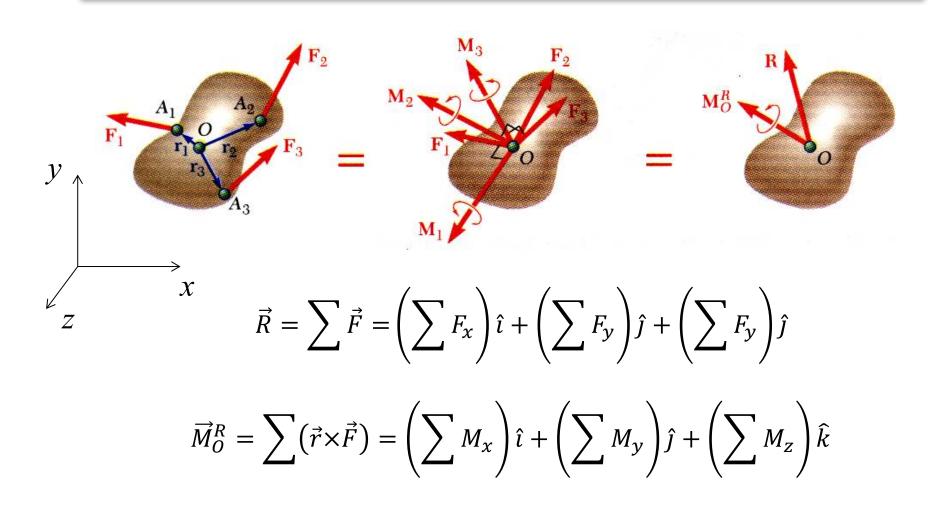
# Equations of Equilibrium Steven Vukazich San Jose State University

## Recall that any Force System Acting on a Body can be Expressed as an Equivalent Force-Couple System at any Point



## A Body is in Equilibrium if Both the Resultant Force and Resultant Couple are Equal to Zero

#### Vector equations

$$\vec{R} = \sum \vec{F} = \left(\sum F_x\right)\hat{i} + \left(\sum F_y\right)\hat{j} + \left(\sum F_y\right)\hat{j} = \vec{0}$$

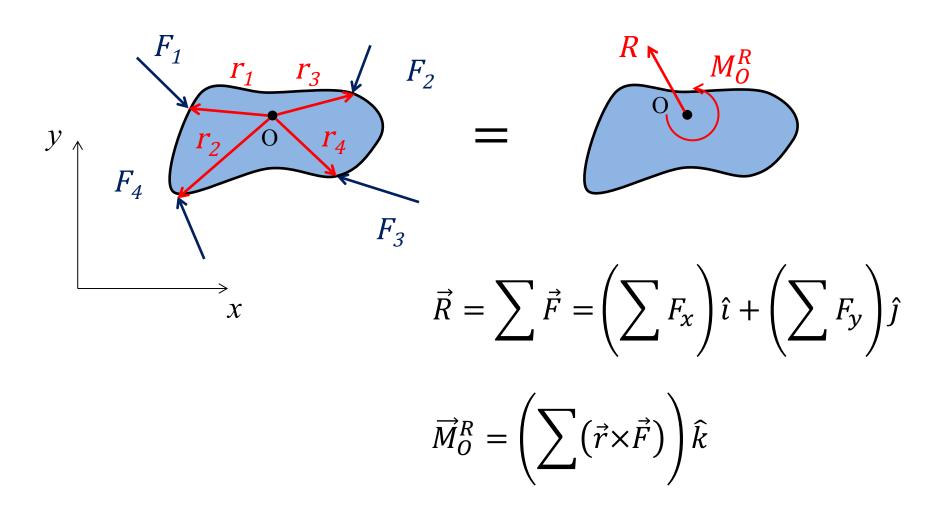
$$\vec{M}_O^R = \sum (\vec{r} \times \vec{F}) = \left(\sum M_x\right)\hat{i} + \left(\sum M_y\right)\hat{j} + \left(\sum M_z\right)\hat{k} = \vec{0}$$

Six scalar equations of equilibrium

$$\sum F_x = 0 \qquad \sum F_y = 0 \qquad \sum F_z = 0$$

$$\sum M_x = 0 \qquad \sum M_y = 0 \qquad \sum M_z = 0$$

For a Two-Dimensional (Planar) Body in the *xy* Plane, the Resultant Moment Vector will Always be in the *z* Direction



#### For a General Two-Dimensional Body, the Six Scalar Equations Simplify to Three

Vector equations

$$\vec{R} = \sum \vec{F} = \left(\sum F_x\right)\hat{i} + \left(\sum F_y\right)\hat{j}$$

$$\vec{M}_O^R = \left(\sum (\vec{r} \times \vec{F})\right) \hat{k}$$

Three scalar equations of equilibrium

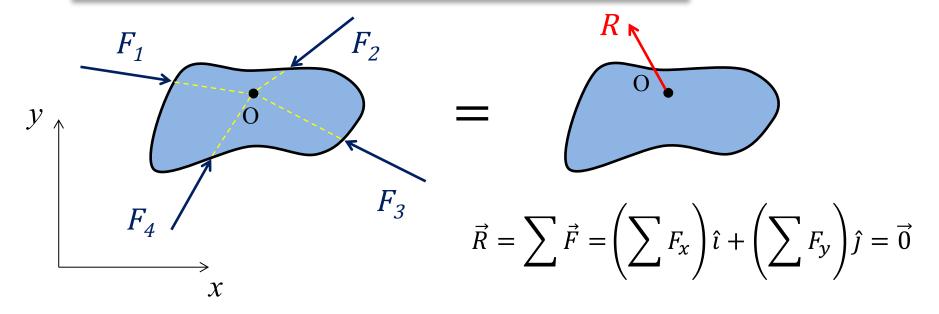
Can take moments about any point

$$\sum F_{x} = 0 \sum F_{y} = 0$$

$$\sum M_{z} = 0$$

### For a body where all of the forces are concurrent, rotational equilibrium is satisfied

#### Planar body with concurrent forces



Two scalar equations of equilibrium

$$\sum F_{x} = 0 \qquad \sum F_{y} = 0$$

#### General Procedure for the Analysis of Bodies in Static Equilibrium

- Choose the free body to isolate;
- Draw a Free Body Diagram (FBD) of the body;
  - Isolate the body from all of its surroundings,
  - Magnitudes and directions of all known and unknown forces acting on the body should be included and clearly indicated,
  - Indicate dimensions on the FBD,
- Write the **equations of equilibrium** and solve the equations for the unknown quantities.