

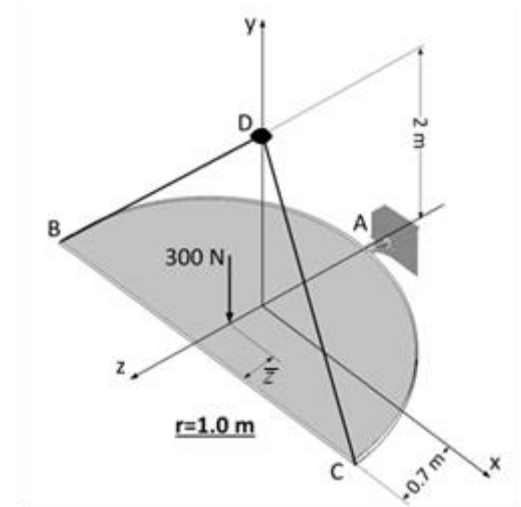
GNG1105/1505 – Engineering Mechanics/Mécanique pour ingénieurs Final Exam

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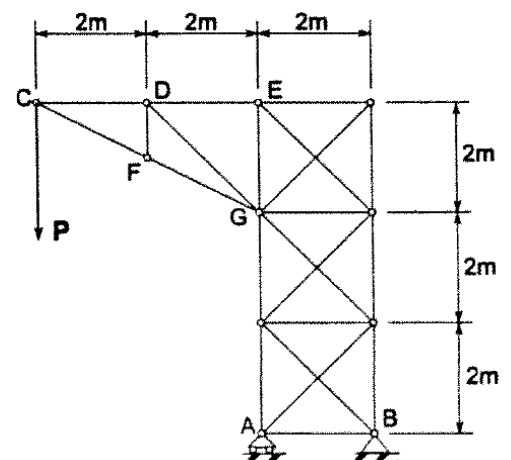
Closed book examination. Only non-programmable calculators are allowed. All other electronic devices are not allowed. All questions are of equal value. Draw free-body diagrams for each question.

- 1- A semi-circular plate of 1.0 m radius is being held in equilibrium by a ball and socket joint at point A and by two cables at points B and C. These two cables are attached to point D above the plate and lies on the y-axis, as shown in the diagram. The weight of the plate is 300N which is acting at its centroid G.



- Draw the free body diagram of the plate.
- Write, in vector form, the tension in cables BD, CD, and the 300N weight.
- Calculate the tensions in cables BD and CD and the components of the reaction at point A.

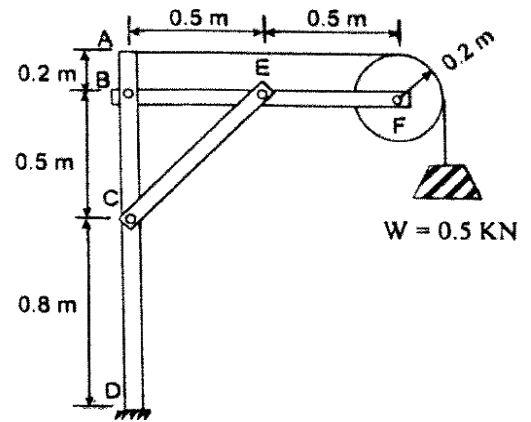
- 2- The sketch shows a truss loaded with a force $P = 5 \text{ kN}$, as shown in the diagram. All joints are pinned.



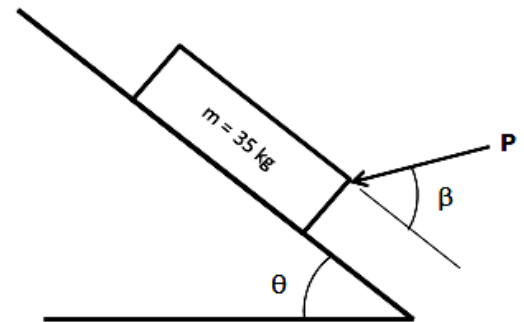
- Find the reactions at supports A and B.
- Using the **method of sections**, determine the forces in members DE, FG and DG and specify if they are in tension or compression.

3- In the frame shown in the diagram, joints B, C and E are pinned.

- Find the components of the reaction at the fixed support D.
- Calculate the components of the forces at joints B, C and E.



4- A force $P = 50 \text{ N}$ is applied to a 35 kg block resting on an inclined surface at an angle of $\theta = 15^\circ$ with respect to the horizontal. The coefficients of static and kinetic friction between the block and the inclined surface are $\mu_s = 0.10$ and $\mu_k = 0.05$ respectively. The force P is applied to the block at an angle of $\beta = 30^\circ$ with respect to the inclined plane, as shown in the diagram.



- Verify that the block is in motion and determine its direction.
- Determine the actual friction force between the block and the inclined surface.
- Determine the block's acceleration under these conditions.
- If the block starts at rest, determine the time required for it to travel a distance of 3 m and its velocity at that moment.

Useful Equations

$$x = x_o + vt$$

$$v = v_o + at$$

$$x = x_o + v_o t + \frac{1}{2} at^2$$

$$v^2 = v_o^2 + 2a(x - x_o)$$

$$\sum \vec{F} = m\vec{a}$$

Centroid

