

UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA

FINAL EXAMINATION SEMESTER I **SESSION 2013/2014**

COURSE NAME

: STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS

COURSE CODE

: BFC 21403/BFC 3023

PROGRAMME

: 2 BFF

EXAMINATION DATE : DECEMBER 2013/JANUARY 2014

DURATION

: 3 HOURS

INSTRUCTION

: ANSWER FOUR (4) QUESTIONS

ONLY

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF TWELVE (12) PAGES

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Q1	point diago	1 shows the plane truss structure, which the supports are pin and rolle and B, respectively. The Young's Modulus and cross section of members are 210 GPA and $1.6 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^2$ and for horizontal and vers are 200 GPA and $1.8 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^2$, respectively. By using the Virtual W		
	(a)	Determine determinacy and stability of structure.	(1 mark)	
	(b)	Determine the internal forces of all members due to external loa	ıd.	
			(8 marks)	
	(c)	Determine the internal forces of all members due to internal loa	d.	
			(8 marks)	
	(d)	Calculate the horizontal displacement at joint D.		
			(8 marks)	
Q2	Figure Q2 shows the structure has a pin support at point A and a roller s point B. The Young's Modulus of all members are 210 kN/mm ² and section of all members are 500 mm ² . By using the Virtual Work Method,			
	(a)	Specify the determinacy and stability of the structure	(1 mark)	
(b) Calculate the internal forces for all member excess member of AB is ignored.	Calculate the internal forces for all members due to external excess member of AB is ignored.			
			(8 marks)	
	(c)	Calculate internal forces due to 1 unit load as substitution of me	mber AB.	
			(8 marks)	
	(d)	Determine the internal forces for all members.	(8 marks)	

Q3

Figure Q3 shows the structure ABCDE. The length of AB = AC = AD = AE = 6

m, where the end of B, C, D and E are fixed. If the 3 kN point load is applied at the centre of AB, using the Moment Distribution Method, determine (a) stiffness of each member (4 marks) distribution factor of each member (b) (4 marks) fixed end moment of each member (c) (4 marks) (d) moment distribution of each member (7 marks) support reaction of B, C, D and E (e) (6 marks) Muller Breslau Principle provides a simplified method for establishing the **Q4** (a) influence line. Referring to the principle; Sketch the Influence Line for vertical reaction at B for Figure (i) **Q4(a)** and **(b)**. (2 marks) Sketch the Influence Line for shear reaction at B for Figure Q4(c) (ii) and (d). (2 marks) Figure **Q4(e)** shows a bridge truss supported by pin and roller at A and E (b) respectively. Prove the vertical reaction at $E = \frac{x}{24}$. (i) (3 marks)

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(ii) Determine the maximum force that can be develop in member BC of bridge truss due to moving force of 100 kN and a moving distributed load of 5 kN/m. The loading is applied at the top chord. Consider the right system

(15 marks)

(c) What do you understand with the application of influence line in bridge design due to the moving loads?

(3 marks)

- Q5 (a) Figure Q5(a) shows a T beam cross section. Determine;
 - (i) Elastic Modulus, Z

(7 marks)

(ii) Plastic Modulus, Z_p

(6 marks)

(iii) Plastic Moment, M_p if σ_y is 275 N/mm²

(2 marks)

(b) Figure **Q5(b)** shows a beam subjected to uniformly distributed load of 4w kN/m. Determine the collapse load for all beam mechanism with using virtual work method.

(10 marks)

Q6 Figure Q6 shows a I steel beam with approximately 4 meters from the steel floor. Steel bracing systems installed in the middle of I-beam with α° of angle to avoid flexural buckling in I steel beam. Both ends of the steel bracing system that holds the I beam are welded. The other end is welded on to steel floor.

Data of steels bracing systems:

Length AC = BC = 5 meters, Moment Inertia cross section AC =1200cm⁴ Moment Inertia cross section BC =1400cm⁴ Modulus of Elasticity AC = BC = 210 KN/mm²

(a) Explain the instability condition and classify the instability of structure

(3 marks)

(b) How much is a critical loading that carried by each steels bracing systems.

(22 marks)

- END OF QUESTION -

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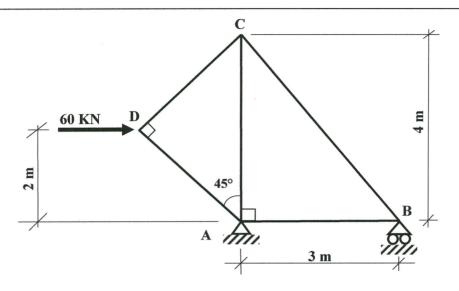
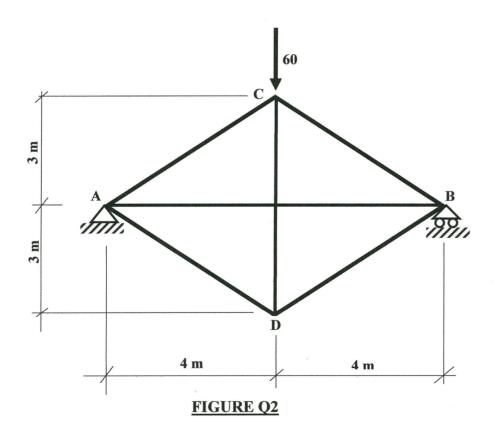


FIGURE Q1



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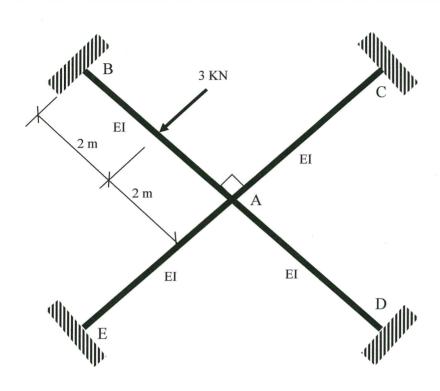


FIGURE Q3

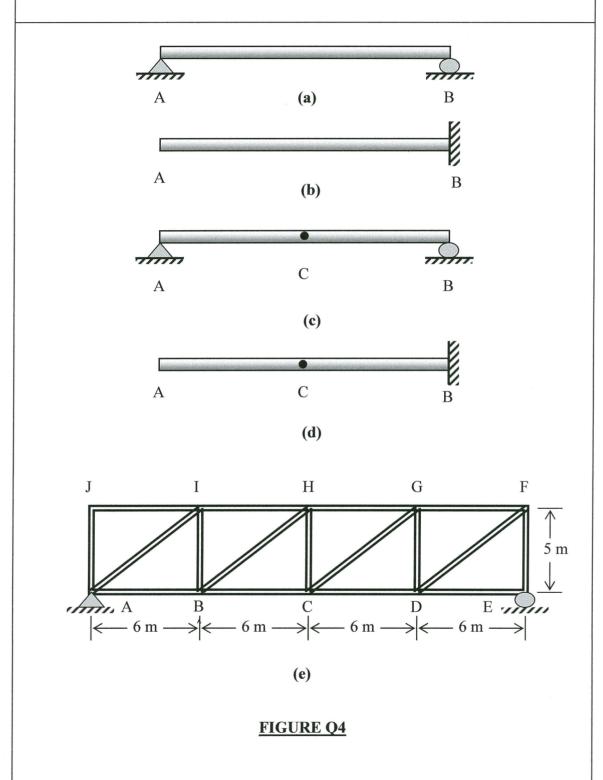
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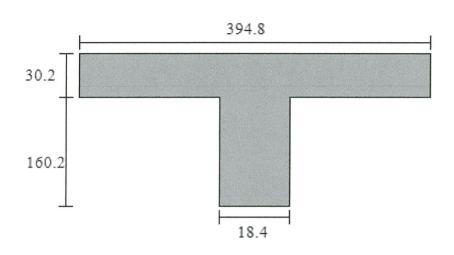


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All units in mm

FIGURE Q5(a)

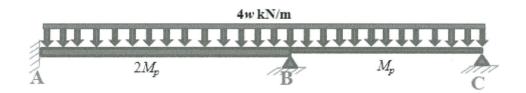


FIGURE Q5(b)

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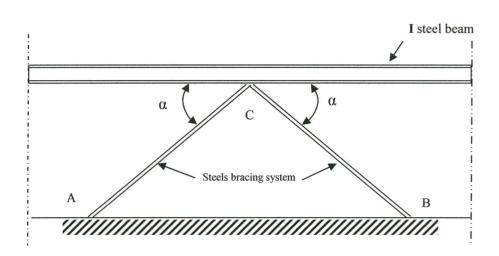


FIGURE Q6

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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

Γ	T
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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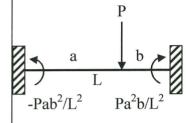
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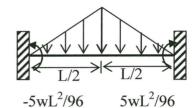
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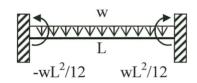
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Fixed End Moment (FEM):







Unit Load Method:

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

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

$$New \ F \ = \ F + X \mu$$

Distribution Factor, DF:

A B C
$$k_{1} = \frac{\Omega}{k_{1}} = \frac{3/4}{4} \frac{k_{2}}{k_{2}} = \frac{\Omega}{k_{3}} = 0$$

$$k_{1} = k_{2} = 4EI/L$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} & & B \\ \hline & BA & BC \\ \hline & \frac{k_1}{k_1 + k_2} & \frac{k_2}{k_1 + k_2} \\ \hline \end{array}$$