



UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA

FINAL EXAMINATION SEMESTER II SESSION 2009/2010

SUBJECT : STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS
SUBJECT CODE : BFC 3023
COURSE : BFF
EXAMINATION DATE : APRIL/MAY 2010
DURATION : 3 HOURS
INSTRUCTION : ANSWER FOUR (4)
QUESTIONS ONLY

THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF THIRTEEN (13) PAGES

- Q1** (a) List **Two (2)** types of instability structure. (2 marks)
- (b) Figure **Q1** shows a truss with subjected to point load at joint C and D. Given $A = 300 \text{ mm}^2$ and $E = 200 \text{ GPa}$.
- (i) Determine the stability and determinacy for the truss. (2 marks)
 - (ii) Determine the internal forces for all truss members and prove that the total force at joint B is zero. (9 marks)
 - (iii) Determine the vertical deflection at joint C. (9 marks)
- (c) Give **Three (3)** factors should be considered by an engineer to design the truss structure. (3 marks)
- Q2** (a) List **Three (3)** classification of statically indeterminate truss. (3 marks)
- (b) Figure **Q2** shows a truss with pin supported which is subjected to a point load at joint C. AE is constant.
- (i) Prove the truss is externally statically indeterminate. (1 marks)
 - (ii) Sketch the statically determinate truss by assuming the horizontal reaction at E as redundant. (1 marks)
 - (iii) Determine the horizontal reaction at E. (13 marks)
 - (iv) Determine the internal forces for all members. (5 marks)
- (c) Give **Two (2)** significant reasons for the stability and determinacy concept for truss structure. (2 marks)

- Q3** (a) Figure **Q3(a)** shows a frame with a rigid connection at X and fixed support at A,B and C. Equilibrium moment, M is applied at X and all members at joint X are deflected by angle, θ . Given EI for all members is constant. By using Slope Deflection Equation, prove the total moment at X is $5EI\theta$.

(4 marks)

- (b) Figure **Q3(b)** shows a continuous beam ABCD with subjected to loads. Given EI is constant.

- (i) Determine the degree of indeterminacy for beam.

(1 marks)

- (ii) By using Slope Deflection Method, calculate moment at all joints.

(10 marks)

- (iii) Determine all support reactions.

(3 marks)

- (iv) Draw the shear force and bending moment diagrams.

(4 marks)

- (c) Slope Deflection and Moment Distribution methods are used to analyse the statically indeterminate beam. In your opinion, are these methods can be used to analyse the statically determinate beam? Give **two (2)** reasons.

(3 marks)

- Q4** (a) List **Two (2)** differences to construct the influence lines for beam and truss.

(4 marks)

- (b) Figure **Q4** shows a bridge truss with 20 m length.

- (i) Prove the equation of support reaction, $R_a = 1 - \frac{x}{20}$.

(1 marks)

- (ii) Draw the influence lines for forces in member BC and BH.

(14 marks)

- (iii) Determine the compression and tensile force that can be developed in the member BH due to a uniform load of 35 kN/m acting along the bottom chord.

(3 marks)

- (c) During an interview, you have been asked the importance of influence line in designing structure elements. Give **two (2)** answers.

(3 marks)

- Q5** (a) Briefly explain the relation between Plastic Moment (M_p) and Yield Moment (M_y).
(2 marks)
- (b) Figure **Q5** shows a frame subjected to vertical and horizontal load.
- (i) Determine the plastic moment for all mechanism.
(16 marks)
- (ii) Determine the maximum plastic moment for the frame if value distance x is half of L .
(4 marks)
- (c) What do you understand about the application of plastic analysis in steel structure.
(3 marks)
- Q6** (a) List **Two (2)** column failure modes with aid of sketches.
(4 marks)
- (b) A rigid jointed steel frame ABC carry a vertical load F at as shown in Figure **Q6**. Derive the instability equation and find the critical load (P_{cr}) for the frame by referring to Table 1. Take $I_{AC} = 10 \times 10^6 \text{ mm}^4$ and $I_{BC} = 12 \times 10^6 \text{ mm}^4$.
(18 marks)
- (c) In your understanding, what is the elastic instability for column?
(3 marks)

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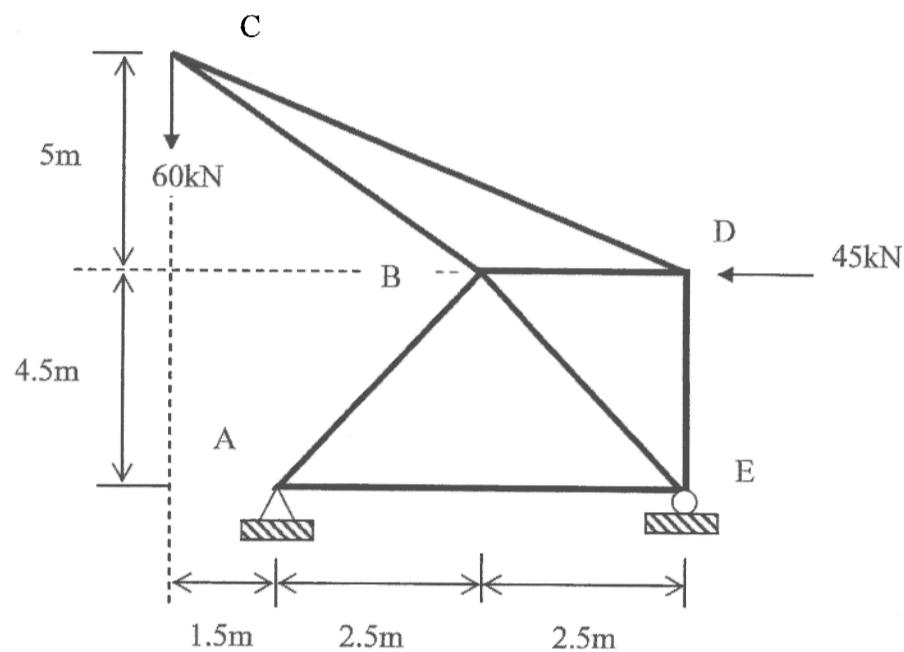
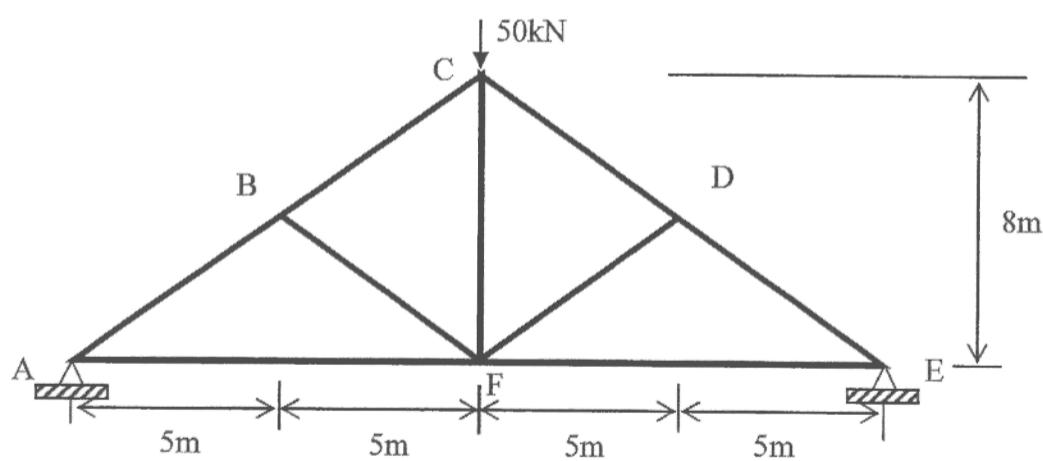
- S1** (a) Senaraikan **Dua (2)** jenis ketidakstabilan struktur. (2 markah)
Rajah
(b) Rajah **Q1** menunjukkan sebuah bekuda yang dikenakan beban tumpu di C dan D. Diberi $A = 300 \text{ mm}^2$ dan $E = 200 \text{ GPa}$.
- (i) Tentukan kestabilan dan kebolehtentuan bekuda. (2 markah)
- (ii) Tentukan semua daya dalaman anggota bekuda dan buktikan jumlah daya pada sambungan B adalah sifar. (9 markah)
- (iii) Tentukan pesongan tegak pada sambungan C. (9 markah)
- (c) Berikan **Tiga (3)** faktor yang perlu dipertimbangkan oleh jurutera bagi merekabentuk struktur bekuda. (3 markah)
- S2** (a) Senaraikan **Tiga (3)** klasifikasi bekuda tidak boleh tentu statik. (3 markah)
- (b) Rajah **Q2** menunjukkan bekuda sambungan pin yang dikenakan beban tumpu pada sambungan C. AE adalah malar.
- (i) Buktikan bekuda adalah tidak boleh tentu statik luaran. (1 markah)
- (ii) Lakarkan bentuk bekuda boleh tentu statik dengan menganggap daya tindak balas ufuk di sokong E sebagai lebih. (1 markah)
- (iii) Tentukan daya tindak balas ufuk di sokong E. (13 markah)
- (iv) Tentukan daya dalaman pada semua anggota bekuda. (5 markah)
- (c) Berikan **Dua (2)** kepentingan konsep kestabilan dan kebolehtentuan bagi struktur bekuda. (2 markah)

- S3** (a) Rajah **Q3(a)** menunjukkan kerangka dengan sambung tegar di X dan terikat tegar di A, B dan C. Satu momen imbangan, M dikenakan di X dan setiap anggota di sambungan X terpesong pada sudut θ . Diberi EI setiap anggota adalah malar. Dengan menggunakan Persamaan Cerun Pesongan, buktikan jumlah momen di X adalah $5 EI\theta$.
- (4 markah)
- (b) Rajah **Q3(b)** menunjukkan sebatang rasuk selanjar ABCD yang dikenakan beban. Diberi EI adalah malar.
- (i) Tentukan darjah ketidakbolehtentuan bagi rasuk tersebut.
- (1 markah)
- (ii) Dengan menggunakan kaedah Cerun Pesongan, kirakan momen pada semua sambungan.
- (10 markah)
- (iii) Tentukan daya tindakbalas pada semua penyokong.
- (3 markah)
- (iv) Lakarkan gambarajah daya ricih dan momen lentur.
- (4 markah)
- (c) Kaedah cerun-pesongan dan agihan momen digunakan untuk menganalisis rasuk tidak boleh tentu statik. Pada pendapat anda, bolehkah kaedah ini digunakan untuk menganalisis rasuk boleh tentu statik? Berikan **Dua (2)** sebab.
- (3 markah)
- S4** (a) Senaraikan **Dua (2)** perbezaan untuk melukis garis imbas bagi rasuk dan kekuda.
- (4 markah)
- (b) Rajah **Q4** menunjukkan kekuda jambatan dengan panjang 20 m.
- (i) Buktikan persamaan tindakbalas pada penyokong A, $R_A = 1 - \frac{x}{20}$
- (1 markah)
- (ii) Lukis garis imbas daya pada anggota BC dan BH.
- (14 markah)
- (iii) Tentukan daya mampatan dan tegangan yang dihasilkan pada anggota BH akibat dari daya seragam 35 kN/m yang bertindak pada bahagian perentas bawah.
- (3 markah)
- (c) Semasa sesi temubual, anda ditanya kepentingan garis imbas dalam merekabentuk elemen struktur. Berikan **Dua (2)** jawapan.
- (3 markah)

- S5** (a) Terangkan secara ringkas kaitan antara Momen Plastik (M_p) dan Momen Alah (M_y).
(2 markah)
- (b) Rajah **Q5** menunjukkan sebuah kerangka yang dikenakan beban pugak dan ufuk.
- (i) Tentukan momen plastik bagi semua mekanisme.
(16 markah)
- (ii) Tentukan momen plastik maksimum kerangka sekiranya jarak x adalah separuh dari L .
(4 markah)
- (c) Apakah yang anda faham mengenai aplikasi analisis plastik pada struktur keluli?
(3 markah)
- S6** (a) Senaraikan **Dua (2)** mod kegagalan tiang dengan bantuan lakaran.
(4 markah)
- (b) Sebuah kerangka keluli ABC terikat tegar dikenakan beban pugak F seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam Figure **Q6**. Terbitkan persamaan ketidakstabilan kerangka dan tentukan beban kritikal (P_{cr}) bagi kerangka dengan merujuk Table 1. Ambil $I_{AC} = 10 \times 10^6 \text{ mm}^4$ dan $I_{BC} = 12 \times 10^6 \text{ mm}^4$.
(18 markah)
- (c) Dari kefahaman anda, apakah ketidakstabilan elastik bagi tiang?
(3 markah)

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**FIGURE O1**

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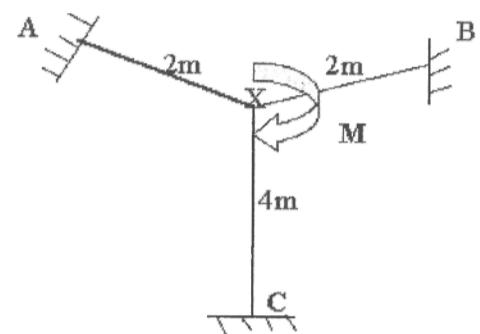


FIGURE O3(a)

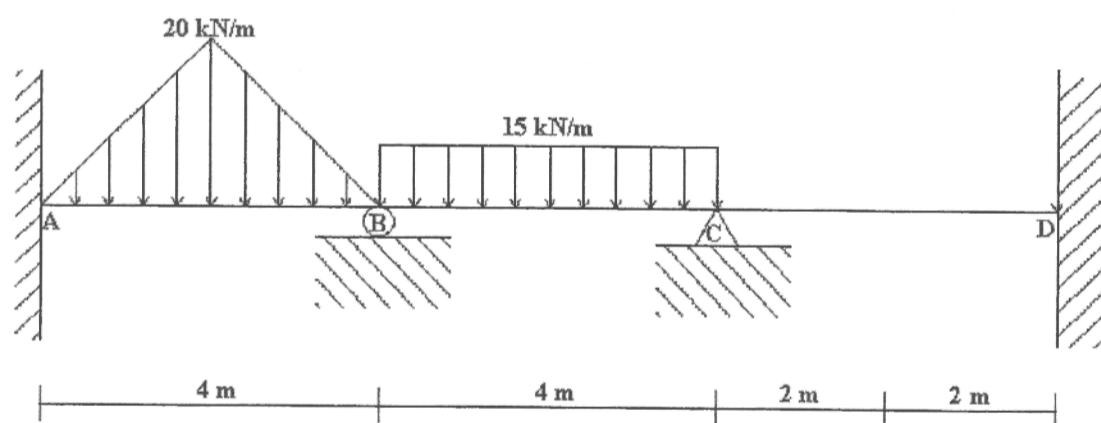
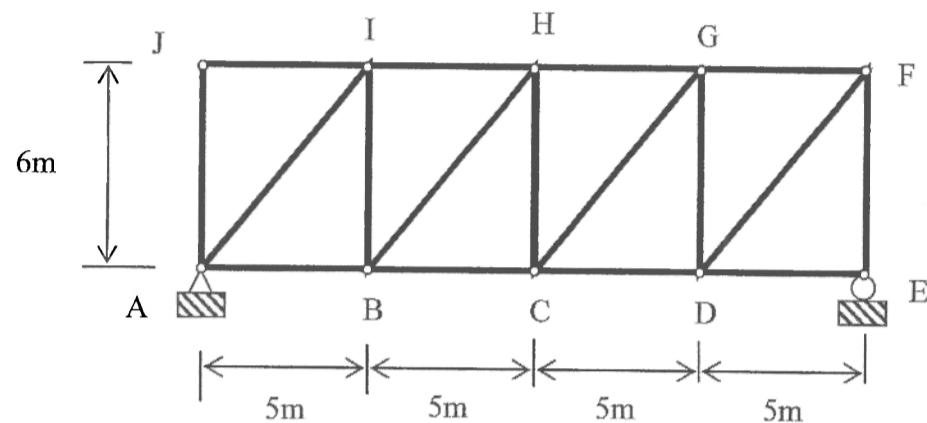
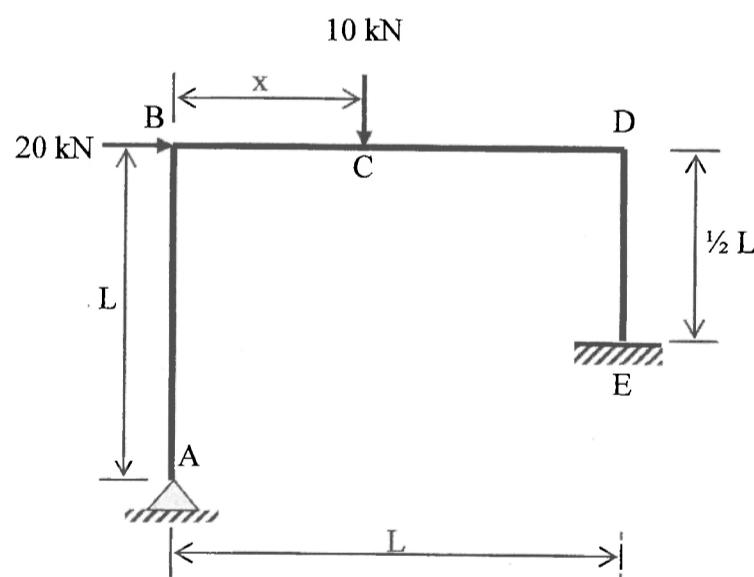


FIGURE O3(b)

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**FIGURE O4****FIGURE O5**

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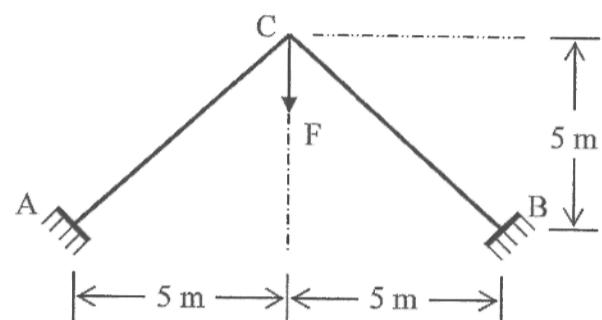


FIGURE O6

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Table 1: Value for ρ and s for the stability function

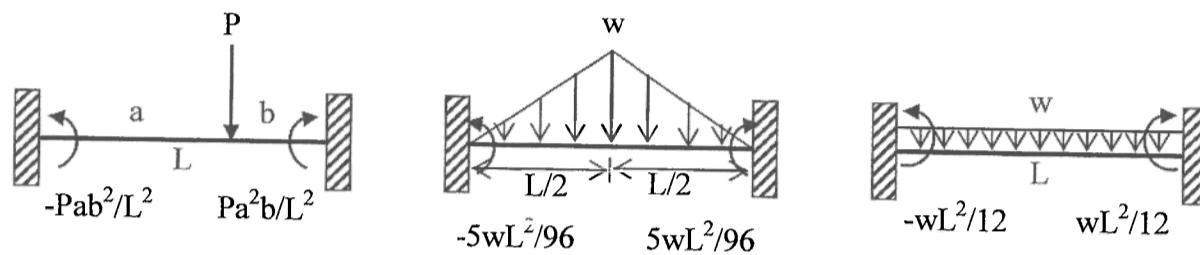
ρ	s
0.00	4.000
0.04	3.947
0.08	3.894
0.12	3.840
0.16	3.785
0.20	3.730
0.24	3.674
0.28	3.617
0.32	3.650
0.36	3.502
0.40	3.444
0.44	3.385
0.48	3.325
0.52	3.264
0.56	3.203
0.60	3.140
0.64	3.077
0.68	3.013
0.72	2.948
0.76	2.883
0.80	2.816
0.84	2.748
0.88	2.680
0.92	2.610
0.96	2.539

ρ	s
1.00	2.467
1.04	2.394
1.08	2.320
1.12	2.245
1.16	2.168
1.20	2.090
1.24	2.011
1.28	1.930
1.32	1.848
1.36	1.764
1.40	1.678
1.44	1.591
1.48	1.502
1.52	1.411
1.56	1.319
1.60	1.224
1.64	1.127
1.68	1.028
1.72	0.927
1.76	0.823
1.80	0.717
1.84	0.608
1.88	0.496
1.92	0.382
1.96	0.264

ρ	s
2.00	0.143
2.04	0.018
2.08	-0.110
2.12	-0.242
2.16	-0.379
2.20	-0.519
2.24	-0.665
2.28	-0.815
2.32	-0.971
2.36	-1.133
2.40	-1.301
2.44	-1.475
2.48	-1.656
2.52	-1.845
2.56	-2.043
2.60	-2.249
2.64	-2.465
2.68	-2.692
2.72	-2.930
2.76	-3.180
2.80	-3.445
2.84	-3.725
2.88	-4.021
2.92	-4.337
2.96	-4.673
3.00	-5.032

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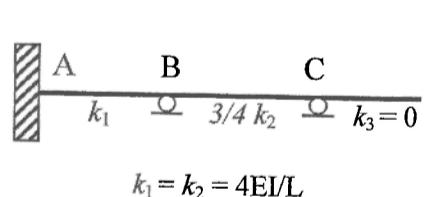
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Fixed End Moment (FEM):***Unit Load Method:***

$$\Delta = \frac{\sum F \mu L}{AE}$$

$$X = -\frac{\sum F' \mu L / AE}{\sum \mu^2 L / AE}$$

$$\text{New } F = F + X\mu$$

Distribution Factor, DF:

B	
BA	BC
$\frac{k_1}{k_1 + k_2}$	$\frac{k_2}{k_1 + k_2}$