \frac{a^3 b}{8}$$

$$k_{x'} = \sqrt{\frac{I_{x'}}{A}} = \sqrt{\frac{b^2}{8} \frac{a^3}{\frac{1}{2} a b}} = \sqrt{\frac{b^2}{4}} = \frac{b}{2}$$

$$k_y = \sqrt{\frac{I_y}{A}} = \sqrt{\frac{a^3}{8} \frac{2}{a b}} = \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{4}} = \frac{a}{2}$$



$$I_x = \int_A y^2 dA = \int_A (y' + d)^2 dA$$

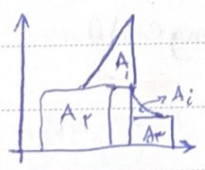
$$= \int_A y'^2 dA + \int_A d^2 dA + 2d \int_A y' dA \Rightarrow I_x = I_{x'} + d^2 A$$

$$I_y = I_{y'} + b^2 A$$

$$I_x = I_{x'} + A d^2 \Rightarrow k_{x'}^2 = k_x^2 + d^2$$

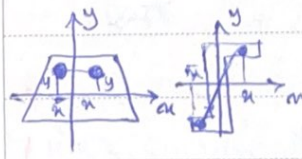
$$I_y = I_{y'} + A b^2 \Rightarrow J_o = J_c + A (d^2 + b^2) = J_c + A R^2$$

$$k_o^2 A = k_c^2 A + A R^2 \Rightarrow k_o^2 = k_c^2 + R^2$$



$$k_o = \sqrt{\frac{\sum I_{xi}}{\sum A_i}}$$

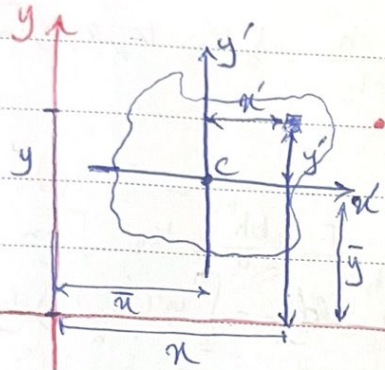
$$I_{xy} = \int_A xy dA$$



$$I_{xy} = \int_A xy dA = 0$$

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محورهای اصلی



* قضیه پاریس (پارسی):

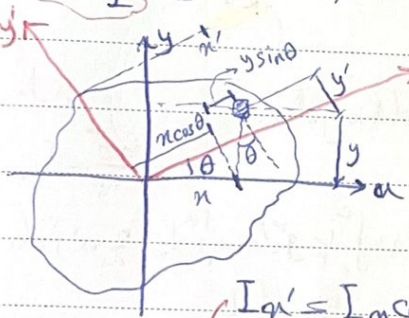
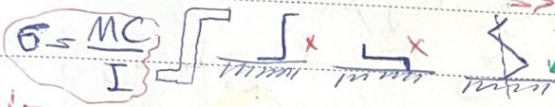
$$I_{xy} = \int_A x y dA = \int_A (\bar{x} + x')(\bar{y} + y') dA$$

$$= \int_A \bar{x} \bar{y} dA + \int_A \bar{x} y' dA + \int_A x' \bar{y} dA + \int_A x' y' dA$$

• $\int_A x' dA = \bar{x}' A = 0$ • $\int_A y' dA = 0$

$$\Rightarrow I_{xy} = \int_A x' y' dA + \bar{x} \bar{y} A$$

$$\Rightarrow I_{xy} = I_{x'y'} + \bar{x} \bar{y} A$$



$I_{x'}, I_y, I_{xy}, \theta$

$$\begin{cases} x' = x \cos \theta + y \sin \theta \\ y' = y \cos \theta - x \sin \theta \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x' \\ y' \end{cases} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$I_{x'} = \int_A y'^2 dA = \int_A (y \cos \theta - x \sin \theta)^2 dA$$

$$I_{x'} = I_x \cos^2 \theta - 2 I_{xy} \sin \theta \cos \theta + I_y \sin^2 \theta$$

$$I_{y'} = I_y \sin^2 \theta + 2 I_{xy} \sin \theta \cos \theta + I_x \cos^2 \theta$$

$$I_{x'y'} = (I_x - I_y) \sin \theta \cos \theta + I_{xy} (\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta)$$

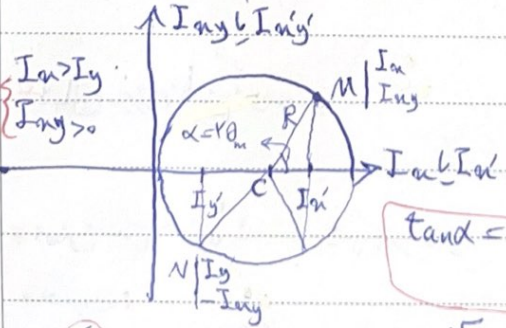
$$I_{x'} = \frac{I_x + I_y}{2} + \frac{I_x - I_y}{2} \cos 2\theta - I_{xy} \sin 2\theta$$

$$I_{y'} = \frac{I_x + I_y}{2} - \frac{I_x - I_y}{2} \cos 2\theta + I_{xy} \sin 2\theta$$

$$I_{x'y'} = \frac{I_x - I_y}{2} \sin 2\theta + I_{xy} \cos 2\theta$$

$I_{x'} + I_{y'} = I_x + I_y$
 $J_o = \int r^2 dA = I_x + I_y$
 • $I_{x'} I_{y'}$: فضا

$$\Rightarrow (I_{x'} - \frac{I_x + I_y}{2})^2 + I_{x'y'}^2 = (\frac{I_x - I_y}{2})^2 + I_{xy}^2 \Rightarrow (I_{x'} - I_{ave})^2 + I_{x'y'}^2 = R^2$$



$$I_{x'y'} = \frac{I_x - I_y}{2} \sin 2\theta + I_{xy} \cos 2\theta = 0$$

$$\tan 2\theta_m = \frac{2 I_{xy}}{I_x - I_y}$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{I_{x'y'}}{I_{x'} - I_{ave}} = \frac{I_{x'y'}}{I_{x'} - I_{y'}} \Rightarrow \alpha = \theta_m$$

* محورها اصلی: محورهای هستند که اینرسی حول آنها min و max است

۱- اگر یک محور تقارن داشته باشیم: $I_{xy} = 0$ → محور اصلی

۲- یک محور اصلی، یک محور تقارن نیست: باید نقطه تلاقی دو محور اصلی را پیدا کنیم

۳- اگر محور اصلی نباشد: Principal centroidal Axes (محور اصلی عبور از مرکز ثقل)

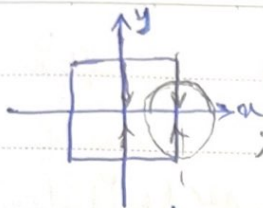
P4PCO

۱- Mohr's circle

۲- Principal Axes

1400 / 1 / 14

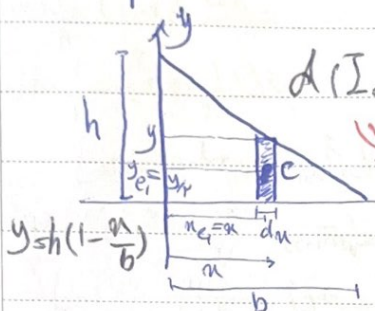
استیکر



$I_{xy} = 0, I_x = I_y$

در صورتی که مرکز جرم در مرکز تقارن باشد

نکته: دایره



$d(I_{xy}) = I_{x'y'} + x'y'A$

$dI_{xy} = dI_{x'y'} + x'y_e A = 0 + x \frac{y}{x} (y dx) = y^2 dx$

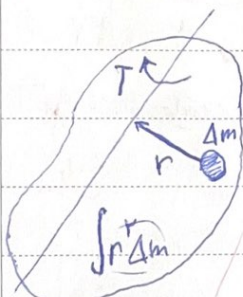
$I_{xy} = \int_0^b \frac{1}{2} y^2 dx = \frac{1}{6} b^3 h$

$I_{xy} = I_{x'y'} + \bar{x}\bar{y}A$

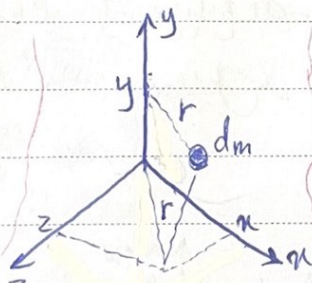
$I_{x'y'} = I_{xy} - \bar{x}\bar{y}A = \frac{1}{6} b^3 h - \frac{1}{6} b \frac{1}{2} h (\frac{1}{2} bh) = -\frac{1}{12} b^3 h$

1400 / 1 / 14

$I = \int r^2 dm$



$\int p dt = m \Delta v$
 $\Delta v = \int_m p dt$



$I_y = \int r^2 dm = \int (x^2 + z^2) dm$
 $I_x = \int (y^2 + z^2) dm$
 $I_z = \int (x^2 + y^2) dm$

$I = I + m d^2$

$K = \frac{I}{m}$

$K^R_m = \bar{K}^R_m + m d^2$
 $K^R = \bar{K}^R + d^2$



صفحه نازک



$\sum M = I \alpha$

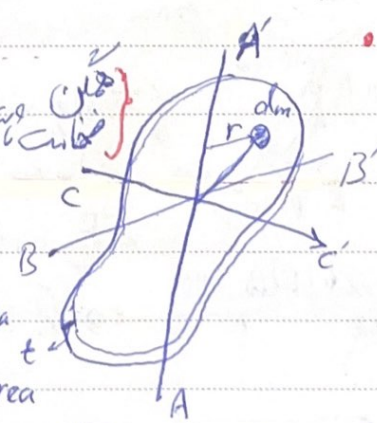
$I_{AA', mass} = \int r^2 dm = \rho t \int r^2 dA$

$= \rho t I_{AA', area}$

$dm = \rho t dA$

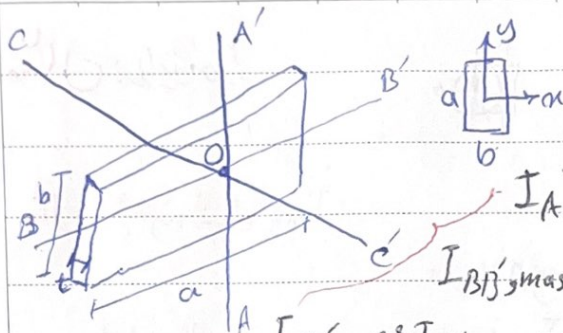
$I_{AA', mass} = \rho t I_{AA', area}, I_{BB', mass} = \rho t I_{BB', area}$

$I_{CC', mass} = \int r^2 dm = \rho t \int r^2 dA = \rho t I_{CC', area}; I_{CC'} = \rho t [I_{AA', area} + I_{BB', area}]$



15.2, 19

چند سوال



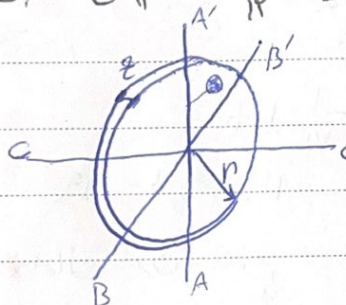
$$m = abt\rho$$

شکل

$$I_{AA', \text{mass}} = \rho t I_{AA', \text{area}} = \rho t \left(\frac{1}{12} b a^3 \right) = \frac{1}{12} m a^2$$

$$I_{BB', \text{mass}} = \rho t I_{BB', \text{area}} = \rho t \left(\frac{1}{12} a b^3 \right) = \frac{1}{12} m b^2$$

$$I_{CC', \text{mass}} = \rho t I_{CC', \text{area}} = \rho t I_{O, \text{area}} = \rho t [I_{AA', \text{area}} + I_{BB', \text{area}}] = \rho t \left[\frac{1}{12} b a^3 + \frac{1}{12} a b^3 \right] = \frac{\rho a b t}{12} [a^2 + b^2] \Rightarrow I_{CC', \text{mass}} = \frac{m}{12} (a^2 + b^2)$$



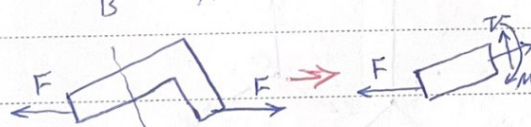
$$I_{AA', \text{mass}} = \rho t I_{AA', \text{area}} = \rho t \left[\frac{1}{4} \pi r^4 \right]$$

$$I_{BB', \text{mass}} = \rho t I_{BB', \text{area}} = \rho t \left[\frac{1}{4} \pi r^4 \right]$$

$$I_{CC', \text{mass}} = \rho t [I_{AA', \text{area}} + I_{BB', \text{area}}]$$

$$\Rightarrow I_{CC', \text{mass}} = \rho t \left[\frac{1}{2} \pi r^4 \right]$$

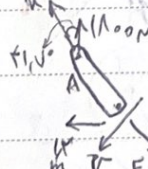
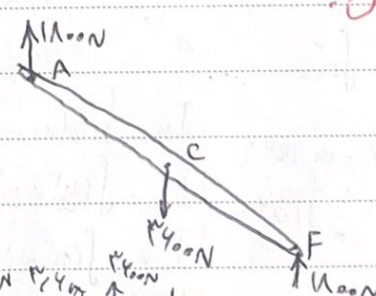
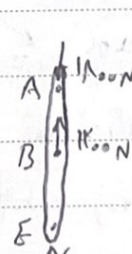
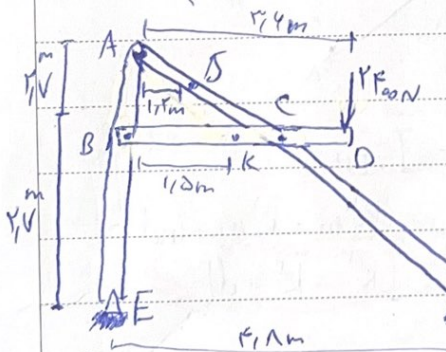
دارم



چند سوال

نیروی و گشتا

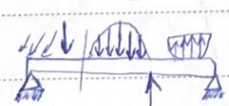
شکل



$$\sum M_J = 0: -1100(1.7) + M = 0 \Rightarrow M = 2140 \text{ N}$$

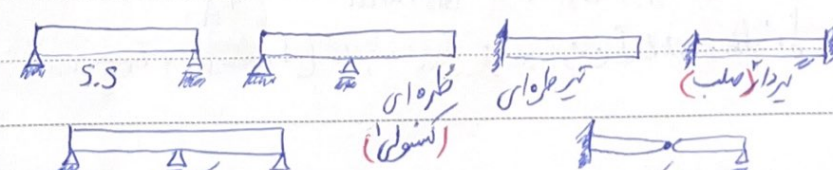
$$\sum F_x = 0: 1100 \cos 31.7^\circ - F = 0 \Rightarrow F = 1347 \text{ N}$$

$$\sum F_y = 0: 1100 \sin 31.7^\circ - V = 0 \Rightarrow V = 1119 \text{ N}$$



$$K_N = \frac{16}{F_2}$$

شکل



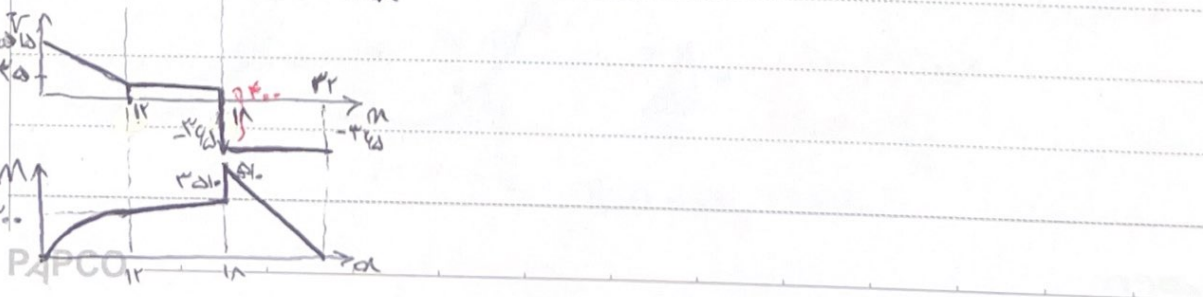
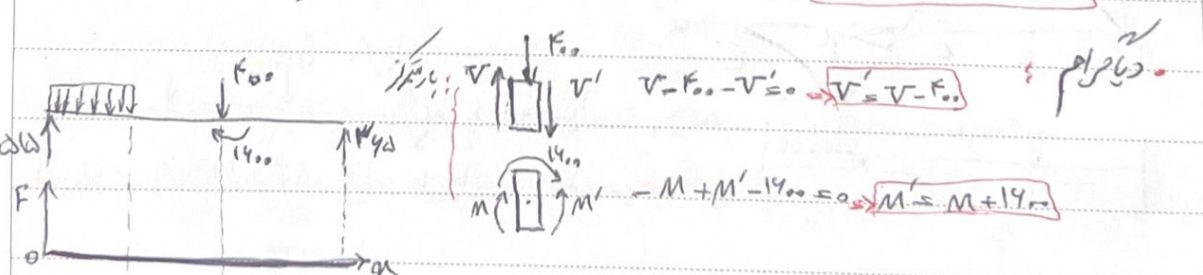
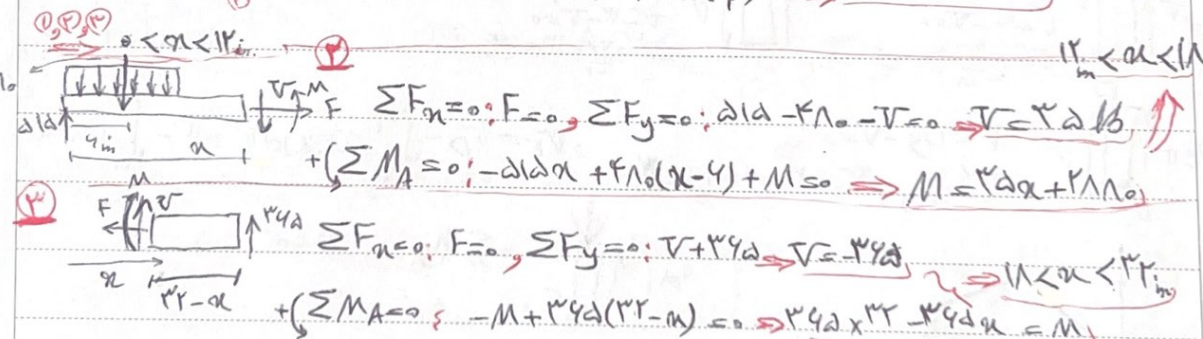
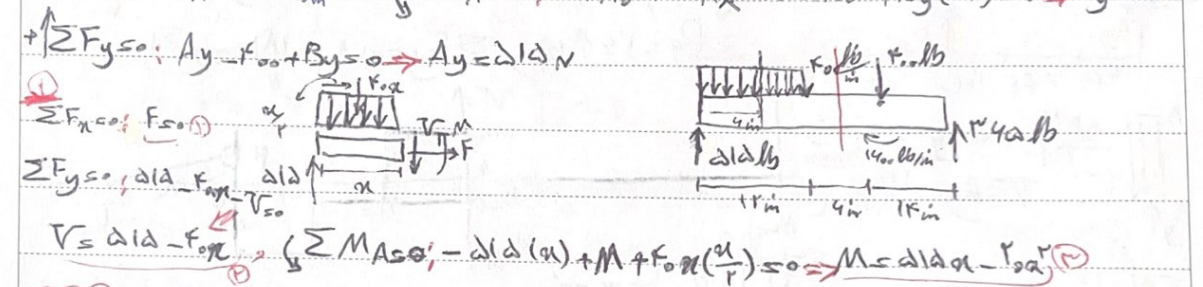
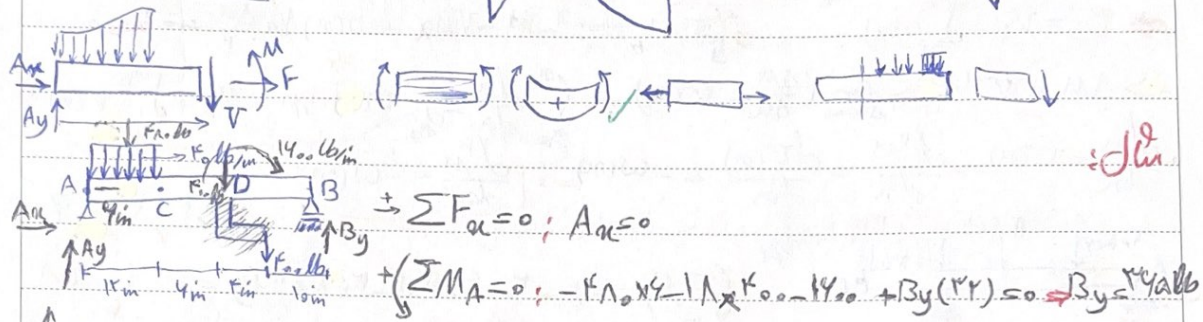
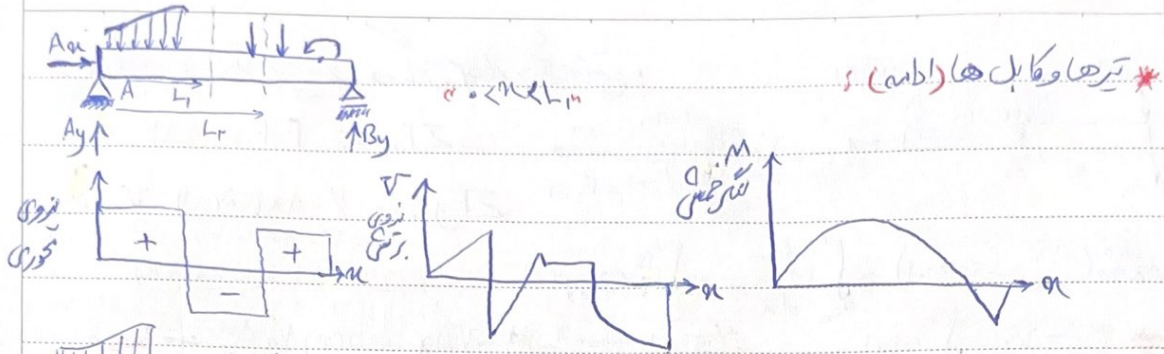
انواع تیرها

PAPCO

1 - cantilever
2 - fixed support

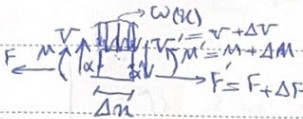
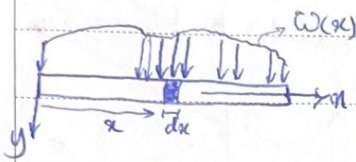
14.3, 2, 22

استفاده از اصل



۱۵۳ / ۲ / ۲۵

رابطه بین بار و تراز شده و دیواره ها بر بی و تراز



$$\sum F_x = 0; F - F' = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta F = 0$$

$$\sum F_y = 0; V - \Delta x (w(x)) - V' = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow V - \Delta x (w(x)) - V - \Delta V = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta V = -\Delta x (w(x))$$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\Delta V}{\Delta x} = -w(x) \right) \Rightarrow \int_{x_A}^{x_B} \frac{dV}{dx} = - \int_{x_A}^{x_B} w(x) dx$$

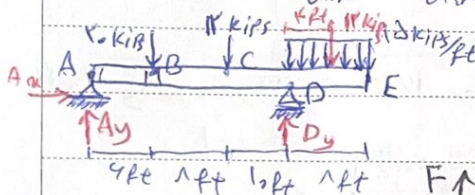
$$\Rightarrow V_B = V_A - \int_{x_A}^{x_B} w(x) dx$$

$$+ (\sum M_x = 0; -M - V \Delta x + w(x) \Delta x \frac{\Delta x}{2} + M' = 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta M = V \Delta x \Rightarrow \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\Delta M}{\Delta x} = V(x) \right) \Rightarrow \int_{x_A}^{x_B} \frac{dM}{dx} = \int_{x_A}^{x_B} V(x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow M_B = M_A + \int_{x_A}^{x_B} V(x) dx$$

$$\frac{dM}{dx} = V(x) \Rightarrow \frac{d^2 M}{dx^2} = \frac{dV}{dx} = -w(x) \Rightarrow \frac{d^2 M}{dx^2} = -w(x)$$

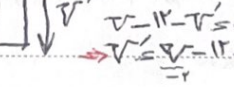
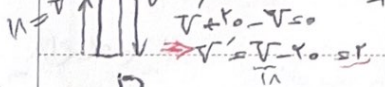
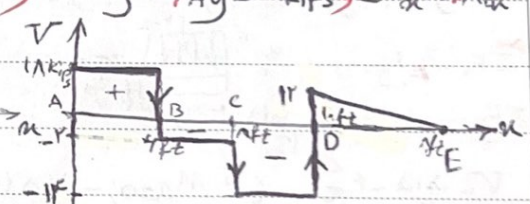
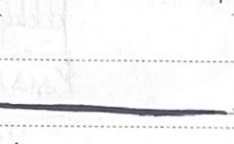
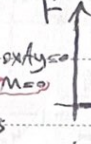
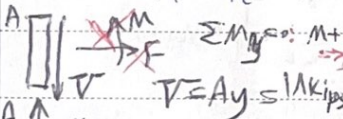


$$(\sum M_A = 0; -2 \times 4 - 12 \times 12 - 12 \times 4 + 12 D_y = 0)$$

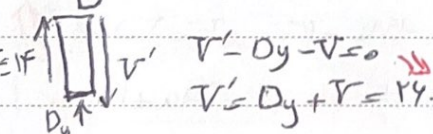
$$\Rightarrow D_y = 24 \text{ kips}$$

$$\sum F_y = 0; A_y = 12 \text{ kips}$$

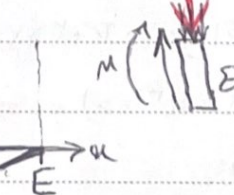
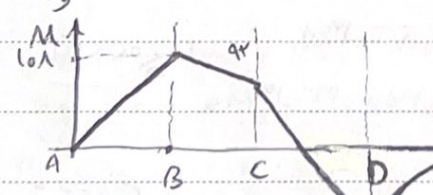
$$\sum F_x = 0; A_x = 0$$



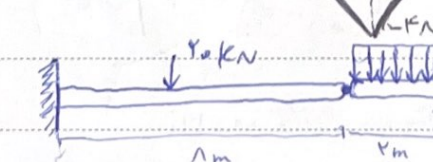
$$\sum M_y = 0; M = 0$$



$$V_E = V_D - \int_{x_D}^{x_E} w(x) dx = 12 - \int_{12}^{24} 12 dx = 12 - 12 \times 12 = -144$$



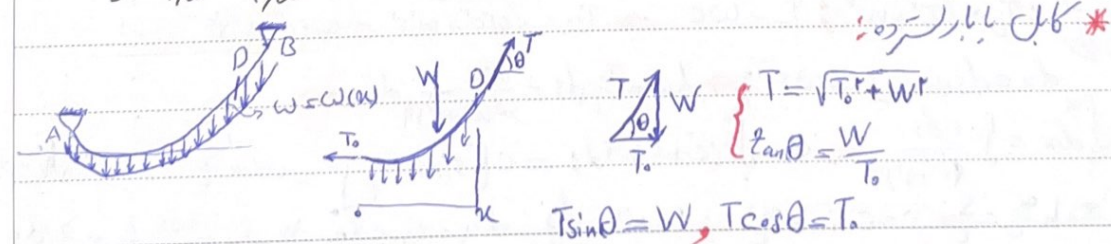
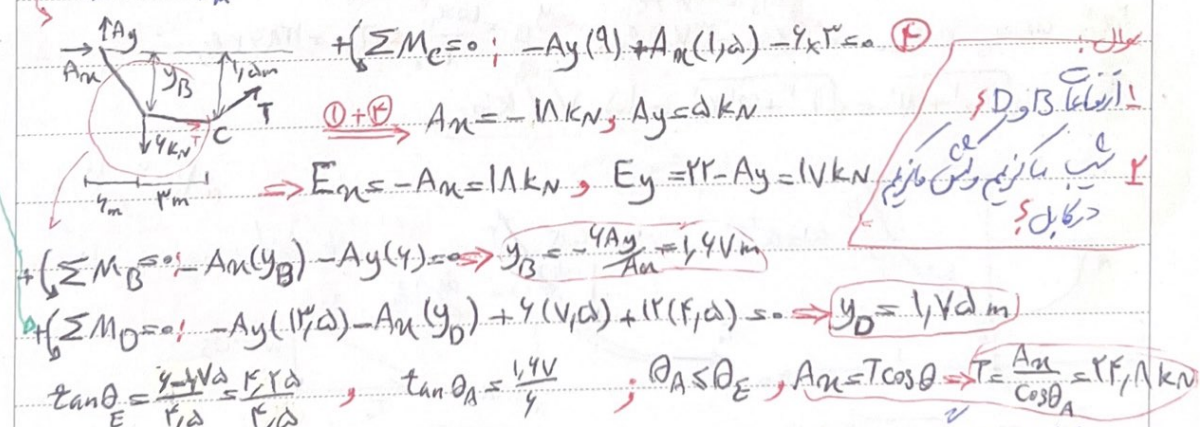
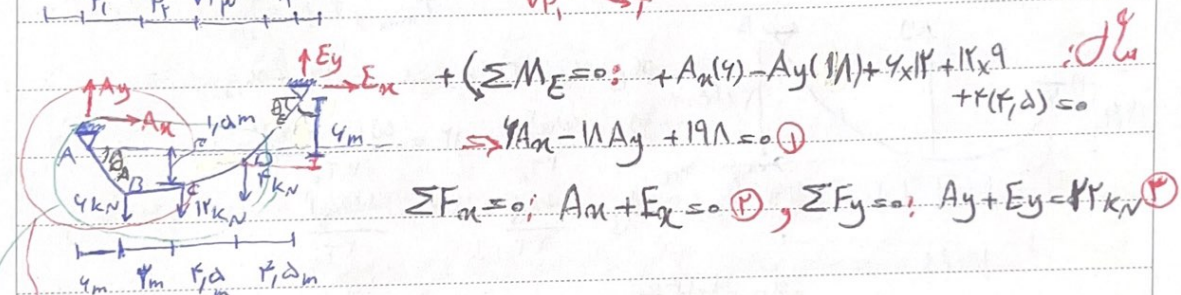
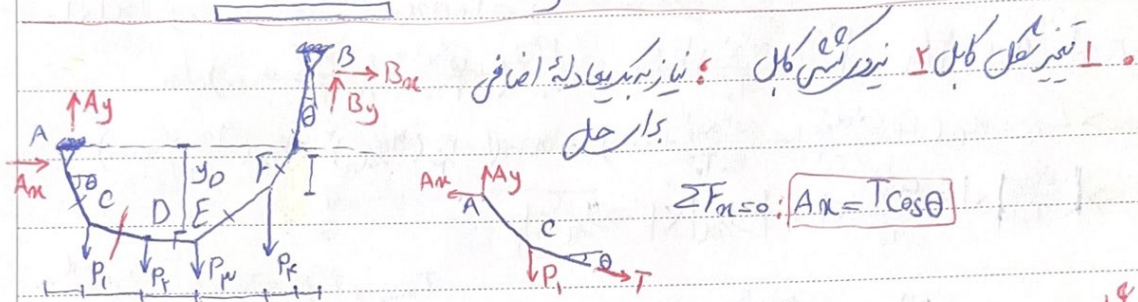
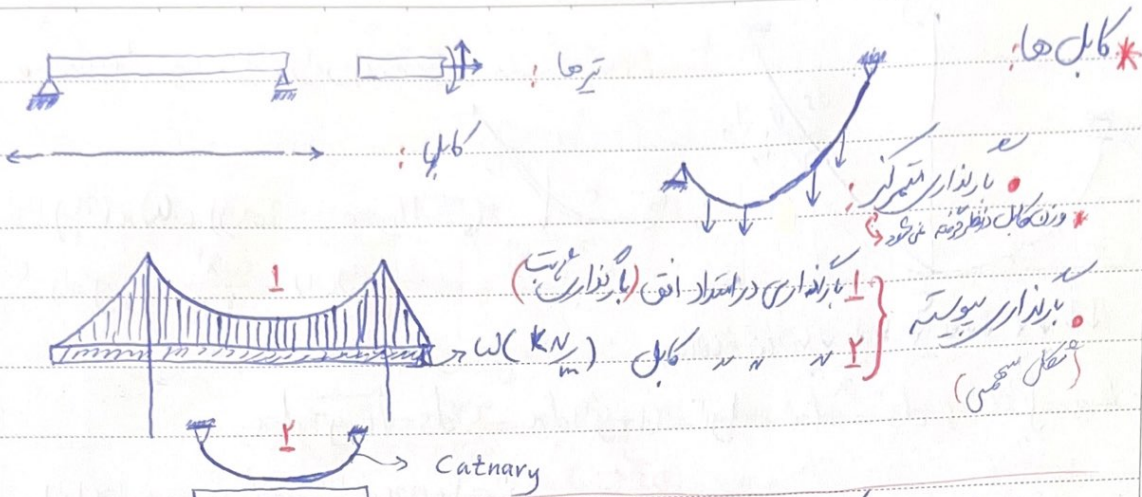
$$\sum M_y = 0; M = 0$$



$$\sum M_y = 0; M = 0$$

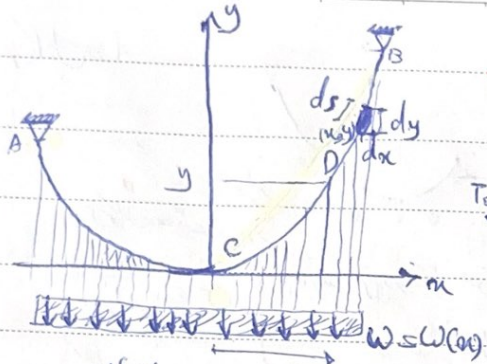
۱۴۰۳، ۲، ۳۰

استاتیک فصل ۱



۱۴۰۳ ۲ ۲۰

ارشد فنی ۱



• بارگذاری گسسته در سازه افقی (بارگذاری مابین ثابت):

$$\sum M_D = 0: -T_0(y) + Wx\left(\frac{x}{r}\right) = 0$$

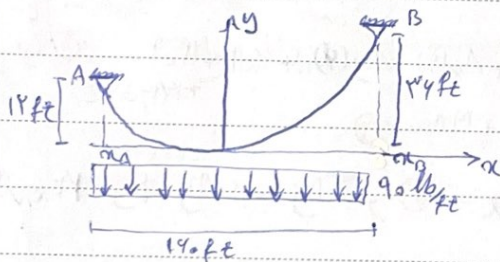
$$\Rightarrow y(x) = \frac{wx^2}{2T_0} \quad y'(x) = \frac{wx}{T_0}$$

$$L_B = \int_s ds; ds^2 = dx^2 + dy^2 = (1 + y'^2)dx^2 \Rightarrow ds = \sqrt{1 + y'^2} dx$$

$$L_B = \int_0^{\alpha_B} (1 + y'^2)^{1/2} dx = \int_0^{\alpha_B} \left(1 + \frac{wx^2}{T_0}\right)^{1/2} dx = \int_0^{\alpha_B} \left(1 + \frac{wx^2}{T_0} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{wx^4}{T_0^2} + \dots\right) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow L_B = \alpha_B \left(1 + \frac{wx^2}{T_0} - \frac{wx^4}{T_0^2} + \dots\right) = \alpha_B \left(1 + \frac{r}{4} \left(\frac{y_B}{\alpha_B}\right)^2 - \frac{r}{8} \left(\frac{y_B}{\alpha_B}\right)^4 + \dots\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left|\frac{wx}{T_0}\right| < 1 \Rightarrow \frac{wx}{T_0} < 1; |y/\alpha| < 1 \Rightarrow y/\alpha < 1/4$$



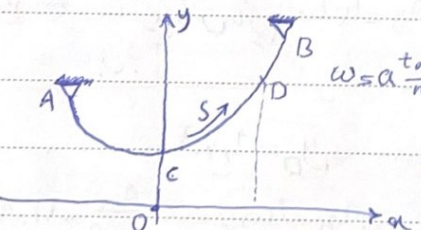
$$\alpha_B - \alpha_A = 14.0 \text{ ft} \Rightarrow \alpha_A = -14.0 + \alpha_B$$

$$y_A = \frac{w\alpha_A^2}{2T_0} \Rightarrow 12 = \frac{w(\alpha_B - 14.0)^2}{2T_0}$$

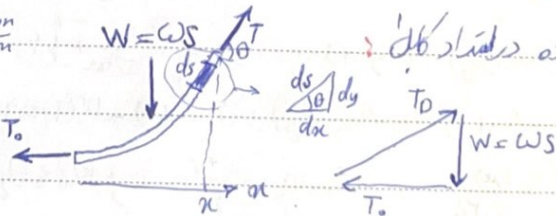
$$y_B = \frac{w\alpha_B^2}{2T_0} \Rightarrow 24 = \frac{w(\alpha_B)^2}{2T_0}$$

$$r\alpha_B^2 - 98\alpha_B + 196 = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_B = 3.71 \text{ ft} \Rightarrow y_B = \frac{w\alpha_B^2}{2T_0} \Rightarrow T_0 = 12142 \text{ lb}$$

$$T_{max} = \sqrt{T_0 + W^2} = \sqrt{T_0 + w^2\alpha_B^2} = 12.5 \text{ kips}$$



$$w = a \frac{\tan \theta}{m}$$



$$T_D = \sqrt{T_0^2 + W^2}; T_0 = Wc \Rightarrow T_D = \sqrt{W^2c^2 + W^2s^2} = W(c^2 + s^2)^{1/2}$$

$$dx = ds \cos \theta; \cos \theta = \frac{T_0}{T} \Rightarrow dx = \frac{T_0}{T} ds = \frac{Wc}{W(c^2 + s^2)^{1/2}} ds \Rightarrow$$

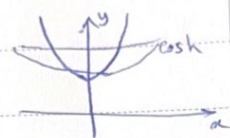
$$\int_0^{\alpha} dx = \int_0^s \frac{cds}{(c^2 + s^2)^{1/2}} \Rightarrow \alpha = \int_0^s \frac{cds}{(c^2 + s^2)^{1/2}} = c \left[\sinh^{-1} \frac{s}{c} \right]_0^s = c \sinh^{-1} \frac{s}{c} = \sinh^{-1} \frac{s}{c}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sinh \frac{\alpha}{c} = \frac{s}{c} \Rightarrow s = c \sinh \frac{\alpha}{c}; \tan \theta = \frac{dy}{dx} \Rightarrow dy = \tan \theta dx \Rightarrow \frac{W}{T_0} dx = \frac{ws}{wc} dx = \frac{s}{c} dx$$

14.2 3 1

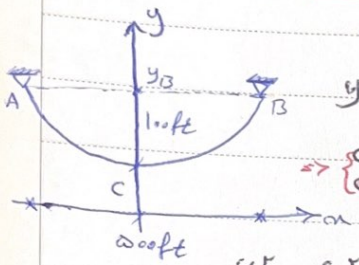
استیکر فصل 4

$$\int_c^y dy = \int_c^x \sinh \frac{x}{c} dx = c [\cosh \frac{x}{c}]_c^x = c \cosh \frac{x}{c} - c \Rightarrow y = c \cosh \frac{x}{c}$$



• $\cosh x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$, $\cosh^2 x - \sinh^2 x = 1 \Rightarrow (\frac{y}{c})^2 - (\frac{x}{c})^2 = 1 \Rightarrow y^2 - x^2 = c^2$

$\Rightarrow y^2 - x^2 = c^2 = \frac{T^2}{w^2} \Rightarrow T = wy$



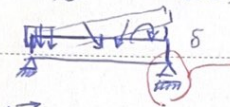
سوال 1: $w = 3 \text{ lb/ft}$, $T_{max} = ?$, $T_{min} = T_0 = ?$, $c = ?$

$y = c \cosh \frac{x}{c}$, $y_B = 100 + c = c \cosh \frac{250}{c} \Rightarrow \frac{100}{c} + 1 = \cosh \frac{250}{c}$

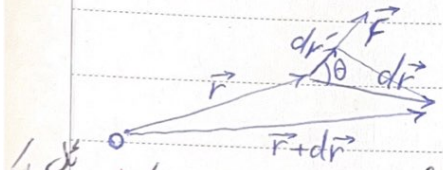
$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} c = 300 & 1.33 \\ c = 328 & 1.305 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} T_{min} = T_0 = wc = 3 \times 328 = 984 \text{ lb} \\ T_{max} = T_B = wy_B = 3(100 + 328) = 1214 \text{ lb} \end{cases}$

$y_B^2 - x_B^2 = c^2 \Rightarrow x_B = 275 \text{ ft} \Rightarrow L = 2x_B = 550 \text{ ft}$

اصل کار مجاز: در تحلیل سازه‌های دو بعدی (توانایی) تعادل استفاده می‌شود: $\sum F_x = 0$, $\sum F_y = 0$, $\sum M = 0$

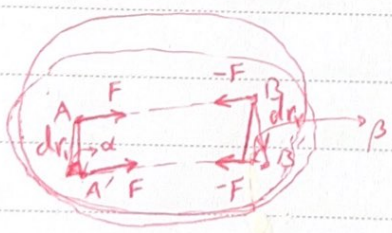
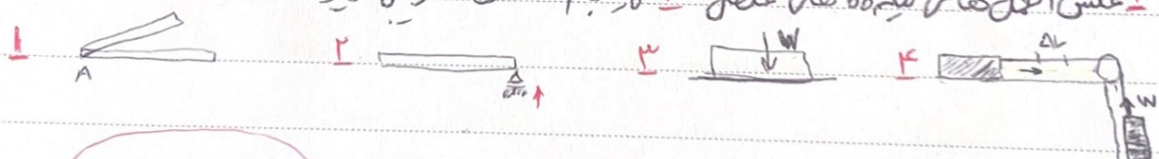


برای سیستم در حال تعادل: $\Delta y = v$



$du = \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = F dr \cos \theta$
 $= F (dr \cos \theta)$ ($\theta = 0$ یا $\theta = \pi$)

در استاتیک چه نوعی کار انجام نمی‌دهند؟
 ۱ نیروهای اعمال شده بر یک نقطه ثابت ۲ نیروهای عمود بر سطح
 ۳ عکس العمل‌ها بر یک نقطه خاص ۴ کار انجام شده توسط ترکیب از نیروها



کارهای داخلی در یک جسم صلب برابر با صفر است