#### To do ...

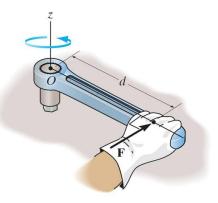
- Quiz 1 last day!
- Quiz 2 next week sign up now!
  - Tues Fri (9/19-9/22)

- HW 6 due **Tues**
- HW 7 due **Thurs**

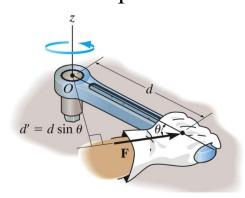
- Written Assignment due Fri (9/22)
  - Separate white or engineering paper
  - Upload a SINGLE PDF file

## Recap

- Moment of a force
  - Scalar representation

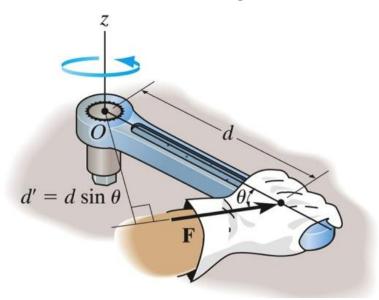


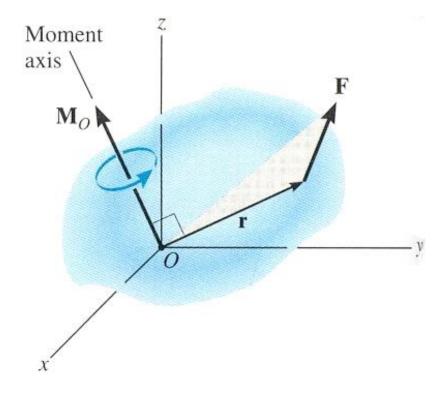
Vector representation



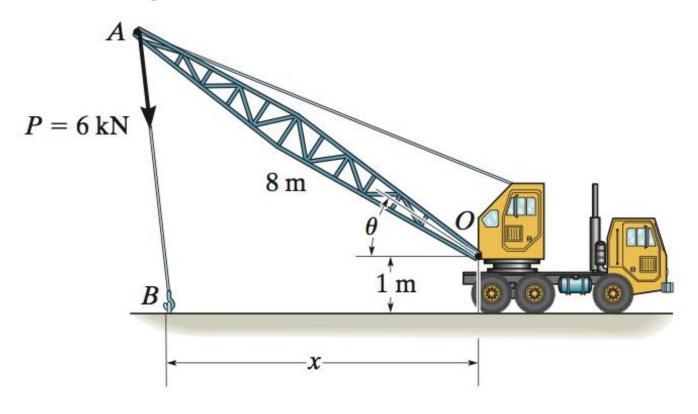
#### Moment of a force - vector formulation

The moment of a force F about point O, or actually about the moment axis passing through O and perpendicular to the plane containing O and F, can be expressed using the cross (vector) product, namely:





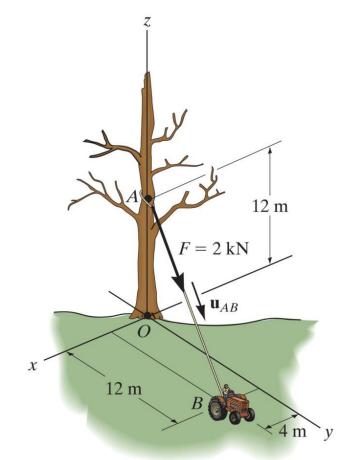
## Example - Vector Formulation



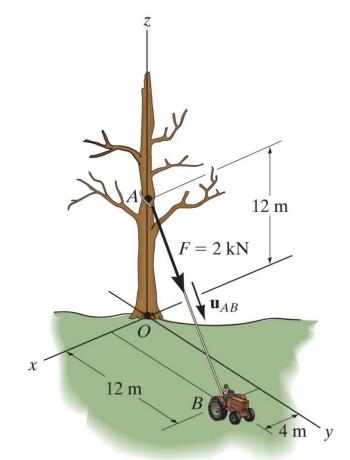
**Given:** The angle  $\theta = 30^{\circ}$  and x = 10 m.

**Find:** The moment by **P** about point O.

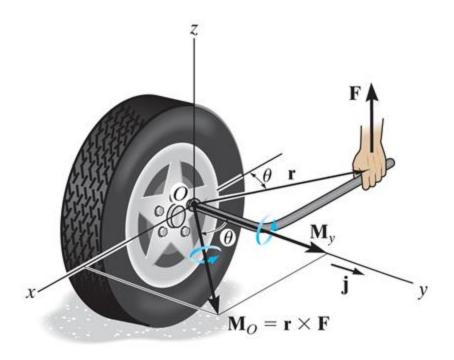
Determine the moment produced by the force **F** about point **O**.

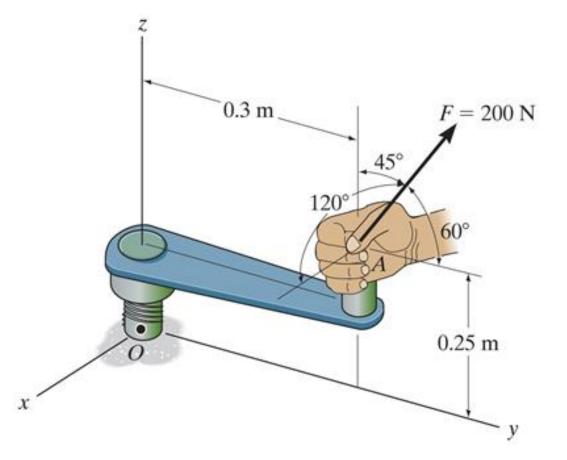


Determine the moment produced by the force **F** about point **O**.



## Moment of a force about a specified axis





A force is applied to the tool as shown. Find the magnitude of the moment of this force about the x axis of the value.

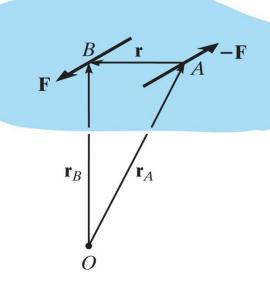
# Moment of a couple

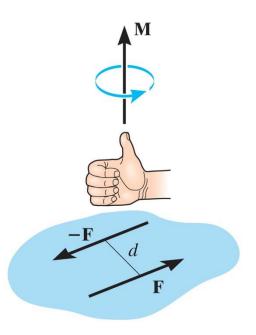
A **couple** is defined as two parallel forces that have the same magnitude, but opposite directions, and are separated by a perpendicular distance d.

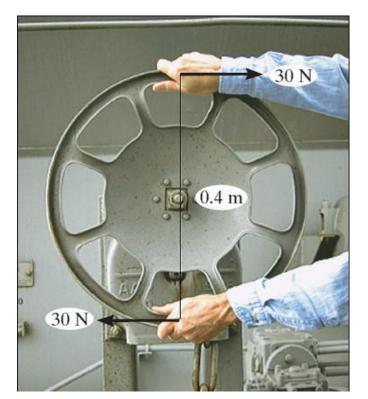
Since the resultant force is zero, the only effect of a couple is to produce an actual rotation, or if no movement is possible, there is a tendency of rotation in a specified direction.

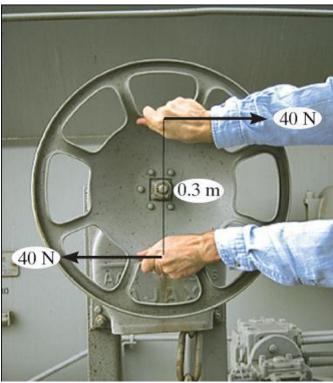
The moment produced by a couple is called **couple** moment.

Let's determine the sum of the moments of both couple forces about **any** arbitrary point:









A torque or moment of  $12\ N\cdot m$  is required to rotate the wheel. Why does one of the two grips of the wheel above require less force to rotate the wheel?