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# CS/B.TECH(CE)(OLD)/SEM-4/CE-404/2012

# 2012

### STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS - I

Time Allotted: 3 Hours Ful Marks: 70

The figures in the margin indicate full marks Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

#### **GROUP - A**

#### (Multiple Choice Type Questions)

1. Choose the correct alternatives for any *ten* of the following:

$$10 \times 1 = 10$$

- For stable determinate plane frame structures, the i) number of members m and number of joints j are related by the equation

  - ) m = 3j 3 b) m = 2j 3
- m = 2j d) m = 2j + 3.
- ii) A joint of a frame is subjected to three tensile forces, A, B and C equally inclined to each other. If A is equal to 10 kN, the other forces will be
  - a) B = 10 kN, C = 0
- b) B + C = 10 kN
- c) B = 10 kN, C = 10 kN d) B + C = 5 kN.

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- iii) In the Moment Area method, the difference in slope between any two sections of a loaded flexural member is equal to
  - a) area of M/EI diagram between these two sections
  - b) moment of the M/EI diagram between these two sections
  - c)  $\frac{1}{2}$  × area of M/EI diagram between these two sections
  - d)  $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{moment of the M/EI diagram betwe n these two sections.}$
- iv) The deflection at any point of a perfect frame can be obtained by applying a unit load at the joint in
  - a) vertical direction
  - b) inclined direction
  - c) the direction in which the deflection is required
  - d) horizontal direction
- v) A member having 1 ngth L, cross-sectional area A, modulus of elasticity E, is subjected to an axial load W. The strain energy stor d in this member is
  - a)  $\frac{WL^2}{AE}$

b)  $\frac{WL^2}{2AE}$ 

c)  $\frac{W^2L^2}{2AE}$ 

- d)  $\frac{W^2L}{2AE}$
- vi) The fixed support in a real beam becomes in the conjugate beam a
  - a) roller support
- b) hinged support
- c) fixed support
- d) free end.
- vii) Maxwell's reciprocal theorem in structural analysis can be applied to
  - a) all elastic structures
  - b) plastic structures
  - c) symmetrical structures
  - d) none of these.

viii) The ordinate of influence line diagram for bending moment always has like dimension of

a) force

- length
- force × length c)
- d) force / length.

a propped cantilever loaded with uniformly ix) distributed load W throughout the span, the bending moment at the propped end is

a) zero

b)  $\frac{WL^2}{8}$  d)  $\frac{WL^2}{4}$ .

x) When a number of loads pass on a simply supported beam, absolute maximum bending moment will occur at a point when the loads lie on the beam when

- heaviest load is at the centre a)
- b) the load nearest to the resultant to be at the centre
- at a point under the load such that the resultant and that particular load is bisected at the centre
- none of these.

A uniform beam f span L is rigidly fixed at both xi) supports. It c rries a uniformly distributed load W per unit length. The bending moment at mid-span is

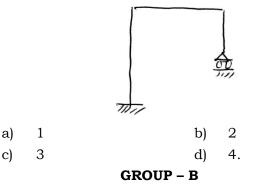
d)  $\frac{WL^2}{24}$ .

Deflection at mid-span of simply supported beam of xii) span L and loaded with a uniformly distributed load of W per unit length over the whole span is

a)

c)

xiii) The degree of static indeterminancy of the portal frame as shown in the figure is

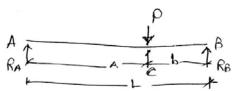


# (Short Answer Type Questions)

Answer any *three* of the following

 $3 \times 5 = 15$ 

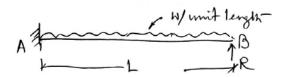
- 2. State and explain first and second m ment area theorem with sketch, if necessary.
- 3. Define Strain Energy. Derive an expression for strain energy due to bending moment
- 4. A simply supported beam of span *L*, carries a concentrated load *P* at a distance 'a' from left end support as shown in the figure. Using Cas igli no's theorem determine the deflection under the load. Assume uniform flexural rigidity.



- 5. What is the purpose of 'Influence Line'? Draw the influence line diagram for shear force and bending moment at one-third span of a simply supported beam.
- 6. What are the different methods for analysing the forces in Truss members? Describe briefly any two of the processes in practice.

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- 7. Define Conjugate Beam. With various end conditions indicate by sketches the shape of Original Beam vis-a-vis the shape of Conjugate Beam for 3 nos. of cases.
- 8. Apply Castigliano's second theorem, determine the reaction at the simply supported end of the beam having span L.



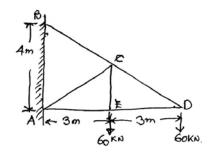
**GROUP - C** 

#### (Long Answer Type Questions)

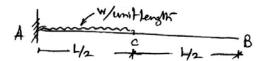
Answer any three of the following.

 $3 \times 15 = 45$ 

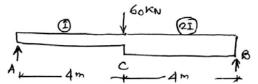
9. Determine the forces developed in the members of the truss shown in the figure.



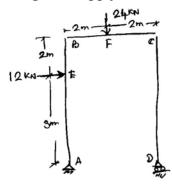
10. Find the rotation and deflection at the free end in the cantilever beam shown in the figure by 'Moment Area Theorem'.



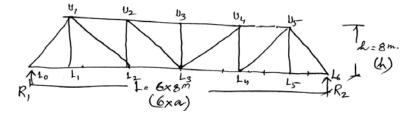
11. Determine  $\theta_A, \theta_B, \theta_C$  and deflection  $\Delta C$  in the beam shown in the figure by Conjugate Beam Method.



12. Determine the horizontal displacement and rotation at roller support in the frame shown in the figure. Flexural rigidity *EI* is constant throughout. Apply Unit Load Method.

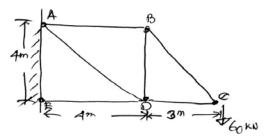


- 13. Four point loads 8, 5, 15 and 10 kN have centre to centre spacing of 2 m between consecutive loads and they traverse a girder of 30 m span from left to right with 10 kN load leading. Calculate the maximum bending moment and shear force at 8 m f m the left support.
- 14. Determine the influence line diagrams for the forces in  $L_0U_1$  and  $U_1U_2$  for the symmetric truss shown in the figure.



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15. Determine the vertical deflection of point D in the truss shown in the figure. The cross-sectional areas of members AD and DE are 1500 mm<sup>2</sup> while those of the other members are 1000 mm<sup>2</sup>. Take  $E = 200 \text{ kN/mm}^2$ .



16. Analyse the hinged base portal frame shown in the figure by Strain Energy method and draw the bending moment diagram.

