

Rc hibbeler statics and dynamics 14th edition solutions

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This textbook survival guide was created for the textbook: Engineering Mechanics: Statics & Dynamics, Edition: 14. Engineering Mechanics: Statics & Dynamics was written by ISBN and is associated with the ISBN: 9780133951929. Chapter 1 includes 21 full Step-by-step solutions. Since 21 problems have been answered in chapter 1, more than 191394 students have seen full step-by-step solutions of this chapter. This survival guide of the expansive textbook covers the following chapters and their solutions. Chapter 17 includes 120 full step-by-step solutions. This survival guide of the expansive textbook covers the following chapters and their solutions. Since 120 problems have been answered in chapter 17, more than 193374 students have seen full step-by-step solutions of this chapter. Engineering mechanic: Statics & Dynamics was written by and is associated with ISBN: 9780133951929. This textbook survival guide was created for the textbook: Engineering Mechanics: Statics & Dynamics, Edition: 14 . Establish of rigid bodies 14 by RC Hibbeler, Problem 1-5 Solve: Part A \begin{aligned} 45 & \times 320 \text{ N} = 45.3 \times 10^3 \text{ N} \\ 45.3 & \times 10^3 \text{ N} & = 45.3 \times 10^6 \text{ lb} \\ 45.3 & \times 10^6 \text{ lb} & = 568 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}

Part B \begin{aligned} 568 & \times 10^5 \text{ lb} = 56.8 \text{ kN} \\ 56.8 & \text{ kN} & = 56.8 \times 10^3 \text{ N} \\ 56.8 & \times 10^3 \text{ N} & = 5.63 \times 10^6 \text{ lb} \\ 5.63 & \times 10^6 \text{ lb} & = 5.63 \mu \text{ N} \end{aligned}

Statics of rigid bodies 14th by rc hibbeler, problem 1-4 solution: part a \begin{aligned} 200 & \times 56.8 \text{ kN} = 1136 \text{ kN} \\ 1136 & \text{ kN} & = 1136 \times 10^3 \text{ N} \\ 1136 & \times 10^3 \text{ N} & = 1136 \times 10^6 \text{ lb} \\ 1136 & \times 10^6 \text{ lb} & = 1136 \text{ ton} \end{aligned}

Part B \begin{aligned} 1136 & \times 10^6 \text{ lb} = 1136 \text{ ton} \\ 1136 & \text{ ton} & = 1136 \times 10^3 \text{ kg} \\ 1136 & \times 10^3 \text{ kg} & = 1136 \times 10^6 \text{ N} \\ 1136 & \times 10^6 \text{ N} & = 1136 \text{ MN} \end{aligned}

Part C \begin{aligned} 1136 & \times 10^6 \text{ N} = 1136 \text{ MN} \\ 1136 & \text{ MN} & = 1136 \times 10^9 \text{ N} \\ 1136 & \times 10^9 \text{ N} & = 1136 \text{ GPa} \end{aligned}

Static of rigid bodies 14th edition by RC Hibbeler, Problem 1-3 Solutions Part A \begin{aligned} 10 & \times 10^3 \text{ N} = 10^4 \text{ N} \\ 10^4 & \text{ N} & = 10^4 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m/s} \\ 10^4 & \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m/s} & = 10^4 \text{ N} \cdot \text{s} \end{aligned}

Part B \begin{aligned} 10 & \times 10^3 \text{ N} = 10^4 \text{ N} \\ 10^4 & \text{ N} & = 10^4 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m/s} \\ 10^4 & \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m/s} & = 10^4 \text{ N} \cdot \text{s} \end{aligned}

Part C \begin{aligned} 10 & \times 10^3 \text{ N} = 10^4 \text{ N} \\ 10^4 & \text{ N} & = 10^4 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m/s} \\ 10^4 & \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m/s} & = 10^4 \text{ N} \cdot \text{s} \end{aligned}

First we have to find the angle that the T force makes with the positive x-axis. We call this the beta angle, equal 2. This is represented in the free-body diagram. Free-body diagram: Solving the values of the angles α and β . Knowing that the sum of angles α and β is 90° , we can solve for β . $\alpha + \beta = 90^\circ$ $\alpha = 90^\circ - \beta$ $\alpha = 90^\circ - 2^\circ = 88^\circ$

Equilibrium Equations sum of forces in the x-direction: $\sum F_x = 0$ $T \cos \alpha = 0$ $T \cos (90^\circ - \beta) = 0$ $T \sin \beta = 0$ $\beta = 0^\circ$

Equilibrium Equations sum of forces in the y-direction: $\sum F_y = 0$ $T \sin \alpha + F = 0$ $T \sin (90^\circ - \beta) + F = 0$ $T \cos \beta + F = 0$ $F = -T \cos \beta$ $F = -T \cos 0^\circ$ $F = -T$

Now, we have two equations with two strangers. We will resolve the strangers, solving these equations simultaneously. We can use our calculator, or we can solve this manually using the replacement method. Using the equation (1), resolve for T in terms of F. $T = \sqrt{F^2 + (T \cos \beta)^2}$ $T = \sqrt{F^2 + (T \cos 0^\circ)^2}$ $T = \sqrt{F^2 + T^2}$ $T = \sqrt{F^2 + F^2}$ $T = \sqrt{2F^2}$ $T = F\sqrt{2}$

Now, replace this equation (3) to equation (2) to solve F: $F = \sqrt{T^2 - (T \cos \beta)^2}$ $F = \sqrt{T^2 - (T \cos 0^\circ)^2}$ $F = \sqrt{T^2 - T^2}$ $F = 0$

Replace the value of F to equation (3) to resolve for T: $T = \sqrt{F^2 + (T \cos \beta)^2}$ $T = \sqrt{F^2 + (T \cos 0^\circ)^2}$ $T = \sqrt{F^2 + T^2}$ $T = \sqrt{F^2 + F^2}$ $T = \sqrt{2F^2}$ $T = F\sqrt{2}$

Thus, $F = 5.4 \text{ kN}$ and $T = 7.2 \text{ kN}$.

Roller free body diagram: equilibrium equations: Keep in mind that if we take the sum of forces in direction X, there are two unknown forces involve, but if we take the sum of forces in the direction and, only there is an unknown force implies . Summation of Forces in the Y-Direction: $\sum F_y = 0$ $N_c \cos 40^\circ = 0$ $N_c = 0$

Summation of forces x address: $\sum F_x = 0$ $N_B \cos 40^\circ = 0$ $N_B = 0$

For equilibrium are 163.1759 N and 104.8874 N , respectively. Free-body diagram: Equation of equilibrium: Sum of forces in the x-direction: $\sum F_x = 0$ $F_1 \cos 70^\circ + F_2 \cos 30^\circ = 0$ $F_1 = -F_2 \frac{\cos 70^\circ}{\cos 30^\circ}$ $F_1 = -F_2 \frac{0.3420}{0.8660}$ $F_1 = -0.39397 F_2$

For equilibrium are 163.1759 N and 104.8874 N , respectively. Free-body diagram: Equation of equilibrium: Sum of forces in the y-direction: $\sum F_y = 0$ $F_1 \sin 70^\circ + F_2 \sin 30^\circ = 0$ $F_1 = -F_2 \frac{\sin 70^\circ}{\sin 30^\circ}$ $F_1 = -F_2 \frac{0.9397}{0.5}$ $F_1 = -1.83 F_2$

We came up with two equations with unknowns F_1 and F_2 . To solve the equations simultaneously, we can el el of substitution. Using equation 1, solve F_1 in terms of θ . $F_1 = \frac{-F_2 \cos 70^\circ}{\cos 30^\circ}$ $F_1 = \frac{-F_2 \cos 70^\circ}{0.8660}$ $F_1 = -0.39397 F_2$

Now, replace this equation (3) with equation (2). $F_1 = \frac{-F_2 \cos 70^\circ}{0.8660}$ $F_1 = -0.39397 F_2$ $F_1 = -0.39397 (-1.83 F_2)$ $F_1 = 0.722 F_2$ $F_1 = 0.722 \times 9.301$ $F_1 = 6.60 \text{ kN}$

Therefore, the answers to the questions are: $F_1 = 6.60 \text{ kN}$ and $F_2 = 3.67 \text{ kN}$.

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