



EGS 2310 - Engineering Analysis: Statics

Introduction





Overview

- Introduction
- What is Statics ?
- What to expect in this class.





Mechanics

- *Mechanics* is a branch of physics concerned with the behavior of objects that are at rest or in motion and subjected to the action of forces.
- Mechanics can be broadly subdivided into Statics and Dynamics
- *Dynamics* is a branch of mechanics that studies the motion of bodies subject to acceleration.

Statics

 Statics is a branch of mechanics that is concerned with the study of bodies that are in equilibrium, that is, either at rest or in motion with constant velocity.

Brief History of Mechanics/ Statics

Some major contributors include:

- 400 BC Archytus of Tarentum Theory of Pulleys
- 287-212 BC Archimedes Lever equilibrium, buoyancy principle
- 973 1048 Al-Biruni Explained the phases of the moon
- 1452-1519 Leonardo da Vinci Equilibrium, concept of moments
- 1473-1543 Copernicus Proposed that the earth revolves around the sun
- 1548-1620 Stevinus Inclined planes, parallelogram law for addition of forces
 - 1564-1642 Stevinus, Galileo Virtual work principles
- 1564-1642 Galileo Dynamics of pendulums, falling bodies
 1629-1695 Huygens Accurate measurement of the acceleration due to gravity

Brief History of Mechanics/ Statics

- 1642-1727 Newton Law of universal gravitation, laws of motion
- 1654-1722 Varignon Work with moment and force relationships
- 1667-1748 Bernoulli Application of virtual work to equilibrium
- 1707-1793 Euler Rigid body systems, moments of inertia
 1717-1783 D'Alembert Concept of inertia force
 - 1736-1813 Lagrange Formalized generalized equations of motion
- 1792-1843 Coriolis Work with moving frames of reference
 1858-1947 Planck Quantum mechanics
 1879-1955 Einstein Theory of relativity

Applications of Statics

- Architectural and Structural Engineering
- Analysis of Forces
- Design of Foundations
- Fluid Statics, Hydraulics
- And many other engineering problems that involve analyzing a system at rest.

Prerequisite Knowledge

- Success in grasping many of the methods and techniques is based on previous knowledge and experience in many fields including:
 - Algebra
 - Trigonometry
 - Geometry
 - Calculus (Differentiation, Integration)
 - Vectors
- See review topics in Appendix of textbook

How to Pass This Class

- Statics is an involving field of study, and requires critical thinking and a meticulous approach.
- The most effective way to study the course material is to <u>solve problems</u>.
- Reading course texts and problem solutions alone will be of limited value. You must work the problems on your own.
- Pay attention in class, ask questions. If you get stuck, ask for assistance. From home you may email me at any time.

Problem Solving 101

- Read the problem thoroughly, and try to associate the information and scenario with a theory you have studied.
- Draw any relevant diagrams or tables.
 Establish a coordinate system and apply the relevant principle, in mathematical form.
 Solve the relevant equation by algebra, and append the correct units to your answer.

Problem Solving 101

- 5. Study your answer, and ask yourself, "...is my answer reasonable?..", "...does it make sense?..."
- 6. Review the problem and consider other ways the same solution could have been obtained.

Problem Solving

• Caution!: Yes, you will make errors, get mad, and frustrated, but it is what it is.

- Neat and organized presentation of your solutions is an indication of clear and organized thinking.
- You may use software applications you have learned in other classes, such to *Mathcad*, *Matlab* and others.

Assessment

The course assessment will include the following:
Quizzes: Weekly. Open book open notes. Typically a practical problem, 10 – 15 minutes
Homework Assignments: Term Project
Tests: Monthly. Closed book. Formula sheet allowed, 45 mins – 1 hour. Covers work from that month
Final : comprehensive exam, structured same as the tests

 Practice Problems : Problems will be assigned but you are not required to turn them in. Solutions will be posted on class webpage

How Did That Go?