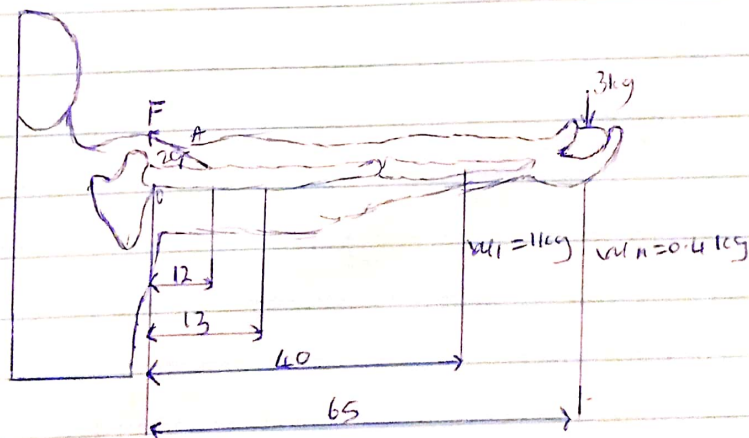


Eke Paul

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### Bioengineering Assignment

- ① A man is holding a 3kg weight in his hand with the elbow arm flexed horizontally. A tensile force in the deltoid muscle prevents the arm from rotating about the shoulder joint. This force acts at an angle  $20^\circ$  angle. Determine the force exerted by the deltoid muscle on the upper arm at A and the X and Y components of the reaction force at the shoulder joint. The weight of the upper arm, lower arm and the hand are 2kg, 1kg and 0.4kg respectively and are acting at points shown in Fig 2.67. The dimensions are in cm.



Taking moment about point O

$$\sum M_O = 0$$

$$12 F \sin 20 = 13 W_u + 40 W_l + 65 (W_h + W_{l_2})$$

$$12 F \sin 20 = 13 \times 2 + 40 \times 1 + 65 \times (3 + 0.4)$$

$$12 F \times 0.3420 = 26 + 40 + 221$$

$$4.104 F = 287$$

$$F = 69.93 \text{ kg}$$

∴ Force exerted on the deltoid muscle at A is

$$F = 69.93 \text{ kg} \times 9.81 \\ = 686 \text{ N}$$

Equilibrium of forces along the y-axis  $\sum F_y = 0$

$$F \sin 20 - W_A - W_C - W_H = 0$$

∴ y component of the force at the deltoid joint

$$= F \sin 20$$

$$= 69.9 \times \sin 20$$

$$= 23.9 \text{ kg}$$

x component of the force at the deltoid joint

$$= F \cos 20 : \sum x - F \cos 20 = 0$$

$$= 69.9 \times \cos 20$$

$$= 65.68$$

A person is performing arm flexion/extension exercise with a 10kg weight as indicated in the figure below. The brachialis muscle group is the major participant in this exercise.

Determine  $F$  of the brachialis muscle and  $J$  at the elbow joint reaction at point  $J$  for the forearm position. Take the dimensions shown to locate the effective points of application of the two muscle groups. These points are 20 cm directly above  $J$  and 5 cm directly to the right of  $J$ . Consider that the 1.5kg forearm weight acts at point  $C$ .

Solution

$$C = 1.5 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Palm weight} = 10 \text{ kg}$$

$$\tan \theta = 5/20$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}(5/20)$$

$$\theta = 14.04^\circ$$

Taking moment about  $E$

$$\sum M_E = 0$$

~~$$F \cos(14.04) \times (5 \times 0.01) = (1.5 \times 9.81) \times 0.15 + (10 \times 9.81) \times 0.35$$~~

$$F \cos(14.04) \times (5 \times 0.01) = \left[ (1.5 \times 0.01 \times 9.81) \right] + \left[ (10 \times 0.01 \times 9.81) \right]$$

$$(10 \times 9.81)$$

$$F \times 0.049 = (0.015 \times 1.5 \times 9.81) + 36.335$$

$$0.049 F = 2.207 + 36.335$$

$$F = 36.542 \div 0.049$$

$$F = 745.76 \text{ N}$$

$$= 76.6 \text{ kg}$$

Consider force along the x axis

$$\sum F_x = 0$$

$$\sum x - F \sin(14.04^\circ) = 0$$

$$\sum x = 74.6 \sin(14.04)$$

$$\sum x = 18.09 \text{ kg}$$

Consider force along the y axis

$$\sum F_y = 0$$

$$F \cos(14.04) - 1.5 - 10 = 0$$

$$74.6 \cos(14.04) - 1.5 - 10 = 0$$

$$72.37 - 1.5 - 10$$

$$\sum F_y = 60.87 \text{ kg}$$

The resultant force of E

$$E = \sqrt{(\sum x)^2 + (\sum y)^2}$$

$$E^2 = 18.09^2 + 60.87^2$$

$$= 327.25 + 3705.16$$

$$= 4032.41$$

$$E = \sqrt{4032.41}$$

$$E = 63.50 \text{ kg}$$