## Mechanics Exam 1 Review

## Tools you need in your toolbox:

## 1. Algebra, Geometry, Trig

Triangle Facts
Common triangles (3-4-5, $1-2-\sqrt{3}, 1-1-\sqrt{2}$ )
SOH-CAH-TOA
Pythagorean Theorem
Law of Sines
Law of Cosines

## 2. Vectors

Magnitude and direction
Components in a given direction
Rectangular Components (usually $x$ and $y$ components.)
Vector addition by
Parallelogram Rule
Triangle Rule
Tip-to-tail Method
Addition of rectangular components
Convert from Magnitude and Direction to components, and vice-versa
Express a vector in writing

## 3. Equilibrium of a Particle

Free Body Diagrams
Vector solution: Force Triangle
Set up and solve equilibrium equations $\Sigma F_{x}=0$ and $\Sigma F_{y}=0$
Multi-particle equilibrium

## 4. Moments

Definition of a Moment: $F d_{\perp}$ or $F_{\perp} d$
Definition of Perpendicular Distance $d_{\perp}$ and Perpendicular Component $F_{\perp}$
Sign Convention for Moments
Verignon's Theorem
Add Moments to find resultant moment
Balance moments to achieve rotational equilibriu m

1. The 600 N force applied to the bracket at $A$ is to be replaced by two forces, $F_{a}$ in the $a-a$ direction , and $F_{b}$ in the $b-b$ direction, which together produce the same effect on the bracket as the 600 N force. Determine $F_{a}$ and $F_{b}$.

2. If the three forces acting on the bracket are held in equilibrium by a 600 N force directed along the negative $u$ axis, determine the magnitude of $\mathbf{F}_{1}$ and its direction $\phi$.

3. Determine the range of values for $P$ for which the resultant of the three forces applied at $A$ does not exceed 225 lb .

4. The handle of the hammer is subjected to force $F=20 \mathrm{lb}$. Determine the moment of this force about point A using two different methods and show that they produce the same result.

5. Determine the magnitude and direction of equilibrium force $F_{A B}$ exerted along link $A B$ by the patient using the tractive apparatus shown. The suspended mass is 10 kg . Neglect the size of the pulleys.

