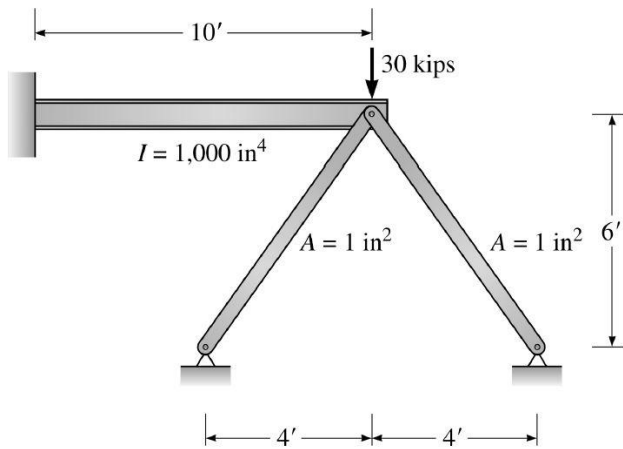


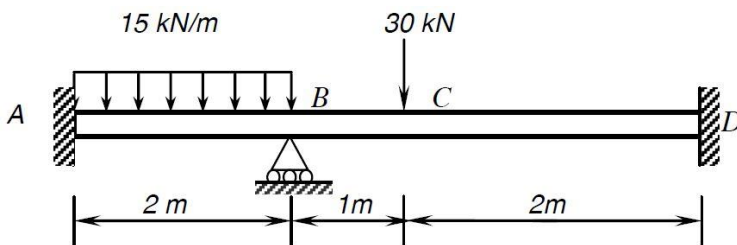
CE317 Tutorial 6 (problems on Beams, Frames, and combination with Truss)

Analyze the following structures using direct stiffness method:

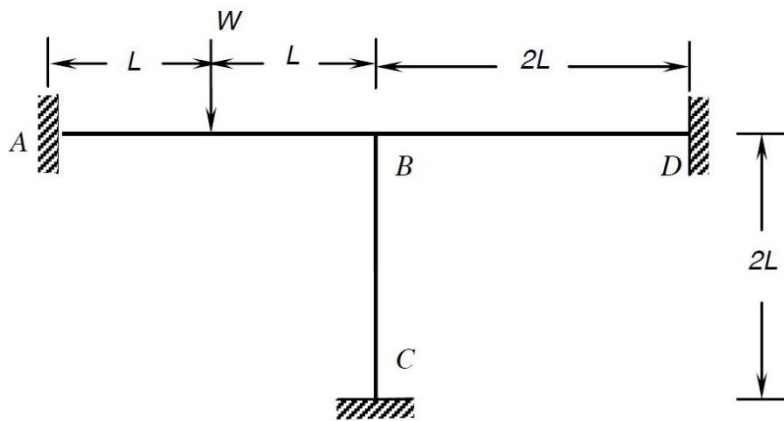
1.



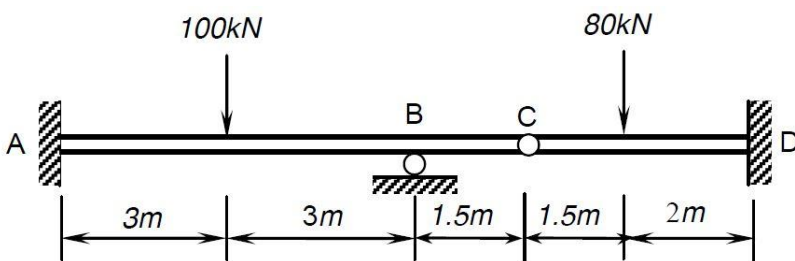
2.

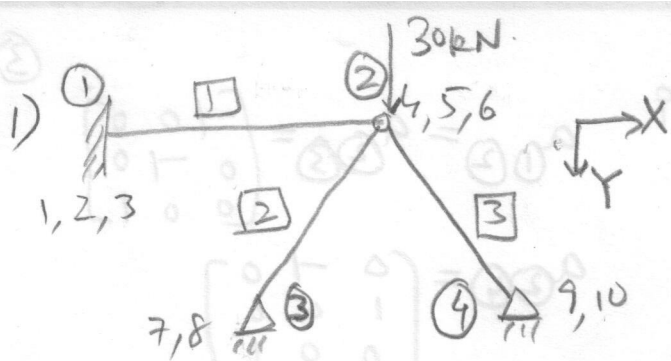


3.



4.





$$a_{23} = \left( \frac{4}{\sqrt{52}}, \frac{-6}{\sqrt{52}} \right), \quad a_{24} = \left( \frac{-4}{\sqrt{52}}, \frac{-6}{\sqrt{52}} \right)$$

$$a_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$I = 1e9 \text{ mm}^4$$

$$A = 100 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$E = 1E5 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\frac{A}{E} = 1e-1 \text{ m}^{-2}$$

$$K_{II} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & & & & & \\ & 5 & & & & \\ & & 6 & & & \\ & & & 4 & & \\ & & & & 5 & \\ & & & & & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

symm

0, so beam formulation for  $\square$  will also work

$$K_{II} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & & & \\ & 2 & & & & \\ & & 3 & & & \\ & & & 4 & & \\ & & & & 5 & \\ & & & & & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

E-I

$$P_I = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 30E3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Delta_{II} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Delta_{II} = K_{II}^{-1} P_I = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0.0135/28 & 0.0020269 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

m      rad

$$P_{II} = K_{II} \Delta_{II} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -0.4054 & -4.054 & 0.8649 & -1.2973 & -0.8649 & -1.2973 \end{bmatrix}$$

kN      kN      kNm      kN      kN      kN      kN

By beam formulation for  $\square$ , remove d.o.f's 1, 4.

$$K_{II} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & & & & & \\ & 6 & & & & \\ & & 2 & & & \\ & & & 3 & & \\ & & & & 7 & \\ & & & & & 8 \\ & & & & & & 9 \\ & & & & & & & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

where  $K^{\square} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 5 & 6 \\ 3 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\ 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$

$$K^{\square} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 5 & 7 & 8 \\ 5 & 6 & 8 & 9 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 \end{bmatrix}; \quad K^{\square} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 5 & 9 & 10 \\ 5 & 6 & 10 & 11 \\ 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 \\ 10 & 11 & 12 & 13 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$F_{12} = k_{11} a_{12} \Delta_1 + k_{12} a_{21} \Delta_2, \quad \Delta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Delta_2 = A \mathbf{I}, \quad (2)$$

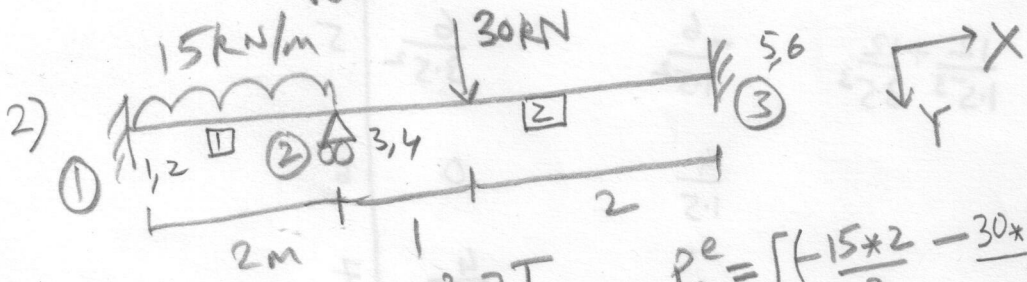
$$F_{12} = EI \begin{bmatrix} 1/10 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 12/10^3 & -6/10^2 \\ -6/10^2 & 2/10 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0.0135128 \\ 0.0020269 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0.4054 \\ -4.054 \end{bmatrix} \times 10^4$$

$$F_{21} = EI \begin{bmatrix} 1/10 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 12/10^3 & -6/10^2 \\ 0 & -6/10^2 & 4/10 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0.0135128 \\ 0.0020269 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 4.054 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \times 10^4$$

$$F_{23} = F_{32} = \frac{AE}{\sqrt{52}} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -6 \\ \sqrt{52} & \sqrt{52} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0.0135128 \end{bmatrix} = -1.5592 \times 10^4$$

$$F_{24} = F_{42} = \frac{AE}{\sqrt{52}} \begin{bmatrix} -4 & -6 \\ \sqrt{52} & \sqrt{52} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0.0135128 \end{bmatrix} = \text{same}$$

use E, I as in P.1



$$P_1^e = \left[ \frac{15 \times 2}{2}, -\frac{15 \times 2^2}{12} \right]^T, \quad P_2^e = \left[ -\frac{15 \times 2}{2} - \frac{30 \times 2^2 \times (3+1+2)}{3^3}, \left( \frac{5 \times 2^2}{12} - \frac{30 \times 2^2 \times 1}{3^2} \right) \right]^T$$

$$P_3^e = \left[ -\frac{30 \times 1^2 \times (3 \times 2 + 1)}{3^3}, \frac{30 \times 1^2 \times 2}{3^2} \right]^T$$

$$P_1^e = [-15, -5]^T, \quad P_2^e = \left[ -\frac{335}{9}, -\frac{25}{3} \right]^T, \quad P_3^e = \left[ -\frac{70}{9}, \frac{20}{3} \right]^T$$

$$\hat{P}^e = \begin{bmatrix} -25 \\ 4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \hat{P}^e = \begin{bmatrix} -15 & -5 & -\frac{335}{9} & -\frac{70}{9} & \frac{20}{3} \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$P_I = [0] - \left[ -\frac{25}{3} \right] = \left[ \frac{25}{3} \right]$$

$$K_{II} = EI \left[ \frac{4}{2} + \frac{4}{3} \right] 4 = \left[ \frac{10}{3} \right] EI$$

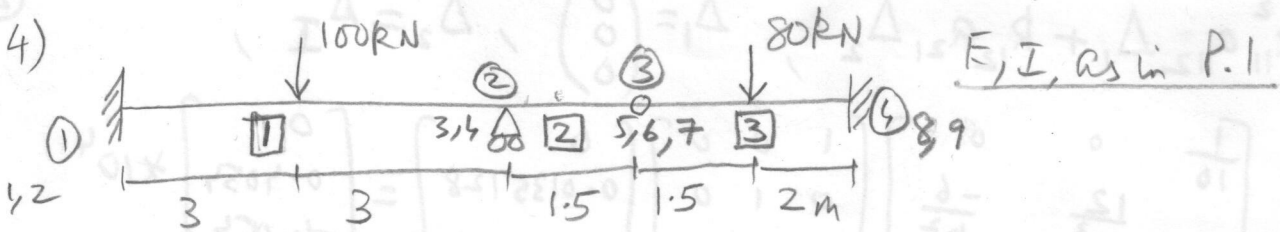
$$K_{II} = 4 \left[ \frac{6}{2^2}, \frac{2}{2}, \left( -\frac{6}{2^2} + \frac{6}{3^2} \right), -\frac{6}{3^2}, \frac{2}{3} \right]^T$$

$$\Delta_I = K_{II}^{-1} P_I = \frac{3}{10} \times \frac{25 \text{ kN}}{3} \frac{1}{EI} = \frac{25}{10} \frac{1}{10^8 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 2.5 E^{-5} \text{ rad}$$

$$P_{II} = K_{II} \Delta_I + \hat{P}^e = \begin{bmatrix} -11.25 & -2.5 & -39.3056 & -9.444 & 8.333 \\ \text{kN} & \text{kNm} & \text{kN} & \text{kN} & \text{kNm} \end{bmatrix}^T$$



4)



$$\tilde{p}^e = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{100 \times 6}{8} & \frac{-80 \times 2^2(3 \times 1.5 + 2)}{3.5^3} & 0 & \frac{-80 \times 1.5 \times 2^2}{3.5^2} \end{bmatrix}^T, \quad P_I = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \tilde{p}^e = -\tilde{p}^e$$

$$\hat{p}^e = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{100}{2} & -\frac{100 \times 6}{8} & -\frac{100}{2} & \frac{-80 \times 1.5^2(3 \times 2 + 1.5)}{3.5^3} & \frac{80 \times 1.5^2 \times 2}{3.5^2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$K_{II} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ \frac{4+4}{6} & \frac{-6}{1.5^2} & \frac{2}{1.5} & 0 \\ \frac{12}{1.5^3} + \frac{12}{3.5^3} & \frac{-6}{1.5^2} & \frac{6}{3.5^2} & 0 \\ \frac{4}{1.5} & 0 & 0 & \frac{4}{3.5} \\ \text{symm} & & & \end{bmatrix} EI$$

$$K_{II} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ 1 & 6/6^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2/6 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & (-6/6^2 + 6/1.5^2) & -12/1.5^3 & 6/1.5^2 & 0 \\ 8 & 0 & -12/3.5^3 & 0 & -6/3.5^2 \\ 9 & 0 & 6/3.5^2 & 0 & 2/3.5 \end{bmatrix} EI$$

$$\Delta_I = K_{II}^{-1} P_I = \begin{bmatrix} -0.3801 & -0.1978 & -0.007733 & 0.4276 \end{bmatrix} \times 10^{-3}$$

rad                      m                      rad                      rad

$$P_{II} = \begin{bmatrix} -56.336 & -87.672 & -76.768 & -46.896 & 44.135 \end{bmatrix}$$

kN                      kNm                      kN                      kN                      kNm