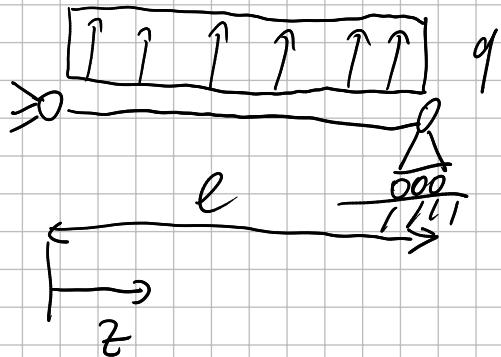


Exercise #2



Euler

Euler - Bernoulli

$$u \approx \tilde{c}_0 + \tilde{c}_1 z + \tilde{c}_2 z^2 + \tilde{c}_3 z^3 + \dots$$

is this approx ok for DBC? \rightarrow NO

impose DBC :

$$\begin{cases} u(\emptyset) = \emptyset \\ u(l) = \emptyset \end{cases}$$

$$u(\emptyset) = \tilde{c}_0 = \emptyset \Rightarrow \tilde{c}_0 = \emptyset$$

$$u(l) = \tilde{c}_1 l + \tilde{c}_2 l^2 + \tilde{c}_3 l^3 + \dots = \emptyset$$

$$\tilde{c}_1 = -\tilde{c}_2 l - \tilde{c}_3 l^2 - \tilde{c}_4 l^3 - \dots$$

$$u(z) \approx (-\tilde{\ell}_2 z - \tilde{\ell}_3 z^2 - \tilde{\ell}_4 z^3) + \tilde{\ell}_2 z^2 + \tilde{\ell}_3 z^3 + \tilde{\ell}_4 z^4$$

re-arrange collecting $\tilde{\ell}_i$
and rename the constants:

$$\ell_1 = \tilde{\ell}_2$$

$$\ell_2 = \tilde{\ell}_3$$

$$u(z) = \underbrace{\ell_1(z^2 - \ell z)}_{\phi_1} + \underbrace{\ell_2(z^3 - \ell^2 z)}_{\phi_2} + \underbrace{\ell_3(z^4 - \ell^3 z)}_{\phi_3} +$$

one term approximation: $u = \ell_1(z^2 - \ell z)$ $\phi_1 = z^2 - \ell z$

$$\int_0^l \delta u'' EI u'' dz = \int_0^l \delta u q dz$$

$$u'' = 2\ell_1, \quad \delta u'' = 2\delta\ell_1$$

$$\delta \epsilon_1 \int_0^l 4EI \, dz \, \epsilon_1 = \delta \epsilon_1 \int_0^l (z^2 - lz) q \, dz$$

$$\delta \epsilon_1 (4EIl) \epsilon_1 = \delta \epsilon_1 \left(\frac{1}{3} l^3 - \frac{1}{2} l^3 \right) q = \delta \epsilon_1 \left(-\frac{1}{6} q l^3 \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \epsilon_1 = \frac{-q l^2}{24 EI}$$

→ two terms approximation.

$$u = \epsilon_1 (z^2 - lz) + \epsilon_2 (z^3 - l^2 z)$$

$$u'' = 2\epsilon_1 + 6z\epsilon_2 = [2 \quad 6z] \begin{Bmatrix} \epsilon_1 \\ \epsilon_2 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\delta \begin{Bmatrix} u \end{Bmatrix}^T \int_0^l \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 6z \end{bmatrix} EI \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 6z \end{bmatrix} dz \begin{Bmatrix} \epsilon \end{Bmatrix} = \delta \begin{Bmatrix} u \end{Bmatrix}^T \int_0^l \begin{Bmatrix} z^2 - lz \\ z^3 - l^2 z \end{Bmatrix} q \, dz$$

$$\delta \{x\} \int_0^l EI \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 12z \\ 36z^2 \end{bmatrix} dz \{x\} = \delta \{x\} \int_0^l \begin{Bmatrix} z^2 - l^2 \\ z^3 - l^2 z \end{Bmatrix} q dz$$

↗ symmetric

$$EI \begin{bmatrix} 4l & 6l^2 \\ 6l^2 & 12l^3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} -q \frac{l^3}{6} \\ -q \frac{l^4}{4} \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-q l^2}{24 EI} \quad x_2 = \emptyset$$

→ three terms

$$u = \underbrace{x_1(z^2 - lz)}_{\phi_1} + \underbrace{x_2(z^3 - l^2 z)}_{\phi_2} + \underbrace{x_3(z^4 - l^3 z)}_{\phi_3}$$

$$u'' = [\phi_1'' \quad \phi_2'' \quad \phi_3''] \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\int_0^l \left[\begin{bmatrix} \phi_1'' \\ \phi_2'' \\ \phi_3'' \end{bmatrix} \right] EJ \left[\begin{bmatrix} \phi_1'' & \phi_2'' & \phi_3'' \end{bmatrix} \right] dz$$

already computed

$$\int_0^l \left[\begin{bmatrix} \downarrow \\ \square \\ \square \end{bmatrix} \right] d z$$

need to compute these

Symm

$$k_{13} = EI \int_0^l \phi_1'' \phi_3'' dz = 8 EI l^3$$

$$k_{23} = EI \int_0^l \phi_2'' \phi_3'' dz = 18 EI l^4$$

$$k_{33} = EI \int_0^l \phi_3'' \phi_3'' dz = \frac{244}{5} EI l^5$$

$$f_3 = q \int_0^l \phi_3 dz = -\frac{3}{10} q l^5$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} k \\ 3 \times 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x \\ 3 \times 1 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} f \\ 3 \times 1 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$x_1 = \emptyset \quad x_2 = \frac{-9l}{12EI} \quad x_3 = \frac{9}{24EI}$$

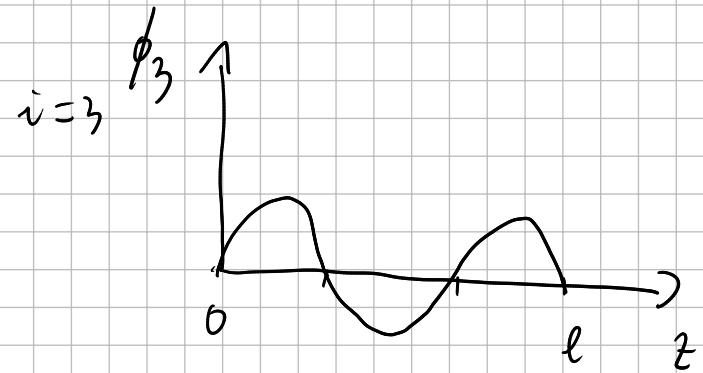
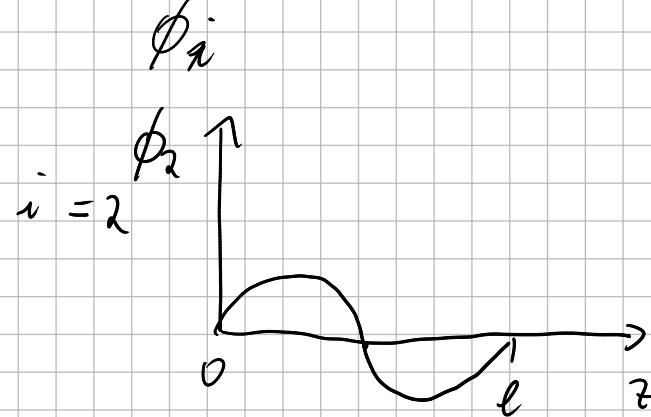
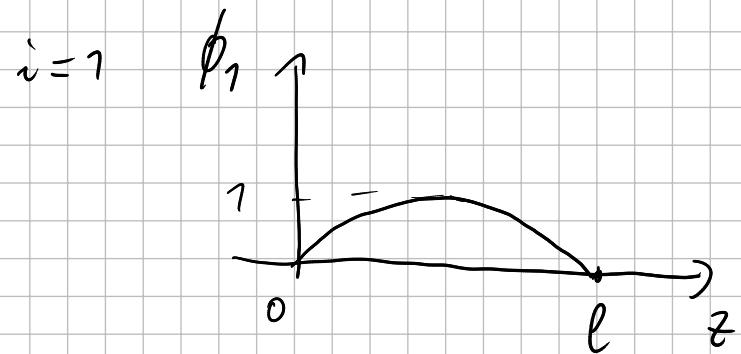
$$u = \frac{9l^4}{2EI} \left(\frac{z}{l} - 2 \frac{z^3}{l^3} + \frac{z^4}{l^4} \right)$$

adding additional terms x_4, x_5, \dots

solution $x_4, x_5, \dots = \emptyset$

different approximation:

$$u(z) \approx \sum_{i=1}^n t_i \underbrace{\sin\left(\frac{i \pi z}{l}\right)}_{\phi_i}$$



$$\int_0^l \delta u'' EI u'' dt = \int_0^l \delta u q dz$$

$$u = \sum_{i=1}^n \ell_i \sin\left(\frac{i\pi z}{l}\right)$$

$$\delta u = \sum \delta \ell_i ()$$

$$u' = \sum_{i=1}^n \ell_i \frac{i\pi}{l} \cos\left(\frac{i\pi z}{l}\right)$$

$$u'' = \sum_{i=1}^n -\ell_i \left(\frac{i\pi}{l}\right)^2 \sin\left(\frac{i\pi z}{l}\right)$$

$$\delta u'' = \sum \delta \ell_i ()$$

$$\int_0^{l_n} \sum_{i,s=1} \delta \ell_i \underbrace{\left(\frac{i\pi}{l}\right)^2 \sin\left(\frac{i\pi z}{l}\right)}_{-\phi_i} EI \underbrace{\left(\frac{j\pi}{l}\right)^2 \sin\left(\frac{j\pi z}{l}\right) \ell_j}_{-\phi_s} dz$$

$$= \int_0^{l_n} \sum_{i=1} \delta \ell_i \sin\left(\frac{i\pi z}{l}\right) q dz$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \phi_1'' \\ \phi_2'' \\ \phi_3'' \\ \vdots \\ \phi_n'' \end{bmatrix}' \quad E \quad \begin{bmatrix} \phi_1'' & \phi_2'' & \phi_3'' & \dots & \phi_n'' \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \phi_1'' \phi_1'' & \phi_1'' \phi_2'' & \phi_1'' \phi_n'' \\ \phi_2'' \phi_1'' & \ddots & \vdots \\ \phi_3'' \phi_1'' & \dots & \phi_3'' \phi_n'' \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array} \right] \quad k_{ij} = \phi_i'' \phi_j''$$

$$\int_0^l \sin\left(\frac{i\pi z}{l}\right) \sin\left(\frac{j\pi z}{l}\right) dz = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } i \neq j \\ \frac{l}{2} & i=j \end{cases}$$

$$k_{ij} \begin{cases} 0 & i \neq j \\ \neq 0 & i=j \end{cases}$$

\Rightarrow diagonal stiffness matrix

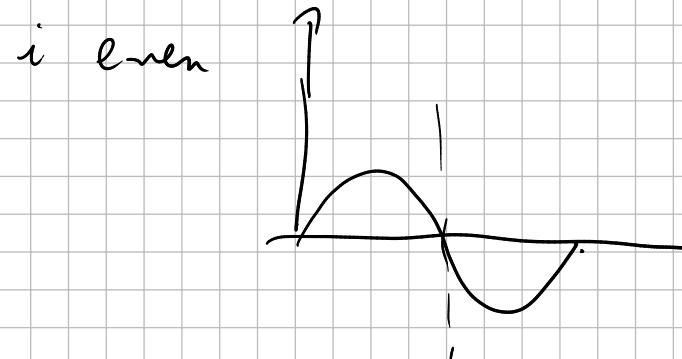
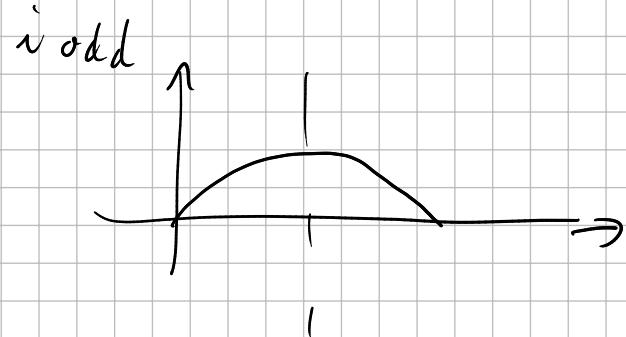
$$\begin{bmatrix} \text{diag} \end{bmatrix} \{x\} = \{F\}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \delta x_i EI \left(\frac{i\pi}{l}\right)^4 \cdot \frac{l}{2} x_i = \int_0^l \delta x q dz$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \delta x_i \int_0^l \sin\left(\frac{i\pi z}{l}\right) q dz$$

$$\int_0^l \sin\left(\frac{i\pi z}{l}\right) dz = -\cos\left(\frac{i\pi z}{l}\right) \cdot \frac{l}{i\pi} \Big|_0^l = -\cos(i\pi) + \cos(0)$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & i \text{ even} \\ 2 & i \text{ odd} \end{cases}$$

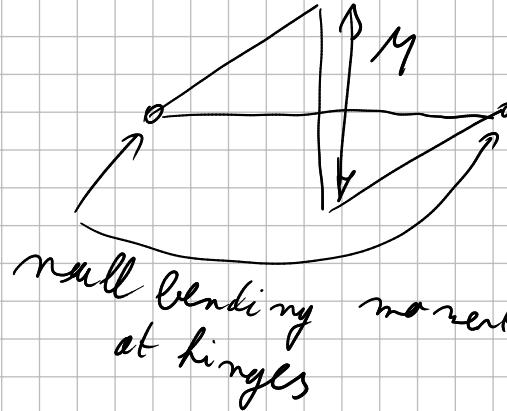
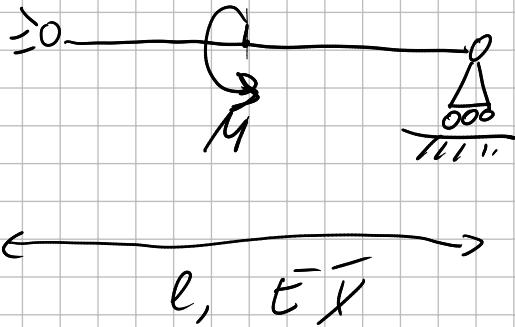


i even $EJ \left(\frac{i\pi}{\ell}\right)^4 \frac{\ell}{2} x_i = \emptyset \Rightarrow x_i = \emptyset$

i odd $EJ \left(\frac{i\pi}{\ell}\right)^4 \frac{\ell}{2} x_i = \frac{2\ell}{i\pi} q$

$$\Rightarrow x_i = \frac{4}{i\pi} \left(\frac{\ell}{i\pi}\right)^4 \cdot \frac{1}{EJ} \cdot q$$

Example #3



$$u \approx \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \sin\left(\frac{i\pi z}{l}\right)$$

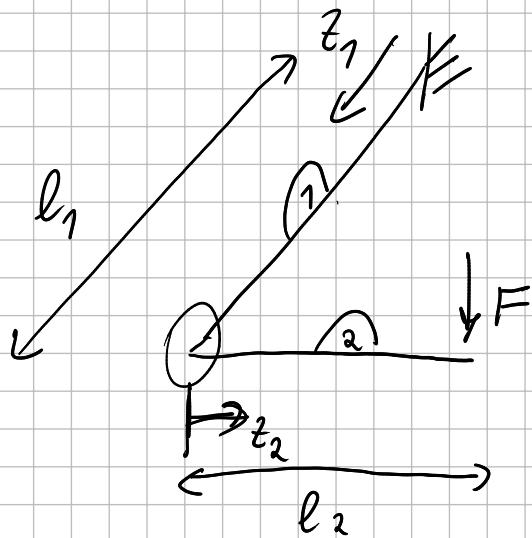
$$\delta u = \int_0^l u'' EI u'' dz = \delta u_e = \delta u'\left(\frac{l}{2}\right) \cdot M$$

$$\delta u'\left(\frac{l}{2}\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \delta x_i \left(\frac{i\pi}{l}\right) \cos\left(\frac{i\pi}{2}\right)$$

$= \emptyset \quad i \text{ is odd}$
 $\pm 1 \quad i \text{ is even}$

$$\Rightarrow x_i = \emptyset \quad i \text{ odd}$$

$$x_i \neq \emptyset \quad i \text{ even}$$

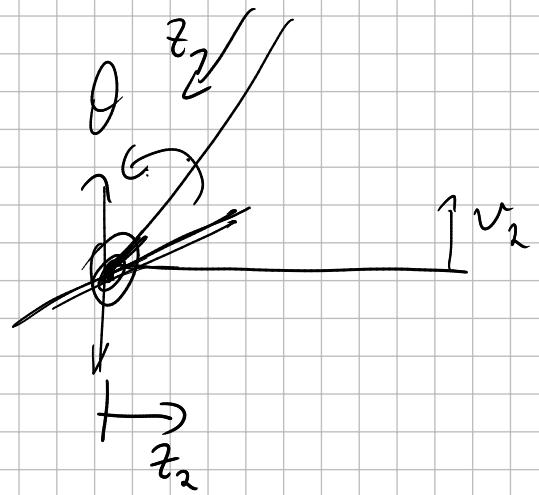


$$v_1 = \sum c_i f_i(\theta_1) \Rightarrow v_1'' \quad \delta v_1'' \rightarrow \delta \phi_i \begin{array}{l} \text{(bending moment)} \\ \text{in beam \#1} \end{array}$$

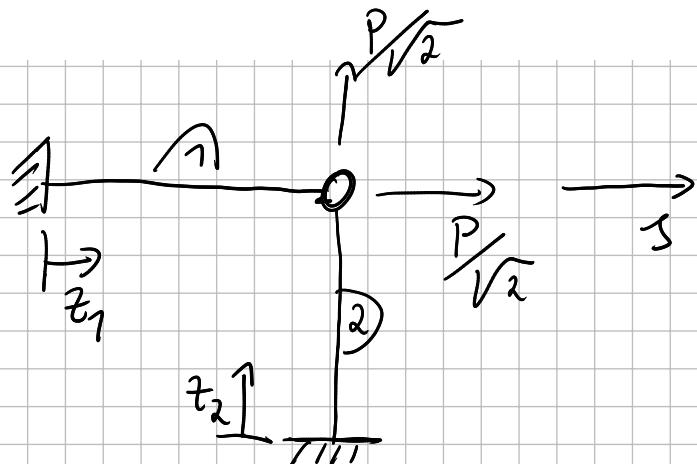
$$\theta_1 = \sum d_i g_i(\theta_1) \Rightarrow \theta_1' \quad \delta \theta_1' \rightarrow \delta \phi_i \begin{array}{l} \text{(torsional} \\ \text{moment)} \\ \text{in beam \#1} \end{array}$$

$$v_2 = \sum e_i e_i(\theta_2) \Rightarrow v_2'' \quad \delta v_2'' \rightarrow \delta \phi_i \begin{array}{l} \text{(bending} \\ \text{beam \#2)} \end{array}$$

D. B. C. : $\begin{cases} v_1(z_1=\emptyset) = \emptyset \\ v_1'(z_1=\emptyset) = \emptyset \\ \theta_1(z_1=\emptyset) = \emptyset \end{cases}$



$$\begin{cases} v_1(z_1=l_1) = v_2(z_2=\emptyset) \\ \theta_1(z_1=l_1) = v_2'(z_2=\emptyset) \end{cases}$$



Example #4

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{axial displacement 1} \quad u_1 = l z_1 \\ \text{transverse displacement 1} \quad v_1 = d z_1^2 \\ \text{axial displacement 2} \quad u_2 = e z_2 \\ \text{transverse displ 2} \quad v_2 = f z_2^2 \end{array} \right\}$$

already accounting
for the clamp B.C.

need to account for the hinge:

$$u_1(l) = v_2(l)$$

$$v_1(l) = u_2(l)$$

$$e l = f l^2 \Rightarrow e = f l$$

$$d l^2 = e l \Rightarrow d = e l$$

$$u_1 = R l z_1$$

$$v_1 = d z_1^2$$

$$u_2 = d l z_2$$

$$v_2 = R z_2^2$$

entnahmen? R, d

$$\epsilon_1 = \frac{2 u_1}{2 z_1} = R l$$

$$v_1'' = 2d$$

$$\epsilon_2 = \frac{2 u_2}{2 z_2} = d l$$

$$v_2'' = 2R$$

$$\delta \epsilon_1 = \delta R l$$

$$\delta v_1'' = 2 \delta d$$

$$\delta \epsilon_2 = \delta d l$$

$$\delta v_2'' = 2 \delta R$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{l_1} (\delta \epsilon_1 E A_1 \epsilon_1 + \delta v_1'' E I_1 v_1'') dz_1 + \int_0^{l_2} (\delta \epsilon_2 E A_2 \epsilon_2 + \delta v_2'' E I_2 v_2'') dz_2 \\ &= \delta u_1(l_1) \cdot \frac{P}{V_2} + \delta u_2(l_2) \cdot \frac{P}{V_2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^l \left[\cancel{\int k} EA_1 l^2 k + \cancel{\int d} 2EI_1 2d \right] dz_1 + \int_0^l \left[\cancel{\int d} l^2 EI_2 d + \cancel{\int k} 2EI_2 2k \right] dz_2$$

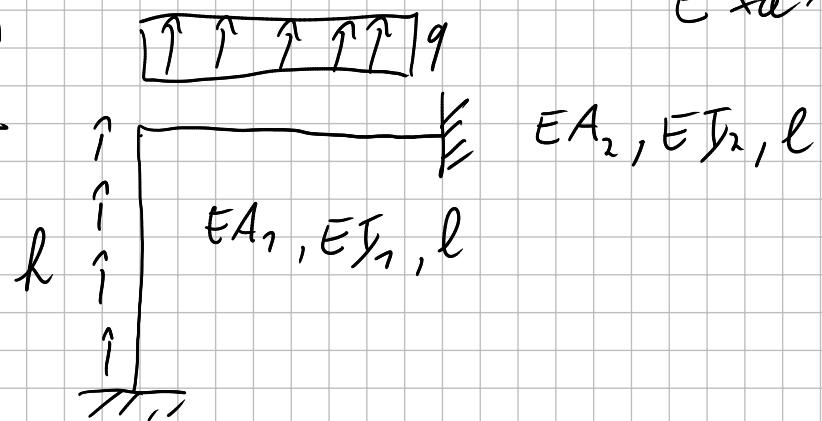
$$= \cancel{\int k} l^2 \frac{P}{\sqrt{2}} + \cancel{\int d} l^2 \frac{P}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\cancel{\int k} (EA_1 l^3 + 4EI l) k = \cancel{\int k} l^2 \frac{P}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow k = ()$$

$$s = \mu_1(z_1=l) = k l^2$$

w?



$$l = 1300 \text{ mm}$$

$$EA_1 = 3E6 \text{ N}$$

$$EI_1 = 4E12 \text{ N mm}^2$$

$$EA_2 = 6E6 \text{ N}$$

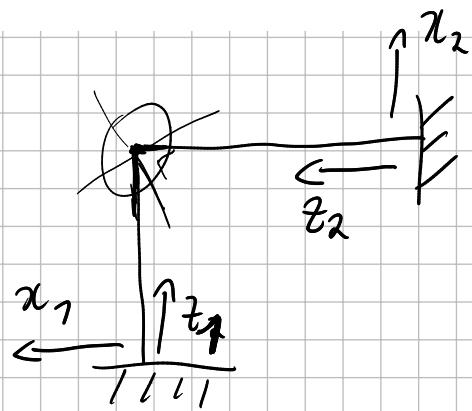
$$EI_2 = 8E12 \text{ N mm}^2$$

$$q = 100 \text{ N mm}^{-1}$$

$$l = 70 \text{ N mm}^{-1}$$

Example #5

determine the vertical displ v
Solve the problem using
Ritz and consider the
smallest number of daps
using a poly nomial
representation.



$$w_1 = \boxed{a_0} + a_1 \left(\frac{z_1}{l} \right)$$

$$w_1 = \boxed{b_0} + \boxed{b_1} \left(\frac{z_1}{l} \right) + b_2 \left(\frac{z_1}{l} \right)^2$$

$$w_2 = \boxed{c_0} + c_1 \left(\frac{z_2}{l} \right)$$

$$w_2 = \boxed{d_0} + \boxed{d_1} \left(\frac{z_2}{l} \right) + d_2 \left(\frac{z_2}{l} \right)^2$$

: null because of
clamps

4 unknowns: a_1, b_2, c_1, d_2

$$w_1(l) = u_2(l)$$

$$w_2(l) = u_1(l)$$

$$\boxed{u_1'(l) = -u_2'(l)}$$

3 additional eqns
to be accounted for

$$d_2 = \vartheta_1$$

$$x_1 = -\vartheta_1$$

$$u_2 = -\vartheta_1$$

\Rightarrow only 1 independent
unknowen: ϑ_1

$$\int_0^l (\delta u_1' EA_1 w_1' + \delta u_1'' EI_1 u_1'') dz_1 + \int_0^l (\delta u_2' EA_2 w_2' + \delta u_2'' EI_2 u_2'') dz_2 \\ = \int_0^l \delta u_1 h dz_1 + \int_0^l \delta u_2 q dz_2$$

$$K_2 = k$$

$$K = \frac{EA_1}{l} + \frac{EA_2}{l} + \frac{EI_1}{l^3} + \frac{4EI_2}{l^3}$$

$$k = \frac{l}{2} l + \frac{1}{3} l$$

$$\Rightarrow \vartheta_1 = 3,0876 \text{ mm} \quad \Rightarrow u_1(l) = \vartheta_1 = 3,0876 \text{ mm}$$