STUDY AND LEARNING CENTRE



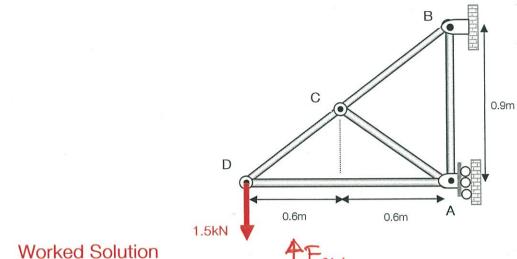


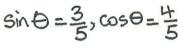
WORKED SOLUTIONS

ENST2.1: METHOD OF JOINTS

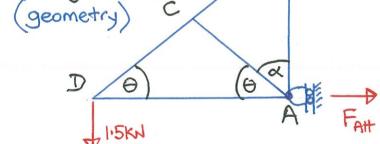
Question

Determine the reactions, and the force in each member of the truss using the method of joints. State if the members are in tension (T) or compression (C). (Hibbeler, R.C, 1992, Statics, Pearson)





Sina= = , cosa====



Supports

Pinned joint at B will have

or and y components:

FBH and FBV

Roller joint at A will have

only on a component:

Calculate Support forces (reactions) first +1 & Fy=0: FBV-1.5=0 > FBV=1.5 KN (UP)

• +2 \leq MD=0: Joint D used as it has fewest unknown forces $(-F_{BH} \times 0.9) + (-F_{BV} \times 1.2) = 0 \Rightarrow F_{BH} = -2KN$ (to right)

+> EFX = 0: 2+ FAH = 0 => FAH = -2KN (to left)

- · Calculate forces in members at joints next
- · Assume members are in tension (T)
- · Choose joint with fewest unknown forces
- · Choose joint where members are perpendicular to each other

Degree of F_{DC} is F_{DC} in Θ - 1.5 = 0 \Rightarrow F_{DC} = 2.5 kN Note: F_{DC} is F_{DC} is F_{DC} assumed direction correct F_{DC} in F_{DC} = 3/5 F_{DC} F_{DC} F

Note: FDA is -, assumed direction incorrect cos 0 = 4/5 ie, compression (C)

Joint A Next easiest to calculate, we have FADEFDA) and FAD I FAB

=> FAR = 0 Note: zero force members appear to be useless, however they are sometimes added to "stiffen" long beams and prevent buckling.

Joint B Note: FBA = FAB = 0

1.5KNA

+ #\ \in \ \ F_{\gamma} = 0 :

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{B.} & \text{J.5KN} & \text{I.5KN} & \text{Note: } \cos \ \text{Cos} \ \t