

NAME: Maqsood Khan

Id: 7728

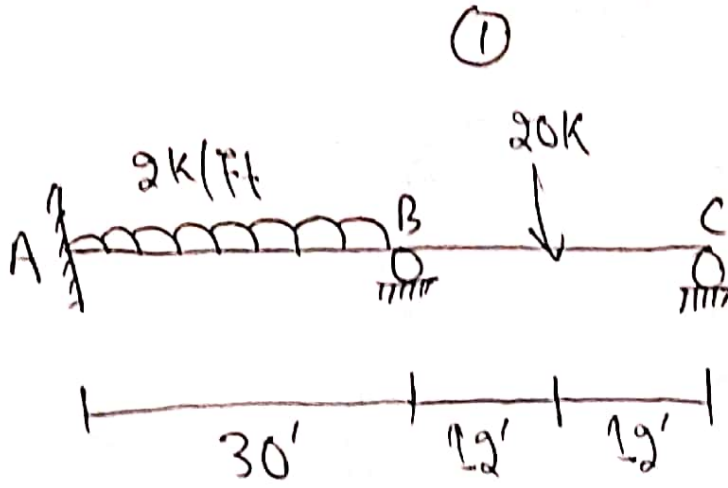
SECTION: B

SUBJECT: Structure Analysis - II

SUBMITTED TO: Engr. Adeed Khan

DATE: 21/8/2020

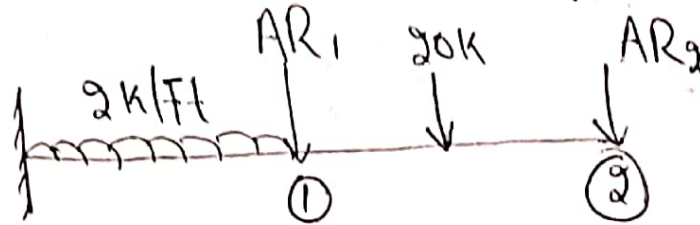
Q1



Sol.

Structural Indeterminacy = ~~2~~ 2°

Step-1 Select Redundant Actions



$$\begin{bmatrix} DRS_1 \\ DRS_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} AR_1 \\ AR_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} ? \\ ? \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[DRS] = [DRL] + [F] \times [AR]$$



(3)

$$x_1 = b/2 = 30/2 = 15'$$

$$x_2 = \frac{3}{n+2} \times L = \frac{3}{2+2} \times 36 = 22.5'$$

$$x_3 = 2/3 \times L = \frac{2}{3} \times 36 = 24'$$

Now finding DRL

$$\begin{aligned} DRL_1 &= W_1(x_1) + W_2(x_2) \\ &= 45000(15) + 24000(22.5) \\ &= 675000 + 540000 \\ &= 1215000 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} DRL_2 &= W_1 \times (x_1 + 24) + W_2 \times (x_2 + 24) + \\ &\quad W_3 \times (x_3 + 12) \\ &= 45000(15 + 24) + 24000(22.5 + 24) + \\ &\quad 1440(8 + 12) \\ &= 1755000 + 1116000 + 28800 \end{aligned}$$

$$DRL_2 = 1895400 \text{ (₹)}$$

(4)

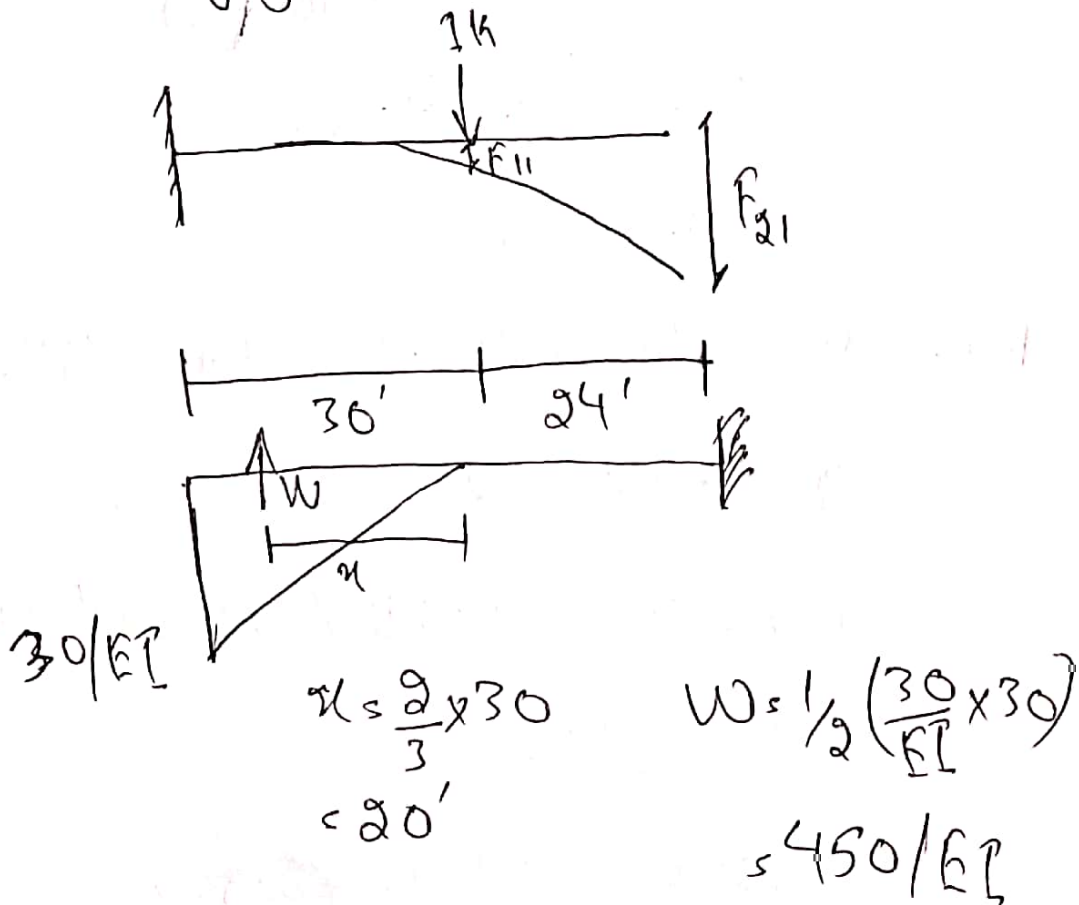
So,

$$DRL = \frac{1}{EI} \begin{bmatrix} 729000 \\ 1895400 \end{bmatrix}$$

Step: 3 Flexibility Matrix

$$[F]_{2 \times 2} = \begin{bmatrix} F_{11} & F_{12} \\ F_{21} & F_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

(a) Applying unit Load on AR<sub>1</sub>

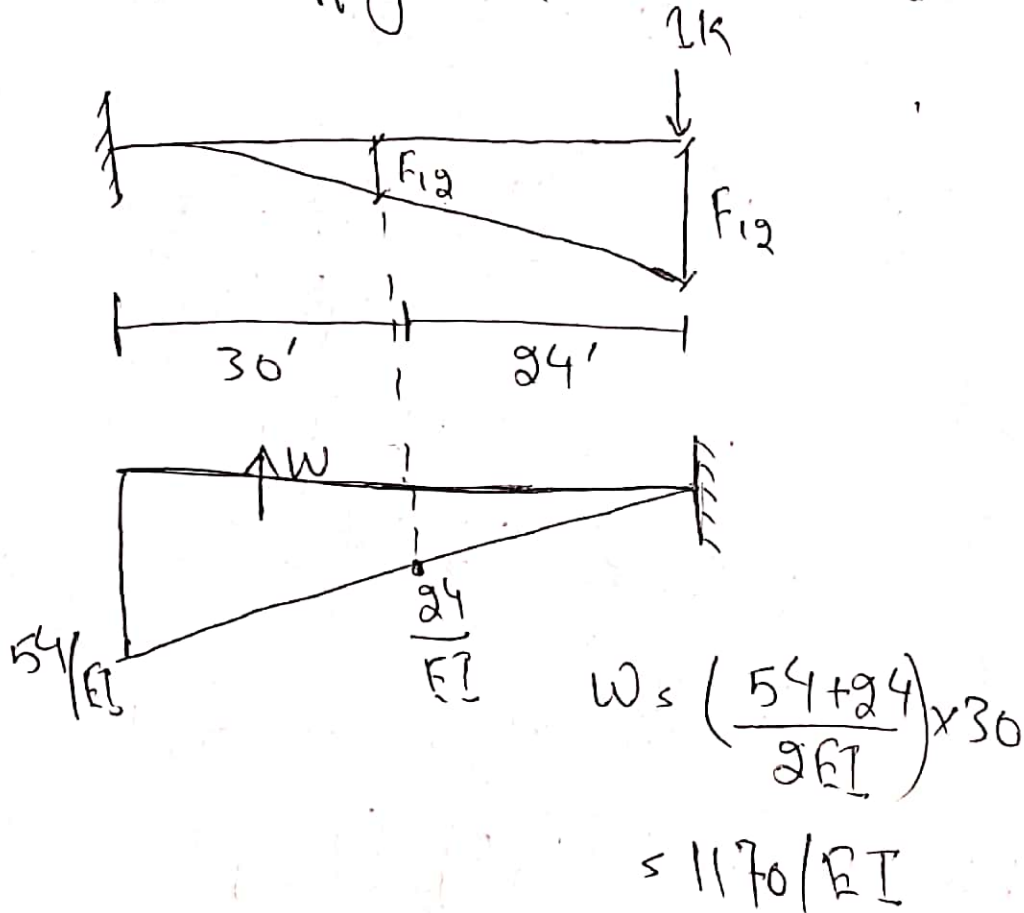


(5)

$$S_{02} \quad F_{11} = \frac{450}{EI} (20) = 9000/EI$$

$$F_{21} = \frac{450}{EI} (20+24) = 19800/EI$$

Now Apply unit Load on  $AR_2$



(6)

Now the distance,

$$a = \frac{L}{3} \left[ \frac{b + 2(a)}{a + b} \right]$$

$$= \frac{30}{3} \left[ \frac{24 + 2(54)}{54 + 24} \right] = 16.92'$$

$$\Rightarrow F_{12} = \frac{1170}{EI} \times 16.92 = \frac{19796.4}{EI}$$

$$\Rightarrow F_{22} = \frac{1170}{EI} \times (16.92 + 24) = \frac{47876.4}{EI}$$

Hence

$$F_{2 \times 2} = \begin{bmatrix} 9000 & 19796.4 \\ 19800 & 47876.4 \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{EI}$$

Step: 4 Compute the values of AR

$$[DRS] = [DRL] + (F) \times [AR]$$

$$[AR] = [DRS - DRL] \times [F]^{-1}$$

(7)

$$[F]^{-1} = \frac{1}{F}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\begin{vmatrix} 9000 & 19796.4 \\ 19800 & 47876.4 \end{vmatrix}} \times \text{Adj} \begin{bmatrix} 9000 & 19796.4 \\ 19800 & 47876.4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|F| = (9000 \times 47876.4 - 19796.4 \times 19800)$$

$$= (430887600 - 391968720)$$

$$\Rightarrow |F| = 38918880$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Adj} A = \begin{bmatrix} 47876.4 & -19796.4 \\ -19800 & 9000 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} AR_1 \\ AR_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -729000 \\ 0 & -1895400 \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{EI} \times \frac{1}{38918880} \begin{bmatrix} 47876.4 & -19796.4 \\ -19800 & 9000 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -729000 \\ -1895400 \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{EI} \begin{bmatrix} 47876.4 & -19796.4 \\ -19800 & 9000 \end{bmatrix}$$

38918880

$$\begin{bmatrix} AR_1 \\ AR_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 66.193 \\ -67.505 \end{bmatrix}$$



Q 9

Sol.

### Force Method

- $D_s < D_k$
- Forces are redundant or unknown
- Starts with equilibrium of forces
- Forces found by compatibility equations of displacement
- Number of redundants =  $D_s$
- Not suitable for compression

### Displacement Method

- $D_s > D_k$
- Displacements are redundant or unknown
- Starts with compatible deformation
- Displacements found by equilibrium equations of forces
- Number of redundants =  $D_k$
- Not suitable for trusses.

8 9

⇒ Displacement Method is suitable

For structure analysis of matrix approach.

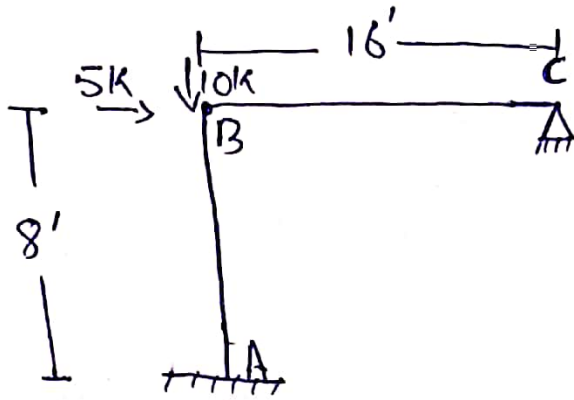
Stiffness Method also called Displacement Method is more suitable for structure analysis matrix approach, as it is a primary method used in matrix analysis. The main advantage of this method flexibility method is that it is conducive to computer programming. Once the analytical model of the structure has been defined, No further engineering decisions are required in the stiffness method in order to carry out the analysis.

Q3c

⑤

⑩

Sol:



$$E = \text{Constant}$$

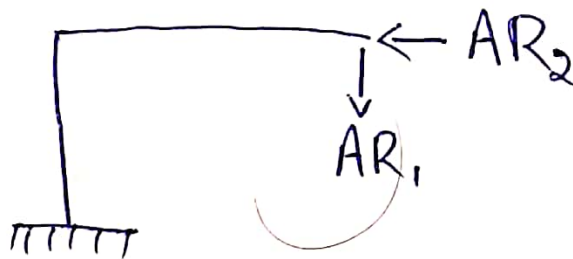
$$I_c = I$$

$$I_B = 2I$$

Total statical indeterminacy

$$\Rightarrow R - 3 = 5 - 3 = 2$$

Step: 1 Identify Redundant Actions



(11)

$$\begin{bmatrix} AR_1 \\ AR_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} ? \\ ? \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} DRS_1 \\ DRS_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Step 2: Compute value of [DRL]

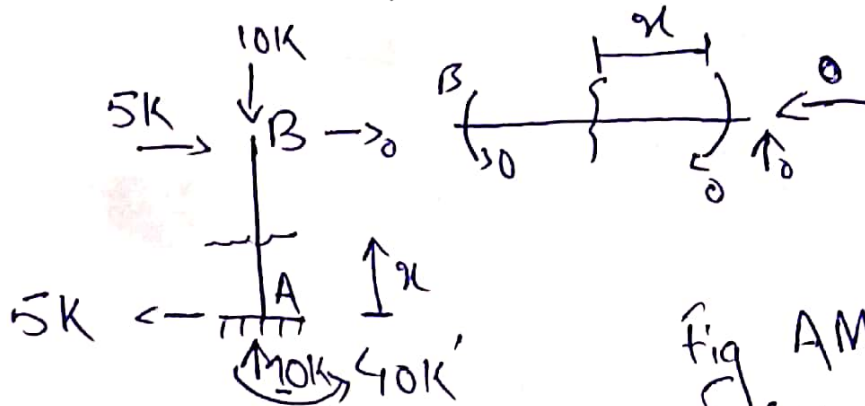


Fig AML value  
(M-values)

Step 3 [F] or [AMR]

(a)

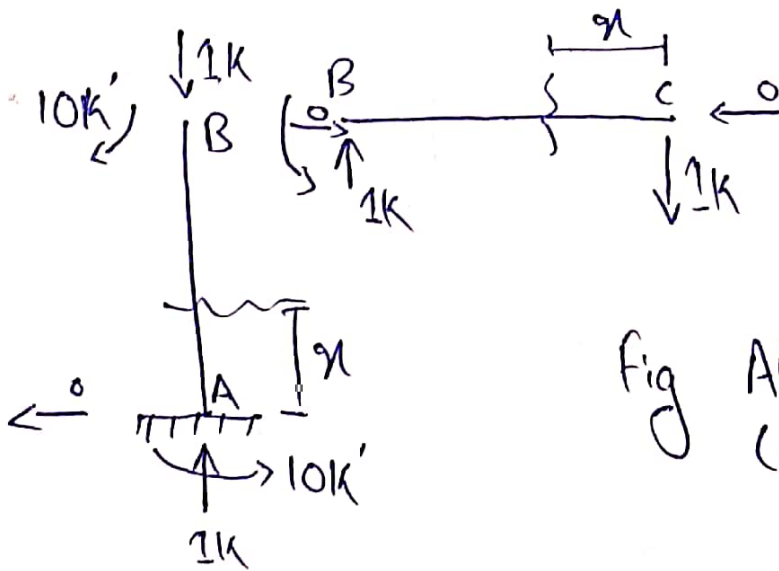


Fig AMR-value  
(m, values)

b,

(12)

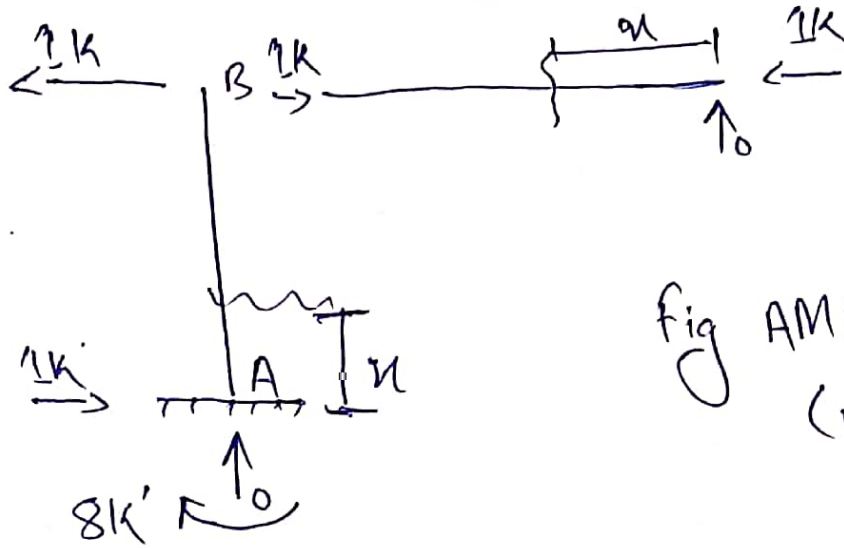


fig AMR values  
( $m_1$  values)

Member	AB	BC
Origin <del>is</del>	A	C
Limits	0-8	0-16
I	I	2I
M	$5x-40$	0
$m_1$	-16	x
$m_2$	$8-x$	0

For Finding values of DRL (13)

$$\begin{aligned} DRL_1 &= \int_0^8 \frac{M_{AB} \cdot M_1(AB)}{EI} + \int_0^{16} \frac{M_{BC} \cdot M_2(BC)}{EI} \\ &= \int_0^8 \frac{(5x-40)(-16)}{EI} dx + \int_0^{16} \frac{0 \cdot x}{E(2I)} dx \end{aligned}$$

$$DRL_1 = \frac{2560}{EI}$$

$$DRL_2 = \int_0^8 \frac{(5x-40)}{EI} dx + \int_0^{16} \frac{0 \cdot 0}{E(2I)} dx$$

$$DRL_2 = \frac{-853.33}{EI}$$

⇒ Compute Flexibility Matrix

$$F_{2 \times 2} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} f_{11} & f_{12} \\ f_{21} & f_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow F_{11} = \int_0^8 \frac{m_1^2(AB)}{EI} dx + \int_0^{16} \frac{m_2^2(BC)}{EI} dx \quad (14)$$

$$= \int_0^8 \frac{(-16)^2}{EI} dx + \int_0^{16} \frac{x^2}{E(2I)} dx$$

$$F_{11} = \frac{2730.67}{EI}$$

$$F_{12} = F_{21} = \int_0^8 m_1(AB) \cdot m_2(AB) dx + \int_0^{16} m_1(BC) \cdot m_2(BC) dx$$

$$= \int_0^8 \frac{(-16)(8-x)}{EI} dx + \int_0^{16} \frac{(x)(0)}{2EI} dx$$

$$F_{12} = F_{21} = \frac{-512}{EI}$$

$$F_{22} = \int_0^8 (m_2)_{AB}^2 dx + \int_0^{16} (m_2)_{BC}^2 dx \quad (15)$$

$$= \int_0^8 \frac{(8-x)^2}{EI} dx + \int_0^{16} \frac{0^2}{2EI} dx$$

$$F_{22} = 270.67$$

As we know

$$[DRS] = [DRL] + [AR] \times [F]$$

$$\Rightarrow [AR] = \frac{[DRS] - [DRL]}{[F]}$$

$$\Rightarrow [AR] = [F]^{-1} \times [DRS - DRL]$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2730.67 & -512 \\ -512 & 170.67 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 0 - 2560 \\ 0 + 853.33 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} AR_1 \\ AR_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.00005 \\ 4.997 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$