DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, IIT BOMBAY CE-317 STRUCTURAL MECHANICS II Endsem exam 18/11/11

<u>Notes</u>

- 1. <u>Common data for problems 2, 3, 4</u>: E = 200 GPa, G = 80 GPa, $I_y = I_z = 8000 \text{ cm}^4$, $A = 200 \text{ cm}^2$, $J = 10000 \text{ cm}^4$
- 2. Numerical answers <u>must</u> be accurate to 2 or more places after decimal.
- 3. <u>Must:</u> use member end (local) coordinate system as done in class; use convention for all forces and displacements (linear and angular) as in class; use numbering sequence of structure's nodal forces and displacements as in class.

Problem 1

<u>Data</u>: $EI_z = 10$, $A/I_z = 5$, L = 2, P = 1. Rotational spring constant k = 5. Settlement of support node 3 is 0.1m downward. Member 23 is heated 20 °C above ambient temperature, coefficient of linear expansion is 0.000012/°C. All data provided in units of N, m.

<u>Find</u> the numerical values of the stiffness matrix \mathbf{K}_{II} and the load vector \mathbf{P}_{I} that are required to solve for the displacements. You <u>do not</u> need to invert \mathbf{K}_{II} and <u>do not</u> need to solve for displacements using $\mathbf{K}_{II}^{-1}\mathbf{P}_{I}$. Settlement <u>must</u> be handled by including it in load vector \mathbf{P}_{I} .



Problem 2

<u>Fig. 1</u>

Taking the redundant at node 4. Use Flexibility matrix method to find redundant.



<u>Fig. 2</u>

Problem 3

<u>Data</u>: L = 10 m

Plan view of a grid is shown in **Fig. 3**. Thus, the vertical downward direction (i.e., Z) acts into the plane of the paper. All 16 members of the grid are subjected to vertically downward uniformly distributed load of magnitude **20 kN/m**. Further, the grid supports a vertically downward load of magnitude **100 kN** at joint 1. **Find** deflections at joint 1 and reactions at joint 2 <u>using Stiffness Method</u>.





<u>Problem 4</u> <u>**Data**</u>: L = 10 m<u>**Find** deflections at joint 2 using Stiffness Method.</u>



<u>Fig. 4</u>

5 67 0.96 -3.72 -2.4 0 0 2.4 2 -

5

0-1.8+0 0+0+0 $K_{22} = 5 + 4 - 28 + 0, 0 - 0 - 96 + 0$ 5 0-0-96+0 3+3-72+0 5 0+0+0 -3+0+0 0-2.4+0 -3+0+0 3+3-72+0 0+0-1 4+0+1 0+4+1 0-1-8+0 0-2.4+0 0+0-1 -9 -9 0 KII = (46-4 -4-8 -12 -12 -15 -4-8 33.6 -5 0 0 -15 25 25 10 -9 -5 -12 20 10 -9 0 -12 Element-wise assembly - Direct stiffness method Add element contributions consistently using row-ad node number pairs. Only those element submatrices will participate at least ac entry whose row & cot numbers correspond to dof's (ie unconstrained usdes). Thus $K_{II} = K_{22}^{\prime} + K_{22}^{3} + K_{22}^{\prime} + \tilde{K}_{23}^{\prime} + \tilde{K}_{32}^{\prime} + K_{33}^{\prime}$, added counstantly. 4 5 6 7 -1.874 -1.8 5+4.28 -0.96 (-) dashes) -0.96 3+3.72 -3 -2.4 / 5 -2.4 - 16 > same as -1 5 - -3 4+1 above -1-8 -2-4 -1 2 17 4+1 result. -1-8 -2-4 41 8 2

$$\begin{array}{l} p^{a} = 0 ; \quad \widetilde{P}_{M}^{e} = \left\{ 0 - P_{L} \quad PU_{R}^{d} \quad 0 \quad 0^{2}_{J}^{T} \\ \alpha_{L} \quad \alpha_{L}^{d} \quad 0 \quad for \quad for \quad p_{J}^{d} : \quad settlemest \quad gries \quad \alpha_{L}^{d} \quad 0 \\ \left\{ \delta_{S}^{d} \right\}_{3}^{d} = \left\{ -\alpha \quad T_{a} \vee L \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \end{array} \right\} + \left[\begin{bmatrix} -0.8 & 0.6 & 0 \\ -0.6 & -0.8 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 \\ \end{array} \right] \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \end{bmatrix} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -4.8E - 4 + 0.06 \\ -0.08 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \end{bmatrix} \right\} \\ \left\{ F_{3}^{d} \right\}_{32}^{d} = \left\{ K_{23}^{d} \left\{ \delta_{S}^{d} \right\}_{3}^{d} = 5 \left[\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \\ -3 \\ 0 - 5 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ \end{bmatrix} \right\} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 0.05952 \\ -0.08 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \end{bmatrix} \right\} = 5 \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 0.2976 \\ -0.24 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -24 \\ \end{bmatrix} \right\} \\ \left\{ F_{3}^{d} \right\}_{23}^{d} = \left\{ K_{23}^{d} \left\{ \delta_{S}^{d} \right\}_{3}^{d} = 5 \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \\ -3 \\ 0 \\ -3 \\ 0 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ \end{bmatrix} \right\} \\ \left\{ F_{3}^{d} \right\}_{3}^{e} = \left\{ K_{23}^{d} \left\{ \delta_{S}^{d} \right\}_{3}^{d} = 5 \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \\ -3 \\ 0 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ \end{array} \right\}$$

$$P_{I} = P^{a} - \tilde{P}_{M}^{e} - \tilde{P}_{S}^{e} = \begin{cases} -\rho \cdot 4704 \\ 2 \cdot 3528 \\ -0 \cdot 25 \\ -1 \cdot 2 \\ -1 \cdot 2 \\ -1 \cdot 2 \end{cases}$$

$$P_{II} = -D_{III} D_{III} P_{II}$$

$$D_{IIII} = b_{II} d_{U} b_{II} = \lim_{EA} \{ J_{2} - J_{2} 0 - J_{2} \sqrt{2} \} b_{II}$$

$$= \sqrt{2} + 2 + 2 + J_{2} = 4 + 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$D_{IIII} = b_{II} d_{U} b_{II} = \{ J_{2} \ H_{2} \ H_{2} \ H_{2} - J_{2} \} \frac{b_{II}}{b_{I}}$$

$$P_{II} = - (\frac{1}{(4 + 2\sqrt{2})}) \{ J_{2} \ H_{2} \ H_{$$