

Name:

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ID :-

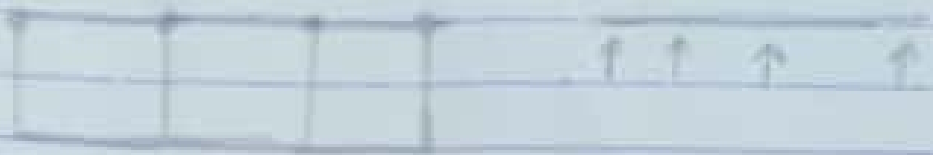
15420

Subject :-

Theory of Structure

# Assignment : 1

(1)



Solution:

$$R = 3N$$

$$4 = 3(1)$$

$$4 > 3$$

Indeterminate by 1

(2)



Solution:-

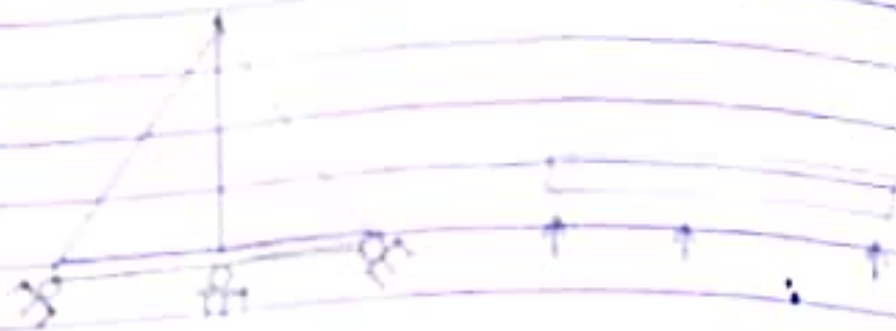
$$R = 3n$$

$$3 = 3(1)$$

$$3 = 3$$

Determinate Structure

# 1: Assignment: (2)



Solution:-

$$R = 3n$$

$$S = 3(2)$$

$$S = 6$$

Determinate Structure



Solution:-

$$R = 3n$$

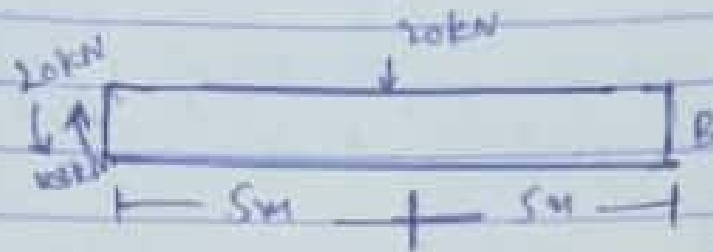
$$G = 3(2)$$

$$G = 6$$

Determinate Structure

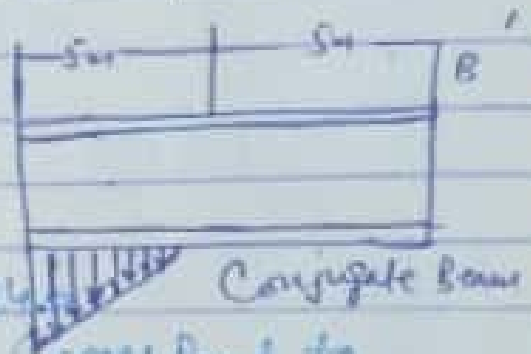
# Assignment : (3)

Deter The Slope and deflection of Point B of the Steel beam shown in fig. 8-240. The reaction have been Computed.  $E = 200 \text{ GPa}$ .  $I = 475 (10^6) \text{ mm}^4$



Solution

Conjugate Beam:

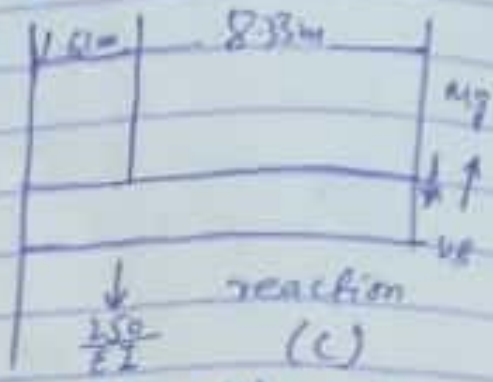


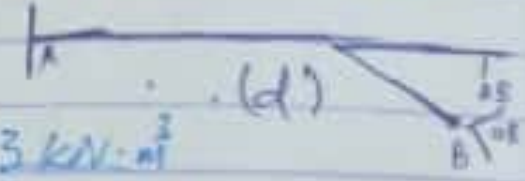
The conjugate beam is shown in fig 8-240. The supports at A' and B' correspond to support A and B on the real beam - Table 8-2. It is important to understand why this is so. The M/EI diagram is negative. So the distributed load acts downwards, i.e. away from the beam.

load acts downwards, i.e. away from the beam.

Equilibrium: Since  $\theta_B$  and  $\delta_B$  are to be determined, we must compute  $V_B$  and  $M_B$  in the conjugate beam. Fig 8-24c.

(200) : Example 8.2.5

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -250 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}^2 - V_B = 0 \\
 & \quad \quad \quad EI \\
 & +\sum \Delta i / y = 0; \\
 & \theta_B = V_B = -250 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}^2 \\
 & \quad \quad \quad EI \\
 & = \frac{-250 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}^2}{[200(10^3) \text{ kN/m}^2][475(10^6)(10^{-12}) \text{ m}^4]} \\
 & = 0.00263 \text{ rad Ans}
 \end{aligned}$$


$$\begin{aligned}
 & \sum \Delta N_B = 0; \quad 250 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}^2 (8.33 \text{ m}) + M_B = 0 \\
 & \quad \quad \quad EI \\
 & \Delta_B = M_B = -2083 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}^2 \\
 & \quad \quad \quad EI \\
 & = \frac{-2083 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}^2}{[200(10^3) \text{ kN/m}^2][475(10^6)(10^{-12}) \text{ m}^4]} \\
 & = -0.0219 \text{ m} = -21.9 \text{ mm Ans}
 \end{aligned}$$


The negative sign indicates the slope of the beam is measured clockwise, and the displacement is down, Fig 8.2.4 d.