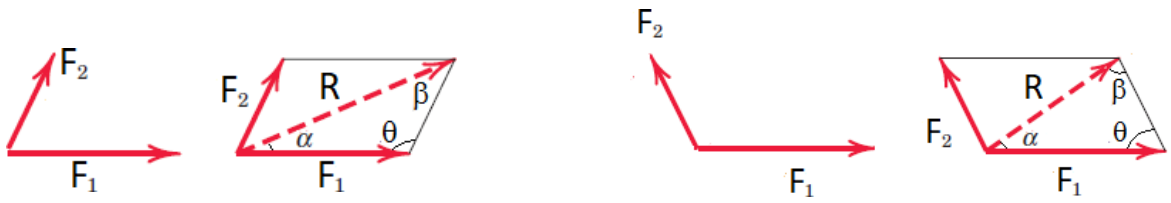
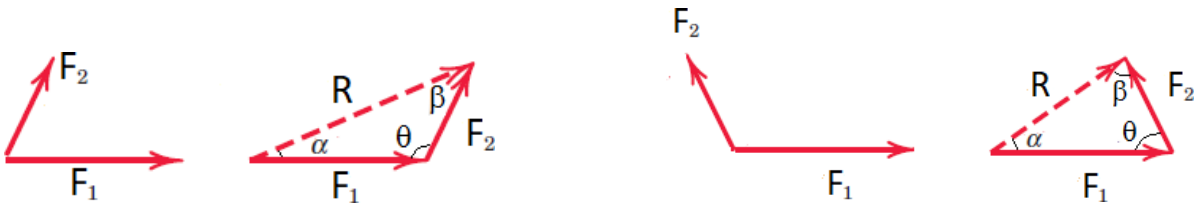
1.2 Composition & Resolution of Forces

Composition is the process of replacing a force system by its resultant.

a. Parallelogram Law



b. Triangle Law



The resultant of a pair of concurrent forces can be determined by:

$$R = \sqrt{{F_1}^2 + {F_2}^2 - 2F_1F_2\cos\theta}$$

Also, it can be found the direction of R or unknown one of forces by:

$$\frac{R}{\sin\theta} = \frac{F_1}{\sin\beta} = \frac{F_2}{\sin\alpha}$$

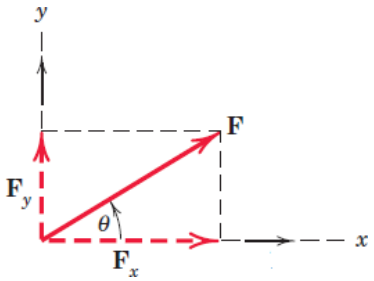
Resolution is the process of replacing a single force by its components.

If a force (F) lies in the $x - y$ plane. The force (F) may be resolved into two rectangular components. The component of a force parallel to the x-axis is called the Horizontal component (Fx), and parallel to y-axis the is called Vertical component (Fy).

For Example:

$$\cos\theta = \frac{Fx}{F} \quad \rightarrow \quad Fx = F\cos\theta \quad \rightarrow$$

$$\sin\theta = \frac{Fy}{F} \quad \rightarrow \quad Fy = F\sin\theta \quad \uparrow$$



$$F = \sqrt{Fx^2 + Fy^2}$$

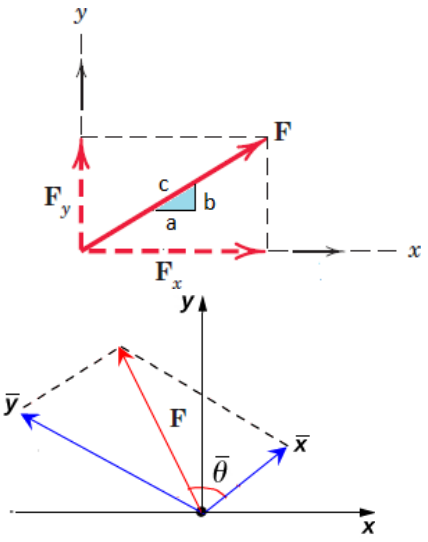
$$\theta_x = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{Fy}{Fx}\right)$$

The direction of ***F*** can also be defined using a small "slope" triangle. Given the slope of the line of action of the force as

$$c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$Fx = F\cos\theta \quad \rightarrow \quad Fx = F \cdot \frac{a}{c} \quad \rightarrow$$

$$Fy = F\sin\theta \quad \rightarrow \quad Fy = F \cdot \frac{b}{c} \quad \uparrow$$



$$F\bar{x} = F\cos\theta \quad \nearrow$$

$$F\bar{y} = F\sin\theta \quad \nwarrow$$