# **Structural Mechanics**

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## Define the term moment

### **Definition: Moment**

Common-sense definition:

Magnitude:  $M = F \cdot d$ 



Direction: is perpendicular to the plane defined by the force and the rotation center and can be determined by the right-hand rule.

Vector representation:  $\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{F}$ 

 $\mathbf{r}$  is a position vector from the rotation center to any point on the line of action of the force.

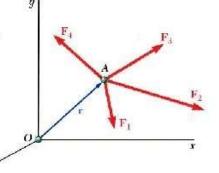
## Varigon's Principle of moment

#### Varignon's Theorem

• The moment about a give point O of the resultant of several concurrent forces is equal to the sum of the moments of the various moments about the same point O.

$$\overset{\Downarrow}{r} \times \left( \breve{F}_1 + \breve{F}_2 + \mathbb{I} \quad \right) = \overset{\Downarrow}{r} \times \breve{F}_1 + \overset{\circlearrowright}{r} \times \breve{F}_2 + \mathbb{I}$$

 Varignon's Theorem makes it possible to replace the direct determination of the moment of a force F by the moments of two or more component forces of F.



# State the meaning of couple

**Definition**. A **couple** is a pair of forces, equal in magnitude, oppositely directed, and displaced by perpendicular distance or moment. The simplest kind of couple consists of two equal and opposite forces whose lines of action do not coincide.