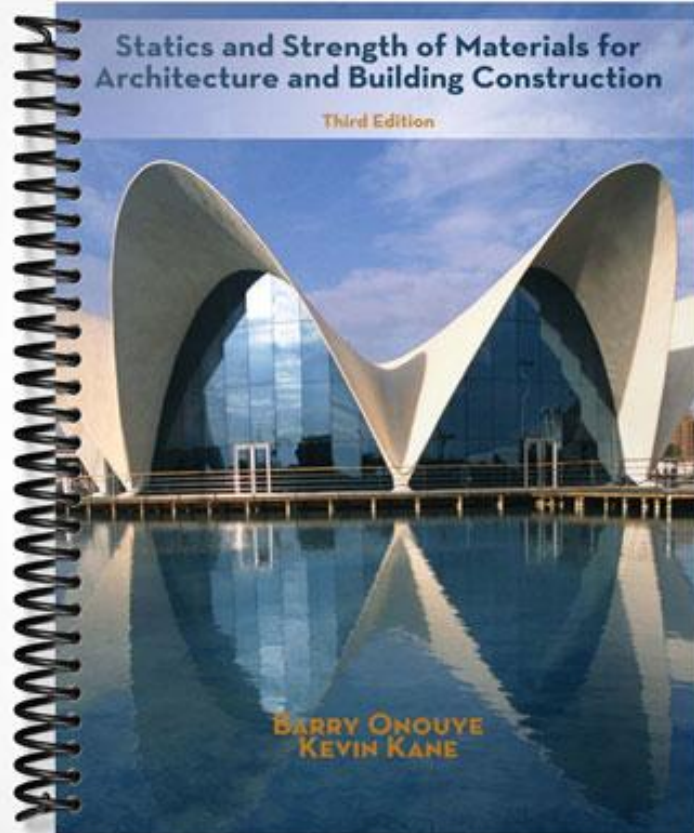



SOLUTIONS MANUAL

Statics and Strength of Materials for
Architecture and Building Construction

Third Edition



BARRY ONOUYE
KEVIN KANE

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Instructor's Manual
to accompany

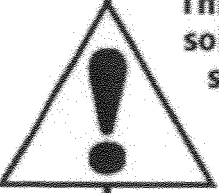
**Statics and Strength of Materials
for Architecture and Building Construction**

Third Edition

Barry Onouye
Kevin Kane



Upper Saddle River, New Jersey
Columbus, Ohio



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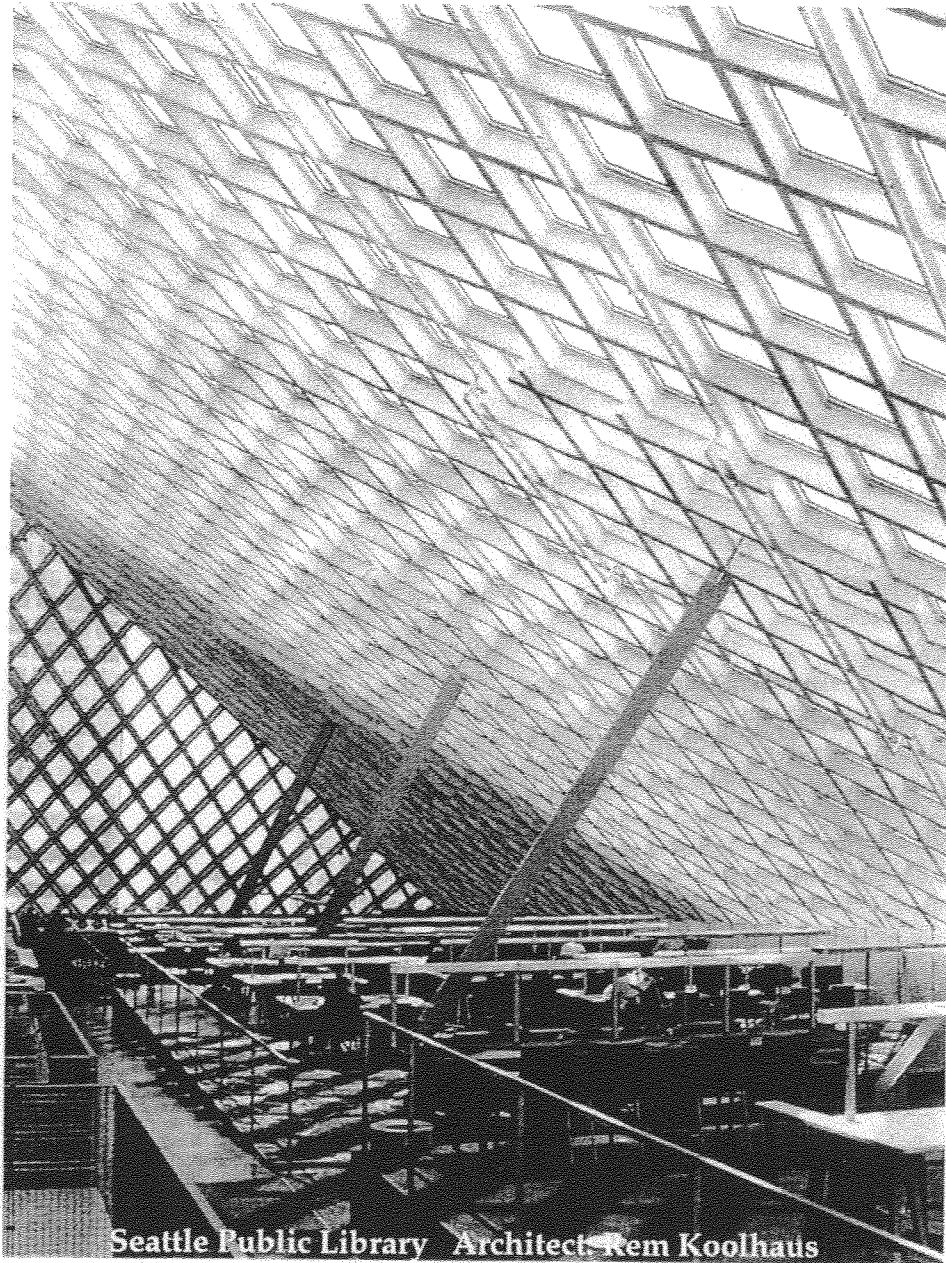
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Instructor's Manual to Accompany

Statics and Strength of Materials

For Architecture and Building Construction

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Barry Onouye
Kevin Kane

Preface

This *Instructor's Manual* to accompany *Statics and Strength of Materials for Architecture and Building Construction*, was initially developed as a study guide for students taking my beginning structures classes. All of the problems were developed in sufficient detail to allow students to use these problems as additional examples, paralleling the content covered in the text. In the 3rd edition of *Statics and Strength of Materials for Architecture and Building Construction*, a CD is provided with approximately 250 additional problems and solutions for practice.

Although all of the problems have been worked and reworked and scrutinized very closely by many of the students over the years, errors are still inevitable. Alternate interpretations of certain problems are also quite possible. If you discover discrepancies and/or errors, please bring them to my attention. I appreciate hearing from you so that I will be able to incorporate the corrections in future editions. My e-mail address is:
barryo@u.washington.edu.

I hope that you find this *Instructor's Manual* helpful and feel free to allow students access to these problem solutions.

March 2006

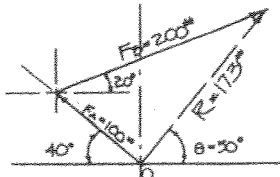
Barry Onouye
University of Washington

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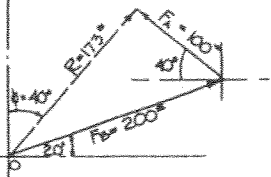
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2.1

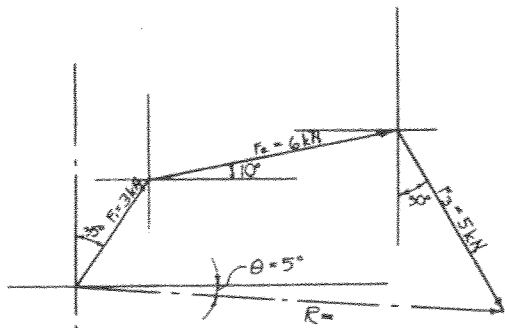


$R = 173^*$
 $\theta = 50^*$ FROM HORIZ.
 $\phi = 40^*$ FROM VERT.

OR

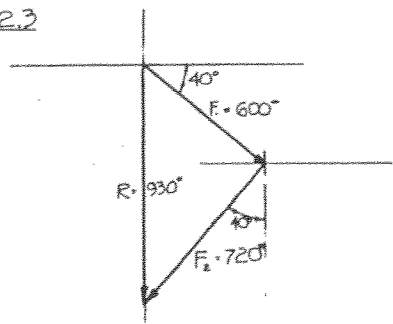


2.2

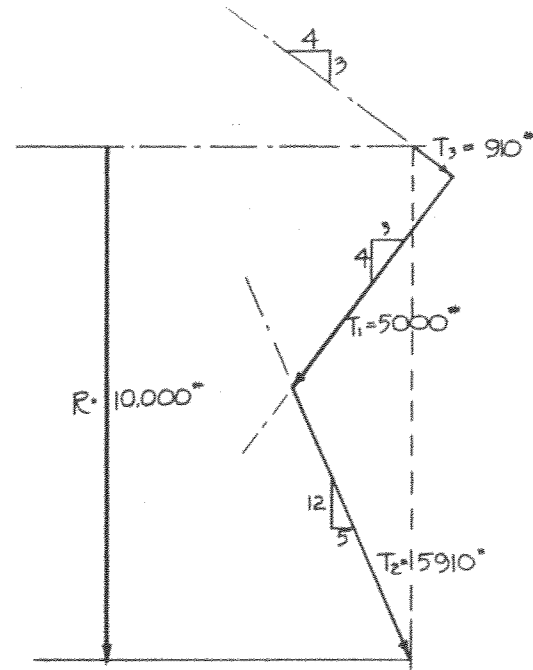


$R = 10.2 \text{ kN}$
 $\theta = 5^*$

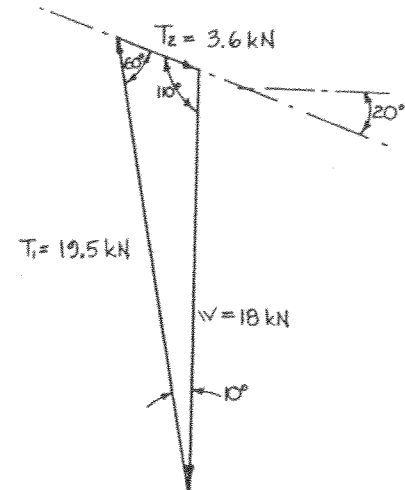
2.3



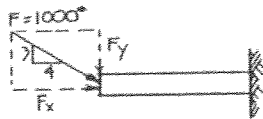
2.4



2.5



2.6

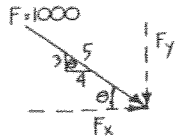


By SIMILAR TRIANGLES:

$$\frac{F_x}{4} = \frac{F_y}{3} = \frac{F}{5}$$

$$\therefore F_x = \frac{4}{5}F = \frac{4}{5}(1000) = \underline{800^*}$$

$$F_y = \frac{3}{5}F = \frac{3}{5}(1000) = \underline{600^*}$$



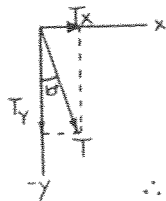
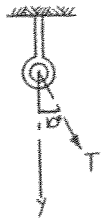
$$\sin \theta = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\therefore F_x = F \cos \theta = (1000)\left(\frac{4}{5}\right) = \underline{800^*}$$

$$F_y = F \sin \theta = (1000)\left(\frac{3}{5}\right) = \underline{600^*}$$

2.7



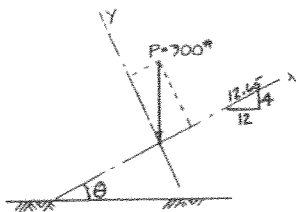
$$T_x = T \sin 10^\circ$$

$$T_y = T \cos 10^\circ$$

$$\therefore T = \frac{T_y}{\cos 10^\circ}$$

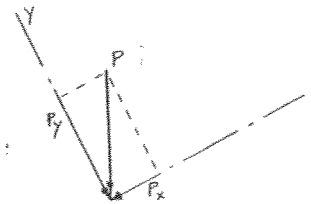
$$T = \frac{250\text{N}}{.985} = \underline{254\text{N}}$$

2.8



$$\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{13.6}{12}\right) = 18.43^\circ$$

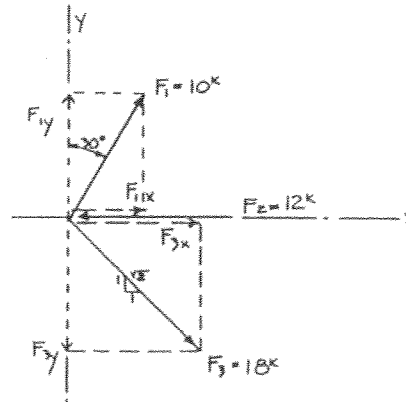
2.8



$$P_x = P \left(\frac{4}{12.65}\right) = 300^* (.316) = \underline{94.9^*}$$

$$P_y = P \left(\frac{12}{12.65}\right) = 300^* (.949) = \underline{285^*}$$

2.9



$$F_{1y} = +F_1 \cos 30^\circ = 10^k (.866) = 8.66^k$$

$$F_{1x} = +F_1 \sin 30^\circ = 10^k (.5) = 5^k$$

$$F_2 = -F_{2x} = -12^k$$

$$F_{3x} = +\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}F_3 = +\frac{18^k}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$F_{3y} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}F_3 = -\frac{18^k}{\sqrt{2}}$$

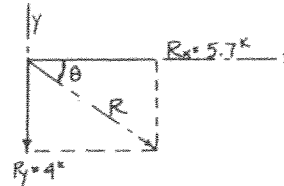
$$R_x = \Sigma F_x = +5.0^k - 12^k + \frac{18^k}{\sqrt{2}} = +5.7^k$$

$$R_y = \Sigma F_y = +8.66^k - \frac{18^k}{\sqrt{2}} = -4^k$$

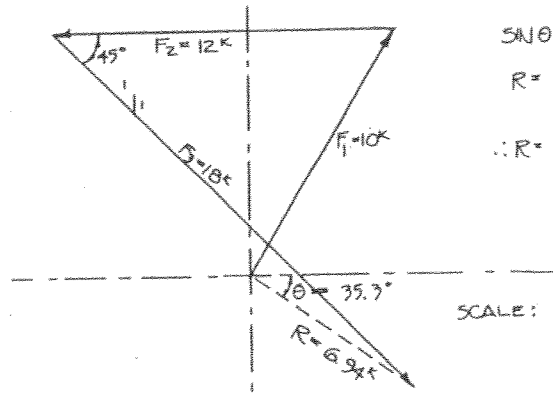
$$\tan \theta = \frac{R_y}{R_x} = \frac{4}{5.7} = .702$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}(.702)$$

$$\therefore \theta = 35.1^\circ \text{ FROM HORIZ.}$$



2.9



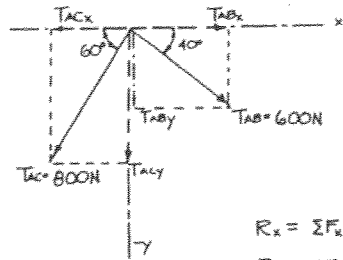
$$\sin \theta = \frac{R_y}{R}$$

$$R = \frac{R_y}{\sin \theta}$$

$$\therefore R = \frac{4k}{.577} = \underline{6.94k}$$

SCALE: 1" = 4k

2.10



$$-T_{ACx} = -T_{AC} \cos 60^\circ = -.5 T_{AC}$$

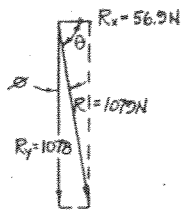
$$-T_{ACy} = -T_{AC} \sin 60^\circ = -.866 T_{AC}$$

$$+T_{ABx} = +T_{AB} \cos 40^\circ = +.766 T_{AB}$$

$$-T_{ABy} = -T_{AB} \sin 40^\circ = -.642 T_{AB}$$

$$R_x = \sum F_x = -.5(800N) + .766(600N) = 56.9N$$

$$R_y = \sum F_y = -.866(800N) - .642(600N) = -1078N$$

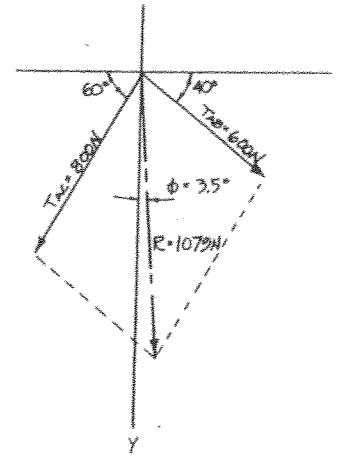


$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{1078}{56.9} \right) = \tan^{-1}(18.1) = 86.8^\circ$$

$$\phi = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{56.9}{1078} \right) = \tan^{-1}(.053) = 3.2^\circ$$

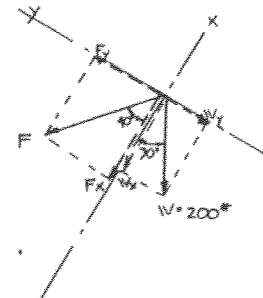
$$R = \sqrt{56.9^2 + 1078^2} = 1079N$$

2.10



SCALE: 1mm = 10N

2.11



ROTATE AXIS SO THAT THE RESULTANT THRU THE BOOM LIES ON THE X-AXIS. THEN, $R_y = \sum F_y = 0$

$$-W_x = -W \cos 30^\circ = -.866W$$

$$-W_y = -W \sin 30^\circ = -.5W$$

$$-F_x = -F \cos 40^\circ = -.766F$$

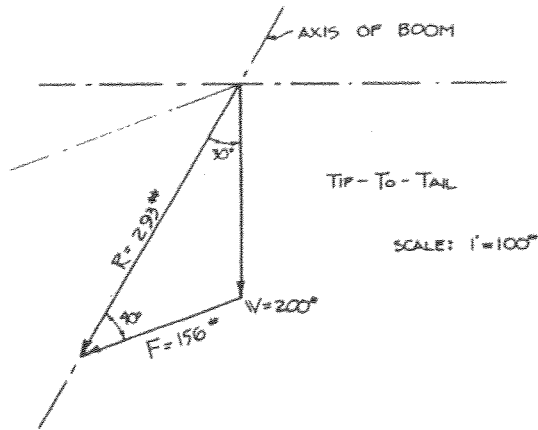
$$+F_y = +F \sin 40^\circ = +.642F$$

$$R_y = \sum F_y = 0 \quad -.5(200) + .642F = 0$$

$$\text{SOLVE FOR } F; \quad F = \frac{100}{.642} = \underline{156}$$

$$R = R_x = \sum F_x = -.866(200) - .766(156) = -173 - 120 = \underline{-293}$$

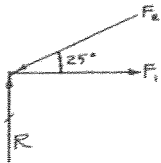
2.11



TIP-TO-TAIL

SCALE: 1" = 100'

2.12



$$-F_{2x} = -F_2 \cos 25^\circ$$

$$-F_{2y} = -F_2 \sin 25^\circ$$

SINCE THE RESULTANT MUST BE VERTICAL, THEN: $R_x = \sum F_x = 0$

$$-F_{2x} + F_1 = 0$$

$$\therefore F_2 \cos 25^\circ = F_1$$

FROM THIS EQUATION, IT IS SEEN THAT F_1 IS ONLY A FRACTION OF F_2 , THEREFORE, $F_2 = 7 \text{ kN}$

$$\text{THEN; } F_1 = F_2 \cos 25^\circ = 7 \text{ kN} (.906)$$

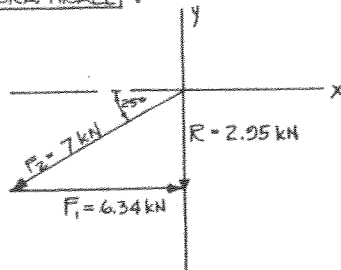
$$F_1 = 6.34 \text{ kN}$$

$$F_2 = 7 \text{ kN}$$

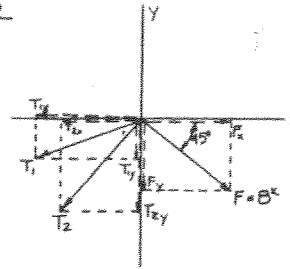
$$R = F_{2y} = 7 \text{ kN} (\sin 25^\circ)$$

$$R = 7 \text{ kN} (.422) = 2.95 \text{ kN}$$

GRAPHICALLY:



2.13



$$-T_{1x} = -T_1 \cos 30^\circ = -.866T_1$$

$$-T_{1y} = -T_1 \sin 30^\circ = -.5T_1$$

$$-T_{2x} = -T_2 \cos 60^\circ = -.5T_2$$

$$-T_{2y} = -T_2 \sin 60^\circ = -.866T_2$$

$$+F_x = +F \cos 45^\circ = +.707(8) = +5.65^k$$

$$-F_y = -F \sin 45^\circ = -.707(8) = -5.65^k$$

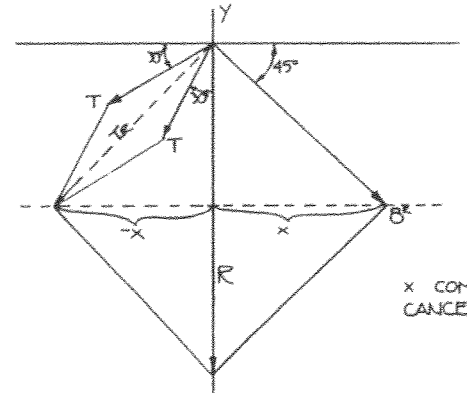
BUT $T_1 = T_2$

FOR RESULTANT TO BE VERTICAL, $R_x = \sum F_x = 0$

$$\therefore -.866T - .5T + 5.65^k = 0$$

SOLVING FOR T; $T = 4.14^k$

$$R = R_y = \sum F_y = -.5(4.14^k) - .866(4.14^k) - 5.65^k = \underline{-11.3^k}$$



X COMPONENTS MUST CANCEL SO THAT $R_x = 0$

USING PARALLELOGRAM LAW