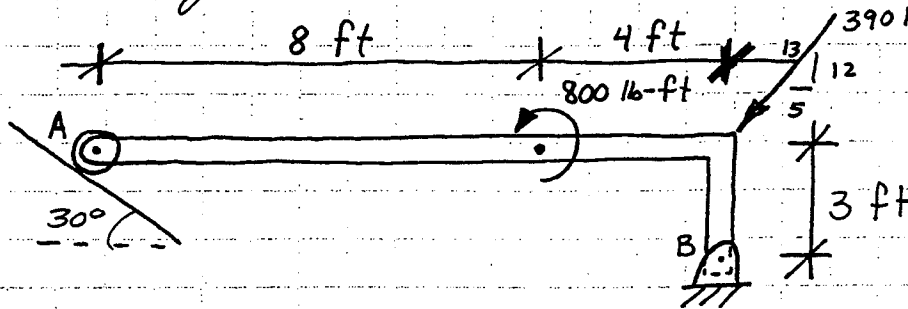


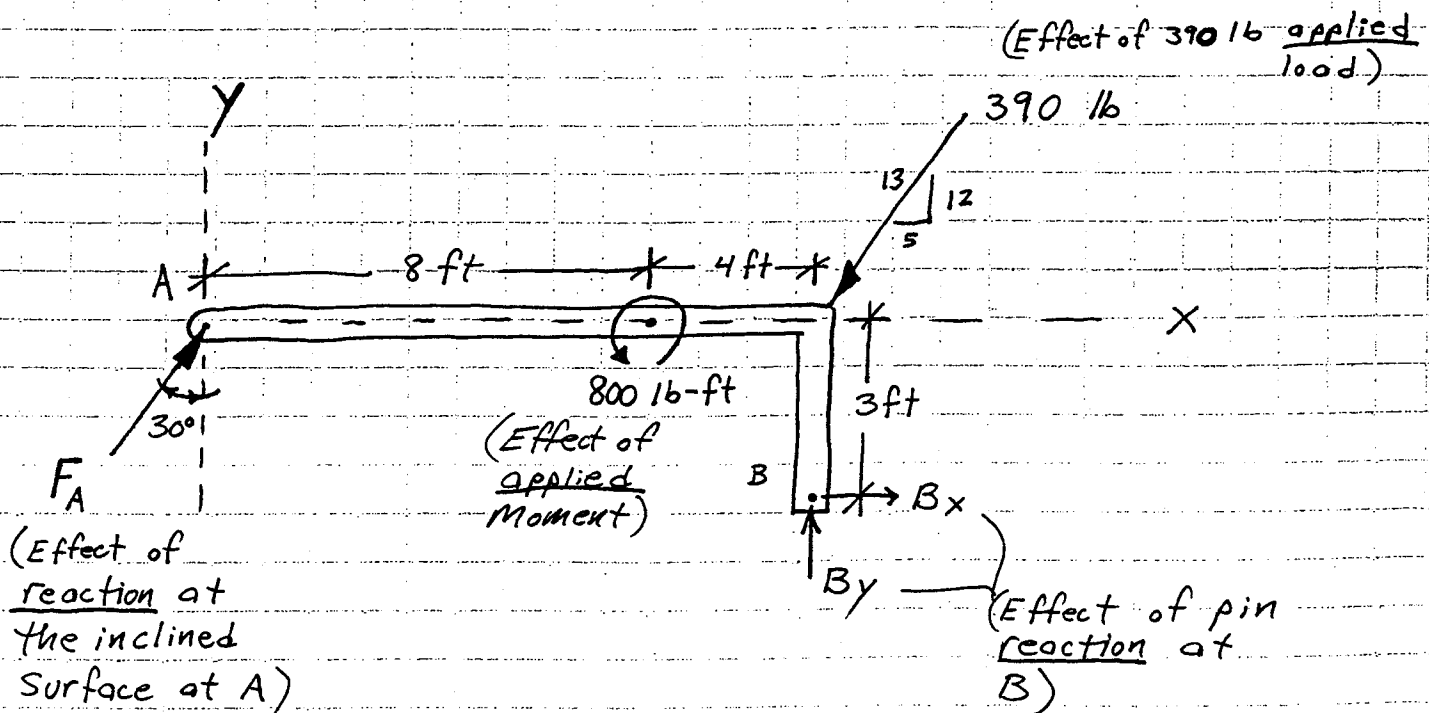
Free Body Diagram Procedure Comparison - Particle vs Rigid Body

Particle Free Body Diagram	Rigid Body Free Body Diagram
1. Draw the particle	1. Draw the rigid body
2. Draw a coordinate system	2. Draw a coordinate system
3. Indicate all known forces acting on the particle with magnitude and direction clearly labeled.	3. Indicate all known forces <u>and moments</u> acting on the body with magnitude and direction clearly labeled.
4. Indicate all unknown forces acting on the particle with labels and indicate their <u>assumed</u> direction.	4. Indicate all unknown <u>forces and moments</u> acting on the body and indicate their <u>assumed</u> direction.
5. Label all relevant angles and dimensions. Label all relevant points.	5. Label all relevant angles and dimensions. Label all relevant points.

5-2 Draw the free-body diagram of member AB, which is supported by a roller at A and a pin at B. Explain the significance of each force on the diagram.



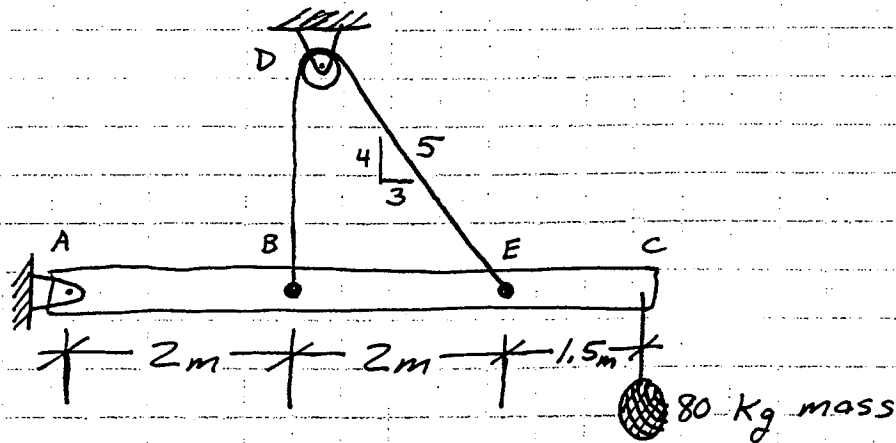
Solution:



check list

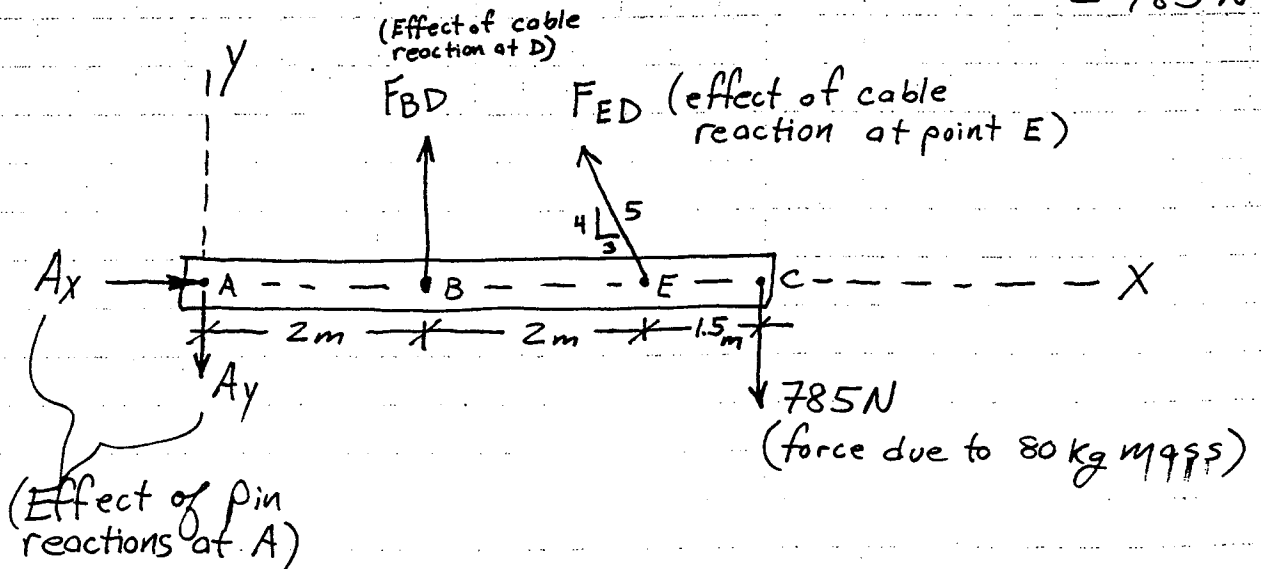
1. Coordinate system and the body
2. All applied forces and reactions located with appropriate dimensions and angles
3. Label all forces and points.
4. Explain each force

5-4 Draw the FBD of the beam which supports the 80 kg load and is supported by the pin at A and a cable which wraps around the pulley at D. Explain the significance of each force on the diagram. Neglect the thickness of the beam.



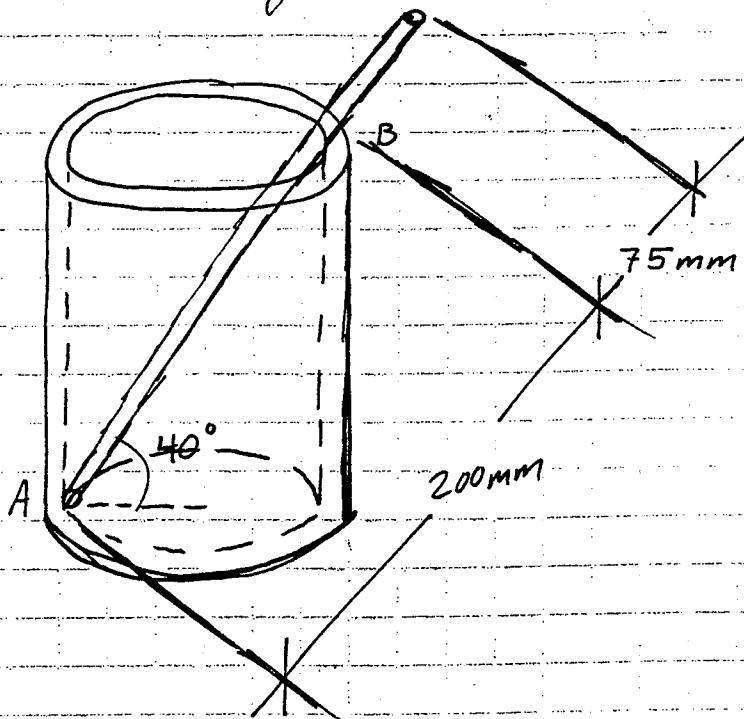
Solution:

$$\rightarrow 80 \times 9.81 = 784.8 \text{ N} \\ = 785 \text{ N}$$



5-6

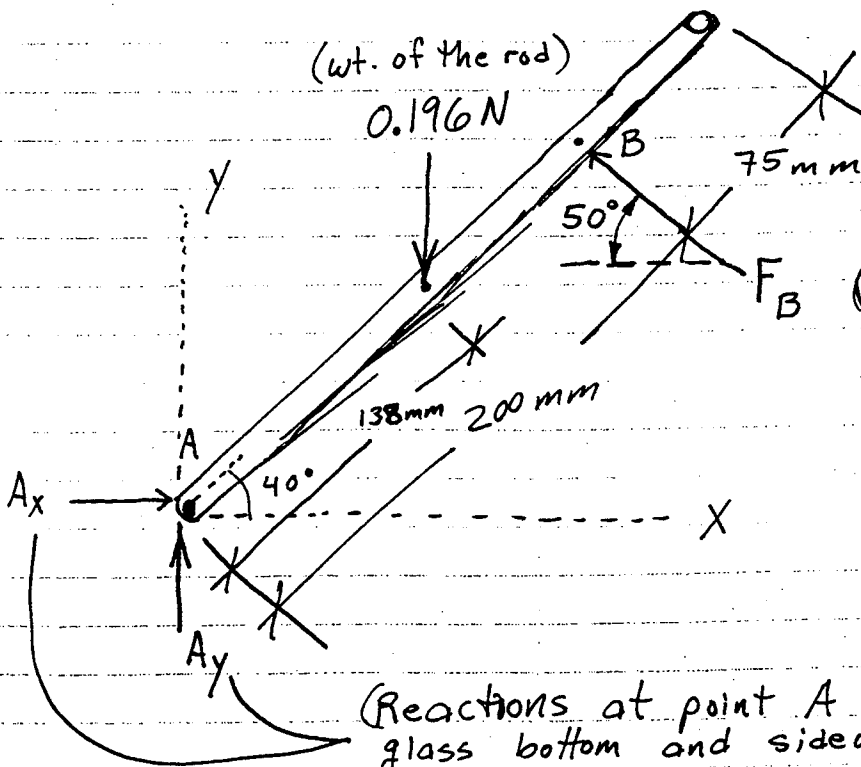
Draw the FBD of the smooth 20 g rod which rests inside the glass. Explain the significance of each force on the diagram.



Solution:

rod mass $20\text{g} = 0.02\text{kg}$

$Wt = 0.02(9.81) = 0.1962\text{N}$



(reaction at B only a perpendicular reaction because the rod is smooth)

(Reactions at point A due to the glass bottom and sidewall)