



# مکاترونیک

## مقدمه و مروری بر استاتیک

دکتر امین نیکوبین

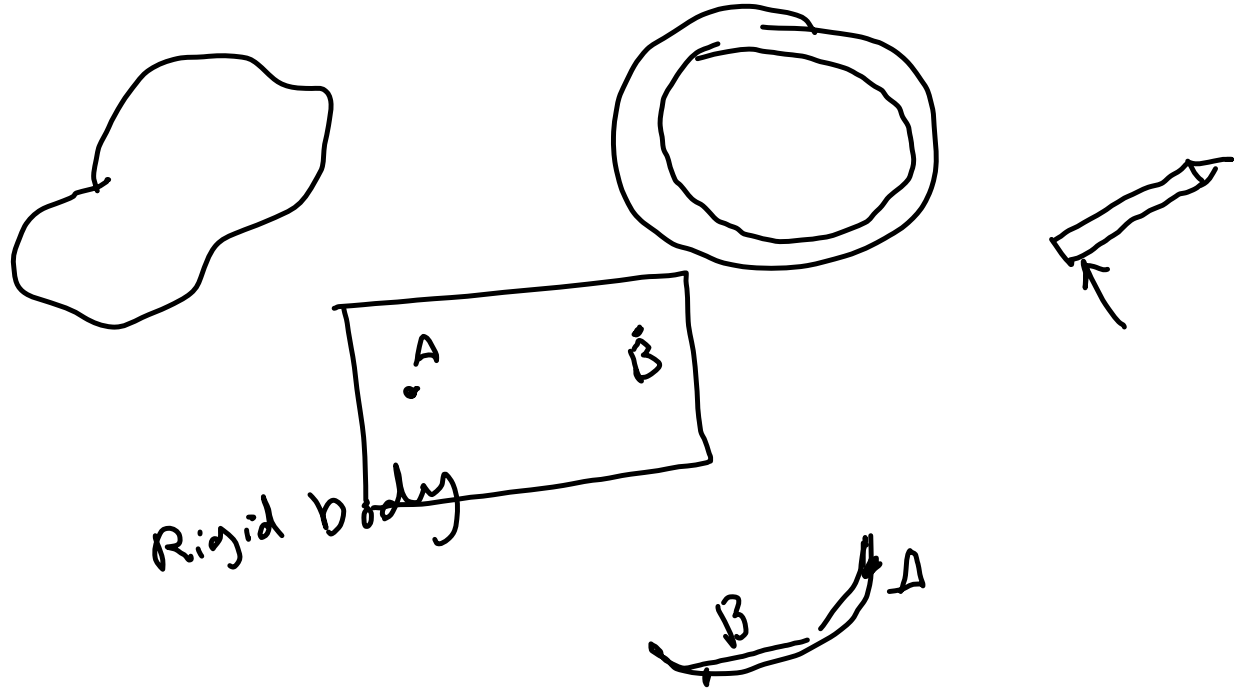
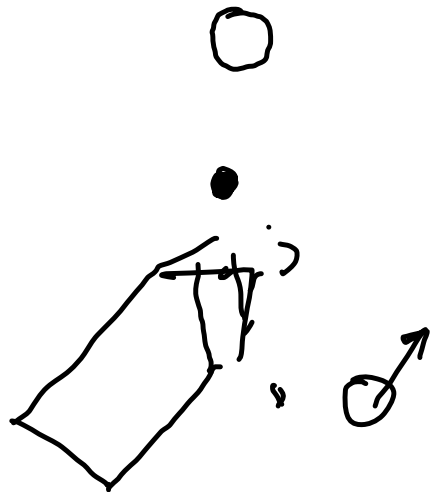
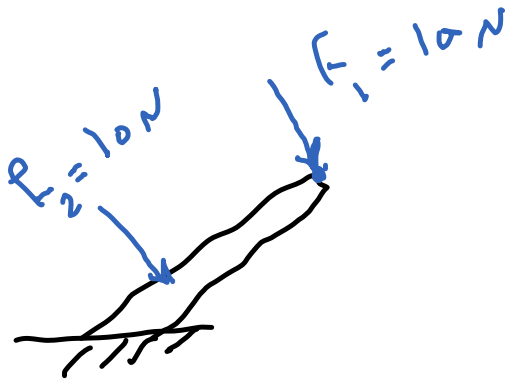
دانشگاه سمنان، دانشکده مهندسی مکانیک

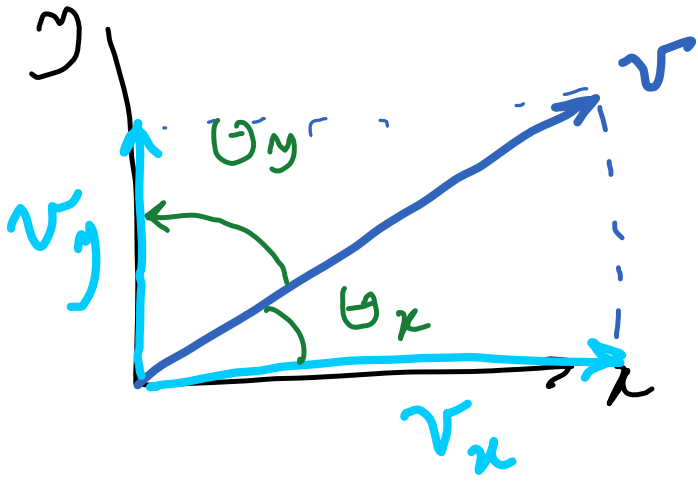
[anikoobin@semnan.ac.ir](mailto:anikoobin@semnan.ac.ir)

سرفصل مطالب

- سرورهای براساسیت
- سرورهای بر مقاومت مصالح
- سرورهای بر دینامیک در مدل سازی ایندینگی
- سرورهای بر شبیه سازی سیستیم ها
- سرورهای بر طراحی اجزای ماشین
- سرورهای بر سیستم های هیدرولیک و پنوماتیک

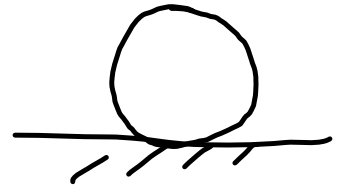
نیروی عمل یک جسم روی جسم دیگر





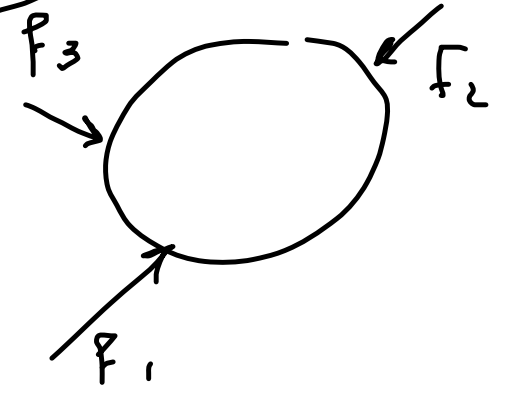
$$v_x = v \cos \theta_x$$

$$v_y = v \cos \theta_y$$



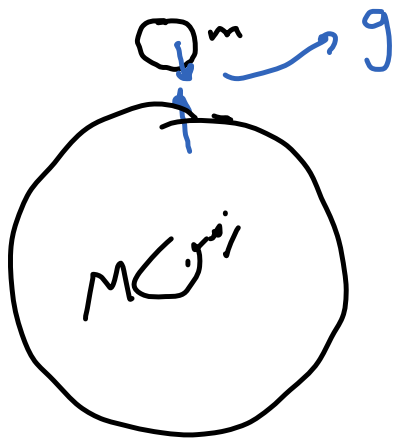
$$\sum F = 0$$

$$\sum F = ma$$



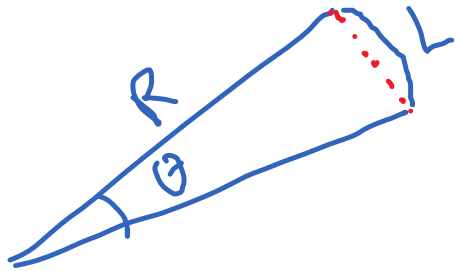
$$F = ma \rightarrow N = \text{kg m/s}^2$$

$$W = mg, \quad g = 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2$$

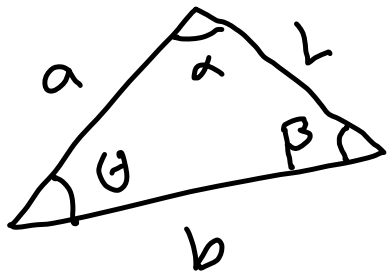


A diagram showing two small circles labeled 'm1' and 'm2' separated by a distance 'R'. Blue arrows labeled 'F' point towards each other from both circles. A double-headed arrow below indicates the distance 'R'.

$$F = G \frac{m_1 m_2}{R^2}$$

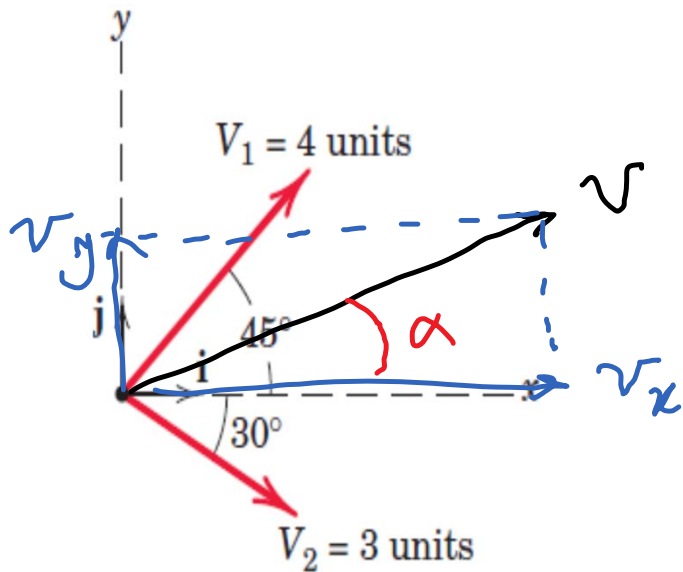


$$L = R\theta$$



$$L = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab\cos\theta$$

$$\frac{a}{\sin\beta} = \frac{L}{\sin\theta} = \frac{b}{\sin\alpha}$$



$$V_1 = 4 \cos 45^\circ i + 4 \sin 45^\circ j$$

$$V_2 = 3 \cos 30^\circ i - 3 \sin 30^\circ j$$

$$V = V_1 + V_2$$

$$= (4 \cos 45^\circ + 3 \cos 30^\circ) i + (4 \sin 45^\circ - 3 \sin 30^\circ) j$$

$$= V_x i + V_y j$$

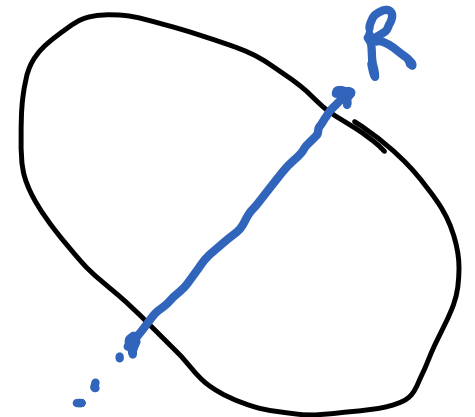
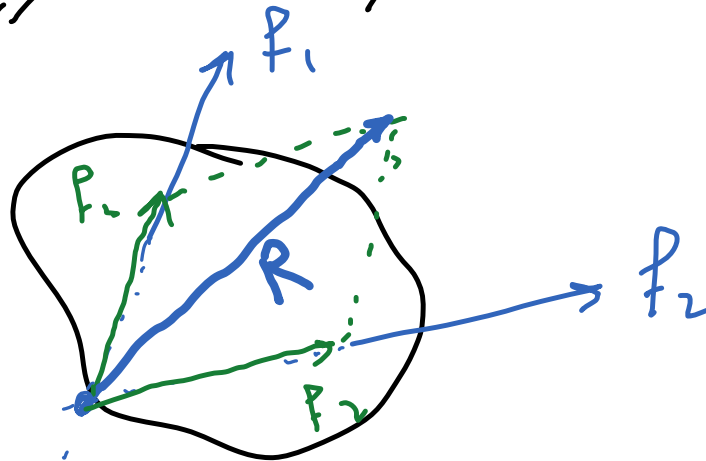
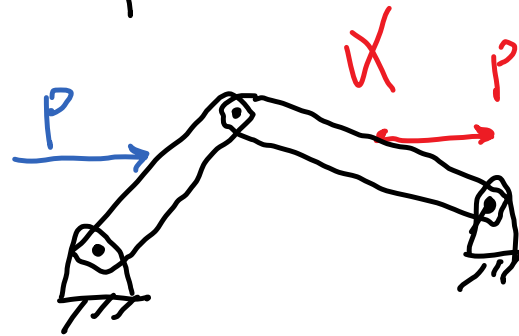
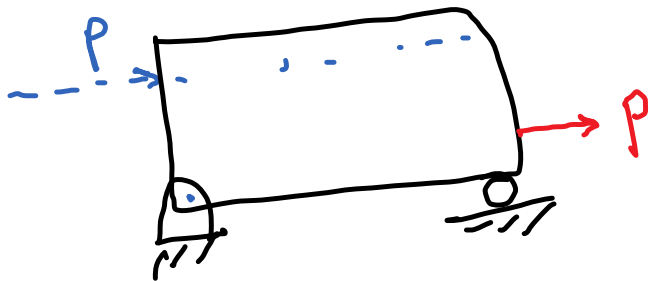
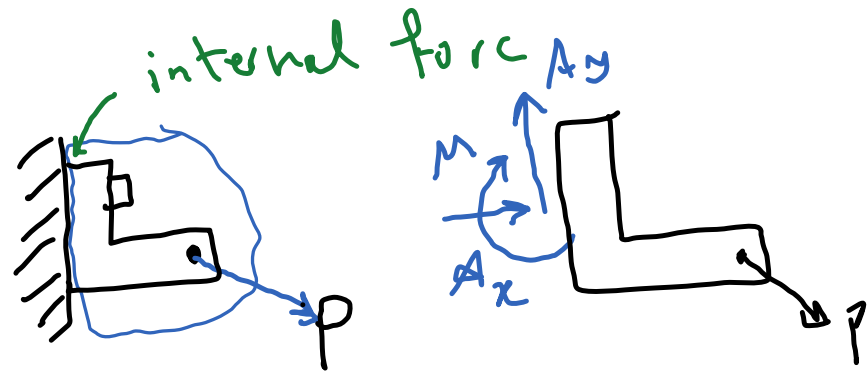
$$\tan \alpha = \frac{V_y}{V_x} \rightarrow \alpha = \tan^{-1} \frac{V_y}{V_x}$$

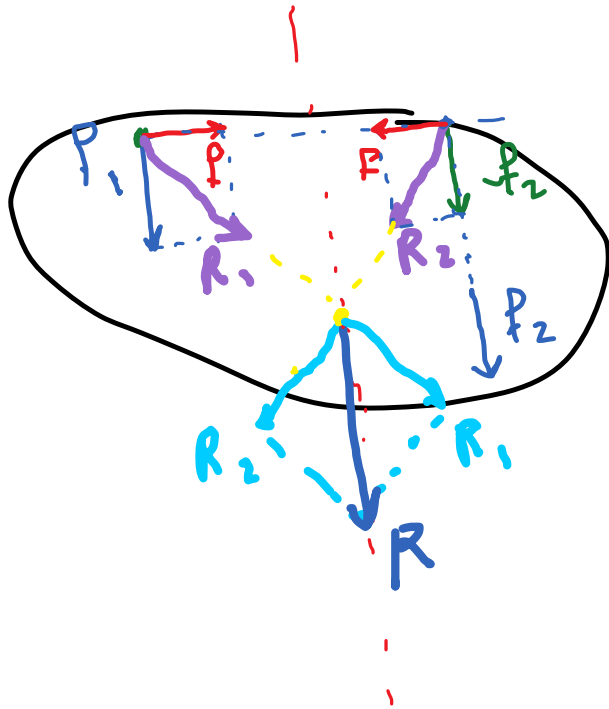
$$|V| = \sqrt{V_x^2 + V_y^2}$$

1-1  
1-2  
1-3

تکلیف سری اول  
تأیید استانی مریم  
ویدایش صفحه

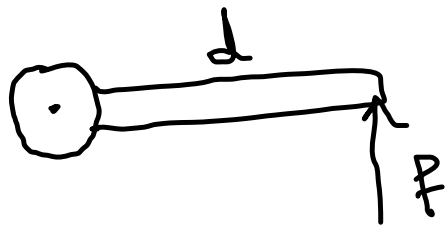




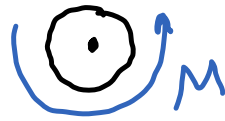


$$|R| = |P_1 + P_2|$$

$$R = P_1 + P_2 - P$$

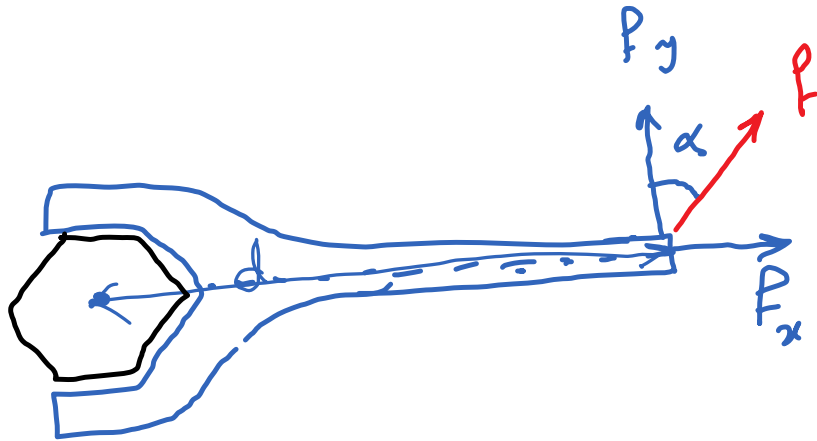


$\equiv$



$$M = Fd$$

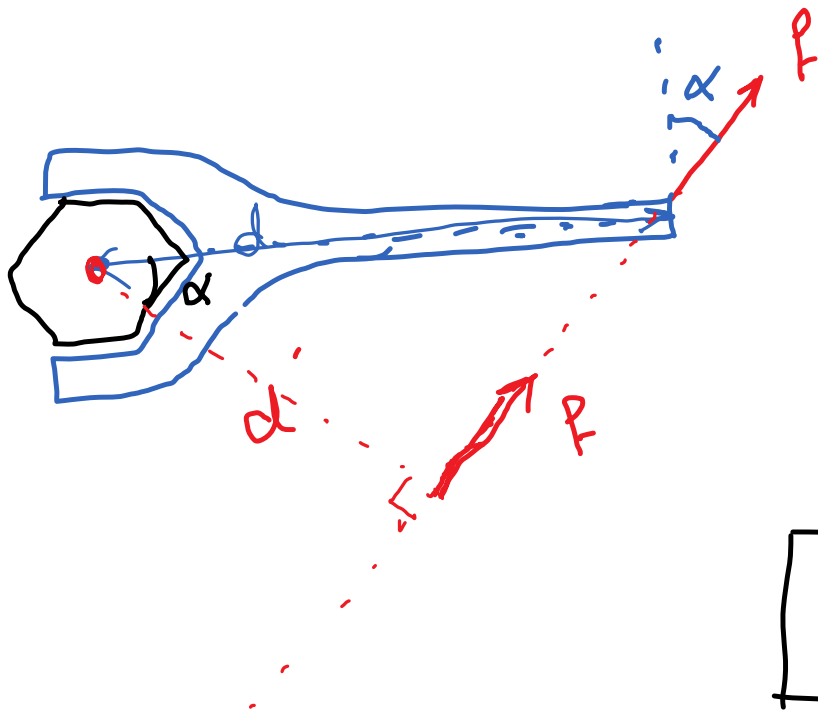
↘ N. m



$$M = Fd = Fx_0 = 0$$

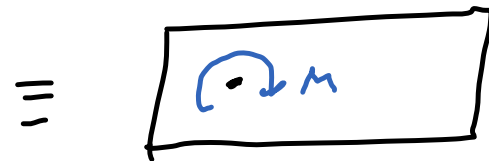
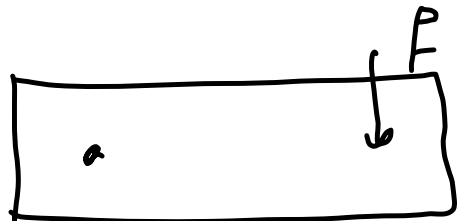
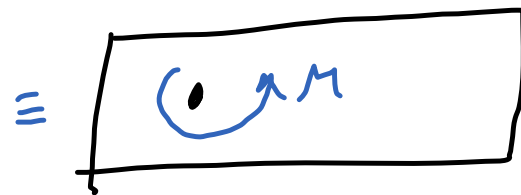
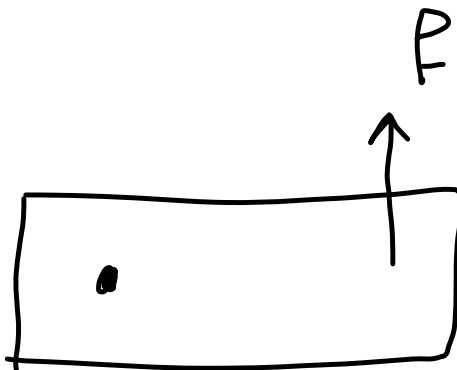
$$M = F'd$$

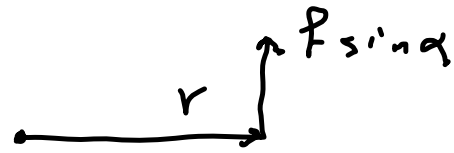
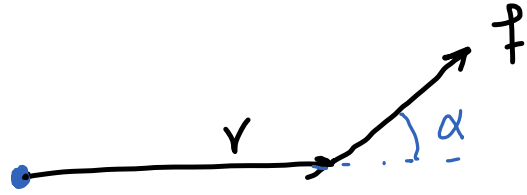
$$M = F_y d = F \cos \alpha d$$



$$M = F d'$$

$$M = F d \sin \alpha$$





$$\vec{r} \times \vec{F} = |\vec{r}| |\vec{F}| \sin \alpha$$

جهت  $\vec{r} \times \vec{F}$  پیدایشی عمود بر صفحه است که  
از  $\vec{r}$  و  $\vec{F}$  میگذرد.

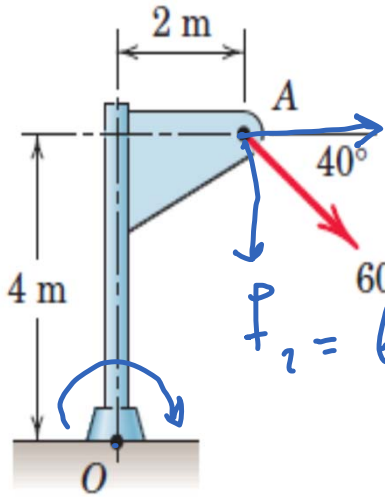
$$\vec{r} \parallel \vec{F} \rightarrow \alpha = 0 \rightarrow M = 0$$

$$\vec{r} \perp \vec{F} \rightarrow \alpha = 90 \rightarrow M = rF$$

$$r = r_x i + r_y j + r_z k$$

$$F = F_x i + F_y j + F_z k$$

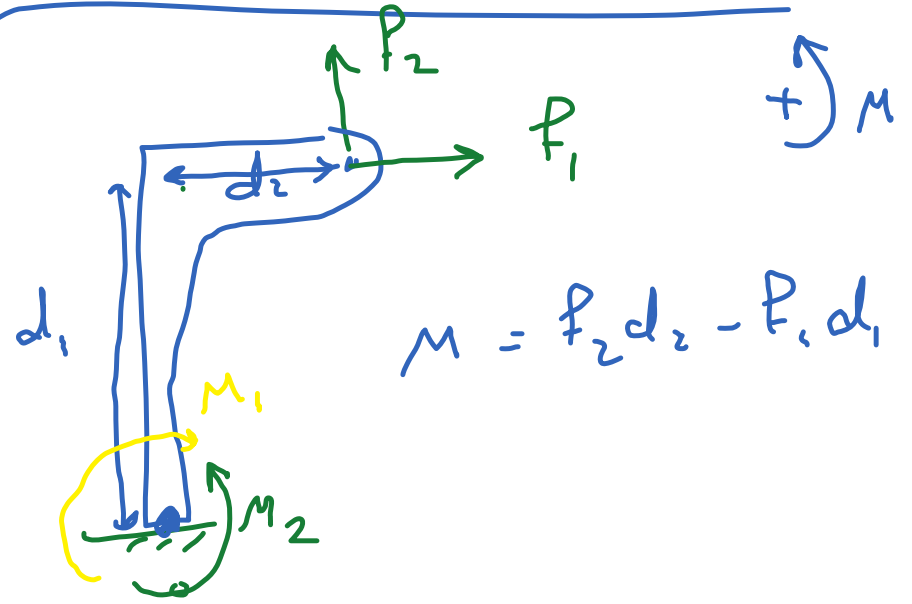
$$M = r \times F = \begin{bmatrix} i & j & k \\ r_x & r_y & r_z \\ F_x & F_y & F_z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} r_y F_z - r_z F_y \\ r_z F_x - r_x F_z \\ r_x F_y - r_y F_x \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} i \\ j \\ k \end{matrix}$$



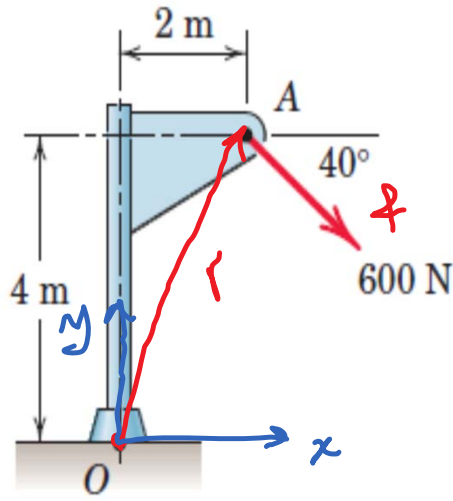
$$F_1 = 600 \cos 40$$

$$F_2 = 600 \sin 40$$

$$M = F_1 \cdot 4 + F_2 \cdot 2$$



$$M = F_2 d_2 - F_1 d_1$$

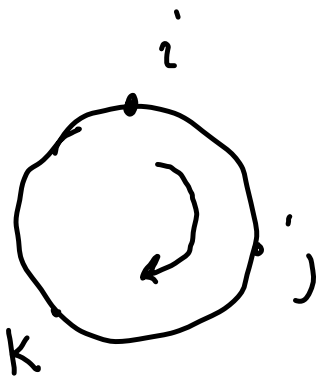


$$M = r \times F$$

$$r = 2i + 4j$$

$$F = 600 \cos 40^\circ i - 600 \sin 40^\circ j$$

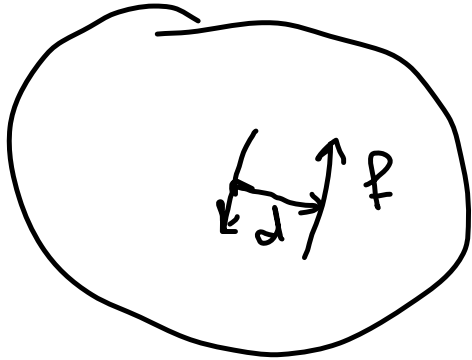
$$M = (2i + 4j) \times (600 \cos 40^\circ i - 600 \sin 40^\circ j)$$



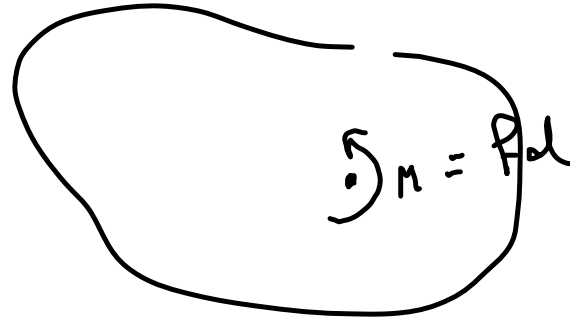
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} i \times j = k, \quad j \times i = -k, \quad i \times i = 0 \\ j \times k = i, \quad k \times j = -i, \quad j \times j = 0 \\ k \times i = j, \quad i \times k = -j, \quad k \times k = 0 \end{array} \right.$$



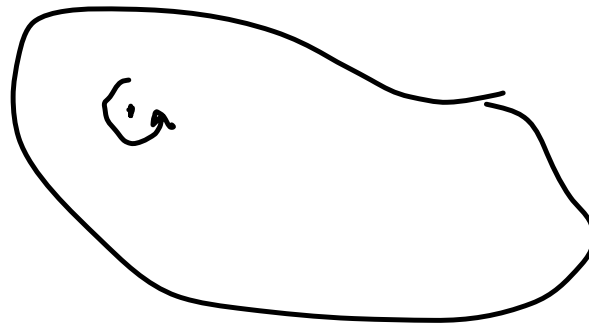
$$M = (2i + 4j) \times (600 \cos 40^\circ i - 600 \sin 40^\circ j)$$
$$= -2 \times 600 \sin 40^\circ k - 4 \times 600 \cos 40^\circ k$$

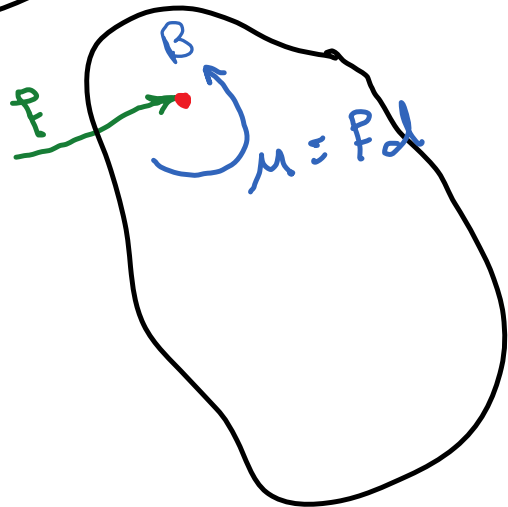
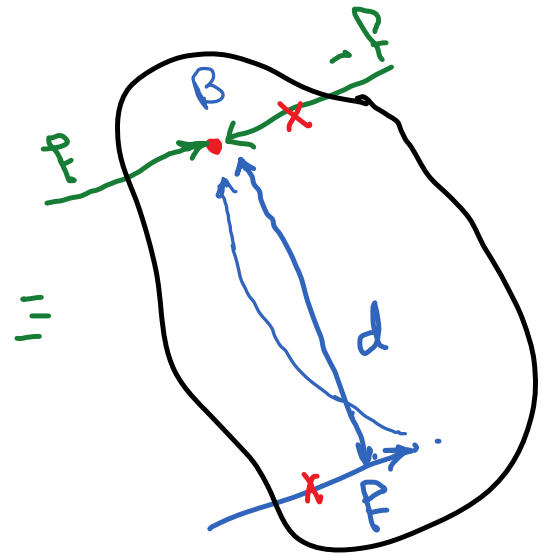
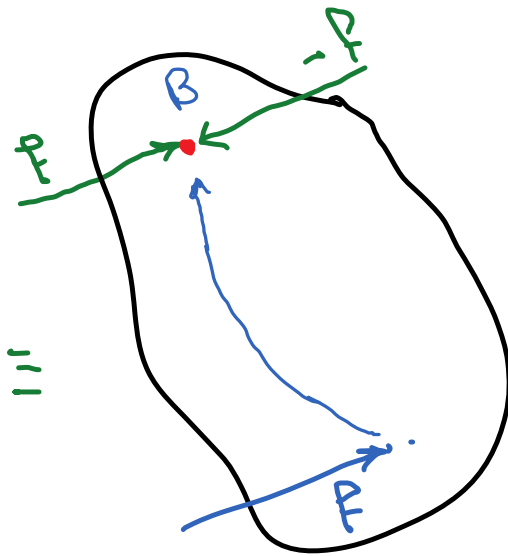
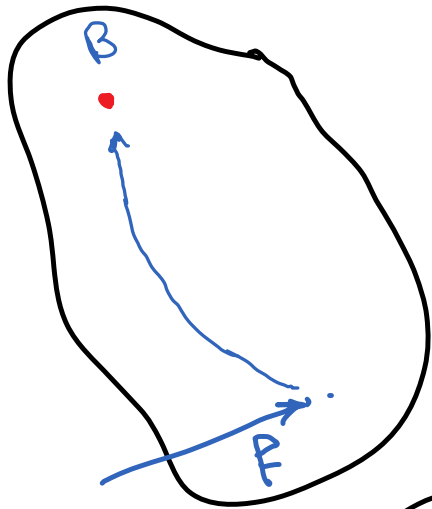


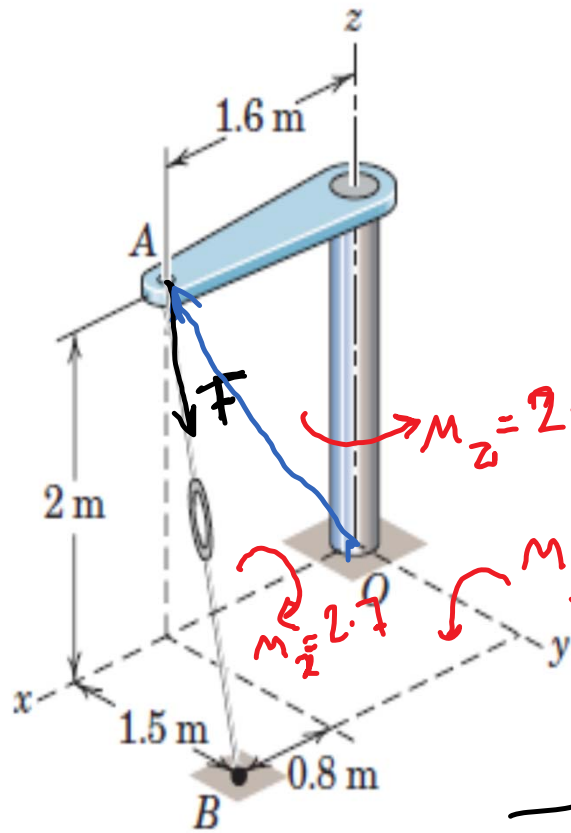
|||



|||







$$M_o = r \times F = \vec{r}_{OA} \times F$$

$$\vec{r} = \vec{r}_{OA} = 1.6i + 2k$$



$$\vec{F} = 2.4 \frac{(0.8i + 1.5j - 2k)}{\sqrt{0.8^2 + 1.5^2 + 2^2}}$$

$$M_o =$$

$$\vec{\tau} = F \vec{n}_{OA}$$

$$\sum \vec{F} = 0 \rightarrow$$

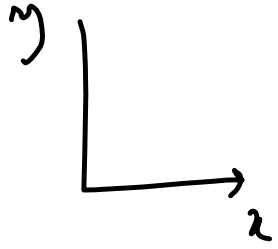
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sum F_x = 0 \\ \sum F_y = 0 \\ \sum F_z = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

مستقر قضایی  
لاستقرار

تا الاستقرار محمول دانسته میشود

$$\sum \vec{M} = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sum M_x = 0 \\ \sum M_y = 0 \\ \sum M_z = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

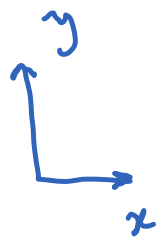


$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sum F_x = 0 \\ \sum F_y = 0 \\ \sum M_z = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

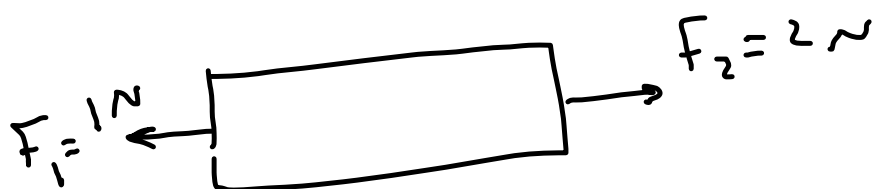
سه معادله

و تا سه مجهول می توان  
مطلب کرد.

اگر تغییر مجهول داشته باشند مثالاً نامعلوم می شود.

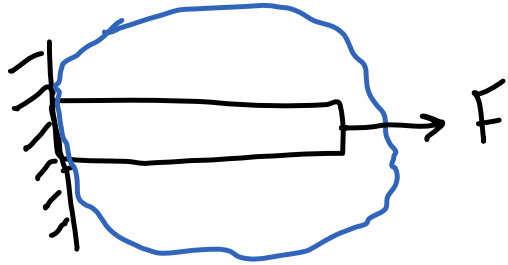


$$\sum F_x = F_1 - F_1 = 0$$



$$\rightarrow \sum F_x = F_2 - F_1 = 2 - 1 = 1\text{N}$$

جابجایی ساکن نیست.

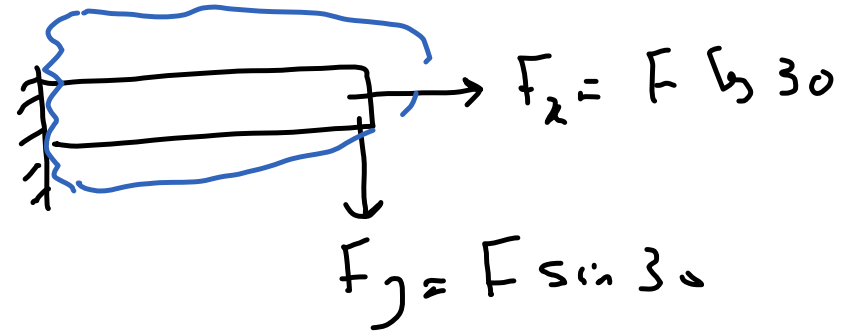
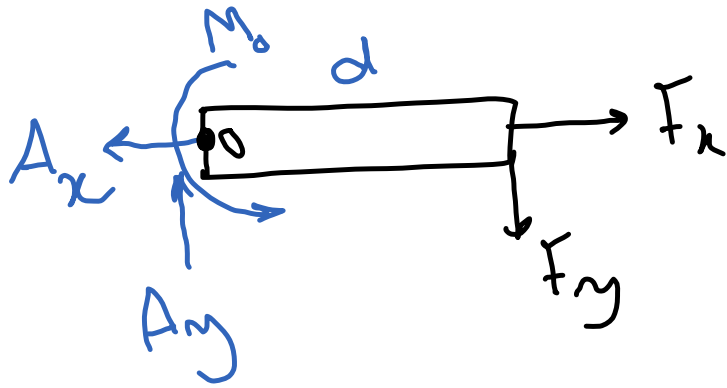
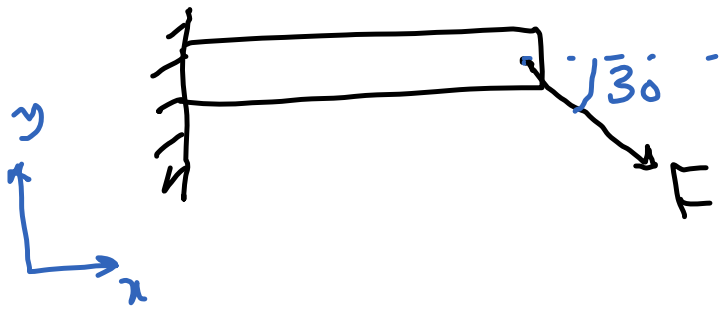


دیاگرام آزاد  
Free body diagram



$$\sum F_x = 0 \Rightarrow F - A = 0 \Rightarrow A = F$$

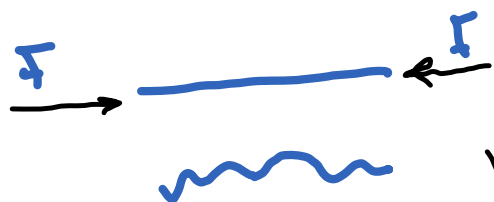
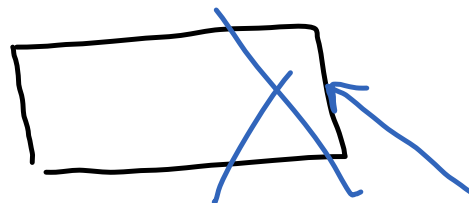
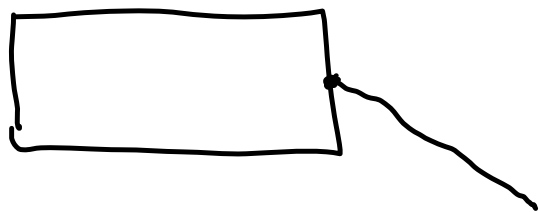




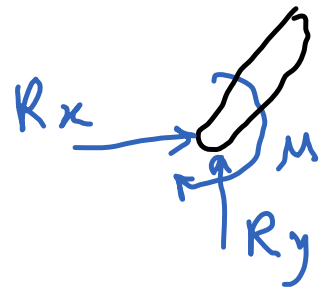
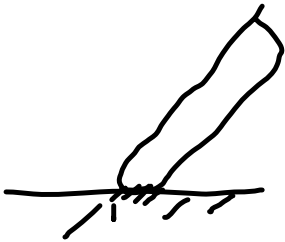
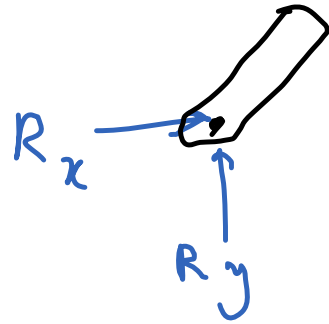
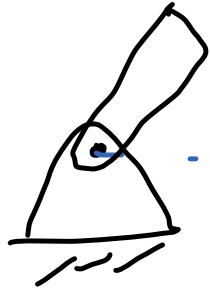
$$\sum F_x = 0 \Rightarrow F_x - A_x = 0 \Rightarrow A_x = F \cos 30$$

$$\sum F_y = 0 \Rightarrow A_y - F_y = 0 \Rightarrow A_y = F \sin 30$$

$$\sum M_{Oz} = 0 \Rightarrow M - F_y d = 0 \Rightarrow M_0 = F_y d$$

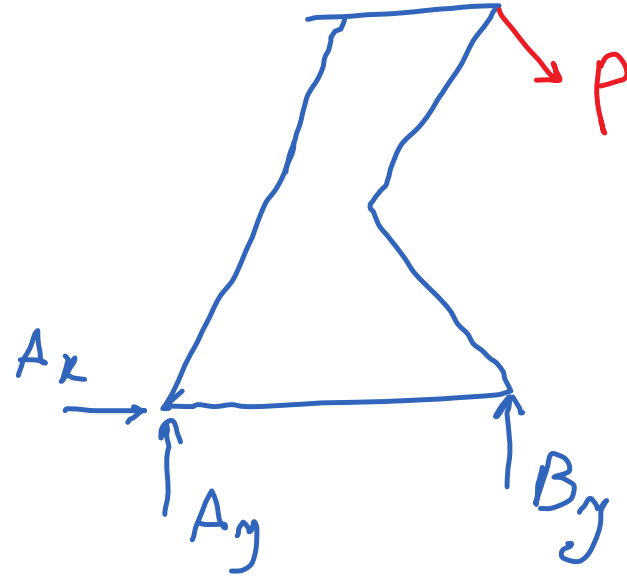
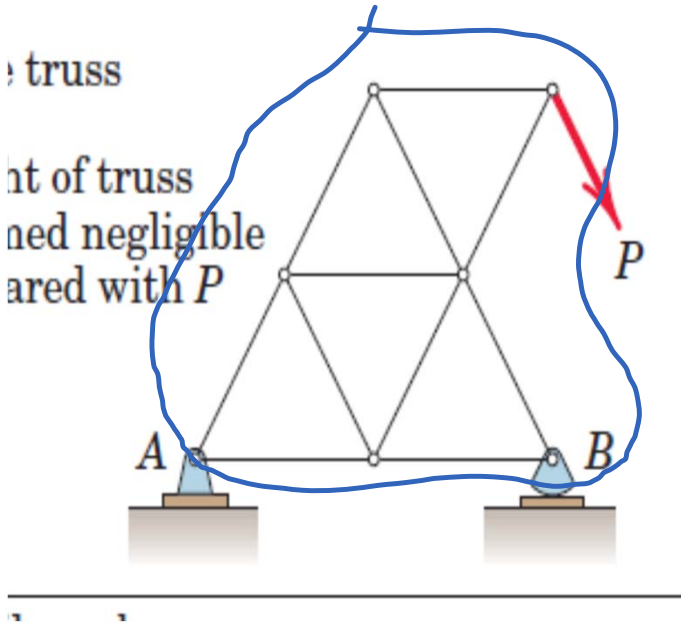


تبدیل انرژی مکانیکی  
به انرژی الکتریکی



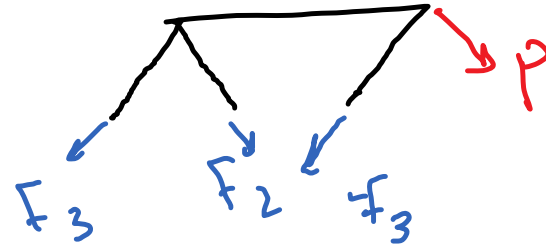
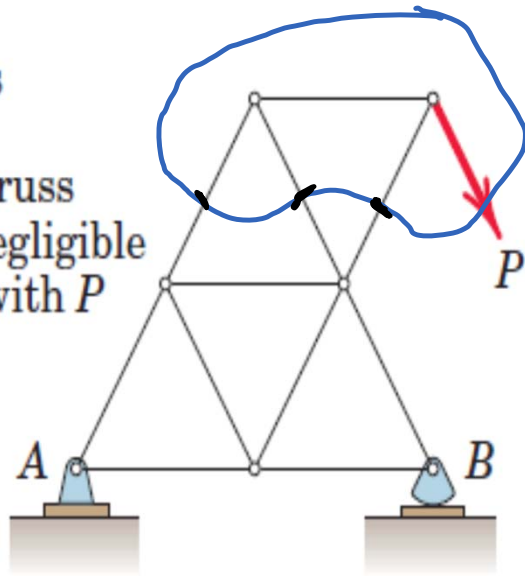
Truss

Weight of truss  
is neglected  
compared with  $P$

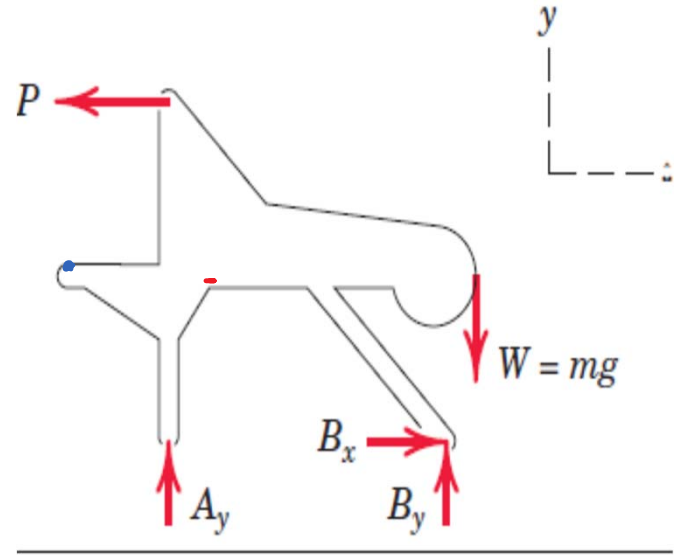
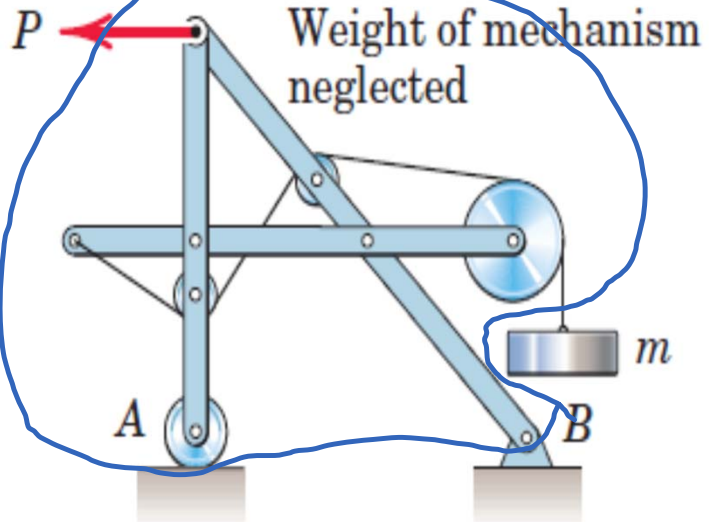


the truss

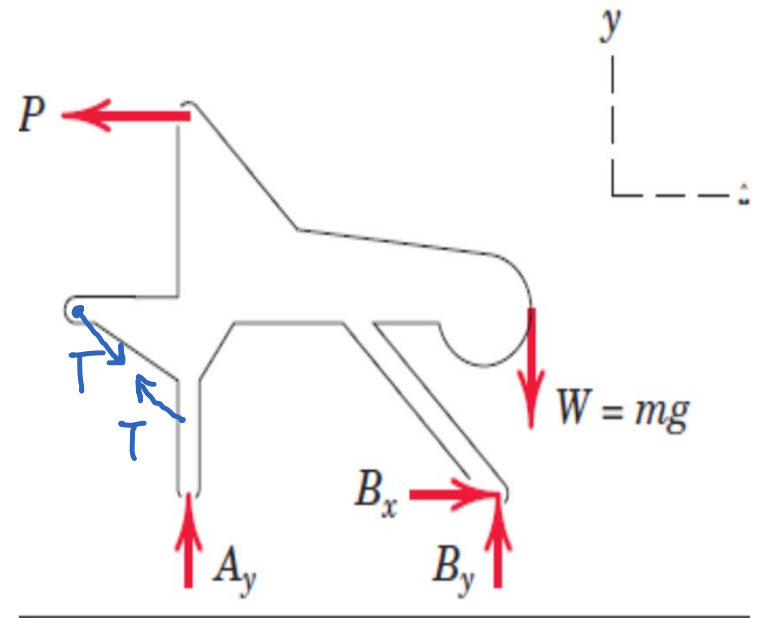
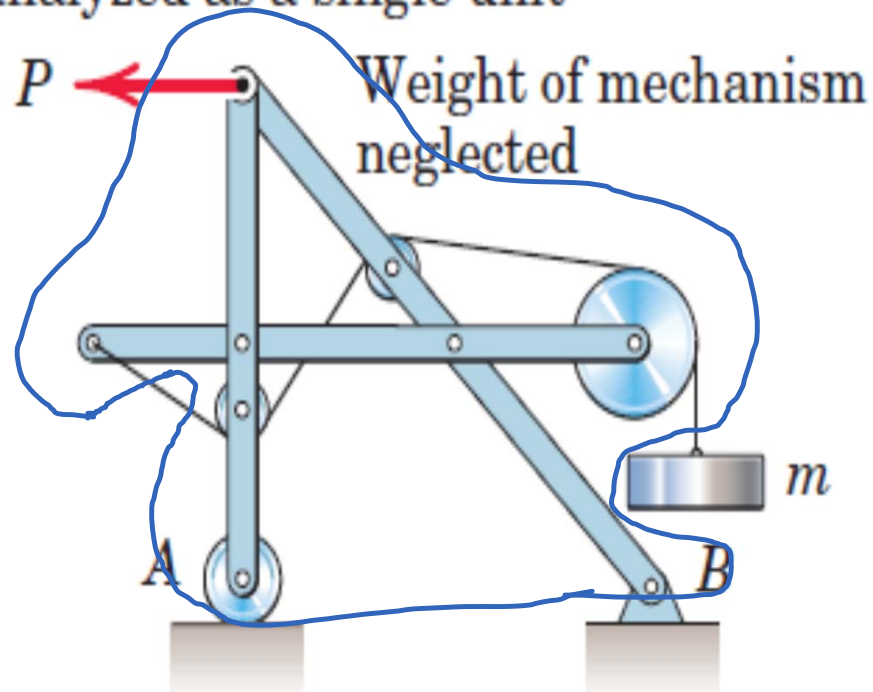
height of truss  
is neglected  
and considered negligible  
compared with  $P$



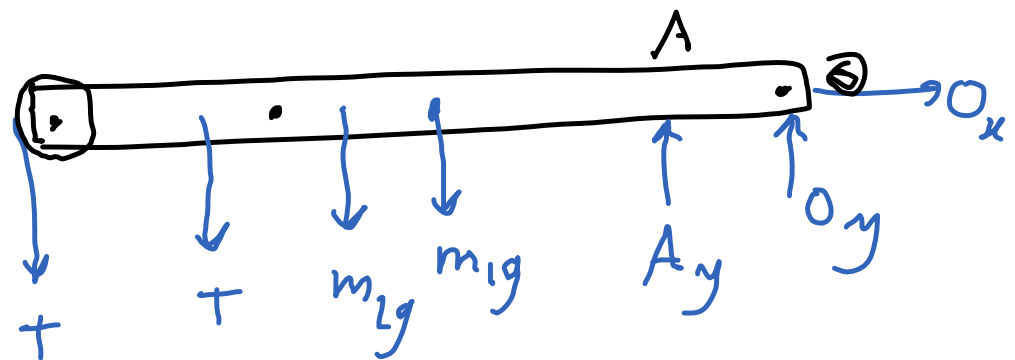
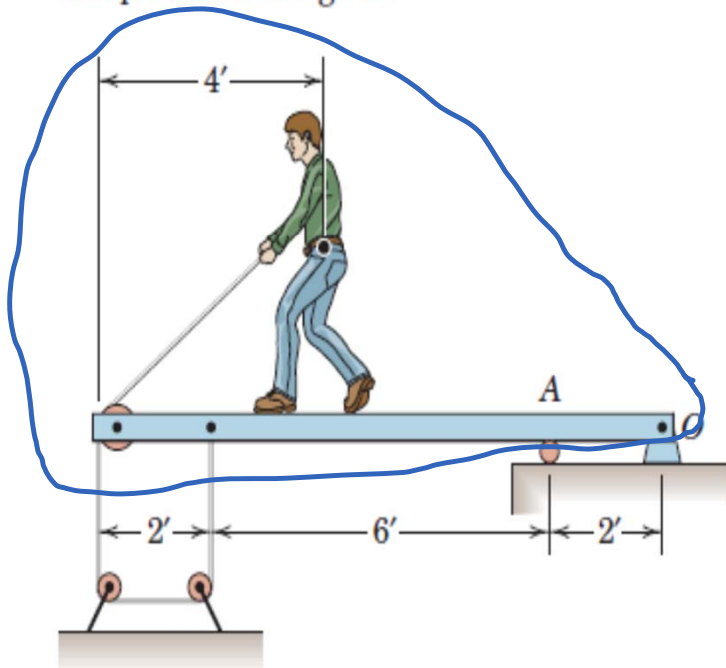
analyzed as a single unit



analyzed as a single unit



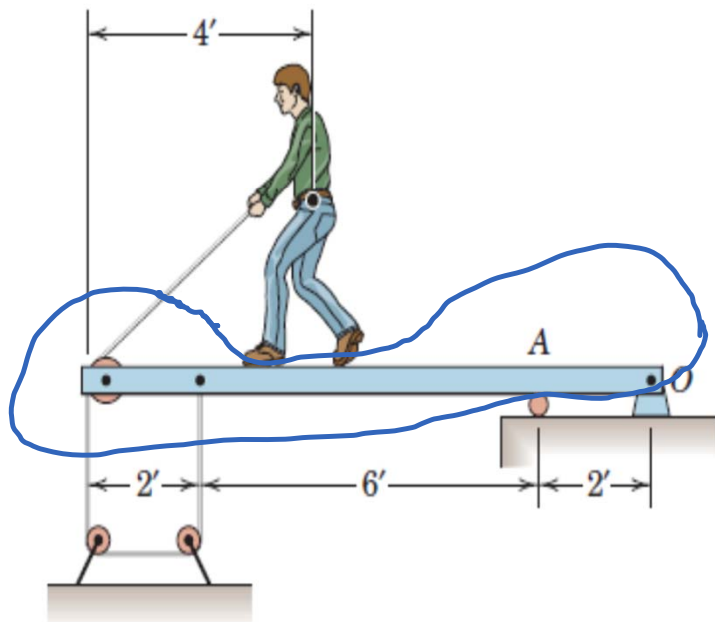
3/54 To test the deflection of the uniform 200-lb beam the 120-lb boy exerts a pull of 40 lb on the rope rigged as shown. Compute the force supported by the pin at the hinge  $O$ .



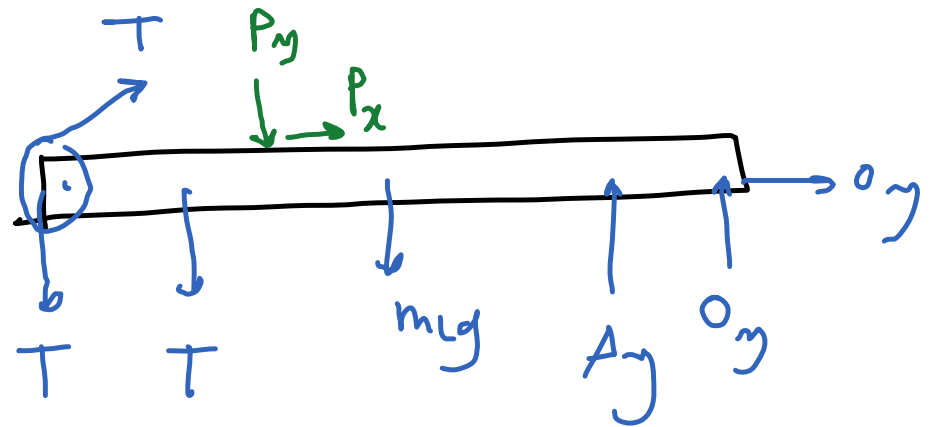
Jun 2003

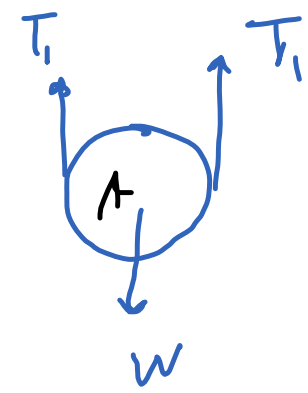
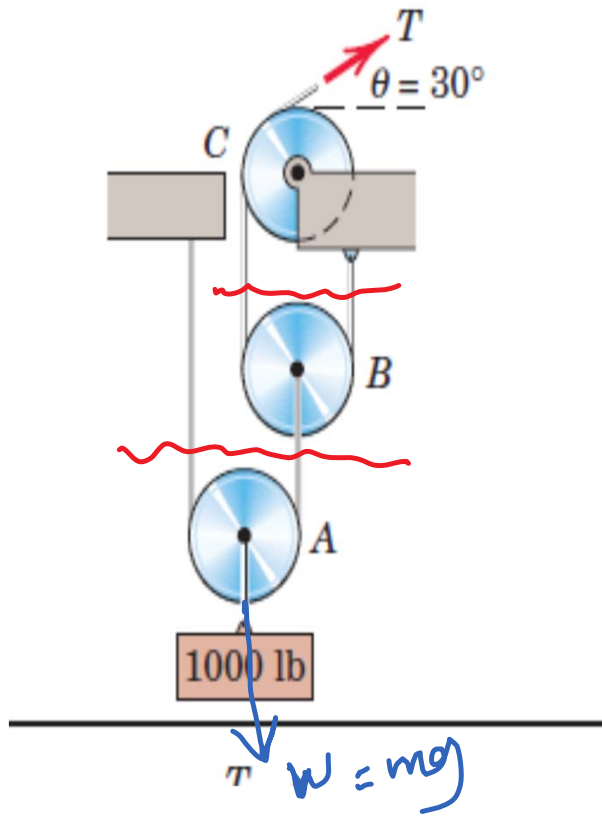


3/54 To test the deflection of the uniform 200-lb beam the 120-lb boy exerts a pull of 40 lb on the rope rigged as shown. Compute the force supported by the pin at the hinge  $O$ .

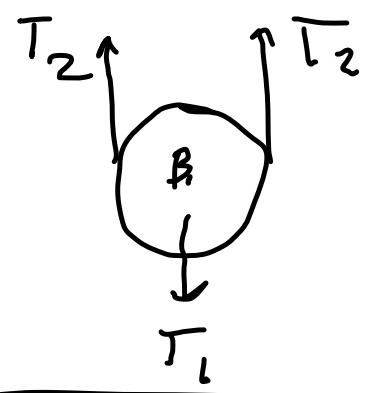


5 مهیدل: نی عنوان حل کرد.



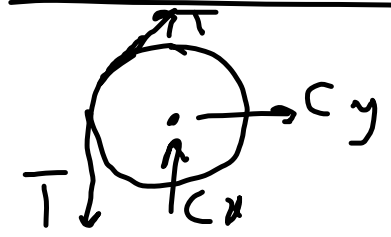


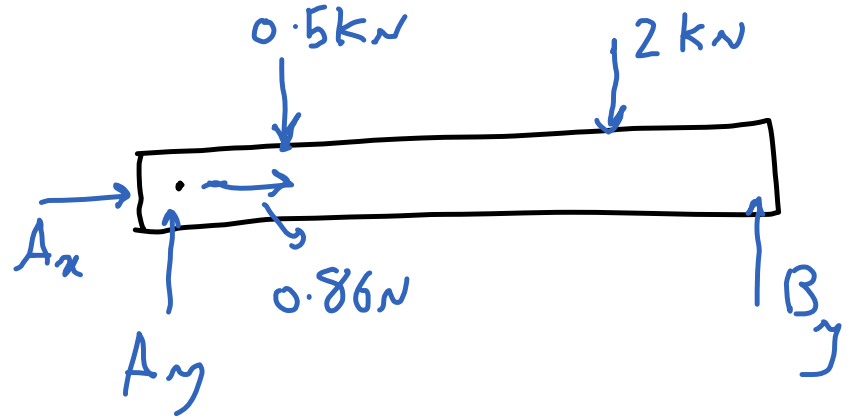
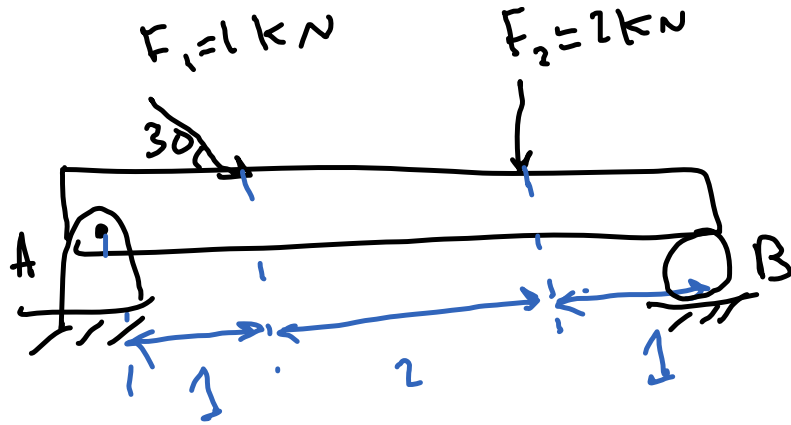
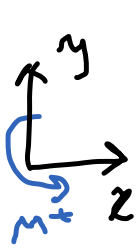
$$\Rightarrow 2T_1 = w, T_1 = \frac{w}{2}$$



$$\Rightarrow 2T_2 = T_1 \Rightarrow T_2 = \frac{T_1}{2}$$

$$T_2 = \frac{w}{4} = T$$





$$\sum F_x = 0 \Rightarrow A_x + 0.86 = 0 \Rightarrow A_x = -0.86 \text{ kN}$$

$$\sum F_y = 0 \rightarrow A_y - 0.5 - 2 + B_y = 0 \Rightarrow A_y = \checkmark$$

$$\sum M_A = 0 \Rightarrow -0.5 \times 1 - 2 \times 3 + B_y \times 4 = 0 \Rightarrow B_y = \frac{6.5}{4}$$

Sample problem, Statics, Meriam, ed. 7th

1/3

2/7

2/15

3/1

2/1

2/8

3/2

2/2

2/10

3/3

2/3

2/11

3/4

2/4

2/12

2/5

2/13

2/6

2/14

# Problems

1/1

2/5

3/A

3/19

1/2

2/7

3/B

3/40

1/3

2/35

3/C

3/50

2/45

2/50

2/103

خطب مسائل در آخر کتاب آمده است  
می توانید جواب نهایی آن را چک کنید