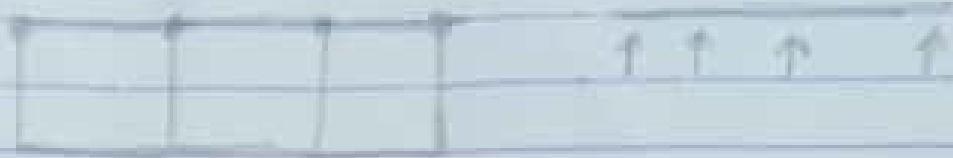


NAME: ZOHAIB

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SUBJECT: THEORY OF STRUCTURE

Assignment : 1



Solution:-

$$R = 3N$$

$$4 = 3(1)$$

$$4 > 3$$

Indeterminate by 1



Solution:-

$$R = 3n$$

$$3 = 3(1)$$

$$3 = 3$$

Determinate Structure

1: Assignment (2)



Solution:-

$$R = 3n$$

$$3 = 3(1)$$

$$3 = 3$$

Determinate Structure



Solution:-

$$R = 3n$$

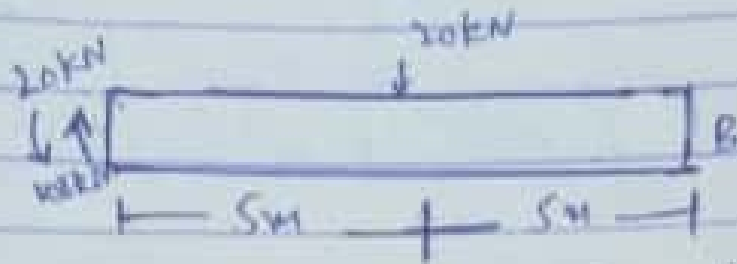
$$6 = 3(2)$$

$$6 = 6$$

Determinate Structure

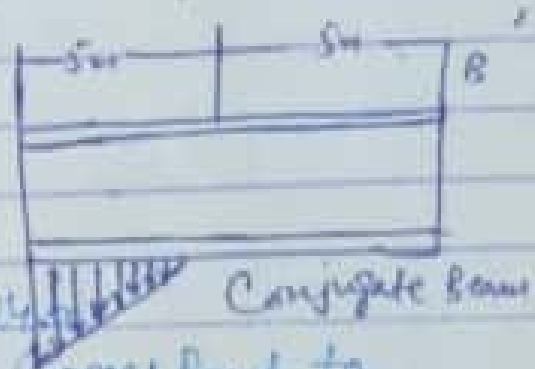
Assignment : (3)

Deter the Slope and deflection at Point B of the Steel beam shown in Fig. 8-24. The reaction have been Computed. $E = 200 \text{ GPa}$. $I = 475 (10^6) \text{ mm}^4$



Solution
Conjugate Beam :-

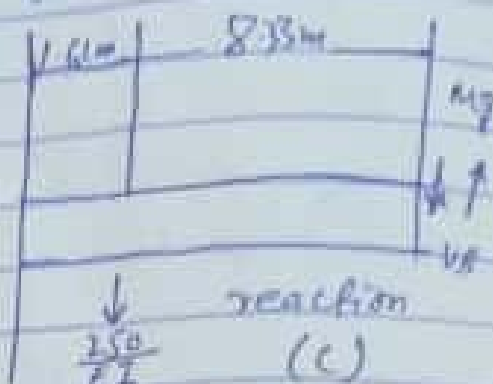
The Conjugate beam is shown in Fig 8-24. The supports at A' and B' correspond to support A and B on the real beam - Table 8-2. It is important to understand why this is so. The M/EI diagram is negative. So the distributed load acts downwards, i.e. away from the beam.

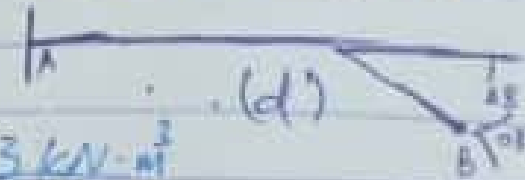


Load acts downwards, i.e. away from the beam.

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

(100) . Exercice 2212

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -250 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}^2 - V_B = 0 \\
 & \quad \quad \quad EI \\
 \left(\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = 0; \right. \\
 & \Delta_B = V_B = - \frac{250 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}^2}{EI} \\
 & = - \frac{250 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}^2}{(200(10^6) \text{ kN/m}^2) [(475(10^6) (10^{-12}) \text{ m}^4)]} \\
 & = 0.00263 \text{ rad } \underline{\underline{\text{Ans}}}
 \end{aligned}$$


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


The negative sign indicates the slope of the beam is measured clockwise, and the displacement is downwards. Fig 8-24 d.