

<input type="checkbox"/>	Collinear Force	A	Forces acting along the same straight line
<input type="checkbox"/>	Concurrent Force	B	Forces intersecting at a common point
<input type="checkbox"/>	Coplanar Force	C	Forces acting along the same plane
<input type="checkbox"/>	$F = ma$	D	The equation of force. Force equals mass times acceleration
<input type="checkbox"/>	Force	E	The action of one body on another that affects the state of motion or rest of the body. For every action, there is an opposite equal reaction.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Golden Rule of Algebra	F	What is done to one side of the equation must also be done to the other side. Likened to the Golden Rule: Do to others as you would have them do to you.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Moment	G	The tendency of a force to produce rotation about some reference axis or point
<input type="checkbox"/>	Newtons	H	Metric conversion unit of pounds
<input type="checkbox"/>	Parallelogram	J	A quadrilateral with opposite sides parallel and equal
<input type="checkbox"/>	Leonardo da Vinci	K	1452 - 1519 First to solve the problem of defining force as a vector
<input type="checkbox"/>	Principle of Transmissibility	L	The external effects on a body remain unchanged if a pulling force is replaced with an equal pushing force in the same line of action
<input type="checkbox"/>	Pythagorean Theorem	M	The square of the length of the hypotenuse of a right triangle equals the sum of the squares of the lengths of the other two sides; found in the trigonometry branch of mathematics
<input type="checkbox"/>	Sir Isaac Newton	N	1642 - 1727 Developed the concept of gravitational pull. Began as he watched an apple fall to the ground. Established the parallelogram law.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Centroid	O	The point where a distributed load is replaced by an equivalent concentrated load in the free body diagram
<input type="checkbox"/>	Anchorage	P	A structure that provides horizontal force resistance for a cable system
<input type="checkbox"/>	Varignon's Theorem	R	The moment of force about a point is equal to the algebraic sum of the moments of its components
<input type="checkbox"/>	Equilibrium	S	A state of rest or balance
<input type="checkbox"/>	Free Body Diagram	T	A simplified representation of a particle or rigid body that is isolated from its surroundings and upon which all applied forces and reactions are shown

Terms covered in Final Exam below

<input type="checkbox"/>	Centroid	AA	The center of lines, areas and volumes
<input type="checkbox"/>	Moment of Inertia	BB	A shape factor that quantifies the relative location of material in a cross section in terms of effectiveness
<input type="checkbox"/>	Section Modulus	CC	The moment of inertia of a beam cross section divided by the distance from the neutral axis to the extreme fiber
<input type="checkbox"/>	Neutral Axis	DD	A surface that corresponds to the centroid axis of a cross sectional shape
<input type="checkbox"/>	Nominal Size	EE	The reference size of a untrimmed wood structural member
<input type="checkbox"/>	Bending Stress	FF	The tensile and compressive forces in a loaded structural member above and below the neutral axis.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Transverse Shear	GG	The vertical shearing stress in beams
<input type="checkbox"/>	Longitudinal Shear	HH	Horizontal stresses in a loaded beam
<input type="checkbox"/>	Center of Gravity	JJ	A single point at which a weight could be held and be in balance in all directions
<input type="checkbox"/>	Point of Inflection	KK	A transverse section in a beam span where the bending moment is zero to accommodate a change from positive to negative moment.

