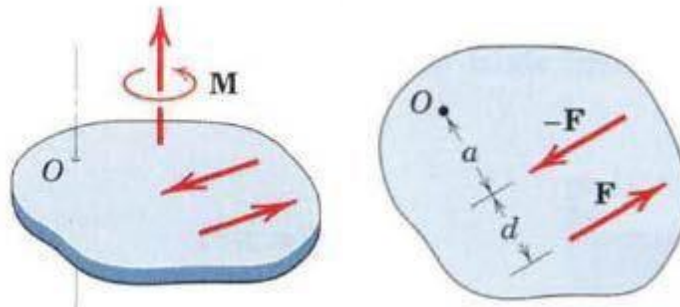




## Couples

The moment produced by two equal, opposite, and noncollinear forces is called a *couple*. Couples have certain unique properties and have important applications in mechanics. Consider the action of two equal and opposite forces  $\mathbf{F}$  and  $-\mathbf{F}$  a distance  $d$  apart, as shown in Figure. These two forces cannot be combined into a single force because their sum in every direction is zero. Their only effect is to produce a tendency of rotation. The combined moment of the two forces about an axis normal to their plane and passing through any point such as  $O$  in their plane is the couple  $M$ .

This couple has a magnitude



$$M = F(a + d) - Fa$$

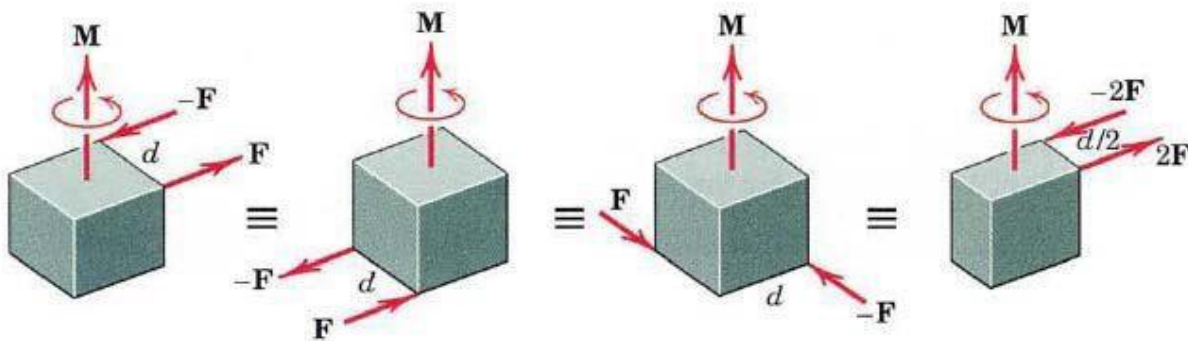
Or

$$M = Fd$$



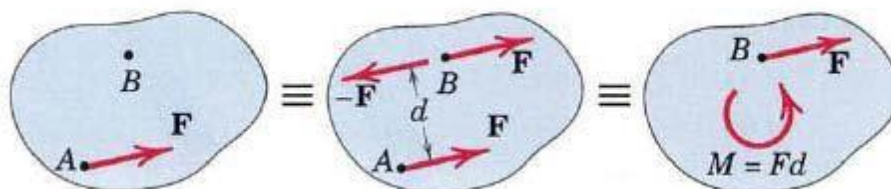
## Equivalent Couples

Changing the values of  $F$  and  $d$  does not change a given couple as long as the product  $Fd$  remains the same. Likewise, a couple is not affected if the forces act in a different but parallel plane. Figure shows four different configurations of the same couple  $M$ . In each of the four cases, the couples are equivalent and are described by the same free vector which represents the identical tendencies to rotate the bodies.



## Force-Couple Systems

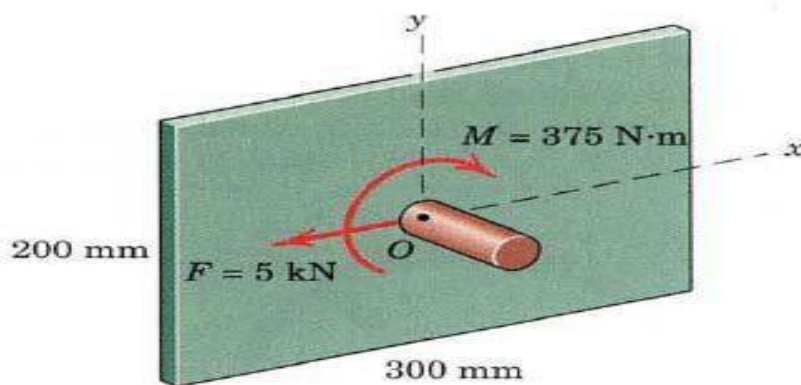
The replacement of a force by a force and a couple is illustrated in Figure, where the given force  $F$  acting at point  $A$  is replaced by an equal force  $F$  at some point  $B$  and the counterclockwise couple  $M = Fd$ .





### Example 1

The indicated force- couple system is applied to a small shaft at the center of the rectangular plate. Replace this system by a single force and specify the coordinate of the point on the y-axis through which the line of action of this resultant force passes.



$$M_O = Fd$$

$$375 = 5 \times 1000 d$$

$$375 = 5000 d$$

$$d = \frac{375}{5000}$$

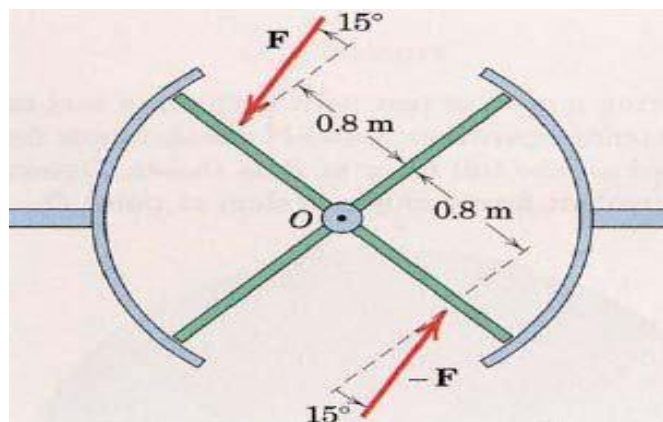
$$= 0.075 \text{ m}$$

$$d = 0.075 \times 1000 = 75 \text{ mm}$$



### Example 2

The top view of a revolving entrance door is shown. Two persons simultaneously approach the door and exert forces of equal magnitudes as shown. If the resulting moment about the door pivot axis at O is 25 N .m, determine the force magnitude F.



$$M_O = Fd$$

$$25 = 2 F(\cos 15^\circ) \times 0.8$$

$$F = \frac{25}{2 (\cos 15^\circ) \times 0.8}$$

$$F = 16.176 \text{ N}$$