



COURSE OUTLINE: MCH110 - APPLIED MECHANICS

Prepared: Douglas McKinnon
Approved: Martha Irwin - Dean

Course Code: Title	MCH110: APPLIED MECHANICS
Program Number: Name	4039: MECH. ENG. TN-MANUFA 4043: MECH ENG. TECHNOLOGY
Department:	MECHANICAL TECHNIQUES PS
Academic Year:	2025-2026
Course Description:	This course entails a thorough study of statics, providing fundamental skills for further development in the study of applied mechanics. Topics include: force vectors, components, resultants, moments, couples, friction laws, impending motion, equilibrium in force systems, structural analysis, centroids and centers of gravity.
Total Credits:	4
Hours/Week:	4
Total Hours:	56
Prerequisites:	There are no pre-requisites for this course.
Corequisites:	There are no co-requisites for this course.
This course is a pre-requisite for:	MCH103
Vocational Learning Outcomes (VLO's) addressed in this course:	4039 - MECH. ENG. TN-MANUFA VLO 1 Complete all work in compliance with current legislation, standards, regulations and guidelines. VLO 3 Comply with current health and safety legislation, as well as organizational practices and procedures. VLO 6 Analyze and solve mechanical problems by applying mathematics and fundamentals of mechanical engineering. VLO 12 Develop strategies for ongoing personal and professional development to enhance work performance. 4043 - MECH ENG. TECHNOLOGY VLO 1 Monitor compliance with current legislation, standards, regulations and guidelines. VLO 6 Analyze and solve complex mechanical problems by applying mathematics and fundamentals of mechanical engineering. VLO 12 Develop strategies for ongoing personal and professional development to enhance work performance. VLO 13 Apply business principles to design and engineering practices.
Essential Employability	EES 1 Communicate clearly, concisely and correctly in the written, spoken, and visual form



Skills (EES) addressed in this course:

- that fulfills the purpose and meets the needs of the audience.
- EES 2 Respond to written, spoken, or visual messages in a manner that ensures effective communication.
- EES 3 Execute mathematical operations accurately.
- EES 4 Apply a systematic approach to solve problems.
- EES 5 Use a variety of thinking skills to anticipate and solve problems.
- EES 8 Show respect for the diverse opinions, values, belief systems, and contributions of others.
- EES 10 Manage the use of time and other resources to complete projects.
- EES 11 Take responsibility for ones own actions, decisions, and consequences.

Course Evaluation:

Passing Grade: 50%, D

A minimum program GPA of 2.0 or higher where program specific standards exist is required for graduation.

Other Course Evaluation & Assessment Requirements:

Grade

Definition Grade Point Equivalent

A+ 90 - 100% 4.00

A 80 - 89% 4.00

B 70 - 79% 3.00

C 60 - 69% 2.00

D 50 - 59% 1.00

F (Fail) 49% and below 0.00

CR (Credit) Credit for diploma requirements has been awarded.

S Satisfactory achievement in field /clinical placement or non-graded subject area.

U Unsatisfactory achievement in field/clinical placement or non-graded subject area.

X A temporary grade limited to situations with extenuating circumstances giving a student additional time to complete the requirements for a course.

NR Grade not reported to Registrar's office.

W Student has withdrawn from the course without academic penalty.

Smart watches, smart phones and similar devices are not allowed during tests or quizzes and must be removed. Smart phones are not acceptable for use as a calculator during an exam or quiz.

Students must have an average of 50% or greater for all exams and an average of 50% or all assignments \ activities in order to pass the course.

Books and Required Resources:

Statics and Mechanics of Materials by Russell C. Hibbeler

Publisher: Pearson Edition: Sixth

ISBN: 9780137964888

REQUIRED TEXT

Course Outcomes and Learning Objectives:

Course Outcome 1	Learning Objectives for Course Outcome 1
1. INTRODUCTION	1.1 Write both a verbal and a mathematical statement of the basic principle known as the Pythagorean theorem.



	<p>1.2 Illustrate with a sketch of a right-angled triangle the accepted method of labelling both the sides and the angles of this triangle.</p> <p>1.3 Recall the six trigonometric functions and apply these to simple right-angled triangle problems to solve for the lengths of unknown sides or the magnitude of unknown angles.</p> <p>1.4 Recall both the sine law and the cosine law and apply these to the solution of triangles which are non-right-angled. Show that for a right-angled triangle the cosine law reduces to the Pythagorean theorem.</p> <p>1.5 Recall the relationships that exist by way of conversion factors between the S.I. metric and the Imperial system of units for quantities such as length, mass, weight and force. Convert between systems of units using the method of multiplying by ratios equal to one.</p> <p>1.6 Recall the two main concepts of dimensional analysis that an algebraic relationship involving quantities must satisfy.</p> <p>1.7 Recall the basic rules of geometry involving: intersecting straight lines, supplementary angles, complementary angles, the relationships between angles when a straight line intersects two parallel lines, interior angles of a triangle, similar triangles and the equations for the circumference and the area of a circle.</p>
Course Outcome 2	Learning Objectives for Course Outcome 2
2. VECTOR ANALYSIS	<p>2.1 Define what is meant by a scalar quantity and list at least a dozen examples of scalar quantities.</p> <p>2.2 Define what is meant by a vector quantity and list seven examples of vector quantities.</p> <p>2.3 List the various types of forces along with their characteristics and the commonly used units for forces both in the S.I. metric and the Imperial system of units.</p> <p>2.4 Describe what is meant by the resultant of a system of forces.</p> <p>2.5 Describe what is meant by the equilibrant of a system of forces.</p> <p>2.6 Using the method known as the parallelogram method, determine the resultant of two vector quantities using both a graphical and a mathematical approach.</p> <p>2.7 Using the method known as the string polygon method, determine the resultant of two or more vector quantities using a graphical approach.</p> <p>2.8 Given a vector quantity superimposed onto an x-, y-coordinate plane, resolve the vector into its two orthogonal components, namely its x-component and its y-component.</p> <p>2.9 Determine the resultant of two or more vector quantities by the analytical method known as the method of components.</p>
Course Outcome 3	Learning Objectives for Course Outcome 3
3. MOMENTS AND COUPLES	<p>3.1 Define and describe a moment or torque force about a given point of rotation.</p> <p>3.2 Write the general equation for determining the moment or</p>



	<p>torque force about a given point of rotation.</p> <p>3.3 Calculate the moment of a force by:</p> <p>3.3.1 multiplying the total force by it's perpendicular distance to the point of rotation.</p> <p>3.3.2 multiplying each of the force's components by their respective perpendicular distances about a given point of rotation.</p> <p>3.4 Determine the resultant moment for a system of moments.</p> <p>3.5 Name the three factors that together constitute what is known as a coupled moment.</p> <p>3.6 Calculate the moment of a given force couple pair.</p> <p>3.7 Replace the calculated couple with an equivalent couple at a different location on a rigid body.</p> <p>3.8 Analyze the effects of couples on a rigid body.</p>
Course Outcome 4	Learning Objectives for Course Outcome 4
4. EQUILIBRIUM OF FORCES IN TWO DIMENSIONS	<p>4.1 Write the 3 equations that represent the three requirements that must be met for a body to be in a state of static equilibrium.</p> <p>4.2 Explain what is meant by a free-body diagram</p> <p>4.3 List the assumptions or conventions that one must employ when drawing free-body diagrams and replacing supports with equivalent supporting forces.</p> <p>4.4 Construct a free-body diagram for parts or the whole of given mechanisms or structures.</p> <p>4.5 Differentiate between externally applied loads and internal reactions.</p> <p>4.6 Apply the three conditions of equilibrium to free-body diagrams and determine the reactions.</p> <p>4.7 Describe what is meant by a two-force member and explain the implications for a free body diagram involving such members.</p> <p>4.8 Apply the principles of equilibrium to the solution of problems involving static systems of pulleys.</p> <p>4.9 Describe what is meant by and solve problems involving coplanar concurrent force systems.</p> <p>4.10 Explain the difference between what is known as a concentrated load and what is known as a distributed load.</p> <p>4.11 Describe what is meant by and solve problems involving coplanar parallel force systems, including both uniform and non-uniform beam loading.</p> <p>4.12 Describe what is meant by and solve problems involving coplanar, non-concurrent force systems</p>
Course Outcome 5	Learning Objectives for Course Outcome 5
5. STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS	<p>5.1 Recognize the difference between the forces of tension and compression in structural members.</p> <p>5.2 Differentiate between the structures known as trusses and those known as frames.</p> <p>5.3 Identify members that carry no load in trusses and frames. Appreciate the importance of identifying such members in the solution of internal forces in structural members such as trusses and frames.</p>

		<p>5.4 Describe what is meant by a two-force member and list the implications that this type of member has on the solution of forces in members of trusses and frames.</p> <p>5.5 Describe what is meant by and list the assumptions that apply to, what is known as a pin connection in a truss or a frame.</p> <p>5.6 Using the method known as the Method of Joints, determine the loads in individual members of coplanar pin-connected trusses and frames being certain to identify whether the members are in tension or compression.</p> <p>5.7 Using the method known as the Method of Sections, determine the forces in selected members of a truss being certain to identify whether the members are in tension or compression. This will require the drawing of a free-body diagram of a partial truss that is part of the entire truss.</p> <p>5.8 Describe what is meant by a three-force member and identify clearly the difference between this type of member and the previously used two-force member.</p> <p>5.9 Using the method known as the Method of Members, determine the forces in members of various mechanisms being certain to identify whether the members are in tension or compression.</p>
	<p>Course Outcome 6</p>	<p>Learning Objectives for Course Outcome 6</p>
	<p>6. EQUILIBRIUM OF FORCES IN THREE DIMENSIONS</p>	<p>6.1 Explain what is meant by isometric sketching and use isometric sketching to aid in visualizing forces acting on mechanisms in three dimensions.</p> <p>6.2 Construct isometric free-body diagrams of the whole, or parts of, three-dimensional mechanisms.</p> <p>6.3 Apply the six basic equations of three dimensional equilibrium, sum all forces to zero: $F_x = 0$, $F_y = 0$, $F_z = 0$, $M_x = 0$, $M_y = 0$, $M_z = 0$, to the three-dimensional systems of: (a) Parallel forces, (b) Concurrent forces, & (c) Nonconcurrent forces.</p>
	<p>Course Outcome 7</p>	<p>Learning Objectives for Course Outcome 7</p>
	<p>7. THE LAWS OF FRICTION</p>	<p>7.1 Write the characteristics that pertain to the force known as the friction force.</p> <p>7.2 Sketch the graph of the friction force versus the applied force when a force is applied to a block, initially at rest, on a horizontal, flat surface. The applied force starts at zero and increases gradually up to the point where the block begins to slide. When sliding at a constant velocity, the applied force tends to decrease, and then remain constant.</p> <p>7.3 Indicate clearly the two distinct regions of the graph drawn above, namely, the static region and the kinetic region.</p> <p>7.4 Explain what is meant by the coefficient of friction.</p> <p>7.5 Write the equation for the coefficient of static friction.</p> <p>7.6 Write the equation for the coefficient of kinetic friction.</p> <p>7.7 Explain what is meant by the angle of friction.</p> <p>7.8 Write the equation for the angle of friction in terms of the</p>

	<p>maximum force of static friction and the normal reaction force between the object and the surface upon which it rests.</p> <p>7.9 Solve a variety of problems involving friction. These problems will include those that require the student to determine whether motion is impending or not. Also, solve those problems that require the student to determine whether tipping or sliding will occur.</p>
Course Outcome 8	Learning Objectives for Course Outcome 8
8. CENTROIDS AND CENTERS OF GRAVITY IN TWO AND THREE DIMENSIONS	<p>8.1 Explain what is meant by the term centroid of a planar surface or rigid body.</p> <p>8.2 Explain what is meant by the term center of gravity of a planar surface or rigid body.</p> <p>8.3 Describe, using an example, a situation where the centroid and center of gravity coincide.</p> <p>8.4 Describe, using an example, a situation where the centroid and center of gravity do not coincide.</p> <p>8.5 Calculate the centroid & center of gravity of simple areas such as: squares, rectangles, triangles, circles, semicircles, and quarter circles.</p> <p>8.6 Calculate the centroid and center of gravity of composite areas by breaking the composite areas into simple areas using the moments about the x and y axes.</p>

Evaluation Process and Grading System:

Evaluation Type	Evaluation Weight
Assignments \ Activities	50%
Exams	50%

Date:

August 1, 2025

Addendum:

Please refer to the course outline addendum on the Learning Management System for further information.

