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Some examples of static equivalency in space using descriptive geometry and Grassmann algebra

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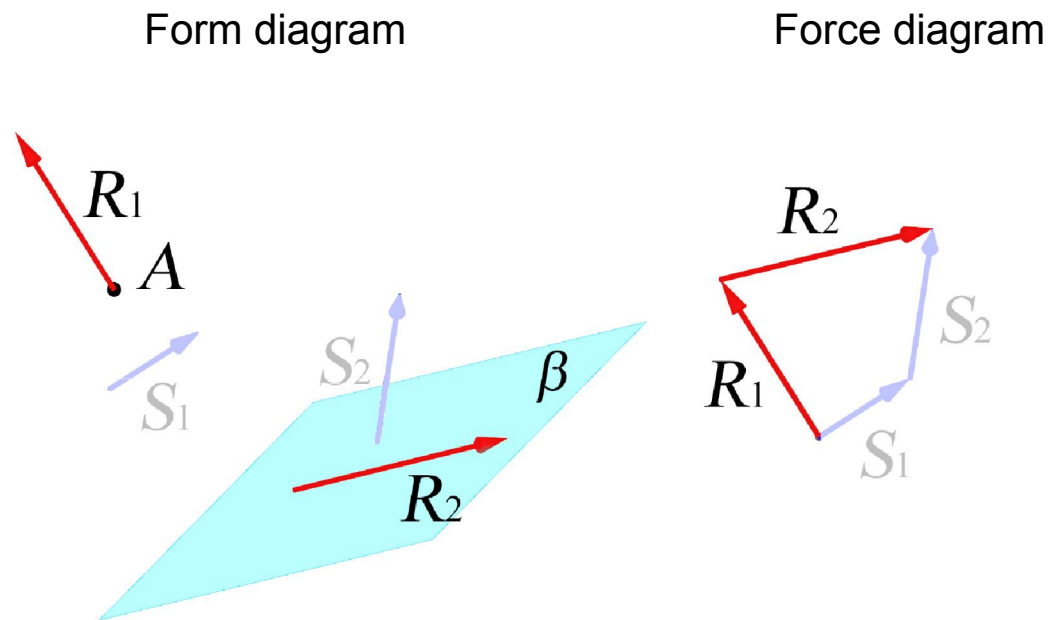


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The problem – static equivalency

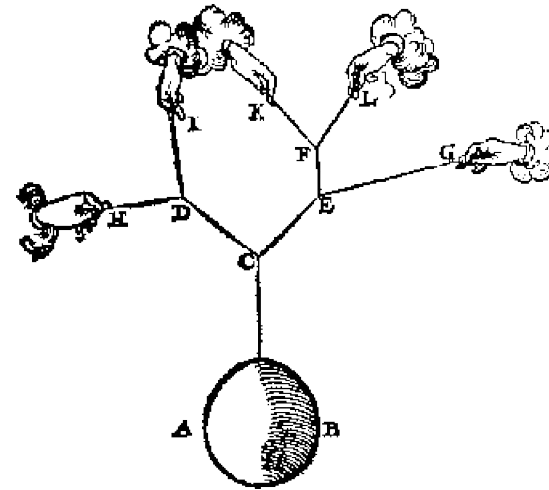
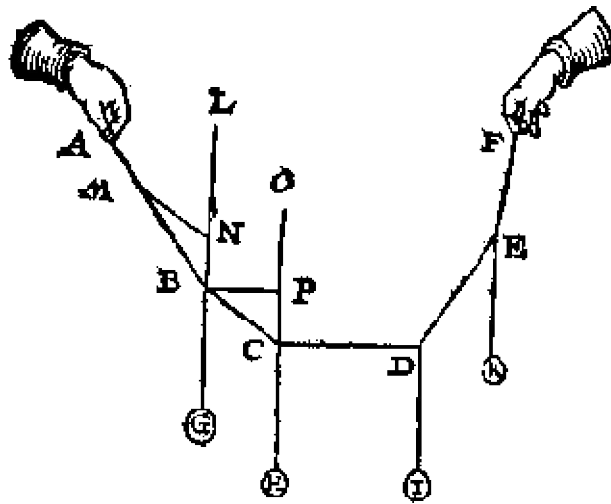
- In many static problems, it is convenient to replace **existing force system** with another, usually simpler, **statically equivalent force system**.



Content:

1. The idea
2. Why we use descriptive geometry, Grassmann algebra and Plücker coordinates
3. Examples
4. Future work

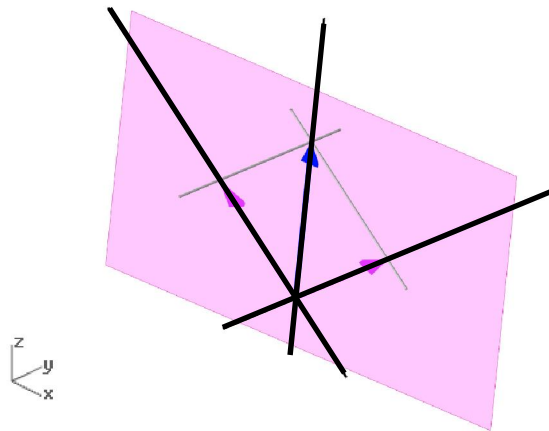
1. The idea for geometric constructions



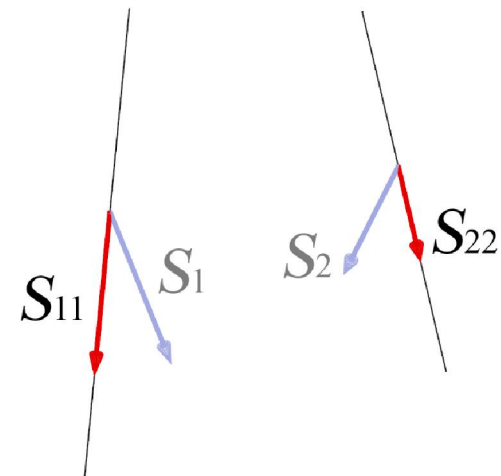
- Ropes stretched by applied forces, Stevin [1608]

The idea - The geometric construction is based on two principles:

1. principle:



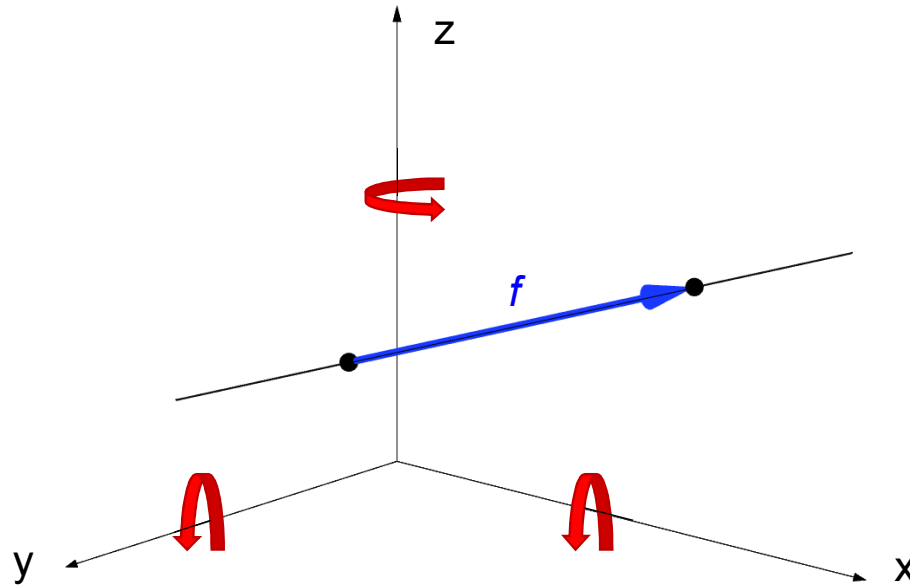
2. principle:



2. Why we use descriptive geometry, Grassmann algebra and Plücker coordinates

- **Descriptive geometry** emphasizes “visual thinking” – essential for graphic statics.
- **Grassman algebra** translates operations of descriptive geometry into algebraic expressions and thereafter into a program code.
- **Grassmann coordinates** uniformly manage points, lines and planes in space.
- **Plücker coordinates** are a special case of Grassmann coordinates.

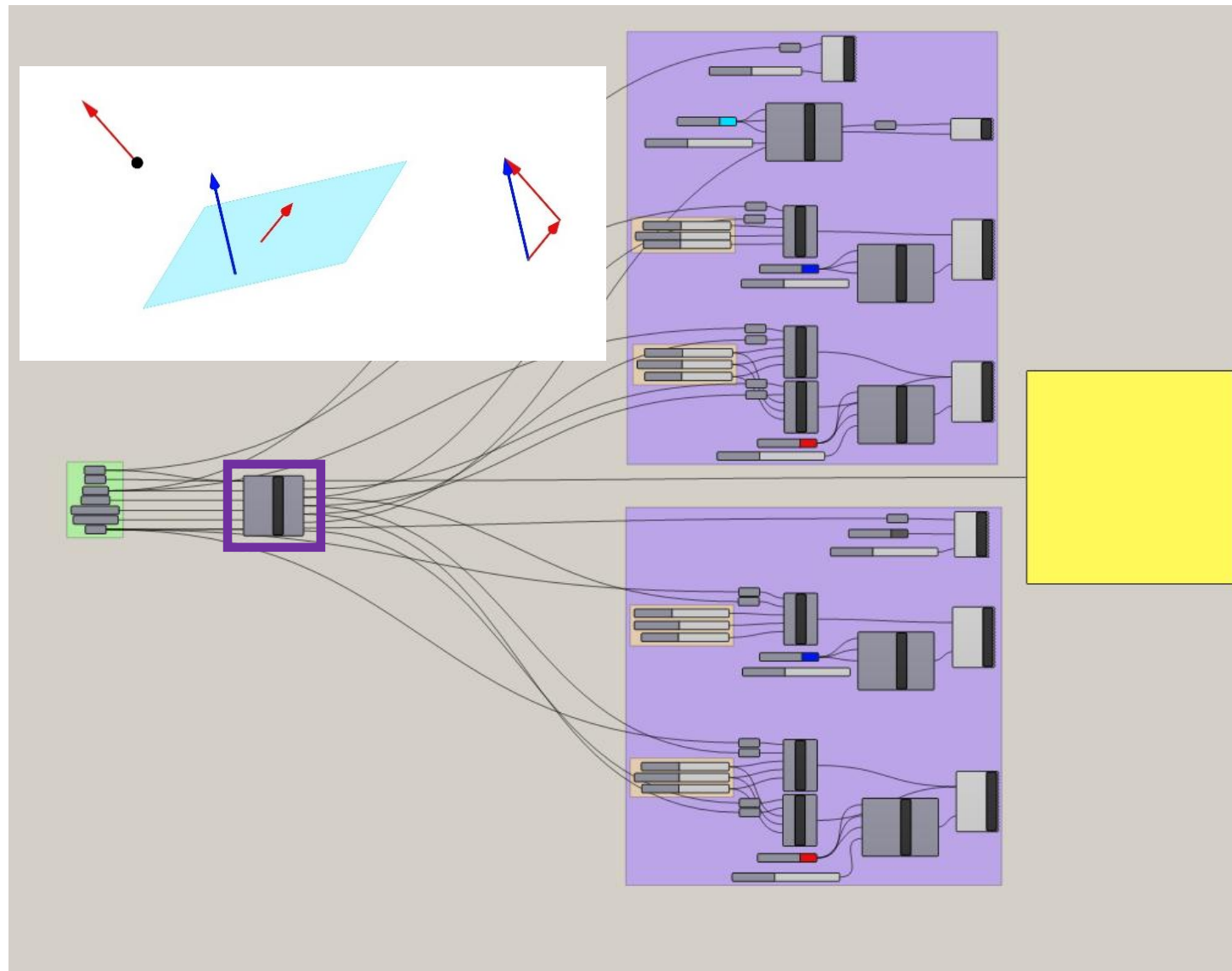
Lines and forces expressed with Plücker coordinates



Line as a span of two points: $l = [P_1 P_2] = \overbrace{(l_{01}, l_{02}, l_{03})}^{l_0} \overbrace{(l_{23}, l_{31}, l_{12})}^{\bar{l}} \rightarrow l_{ij} = x_i y_j - x_j y_i$

Force expressed with six coordinates: $F = [P_1 P_2] = \underbrace{(f_{01}, f_{02}, f_{03})}_f \underbrace{(f_{23}, f_{31}, f_{12})}_m \rightarrow f \cdot m = 0$

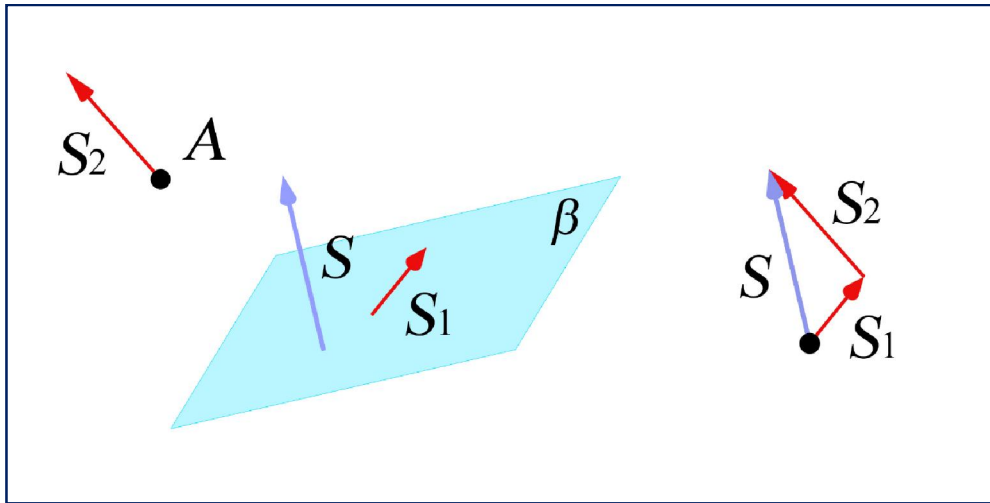
Rhinoceros / Grasshopper / GhPython



3. Example 1 : • Replacing a single force with a force acting at the given point A and a force lying in the given plane β

Form diagram

Force diagram



Form diagram

Force diagram

$$A = (a_0, a_1, a_2, a_3)$$

$$\beta = (\beta_0, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)$$

$$S = (s_{01}, s_{02}, s_{03}, s_{23}, s_{31}, s_{12}) = (s_0, \bar{s})$$

$$B = O + s_0$$

$$\sigma = A \wedge s$$

$$r = \sigma \vee \beta = (r_0, r) \rightarrow r' = O + r_0$$

$$P = \beta \vee s$$

$$p = A \wedge P = (p_0, p) \rightarrow p' = B + p_0$$

$$C = r' \vee p'$$



$$S_1 = O \wedge C$$

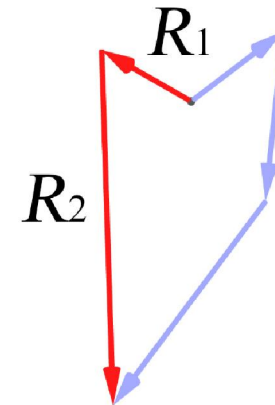
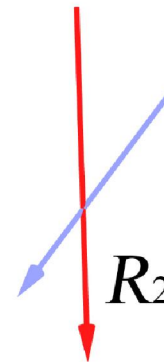
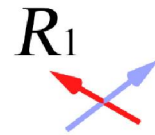
$$S_2 = C \wedge B$$

3. Example 2 :

- Replacing **three skew forces** with **two forces** acting along conjugate lines

Form diagram

Force diagram

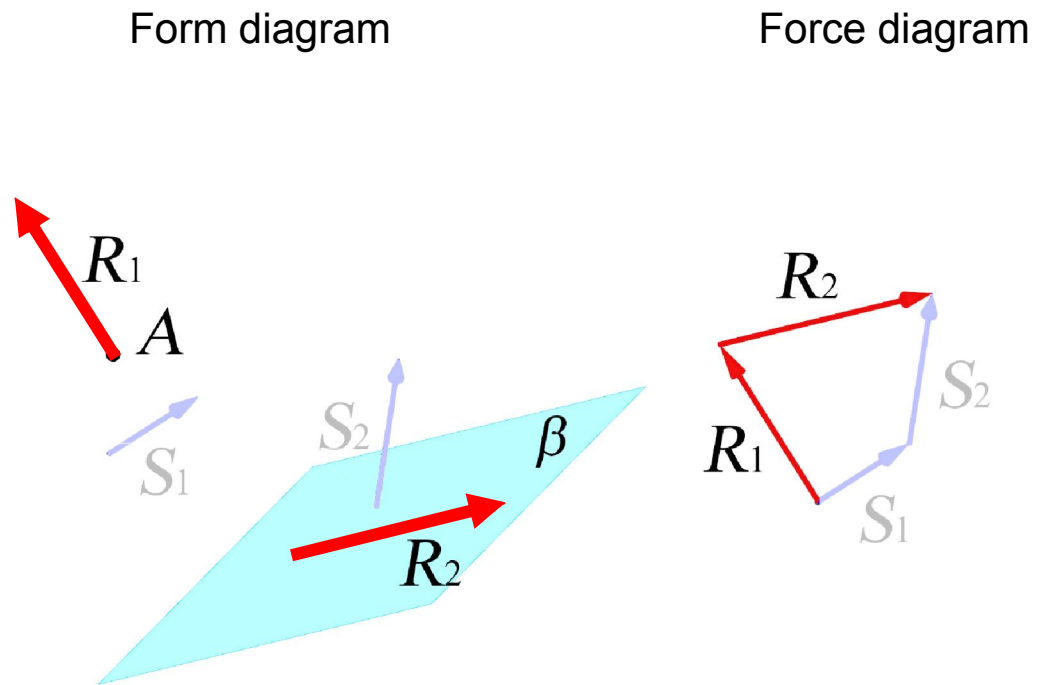


3. Example 3 :

- Replacing **two forces** with **a force acting at given point A** and **a force lying in given plane β**

Two special cases:

- 1) $A \rightarrow \square$
- 2) $\beta \rightarrow \square$



3. Example 3 :

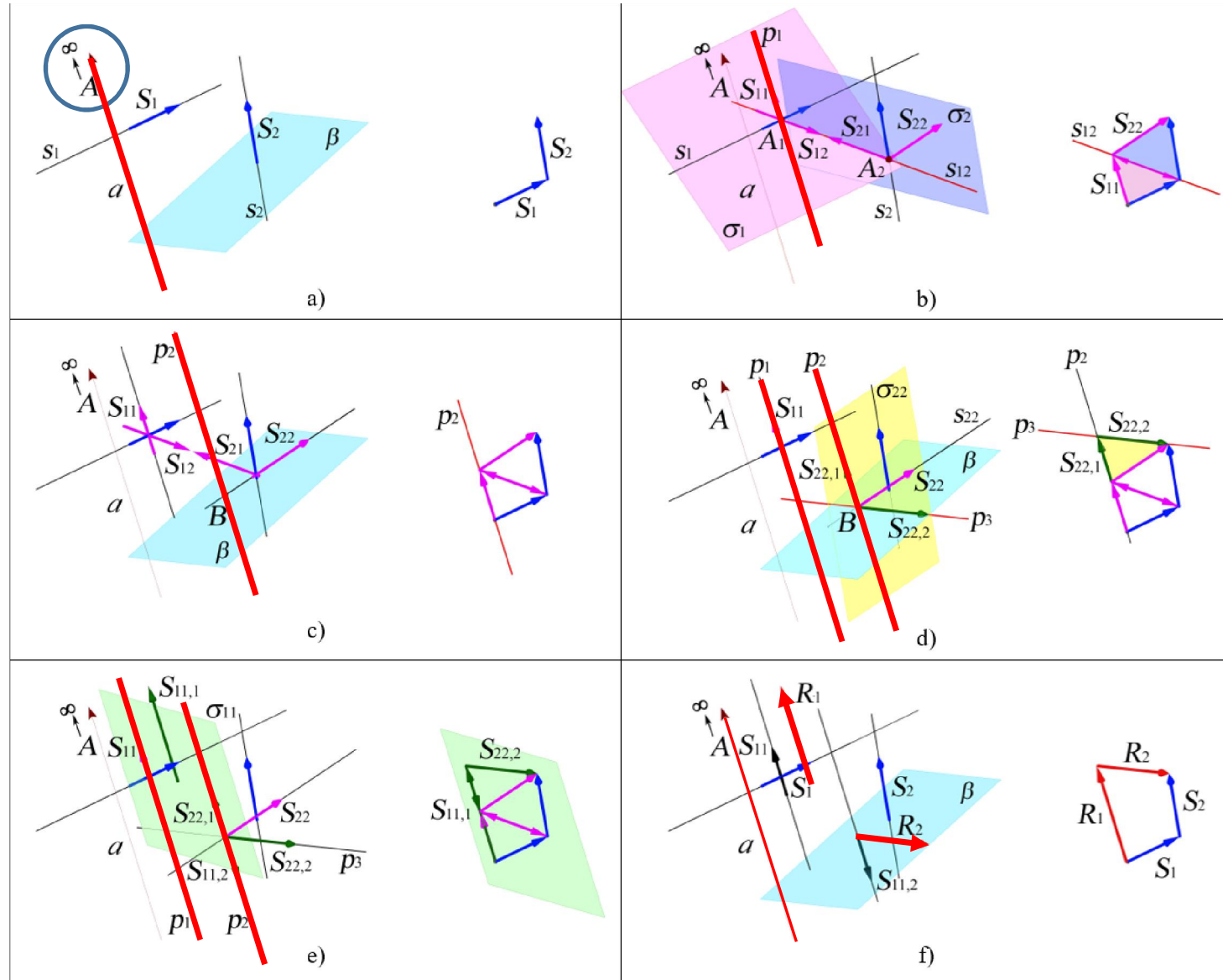
First special case –

A is point at infinity

$$A = (0, a_1, a_2, a_3)$$

$$a = (a_1, a_2, a_3, 0, 0, 0)$$

$$a \parallel p_1 \parallel p_2$$

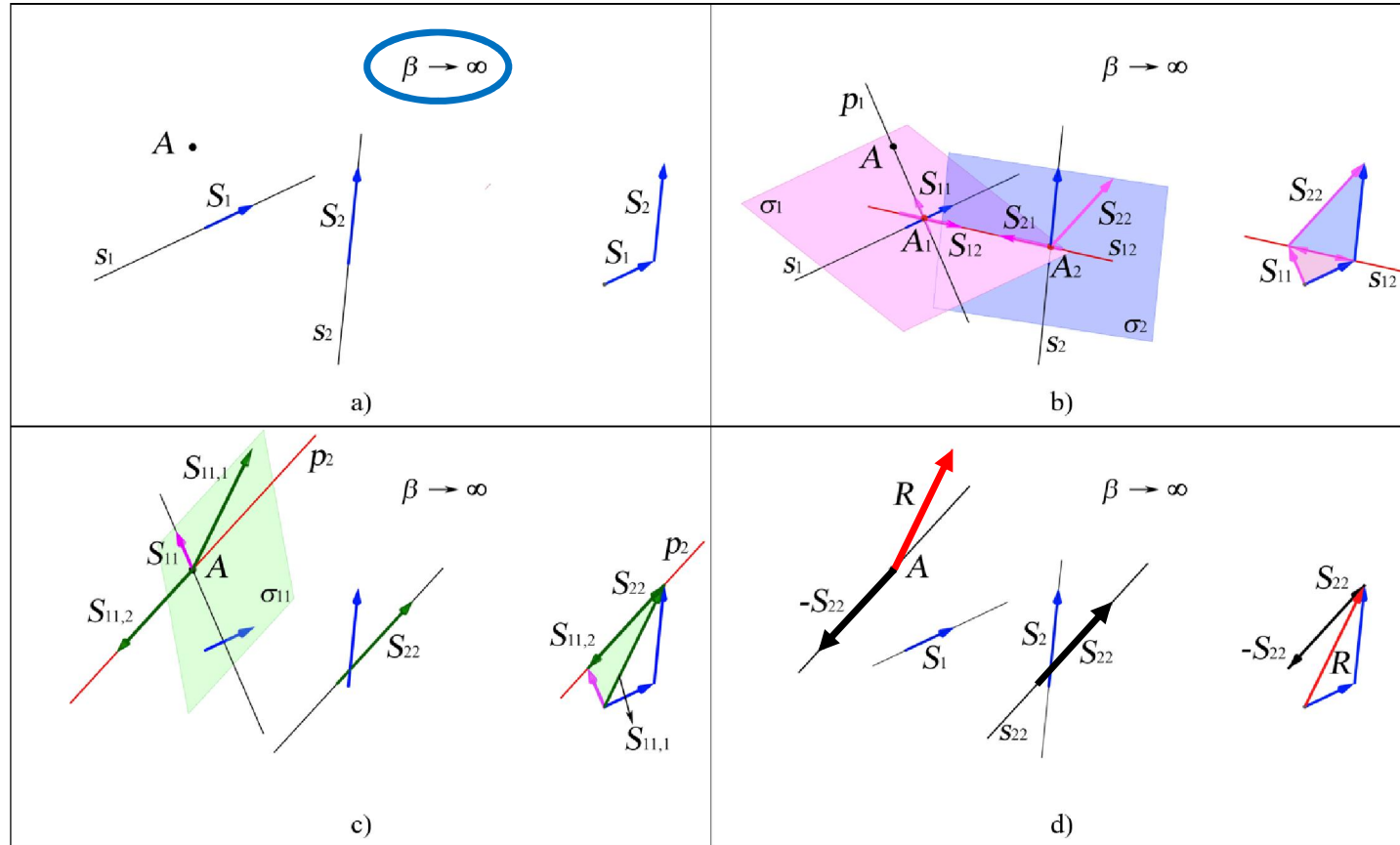


3. Example 3 :

Second special case –

β is plane at infinity

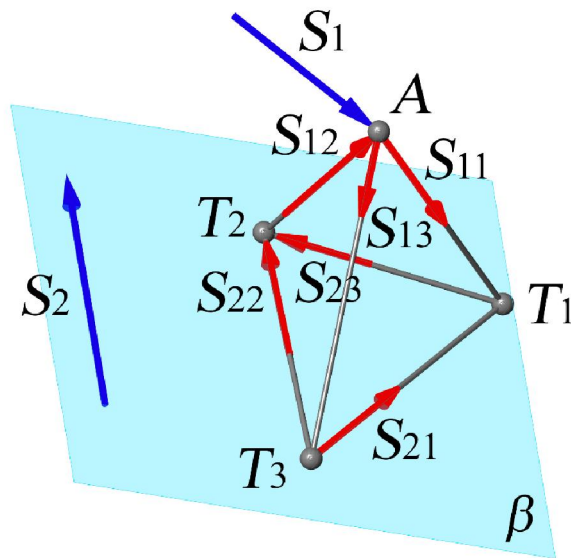
$$\beta = (\beta_0, 0, 0, 0)$$



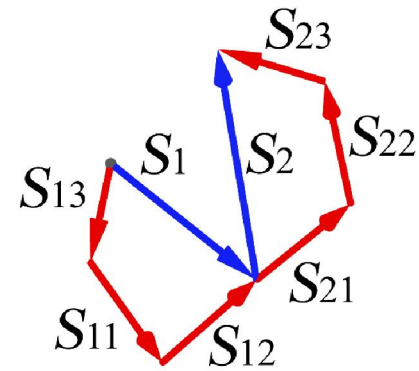
3. Example 4 :

- Replacing **two forces** with **six forces** acting along edges of a tetrahedron

Form diagram

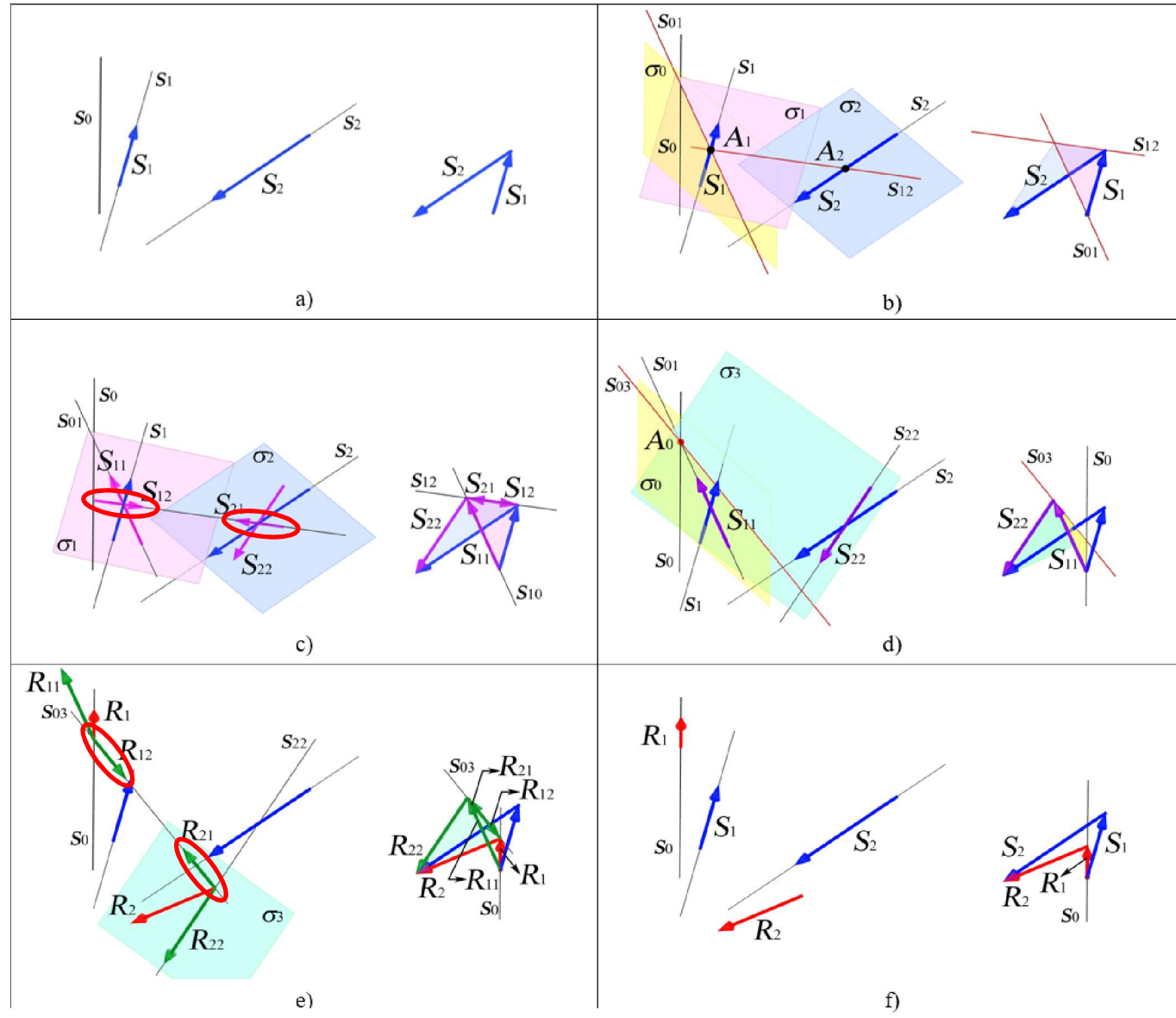


Force diagram



3. Example 5 :

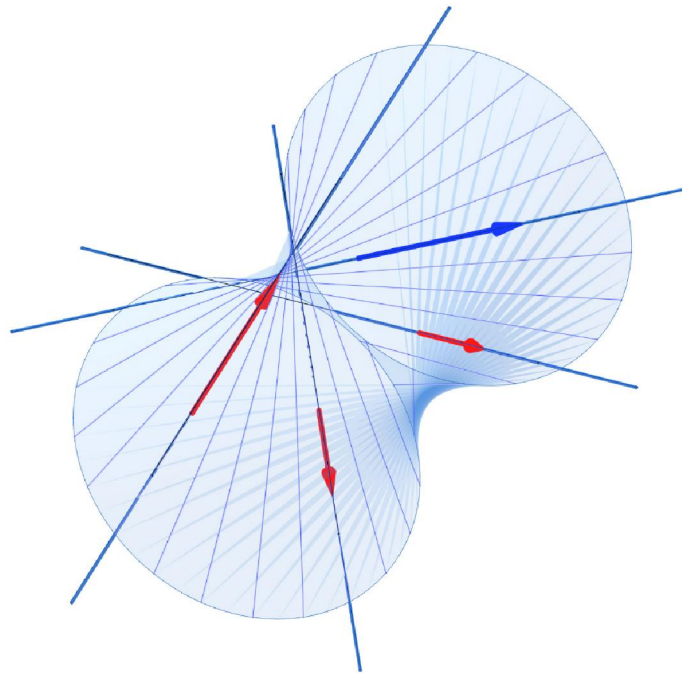
- Replacing **two forces** with **two forces** of which one lies on a given **line**



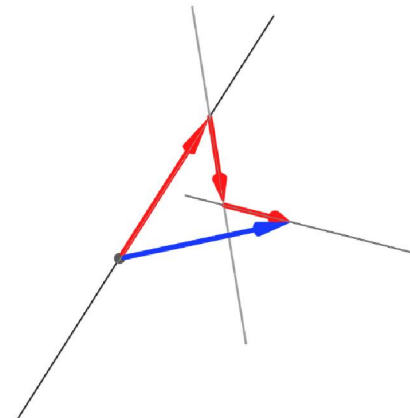
3. Example 6 :

- Replacing a single force with three forces acting along generators of the same system of a regulus

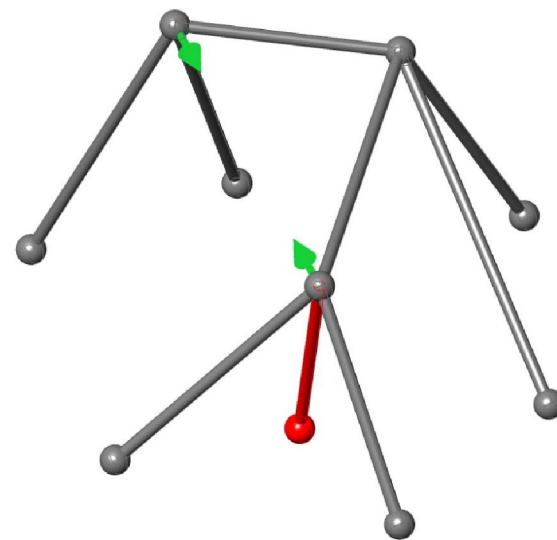
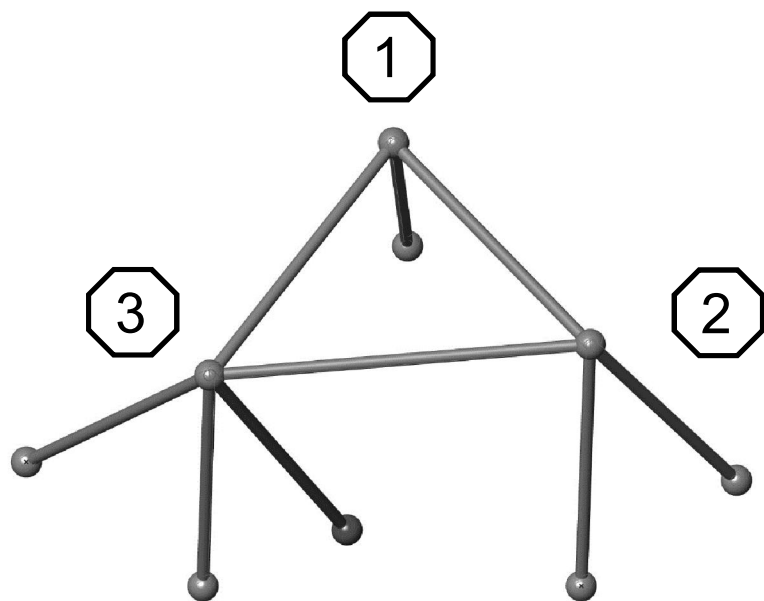
Form diagram



Force diagram

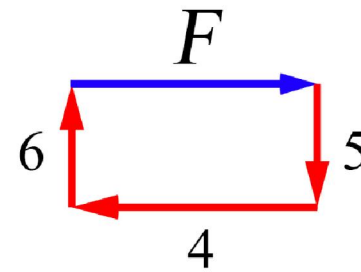
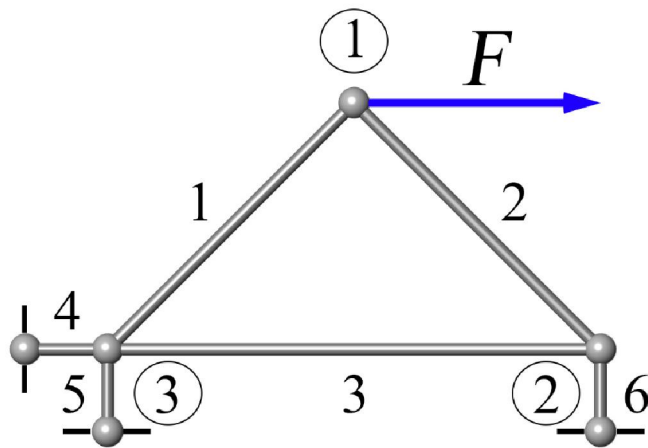


4. Future work:



4. Future work:

Final result



Thank you for your attention!

Acknowledgements

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Questions

