

SULIT



Second Semester Examination
2017/2018 Academic Session

May/June 2018

**EAS254 – Structural Analysis
(Analisis Struktur)**

Duration : 3 hours
(Masa : 3 jam)

Please check that this examination paper consists of **EIGHT (8)** pages of printed material including appendix before you begin the examination.

*[Sila pastikan bahawa kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi **LAPAN (8)** muka surat yang bercetak termasuk lampiran sebelum anda memulakan peperiksaan ini.]*

Instructions : This paper consists of **SIX (6)** questions. Answer **FIVE (5)** questions.

Arahan : Kertas ini mengandungi **ENAM (6)** soalan. Jawab **LIMA (5)** soalan.]

In the event of any discrepancies, the English version shall be used.

[Sekiranya terdapat sebarang percanggahan pada soalan peperiksaan, versi Bahasa Inggeris hendaklah digunapakai.]

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SULIT

1. **Figure 1** shows a frame with overhang portion AB carrying concentrated loads of 10 kN at C and 5 kN at A. Supports D and E are fixed. EI is constant for the frame.

Rajah 1 menunjukkan satu kerangka dengan bahagian terjulur AB membawa daya tumpu sebanyak 10 kN di C dan 5 kN di A. Penyokong D dan E adalah jenis terikat tegar. EI adalah malar untuk kerangka tersebut.

- (a). Compute the internal moments at the joint of the frame by using Slope Deflection Method. Fixed end moment is given in the **Appendix**.

*Kira nilai momen dalaman di setiap sambungan kerangka tersebut dengan menggunakan Kaedah Cerun Pesongan. Momen terikat hujung diberikan dalam **Lampiran**.*

[12 marks/markah]

- (b). Draw the shear force and bending moment diagrams for the frame. Specify all critical values on the diagrams and indicate the sign convention used.

Lukiskan gambarajah daya ricih dan momen lentur bagi kerangka tersebut. Berikan semua nilai kritikal pada gambarajah tersebut dan nyatakan kelaziman tanda yang digunakan.

[8 marks/markah]

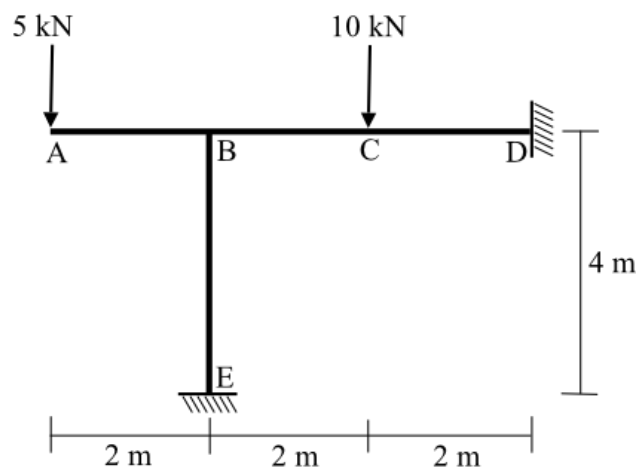


Figure 1 / Rajah 1

2. **Figure 2** shows a beam carrying a triangular distributed load of 4 kN/m on span ABC. Supports A and C are fixed, whereas support B is pinned. Assume EI is constant for the beam.

Rajah 2 menunjukkan rasuk yang membawa beban teragih segitiga sebanyak 4 kN/m pada rentang ABC. Penyokong A and C adalah terikat tegar manakala B adalah pin. Anggap EI adalah malar untuk rasuk tersebut.

- (a). Compute the internal moments at the joint of the beam by using Moment Distribution Method. Fixed end moment is given in the **Appendix**.

*Kira nilai momen dalaman di setiap sambungan rasuk tersebut dengan menggunakan Kaedah Agihan Momen. Momen terikat hujung diberikan dalam **Lampiran**.*

[12 marks/markah]

- (b). Draw the shear force diagram for the beam.
Lakarkan gambarajah daya ricih bagi rasuk tersebut.

[8 marks/markah]

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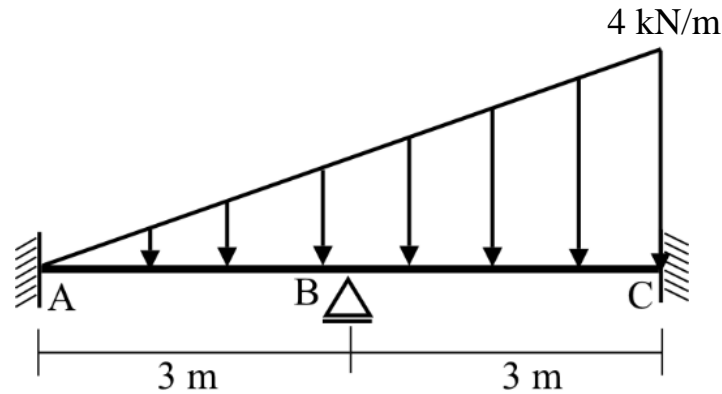


Figure 2 / Rajah 2

3. A two-span continuous concrete beam as shown in **Figure 3** is supporting uniformly distributed loads of 25 kN/m and 15 kN/m along span AB and BC, respectively. The continuous beam is supported by pin at A and by roller at B and C. Determine the reaction forces at all supports A, B and C of the continuous beam by the method of least work. The second moment of area of beams AB and BC are the same. The Young's modulus of the concrete beam is 40 GN/m².

*Sebuah rasuk selangar konkrit dua-rentang seperti ditunjukkan dalam **Rajah 3** menyokong beban teragih seragam 25 kN/m dan 15 kN/m masing-masing di sepanjang rentang AB dan BC. Rasuk selangar tersebut disokong pin di A dan rola di B dan C. Tentukan daya tindakbalas di semua penyokong A, B dan C rasuk selangar tersebut menggunakan kaedah kerja terkurang. Momen luas kedua rasuk AB dan BC adalah sama. Modulus keanjalan rasuk konkrit adalah 40 GN/m².*

[20 marks / markah]

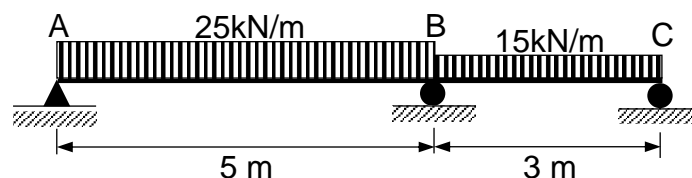


Figure 3/ Rajah 3

4. **Figure 4** shows a frame subjected to a point load of 20 kN at point D, a concentrated moment of 10 kNm about point B and a linearly varying distributed load from 0 kN/m at point C to 5 kN/m at point B. Use the virtual work method to determine the horizontal and vertical deflections at joint B of the frame. Take $E = 200$ GPa and $I = 500 \times 10^6$ mm⁴. Neglect the deflection due to axial work.

Rajah 4 menunjukkan sebuah kerangka yang dikenakan satu beban tumpu sebanyak 20 kN di titik D, satu momen tumpu sebanyak 10 kNm di titik B dan beban teragih berubah secara linear dari 0 kN/m di titik C ke 5 kN/m di titik B. Guna kaedah kerja maya untuk kira anjakan ufuk dan anjakan tegak di sambungan B kerangka tersebut. Guna $E = 200$ GPa and $I = 500 \times 10^6$ mm⁴. Abaikan anjakan disebabkan kerja paksi.

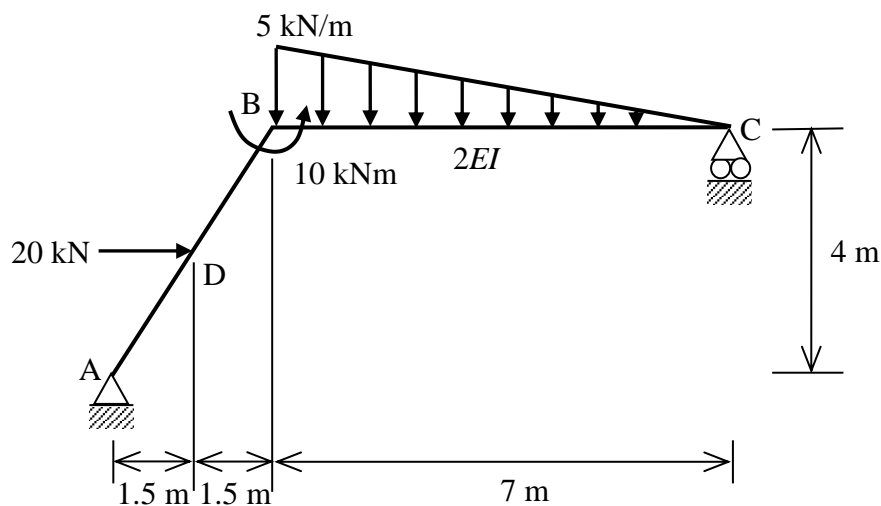


Figure 4/Rajah 4

[20 marks/markah]

5. **Figure 5** shows a rigid-jointed frame to carry the working loads. If the collapse load factor is to be 1.5, determine the required plastic moment capacity (M_p) for the frame. Consider all possible mechanisms.

Rajah 5 menunjukkan sebuah kerangka terikat tegar untuk menanggung beban kerja. Jika faktor beban runtuh ialah 1.5, tentukan kapasiti momen plastik (M_p) yang diperlukan untuk kerangka. Pertimbangkan semua mekanisma yang berkemungkinan.

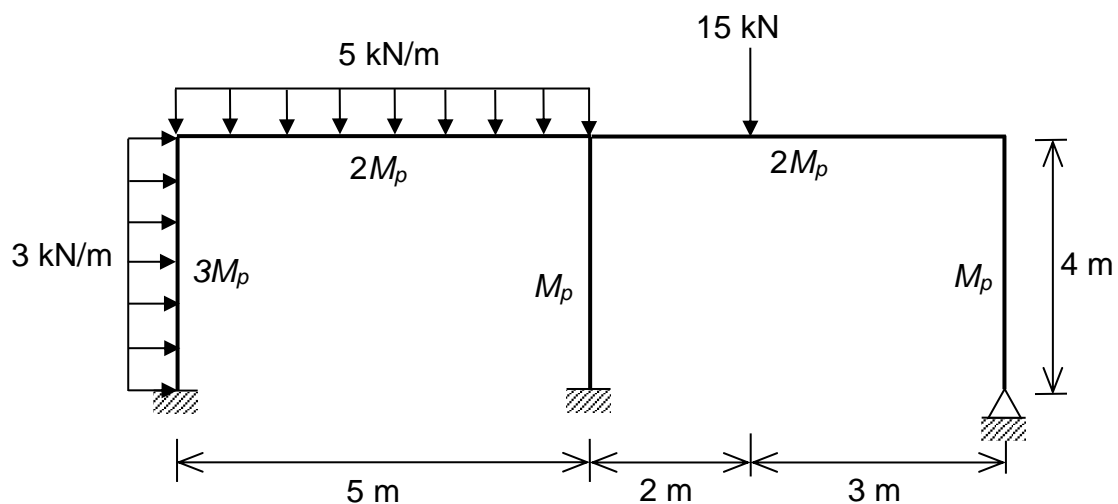


Figure 5/Rajah 5

[20 marks/markah]

6. (a). The section of the steel beam for a frame is shown in **Figure 6(a)**. Determine the plastic moment capacity, elastic moment capacity and shape factor of the beam section. The yield stress of steel is 275 N/mm^2 .

*Keratan rasuk keluli daripada satu kerangka ditunjukkan dalam **Rajah 6(a)**. Tentukan kapasiti momen plastik, kapasiti momen elastik dan faktor bentuk untuk keratan rasuk berkenaan. Tegangan alah keluli ialah 275 N/mm^2 .*

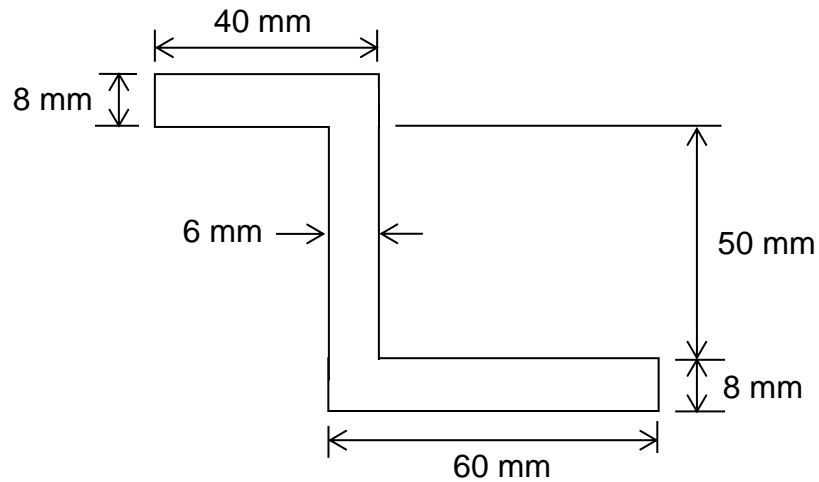


Figure 6(a)/Rajah 6(a)

[10 marks/markah]

- (b). A beam shown in **Figure 6(b)** is loaded with uniformly distributed and point loads. Determine the required plastic moment resistance for the beam to carry the given load with a load factor of 1.4 by virtual work method. Assume that the beam has the same cross-section.

Satu rasuk yang ditunjukkan dalam **Rajah 6(b)** dikenakan beban teragih seragam dan beban tumpu. Tentukan rintangan momen plastik yang diperlukan bagi rasuk menanggung beban yang diberikan dengan faktor beban 1.4 menggunakan kaedah kerja maya. Andaikan rasuk mempunyai keratan yang sama.

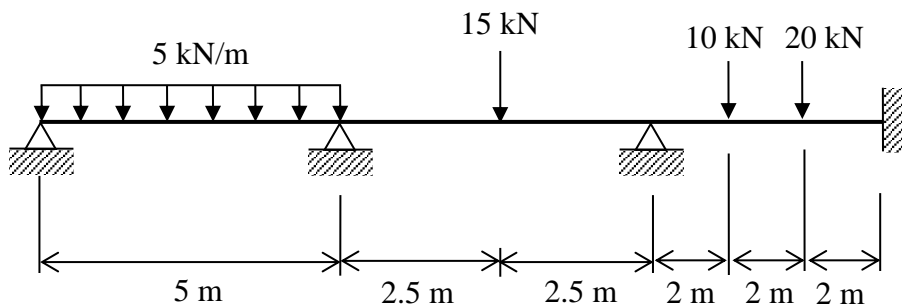


Figure 6(b)/Rajah 6(b)

[10 marks/markah]

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APPENDIX / LAMPIRAN

Fixed End Moments

<p> $(FEM)_{AB} = \frac{PL}{8}$ $(FEM)_{BA} = \frac{PL}{8}$ </p>	<p> $(FEM)_{AB} = \frac{3PL}{16}$ </p>
<p> $(FEM)_{AB} = \frac{Pb^2a}{L^2}$ $(FEM)_{BA} = \frac{Pa^2b}{L^2}$ </p>	<p> $(FEM)_{AB} = \left(\frac{P}{L^2}\right)(b^2a + \frac{a^2b}{2})$ </p>
<p> $(FEM)_{AB} = \frac{2PL}{9}$ $(FEM)_{BA} = \frac{2PL}{9}$ </p>	<p> $(FEM)_{AB} = \frac{PL}{3}$ </p>
<p> $(FEM)_{AB} = \frac{15PL}{48}$ $(FEM)_{BA} = \frac{15PL}{48}$ </p>	<p> $(FEM)_{AB} = \frac{45PL}{96}$ </p>
<p> $(FEM)_{AB} = \frac{wL^2}{12}$ $(FEM)_{BA} = \frac{wL^2}{12}$ </p>	<p> $(FEM)_{AB} = \frac{wL^2}{8}$ </p>
<p> $(FEM)_{AB} = \frac{11wL^2}{192}$ $(FEM)_{BA} = \frac{5wL^2}{192}$ </p>	<p> $(FEM)_{AB} = \frac{9wL^2}{128}$ </p>
<p> $(FEM)_{AB} = \frac{wL^2}{20}$ $(FEM)_{BA} = \frac{wL^2}{30}$ </p>	<p> $(FEM)_{AB} = \frac{wL^2}{15}$ </p>
<p> $(FEM)_{AB} = \frac{5wL^2}{96}$ $(FEM)_{BA} = \frac{5wL^2}{96}$ </p>	<p> $(FEM)_{AB} = \frac{5wL^2}{64}$ </p>
<p> $(FEM)_{AB} = \frac{6EI\Delta}{L^2}$ $(FEM)_{BA} = \frac{6EI\Delta}{L^2}$ </p>	<p> $(FEM)_{AB} = \frac{3EI\Delta}{L^2}$ </p>