

النموذج (د)

1-

(a) 600

1

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(d) $LF \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

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(A)

$$\therefore y = 0$$

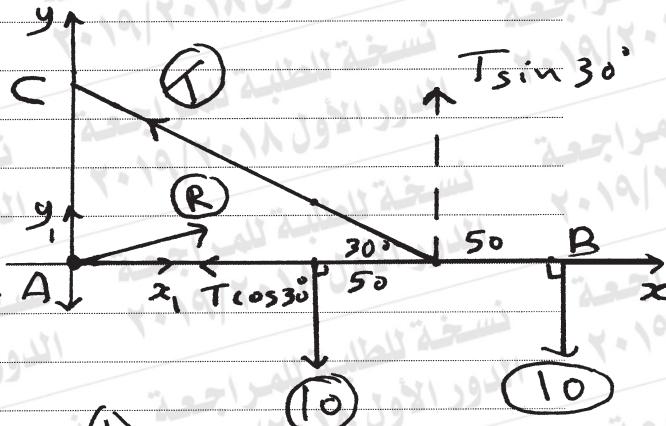
$$\therefore T \sin 30^\circ + y_1 = 20$$

$$\frac{1}{2} T + y_1 = 20 \quad (1)$$

$$\therefore x = 0$$

$$\therefore x_1 = T \cos 30^\circ$$

$$\therefore x_1 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} T \quad (2)$$



$$\therefore M_A = 0$$

$$\therefore T \sin 30^\circ \times 150 = 10 \times 100 + 10 \times 200$$

$$\therefore 75T = 3000$$

$$\therefore T = 40 \text{ N}$$

$$\text{From (1)} \therefore y_1 = 0$$

$$\text{From (2)} \therefore x_1 = 20\sqrt{3}$$

$\frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{1}{2}$

$$\therefore R = 20\sqrt{3} \text{ N}$$

and acts in direction of \vec{AB}

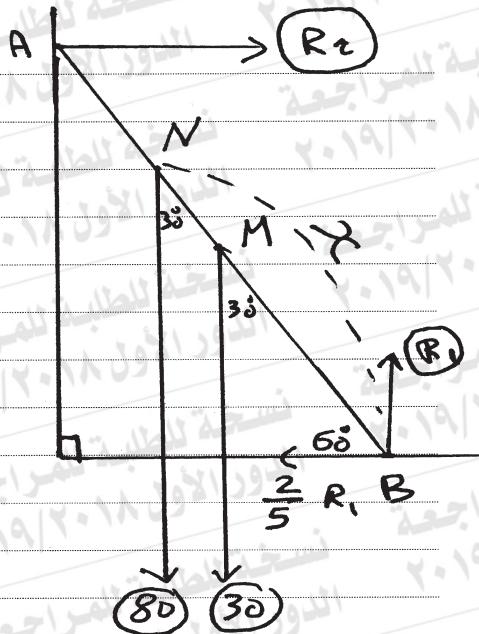
$\frac{1}{2}$

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النموذج (د)

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(B)



let the greatest distance the man can ascend = x

$$\therefore R_1 = 30 + 80$$

$$\therefore R_1 = 110 \text{ kg. wt} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$R_2 = \frac{2}{5} R_1$$

$$\therefore R_2 = \frac{2}{5} \times 110 = 44 \text{ kg. wt. } \frac{1}{2}$$

$$M_B = 0$$

$$\therefore 30 \times 2.5 \sin 30^\circ + 80 x \sin 30^\circ - 44 \times 5 \sin 60^\circ = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\therefore 15 \times 2.5 + 40x - 22 \times 5\sqrt{3} = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\therefore x \approx 3.83 \text{ m} \quad (3)$$

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(تراعي الحلول الأخرى)

النموذج (د)

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$$(b) \lambda = 60^\circ$$

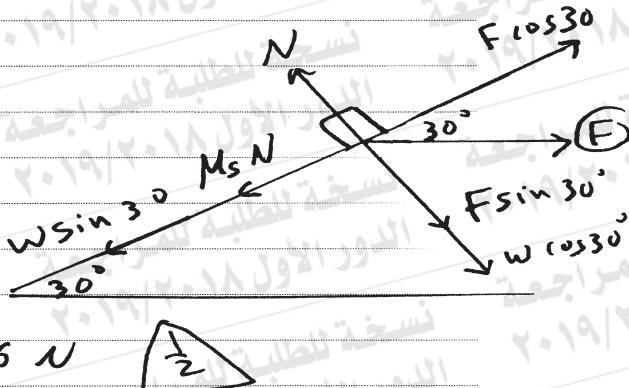
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$$(c) P = 100 N \quad \lambda = 30^\circ$$

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$$w = 2 \times 9.8 = 19.6 N$$

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$$\begin{aligned} N &= F \sin 30^\circ + w \cos 30^\circ \\ &= 20 \times \frac{1}{2} + 19.6 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore N = \frac{50 + 49\sqrt{3}}{5}$$

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$$F \cos 30^\circ = 19.6 \sin 30^\circ + M_s N$$

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$$\therefore M_s = \frac{(10\sqrt{3} - 9.8)}{\frac{50 + 49\sqrt{3}}{5}}$$

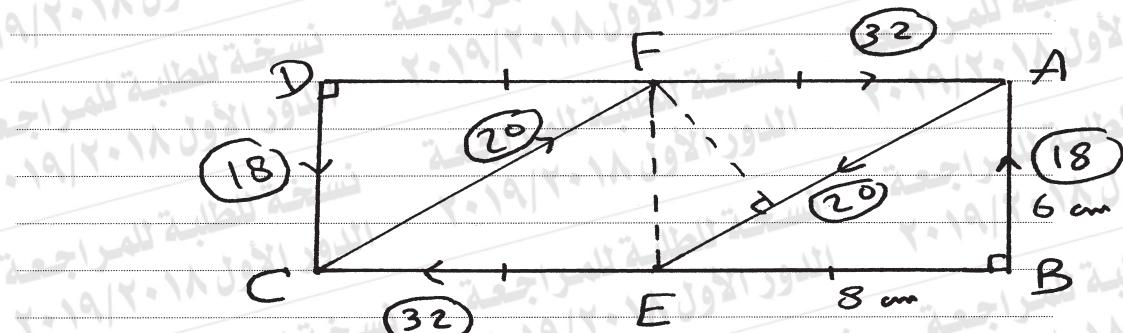
$$\approx 0.2788$$

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النموذج (د)

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The two Forces (32, 32) form a couple of moment:

$$M_1 = -32 \times 6 = -192 \text{ N.cm} \quad \triangle \frac{1}{2}$$

The two Forces (18, 18) form a couple of moment:

$$M_2 = 18 \times 16 = 288 \text{ N.cm} \quad \triangle \frac{1}{2}$$

The two Forces (20, 20) form a couple of moment:

$$M_3 = -20 \times \frac{6 \times 8}{10} = -96 \text{ N.cm} \quad \triangle 1$$

$$\therefore M_1 + M_2 + M_3 = -192 + 288 - 96 = 0 \quad \triangle \frac{1}{2}$$

\therefore The system is in equilibrium $\triangle \frac{1}{2}$

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(تراعي الحلول الأخرى)

النموذج (د)

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(٦) (٤,٥)

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(c) $\left(\frac{13}{2}, 3\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)$

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$$(A) M_0 = \vec{r} \times \vec{F}$$

$$= (1, -1, 1) \times (-2, 3, 5)$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -2 & 3 & 5 \end{vmatrix} \quad \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$= -8\hat{i} - 7\hat{j} + \hat{k} \quad \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$, L = \frac{\| M_0 \|}{\| \vec{F} \|} = \frac{\sqrt{(-8)^2 + (-7)^2 + 1^2}}{\sqrt{4 + 9 + 25}} \quad \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$= \sqrt{3} \text{ length unit.} \quad \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

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النموذج (د)

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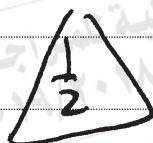
$$(B) \vec{M}_O = \vec{0}$$

$$\therefore \vec{OA} \times \vec{F}_1 + \vec{OB} \times \vec{F}_2 = \vec{0} \quad \triangle$$

$$\therefore (5,1) \times (1,2) + (0,3) \times (m, -4) = \vec{0} \quad \triangle$$

$$\therefore (9 - 3m) \hat{k} = \vec{0}$$

$$\therefore m = 3$$



$$L = \frac{\|\vec{M}_O\|}{\|\vec{F}_2\|} = \frac{\|-9\hat{k}\|}{\sqrt{9+16}}$$

$$= \frac{9}{5} \text{ length unit}$$



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(تراعي الحلول الأخرى)

النموذج (د)

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(C) 26

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12-

$$(a) F = 15 N, K = 10 N$$

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13-

First case:

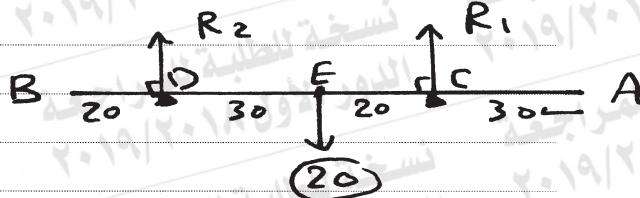
$$R_1 + R_2 = 20 \quad (1)$$

$$M_D = 0$$

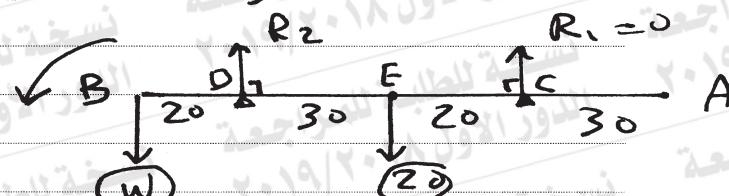
$$\therefore 50 \times R_1 - 20 \times 30 = 0 \quad (\frac{1}{2})$$

$$\therefore R_1 = 12 N$$

$$\text{From (1)} \quad R_2 = 8 N$$



second case:



∴ The rod is about to rotate at B

$$\therefore R_1 = 0 \quad M_D = 0 \quad (\frac{1}{2})$$

$$\therefore W \times 20 - 20 \times 30 = 0$$

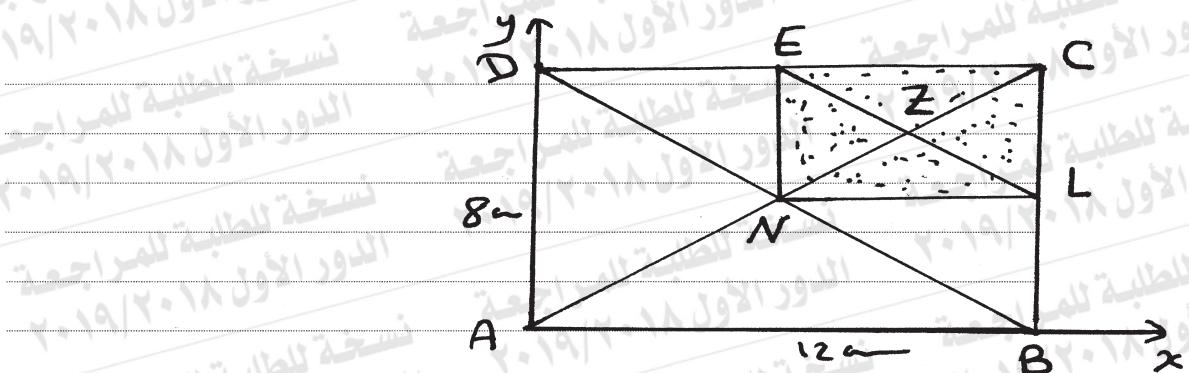
$$\therefore W = 30 N \quad (\frac{1}{2})$$

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النموذج (د)

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	N	Z
m ass.	4 m	-m
x	6	9
y	4	6



$$x_G = \frac{4m \times 6 - 9m}{3m} = 5 \text{ cm}$$

$$y_G = \frac{4m \times 4 - 6m}{3m} = \frac{10}{3} \text{ cm}$$

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(تراعى الحلول الأخرى)

النموذج (د)

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$$(b) - 50\sqrt{2}$$

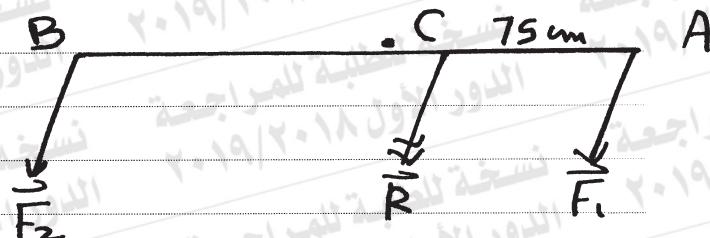
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16-

$$(b) R = 5 \text{ Kg} \cdot \text{wt}, \rho = 1 \text{ m}$$

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$\therefore \vec{F}_1, \vec{R}$ are in the same direction
 $, R > F_1$

$\therefore \vec{F}_2, \vec{F}_1$ are in the same direction (١)

$$\therefore R = F_1 + F_2$$

$$\therefore 150 = 100 + F_2$$

$$\therefore F_2 = 50 \text{ N} \quad (2)$$

$$\therefore F_1 \times AC = F_2 \times BC$$

$$\therefore 100 \times 75 = 50 BC \quad (2)$$

$$\therefore BC = 150 \quad (2)$$

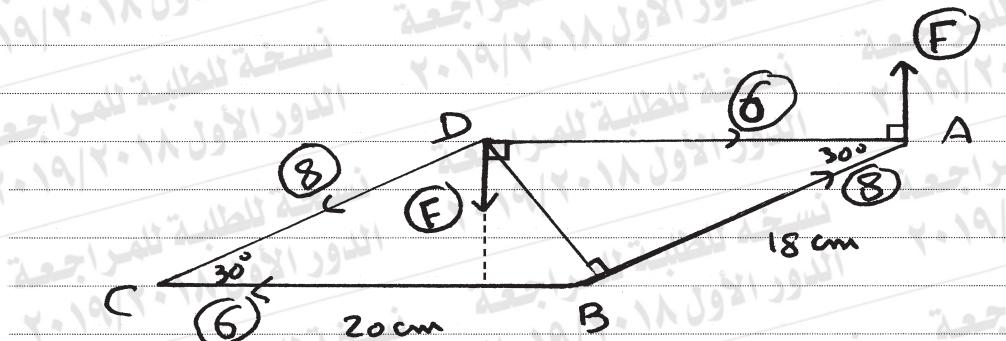
where $BC \in \overrightarrow{AC}, B \notin \overline{AC}$

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النموذج (د)

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The two Forces $(8, 8)$ form a couple of moment M_1 ,

$$M_1 = 8 \times 20 \sin 30^\circ \\ = 80 \text{ N} \cdot \text{cm}$$

$\frac{1}{2}$

The two Forces $(6, 6)$ form a couple of moment M_2 ,

$$M_2 = -6 \times 18 \sin 30^\circ \\ = -54 \text{ N} \cdot \text{cm}$$

$\frac{1}{2}$

∴ The system is equivalent to a couple of moment $M = M_1 + M_2$

$$= 80 - 54 = 26 \text{ N} \cdot \text{cm}$$

$\frac{1}{2}$

∴ The directions of the two Forces

F, F are as indicated in the figure $\frac{1}{2}$

$$\therefore F \times 20 = 26$$

$$\therefore F = 1.3 \text{ N}.$$

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(تراعي الحلول الأخرى)

(انتهت الإجابة وتراعي الحلول الأخرى)