FORCE COUPLES

Learning Objectives

- 1). To determine a resultant torque of a system of *force couples*.
- 2). To determine an *equivalent force-couple* of a system of forces and moments.
- 3). To do an *engineering estimate* of this quantity.

Definition

Force Couple: a pair of forces which are (i) equal in magnitude, (ii) parallel and (iii) opposite in direction.

$$|\overline{\mathbf{M}}| = |\overline{\mathbf{F}}| d$$

where d = perpendicular distance between the lines of action of the forces forming the couple.

$$\overline{\mathbf{M}} = \overline{\mathbf{r}}_{\mathrm{AB}} \times \overline{\mathbf{F}}$$

where $\overline{\mathbf{T}}_{AB}$ = any position vector between the lines of action of the forces forming the couple.

Comments

- 1). Force couples cause *no net force* (i.e., $\Sigma \overline{F} = 0$).
- 2). The moment due to a force couple is the *same* regardless of the point the moment is summed about. (This not true of a non-couple).



Force Couples Example 1

Given: Angled bar ABCDE is loaded with several force couples as shown.

Find:

- a) Determine the magnitude and direction of each force couple pair.
- b) Determine the equivalent moment and direction of all of the force couples combined.





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Force Couples Example 2

Given: The rod and plate system is loaded by several force couples.

Find:

a) Determine the equivalent magnitude and direction of each force couple.



EQUIVALENT SYSTEMS

Learning Objectives

- 1). To determine an *equivalent force-couple* of a system of forces and moments.
- 2). To do an *engineering estimate* of this quantity.

Definition

Equivalent Systems: two force-couple systems which exert i) the same net force on a body <u>and ii</u>) the same net moment (or torque).

Force Condition:
$$(\Sigma \overline{F})_1 = (\Sigma \overline{F})_2$$

Moment Condition: $(\Sigma M_P)_1 = (\Sigma M_P)_2$

<u>Note</u>: Selection of point P is arbitrary. Thus, choose a point that will simplify the moment equation.

Force-Couple Equivalent

Force:
$$\overline{\mathbf{R}} = \sum \overline{\mathbf{F}} = \overline{\mathbf{F}_{1}} + \overline{\mathbf{F}_{2}} + \overline{\mathbf{F}_{3}} + \dots$$

$$\frac{Moment:}{\overline{\mathbf{M}_{rP}} = \sum \overline{\mathbf{M}_{P}} = (\overline{\mathbf{r}_{1}} \times \overline{\mathbf{F}_{1}}) + \dots + (\overline{\mathbf{r}_{2}} \times \overline{\mathbf{F}_{2}}) + (\overline{\mathbf{r}_{3}} + \overline{\mathbf{F}_{3}}) + \dots + \overline{\mathbf{C}_{1}} + \overline{\mathbf{C}_{2}} + \dots$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N_{F}} (\overline{\mathbf{r}_{i}} \times \overline{\mathbf{F}_{i}}) + \sum_{i=1}^{N_{c}} \overline{\mathbf{C}_{i}}$$

 \therefore Equivalent Force-Couple System: $\overline{F_R}$, $\overline{M_R_0}$ (about point P).

Given: Below are six system of forces and couples acting on bar AB.

Find:

a) Which of these system of forces and couples are equivalent?



Given: Curved bar AB is loaded with a 100 lb force and a 1500 lb-in couple as shown.

Find:

- a) Estimate the equivalent force-couple system at base A.
- b) <u>Calculate</u> the equivalent force-couple system at base A.



Given: Traffic light pole BCDE is loaded with a 200 N traffic light at E and partially supported by cable BA. (DE = 3m)

Find:

a) Determine the equivalent force-couple system at base C.



Given: Force-couple system I shown *below left* is made up of four forces F₁, F₂, F₃, and F acting at points A, B, C, and D, respectively, in addition to a couple *M*. Force *F* and couple *M* are *known* to have magnitudes of 200 lb and 900 ft-lb, respectively.

Force-couple system II shown *below right* is made up of a force R at B and a couple M_B , with R and M_B , having *known* magnitudes of 300 lb and 600 ft-lb, respectively.

Find: If System II is to be the *equivalent force-couple* of System I, what are the magnitudes of the forces F₁, F₂, and F₃?



Equivalent Force-Couple Systems Group Quiz



