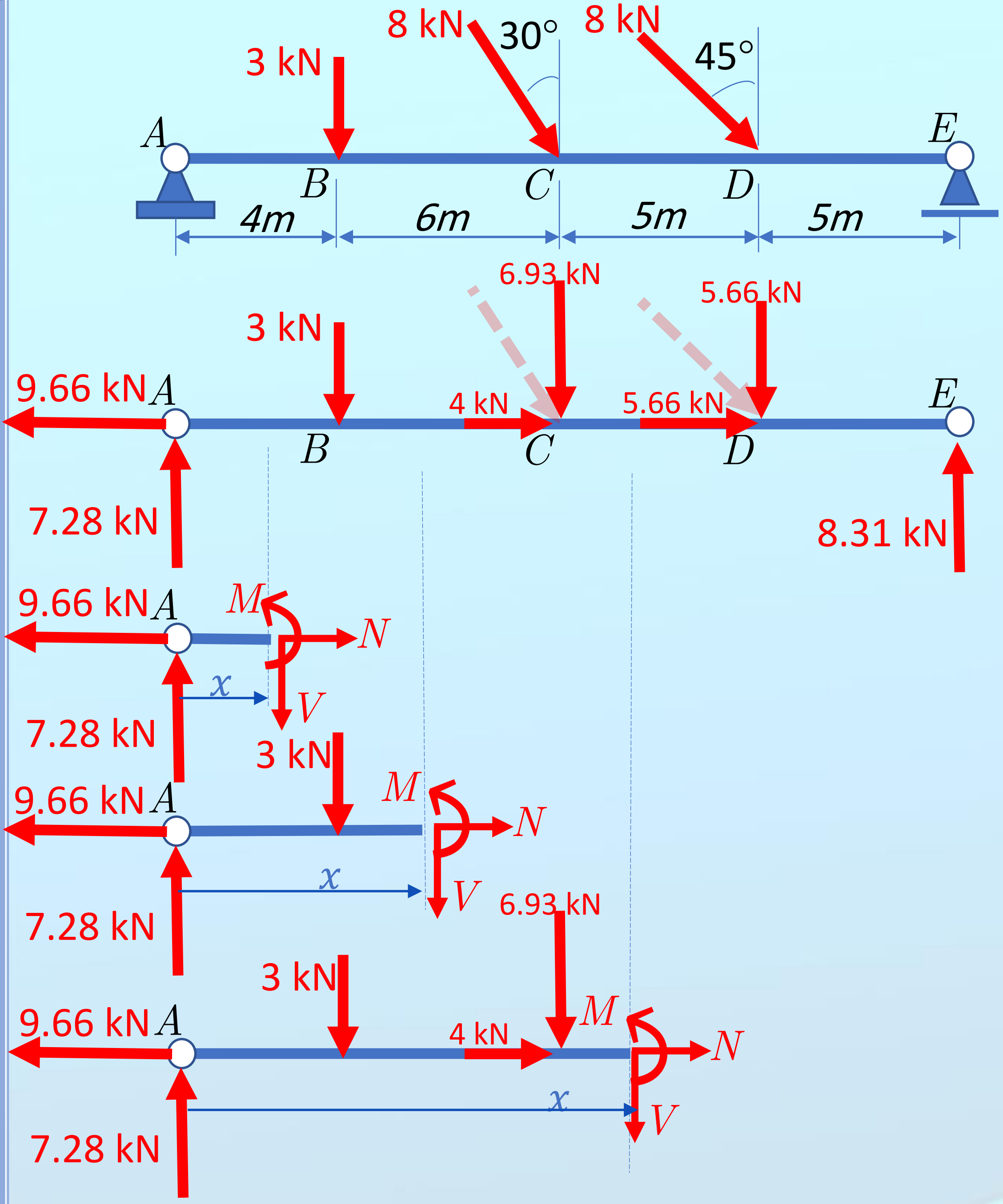


Example 3. Draw the diagrams of the stress resultants for the beam shown in figure.

Solution:

0. Reactions:

$\rightarrow: -A_x + 4 + 5.66 = 0 \Rightarrow A_x = 9.66 \text{ kN} (\leftarrow)$

$\circlearrowleft_E: +5(5.66) + 10(6.93) + 16(3) - 20A_z = 0 \Rightarrow A_z = 7.28 \text{ kN}$

$\circlearrowleft_A: -4(3) - 10(6.93) - 15(3) + 20E_z = 0 \Rightarrow E_z = 8.31 \text{ kN}$

1. Cut: A…B, $0 < x < 4\text{m}$:

$\rightarrow: N = 9.66 \text{ kN}; \quad \uparrow: V = 7.28 \text{ kN}$

$\circlearrowleft_X: M - x(7.28) = 0 \Rightarrow M = 7.28x,$

$x = 0: M = 0; x = 4: M = 29.1 \text{ kNm}.$

2. Cut: B…C, $4 < x < 10\text{m}$:

$\rightarrow: N = 9.66 \text{ kN}; \quad \uparrow: V = 7.28 - 3 = 4.28 \text{ kN}$

$\circlearrowleft_X: M - x(7.28) + (x-4)(3) = 0 \Rightarrow M = 4.28x + 12,$

$x = 4: M = 29.1 \text{ kNm}; x = 10: M = 54.8 \text{ kNm}.$

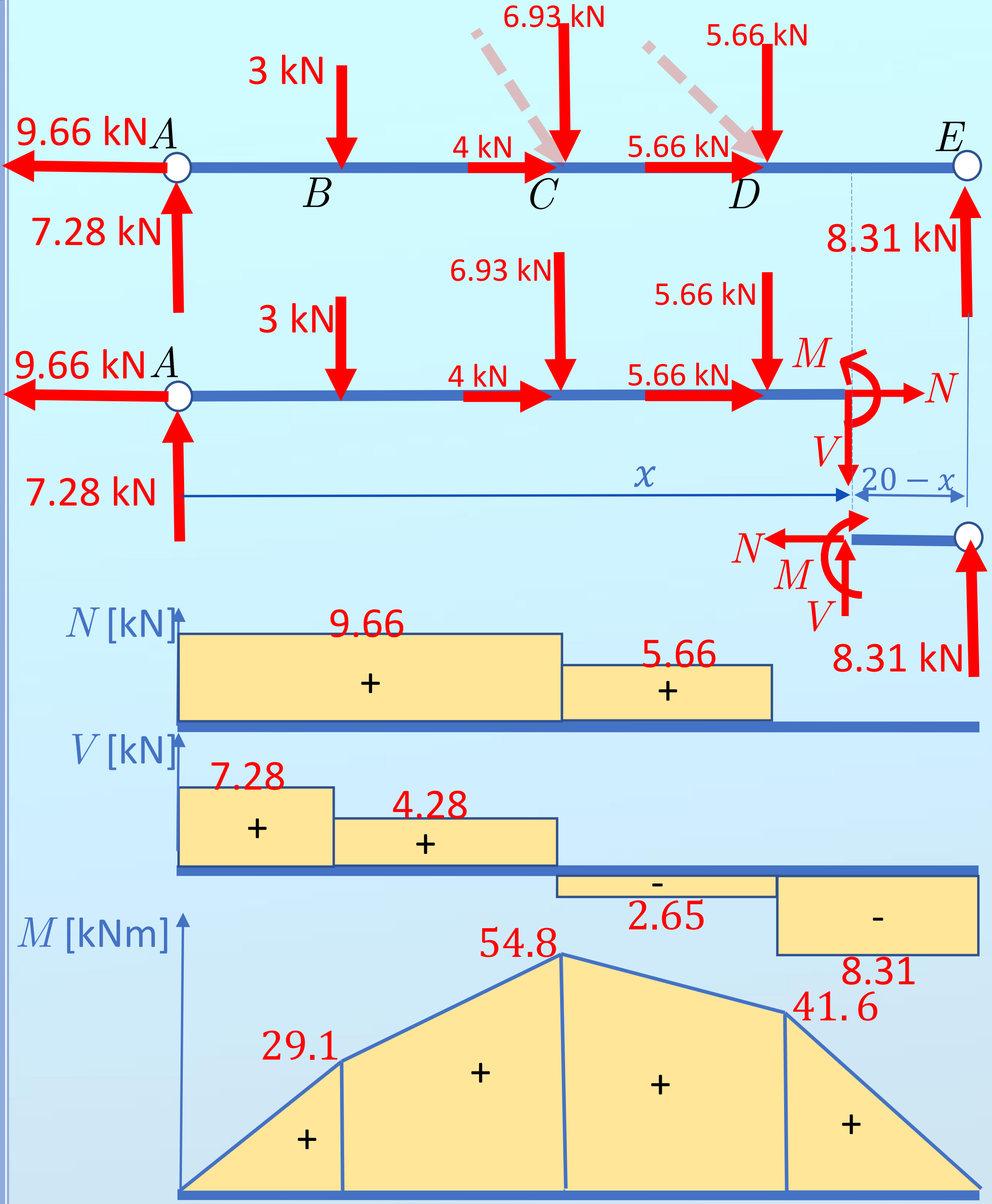
4. Cut: C…D, $10 < x < 15\text{m}$:

$\rightarrow: N = 5.66 \text{ kN}; \quad \uparrow: V = 7.28 - 3 - 6.93 = -2.65\text{kN}$

$\circlearrowleft_X: M - x(7.28) + (x-4)(3) + (x-10)(6.93) = 0$

$\Rightarrow M = -2.65x + 81.3,$

$x = 10: M = 54.8 \text{ kNm}; x = 15: M = 41.6 \text{ kNm}.$



4. Cut: D…E, $15 < x < 20\text{m}$: (Left cut)

$\rightarrow: N = 0; \uparrow: V = 7.28 - 3 - 6.93 - 5.66 = -8.31\text{kN}$

$\curvearrowleft_X: M - x(7.28) + (x - 4)(3) + (x - 10)(6.93) + (x - 15)(5.66) = 0 \Rightarrow M = -8.31x + 166.2,$

$x = 15: M = 41.6\text{kNm}; x = 20: M = 0.$

4'. Cut: D…E, $15 < x < 20\text{m}$: (Right cut)

$\rightarrow: N = 0; \uparrow: V + 8.81 = 0 \Rightarrow V = -8.31\text{kN}$

$\curvearrowleft_X: -M + (20 - x)(8.31) = 0 \Rightarrow M = -8.31x + 166.2,$

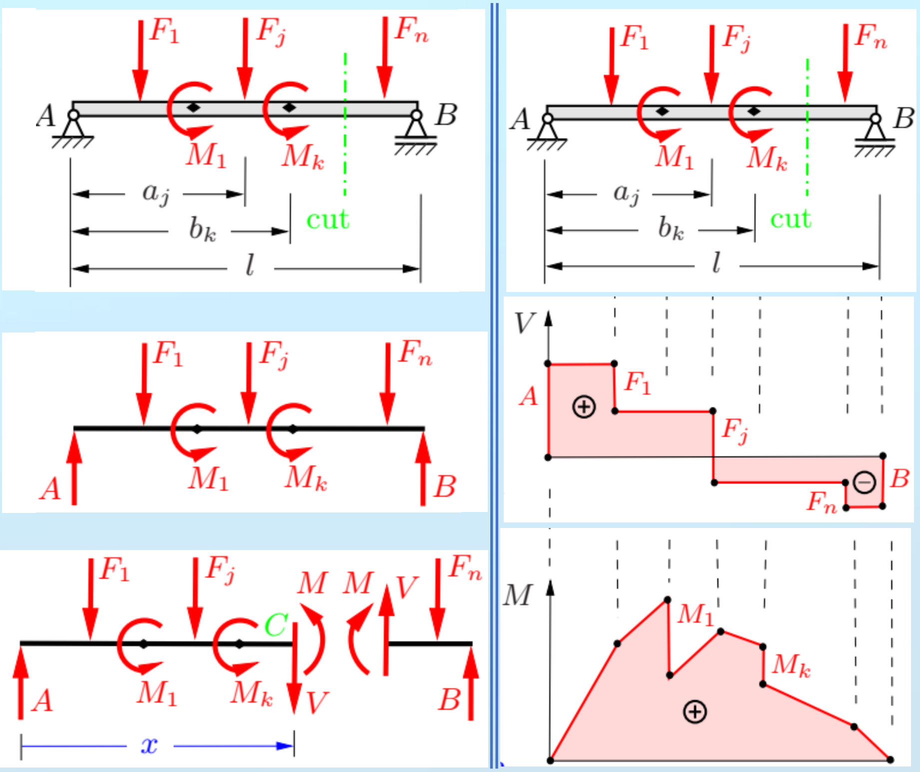
$x = 15: M = 41.6\text{kNm}; x = 20: M = 0.$

Stress Resultants in Straight Beams

Beams are usually subjected to forces perpendicular to their axes. If there is no loading (external or reactions) in the direction of the beam axis, the normal force vanishes $N = 0$.

Beams under Concentrated Loads تنعدم القوة الناظمية في الجيزان المستقيمة المحملة عمودياً على محاورها

To determine V & M choose a coordinate system and cut at an arbitrary x. Represent V & M with their positive directions in the F. B. Ds.; use Eq. Eqs. for either portion of the beam. Results are a shear-force and a bending-moment diagram. جملة احداثيات، قطع، معادلات توازن لأي من الجزئين



0. Reactions

$\curvearrowleft A$: $lB - \sum a_i F_i + \sum M_i = 0 \quad \rightarrow B = \frac{1}{l}[\sum a_i F_i - \sum M_i]$

$\curvearrowleft B$: $-lA + \sum (l - a_i) F_i + \sum M_i = 0 \quad \rightarrow A = \frac{1}{l}[\sum (l - a_i) F_i + \sum M_i]$

2. Cut at X

$\uparrow$: $-V + A - \sum F_i = 0 \quad \rightarrow V = A - \sum F_i$

$\curvearrowleft X$: $M - xA + \sum (x - a_i) F_i + \sum M_i = 0$

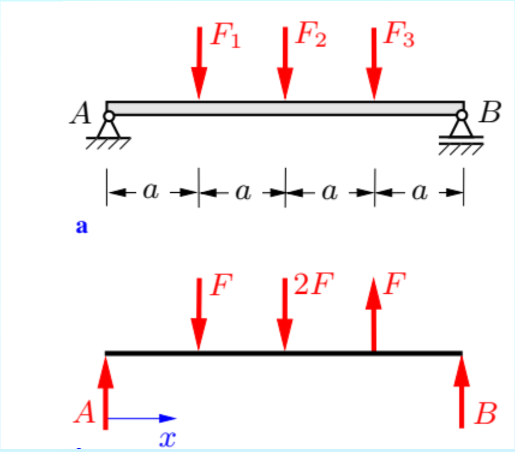
$\rightarrow M = xA - \sum (x - a_i) F_i - \sum M_i$

$$\frac{dM}{dx} = A - \sum F_i = V$$

مشتق تابع العزم يساوي تابع قوة القص

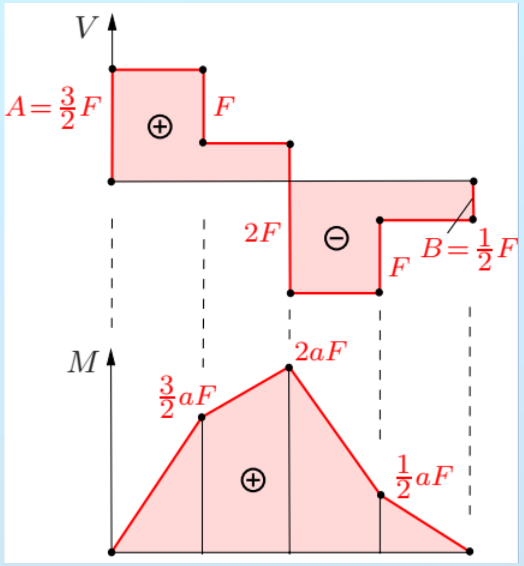
عند القوى أو العزوم المركزة توجد قفزة مساوية عكسا في المخطط المقابل

Example 1 The simply supported beam in Fig.a. is subjected to the three forces $F_1 = F$, $F_2 = 2F$ and $F_3 = -F$. Draw the shear-force and bending-moment diagrams.

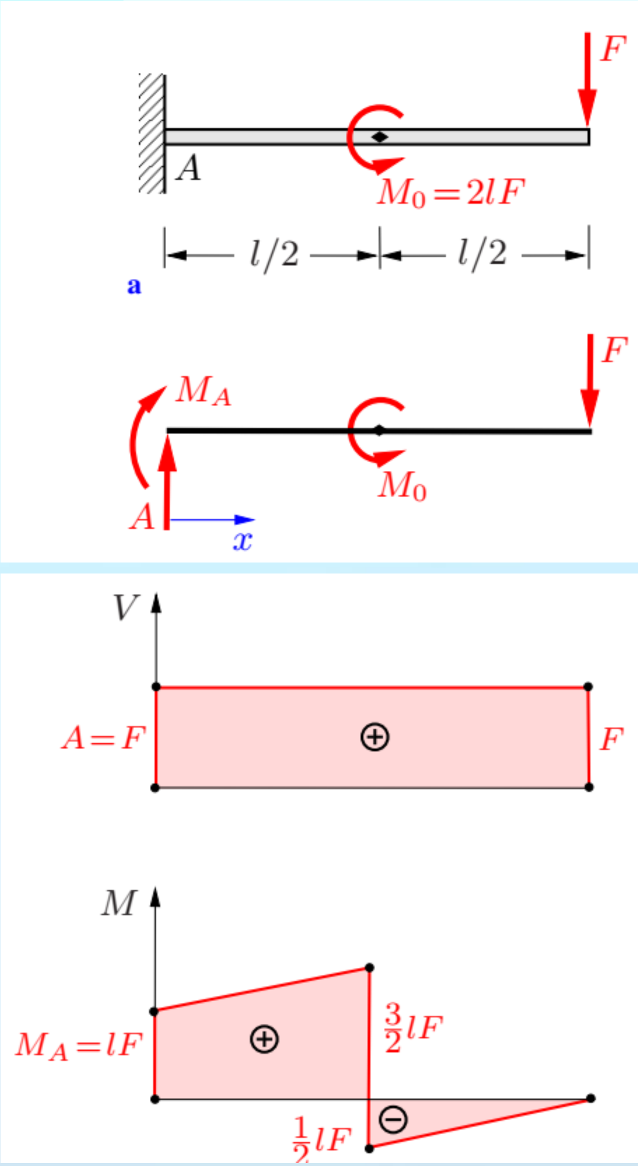


Solution:

0. Reactions

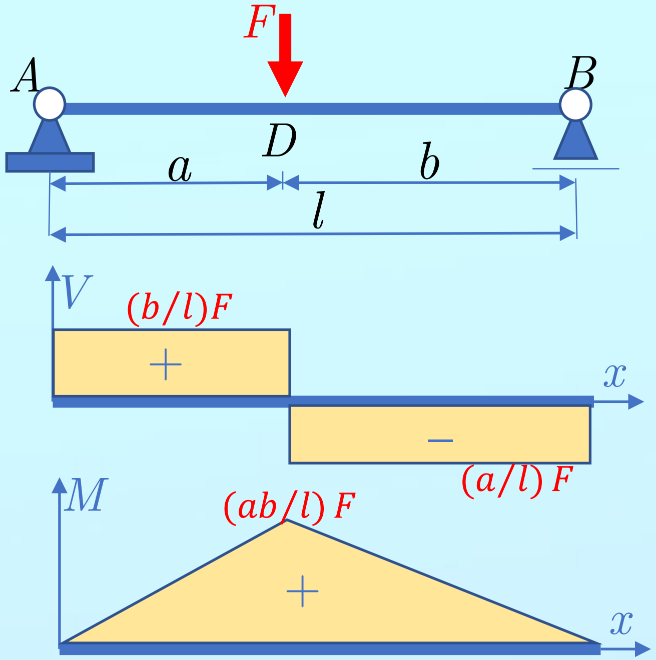


Example 2 Determine the shear-force and bending-moment diagrams for the cantilever beam shown in Fig.a.

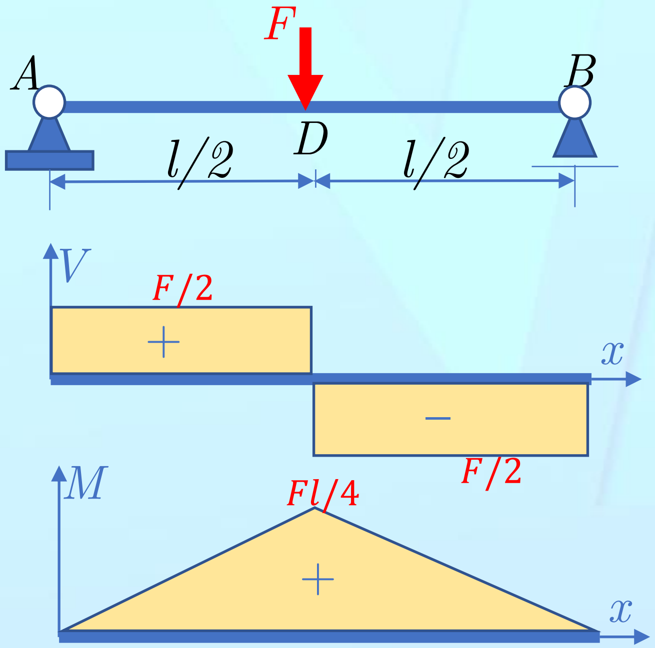


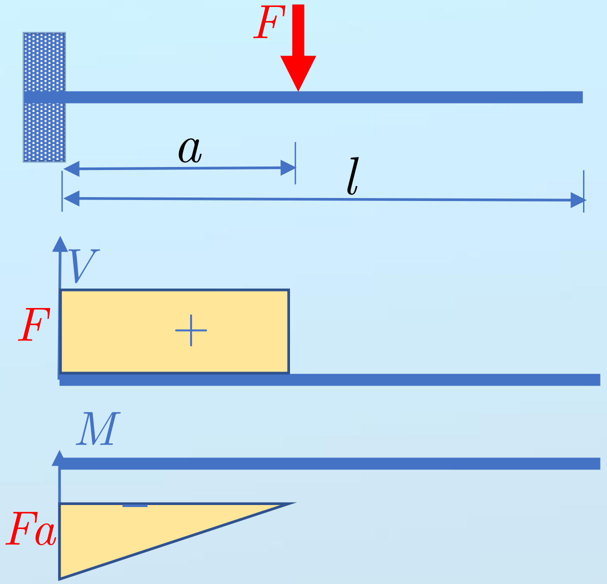
Solution:

By Heart

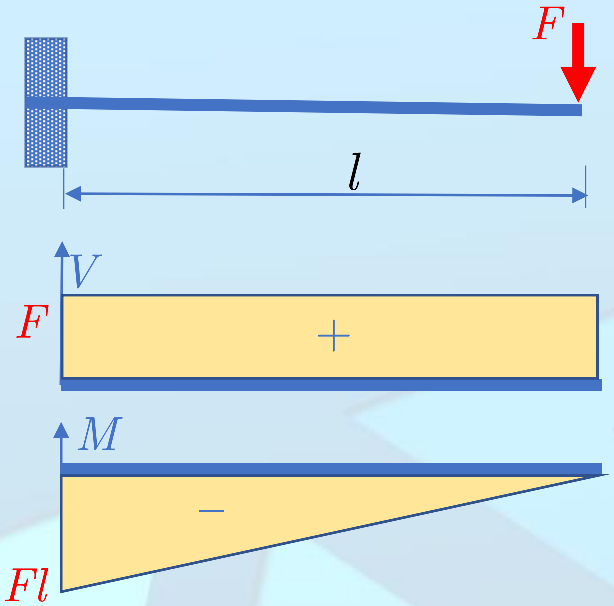


If $a=b=l/2 \Rightarrow$

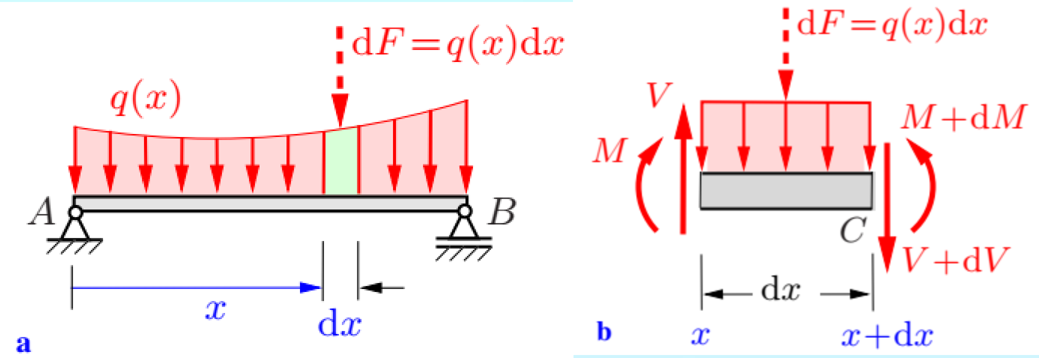




If $a=l \Rightarrow$



Relationship between distributed Loading and Stress Resultants (General case)



q	V	M
0	constant	linear
constant	linear	quadratic parabola
linear	quadratic parabola	cubic parabola

المساند	support	V	M
مفصل	pin /roller	$\neq 0$	0
وثاقة	fixed end	$\neq 0$	$\neq 0$
طرف حر	free end	0	0

Any part of the beam is in Equilibrium

Eq. Eqs. of [dx]:

$$\uparrow: V - q(x)\mathrm{d}x - (V + \mathrm{d}V) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\mathrm{d}V}{\mathrm{d}x} = -q(x)$$

$$\circlearrowleft_C: (M + \mathrm{d}M) + \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{2}\right) q(x)\mathrm{d}x - \mathrm{d}xV - M = 0$$

with $\mathrm{d}x \to 0, \Rightarrow \dfrac{\mathrm{d}M}{\mathrm{d}x} = V(x)$ & $\dfrac{d^2M}{dx^2} = -q(x)$

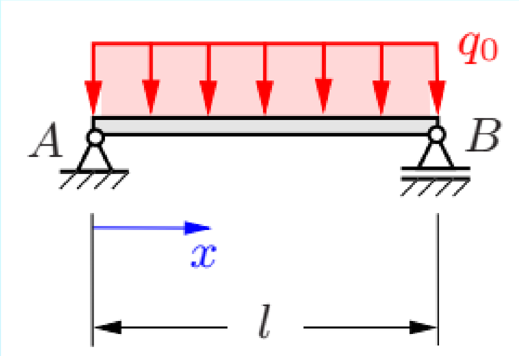
القص موجب فالعزم متزايد، القص سالب فالعزم متناقص،
القص معدوم فالعزم عند نهاية حدية (كبرى أو صغرى).

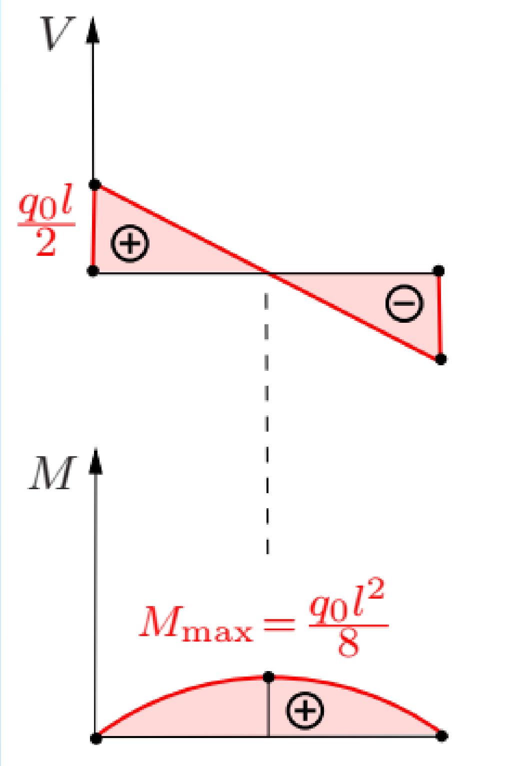
إذا كانت الحمولة كثيرة حدود (معدومة، ثابتة، خطية....)

فالقص كثيرة حدود (ثابتة، خطية، درجة ثانية: قطع مكافئ...)

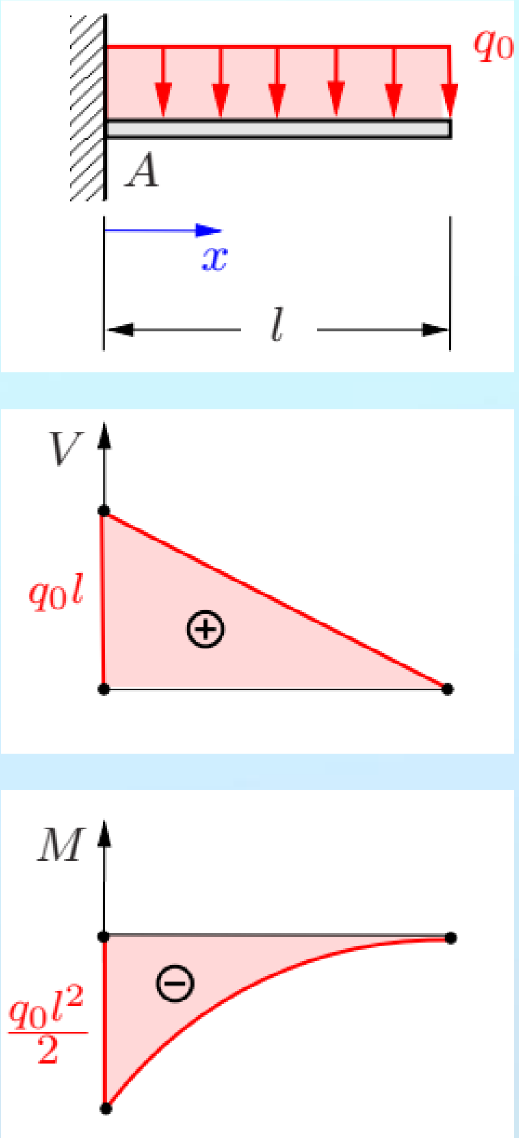
والعزم كثيرة حدود (خطية، درجة ثانية: مكافئ، درجة ثالثة...)

Example 3 Determine the shear-force and bending-moment diagrams for the beam shown in Fig. using the section method and the integration method.

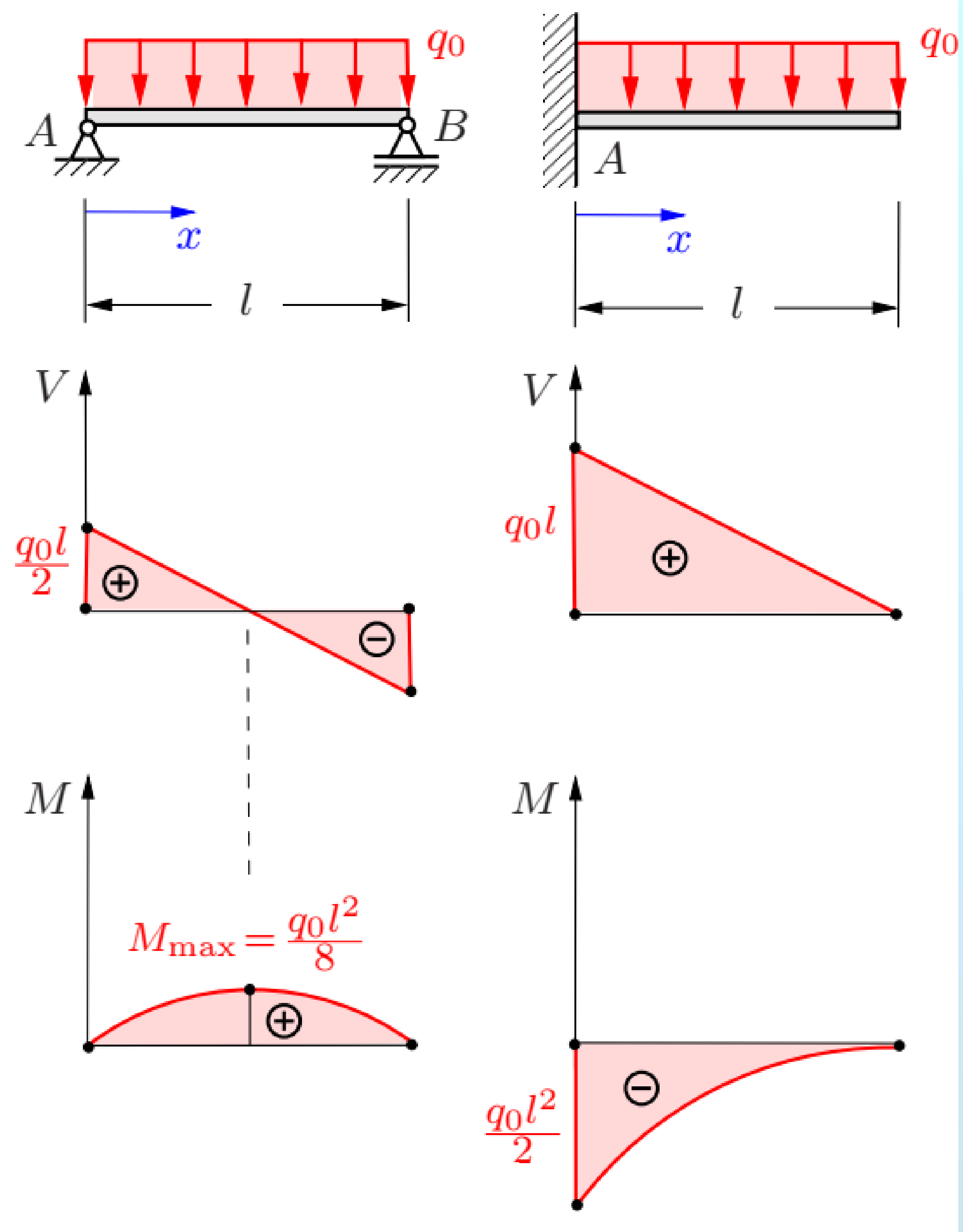


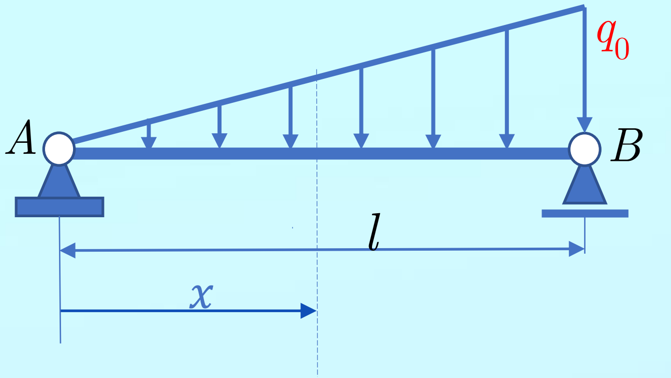


Example 4 Determine the shear-force and bending-moment diagrams for the cantilever beam shown in Fig. using the section method and the integration method.



By Heart





Example 5 Determine the shear-force & bending-moment diagrams for the shown simple beam. using the integration method.

Solution:

1) Find the function of the distributed load: $q(x) = \frac{q_0}{l}x$

2) Integrate twice the equation: $\dfrac{d^2M}{dx^2} = -q(x)$ To get:

$$\frac{d^2M}{dx^2} = -\frac{q_0}{l}x \Rightarrow V = \frac{dM}{dx} = -\frac{q_0}{2l}x^2 + C_1 \Rightarrow M = -\frac{q_0}{6l}x^3 + C_1x + C_2$$

3) Determine the two constants C_1 & C_2 from the two boundary conditions:

1- At x =0 (pin support at A) M = 0: $0 = -\frac{q_0}{6l}(0)^3 + C_1(0) + C_2 \Rightarrow C_2 = 0$

2- At x =l (roller support at B) M = 0: $0 = -\frac{q_0}{6}l^2 + C_1 l \Rightarrow C_1 = \frac{q_0}{6}l$

4) Write the final expressions of V & M as:

$$V = -\frac{q_0}{2l}x^2 + \frac{q_0}{6}l = \frac{q_0}{6l}(-3x^2 + l^2)$$

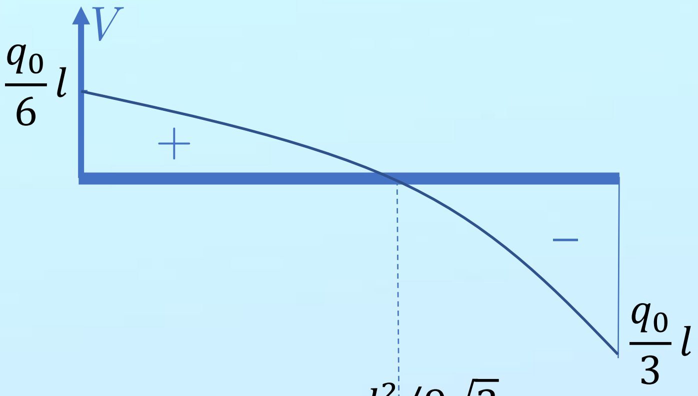
$$x = 0: V = \frac{q_0}{6}l \quad \& \quad x = l: V = -\frac{q_0}{3}l$$

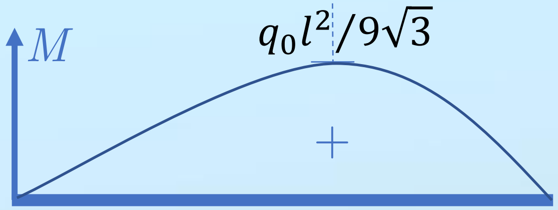
$$V = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{l}{\sqrt{3}} = 0.577l$$

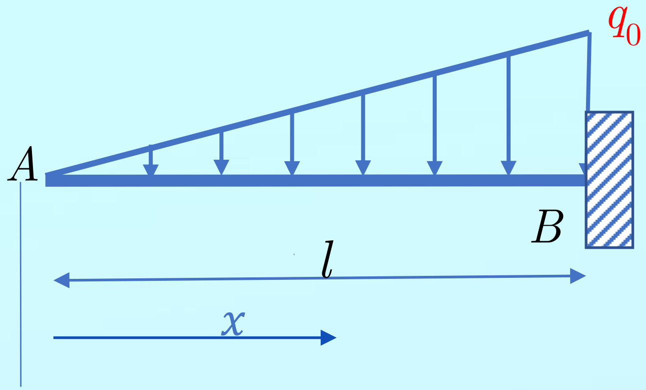
$$M = -\frac{q_0}{6l}x^3 + \frac{q_0}{6}lx = \frac{q_0}{6l}(-x^3 + l^2x)$$

$$x = 0: M = 0 \quad \& \quad x = l: M = 0$$

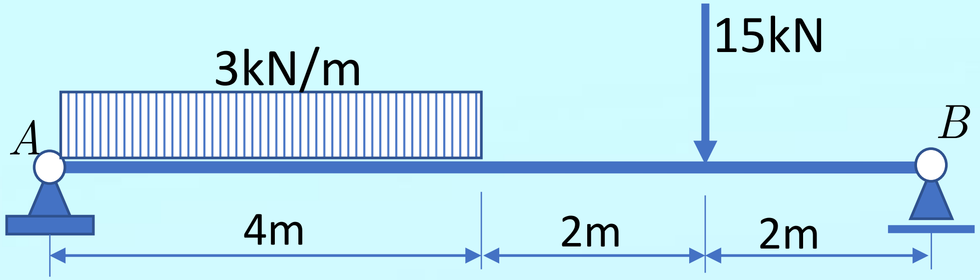
$$x = \frac{l}{\sqrt{3}} = 0.577l \Rightarrow M_{max} = \frac{q_0l^2}{9\sqrt{3}} = \frac{q_0l^2}{15.6}$$







Example 6. Determine the shear-force & bending-moment diagrams for the shown cantilever beam, using the integration method.



Example 7 Determine the shear-force and bending-moment diagrams for the simple beam shown in Fig. using the section method.