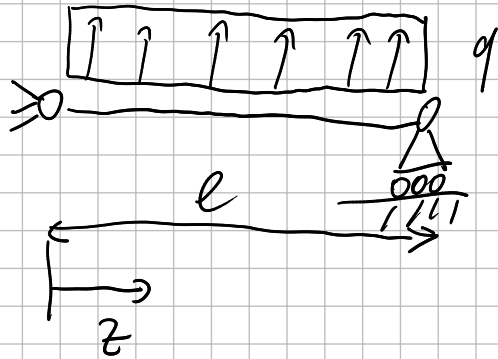


Exercise #2



EY

Euler - Bernoulli

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

is this approx OK for DBC? \rightarrow NO

impose DBC :

$$\begin{cases} u(0) = 0 \\ u(l) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$u(0) = \tilde{u}_0 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \tilde{u}_0 = 0$$

$$u(l) = \tilde{u}_1 l + \tilde{u}_2 l^2 + \tilde{u}_3 l^3 + \dots = 0$$

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

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

re-arrange collecting \tilde{u}_i
and rename the unknowns:

$$u_1 = \tilde{u}_2$$

$$u_2 = \tilde{u}_3$$

$$u(z) = \underbrace{u_1(z^2 - l z)}_{\phi_1} + \underbrace{u_2(z^3 - l^2 z)}_{\phi_2} + \underbrace{u_3(z^4 - l^3 z)}_{\phi_3} +$$

one term approximation: $u = u_1(z^2 - l z)$ $\phi_1 = z^2 - l z$

$$\int_0^l \delta u'' E I u'' dz = \int_0^l \delta u q dz$$

$$u'' = 2 u_1$$

$$\delta u'' = 2 \delta u_1$$

$$\int_0^l 4 E I u_1' dz = \int_0^l (z^2 - l z) q dz$$

$$\int_0^l 4 E I u_1' dz = \int_0^l \left(\frac{1}{3} l^3 - \frac{1}{2} l^3 \right) q = \int_0^l \left(-\frac{1}{6} q l^3 \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow u_1 = \frac{-q l^2}{24 E I}$$

→ two terms approximation.

$$u = u_1 (z^2 - l z) + u_2 (z^3 - l^2 z)$$

$$u'' = 2 u_1 + 6 z u_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 6 z \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\int_0^l \begin{Bmatrix} 2 \\ 6 z \end{Bmatrix}^T E I \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 6 z \end{bmatrix} dz \begin{Bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \int_0^l \begin{Bmatrix} z^2 - l z \\ z^3 - l^2 z \end{Bmatrix} q dz$$

$$\int_0^l \left\{ x \right\}^T EI \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 12z \\ 12z & 36z^2 \end{bmatrix} dz \left\{ x \right\} = \int_0^l \left\{ x \right\}^T \begin{Bmatrix} z^2 - lz \\ z^3 - l^2 z \end{Bmatrix} q dz$$

↗ symmetric

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

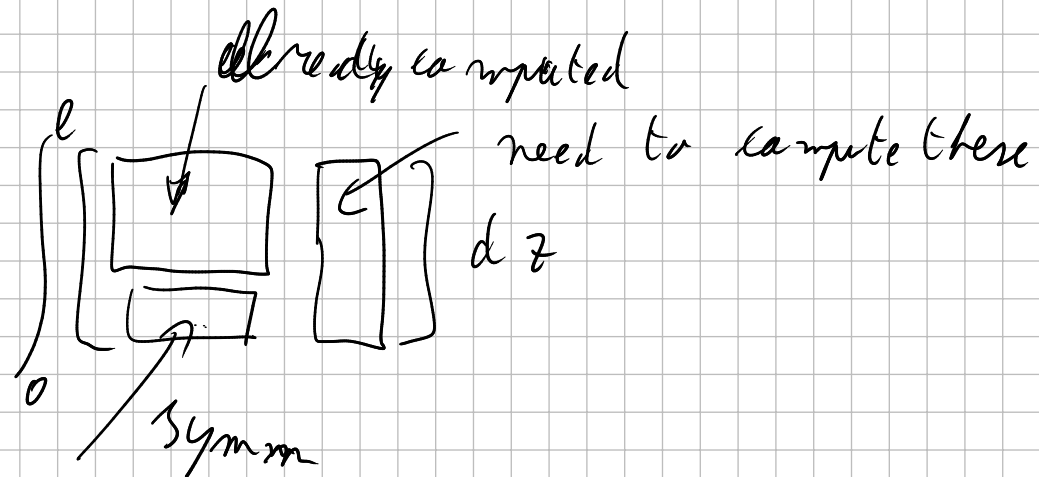
$$x_1 = \frac{-q l^2}{24 EI} \quad x_2 = 0$$

→ three terms

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

$$u'' = \begin{bmatrix} \phi_1'' & \phi_2'' & \phi_3'' \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\int_0^l \begin{bmatrix} \phi_1'' \\ \phi_2'' \\ \phi_3'' \end{bmatrix} EI \begin{bmatrix} \phi_1'' & \phi_2'' & \phi_3'' \end{bmatrix} dz$$



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

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

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

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

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

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

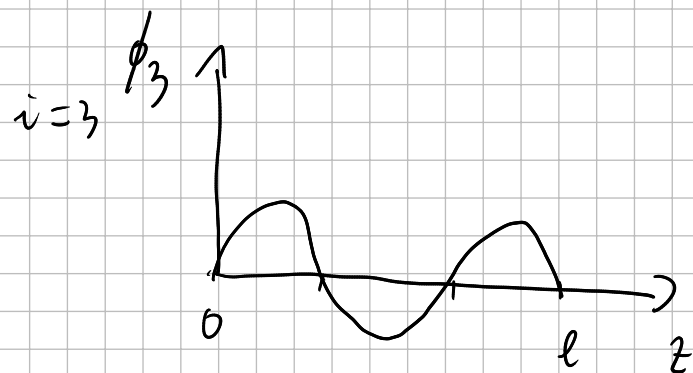
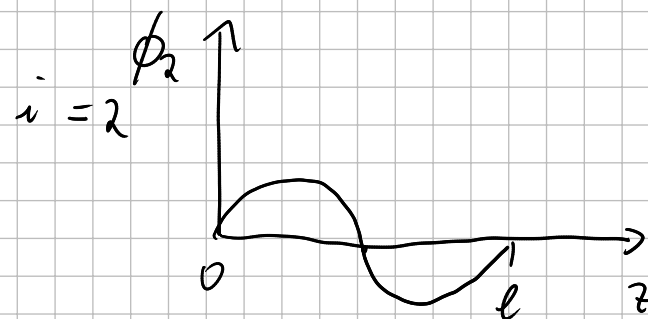
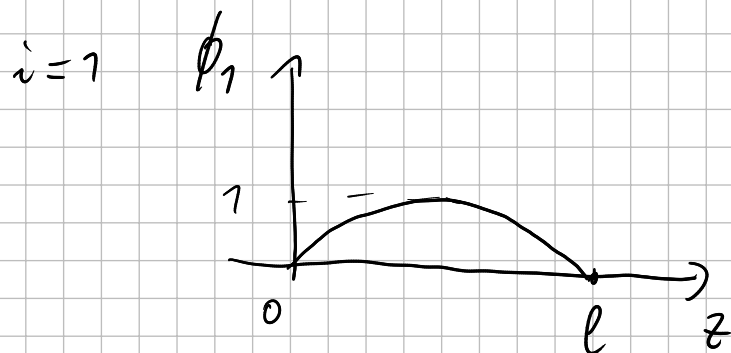
$$u = \frac{9\ell^4}{24EI} \left(\frac{z}{\ell} - 2 \frac{z^3}{\ell^3} + \frac{z^4}{\ell^4} \right)$$

adding additional terms x_4, x_5, \dots

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

different approximation:

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$E \bar{I}$

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

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

$$\begin{bmatrix} \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{bmatrix}$$

$$k_{ij} = \phi_i'' \phi_j''$$

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

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

\Rightarrow diagonal stiffness matrix

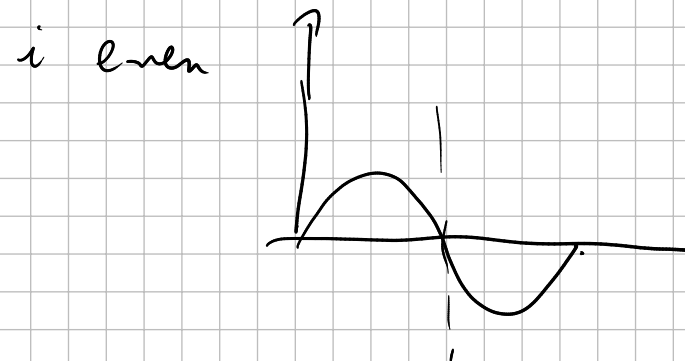
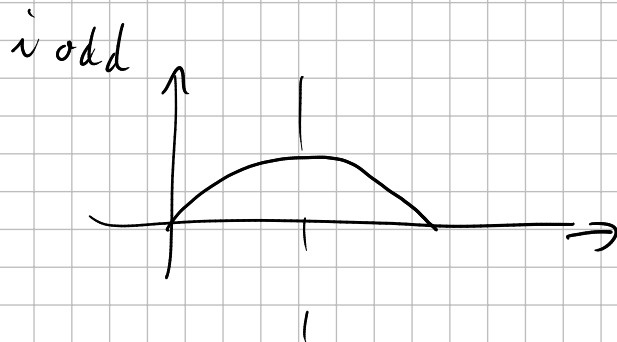
$$\begin{bmatrix} \text{diag} \end{bmatrix} \{r\} = \{R\}$$

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

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

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

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



i even

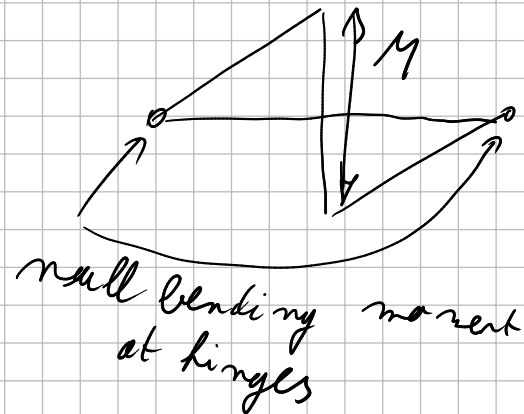
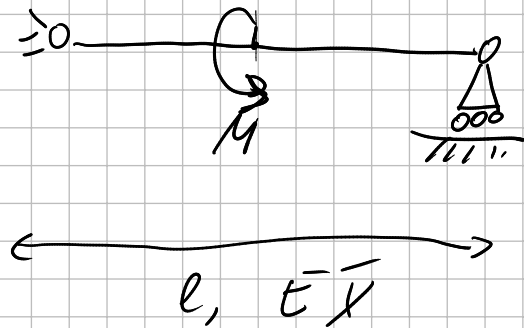
$$EI \left(\frac{i\pi}{l} \right)^4 \frac{l}{2} x_i = 0 \Rightarrow x_i = 0$$

i odd

$$EI \left(\frac{i\pi}{l} \right)^4 \frac{l}{2} x_i = \frac{2l}{i\pi} q$$

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

Example #3

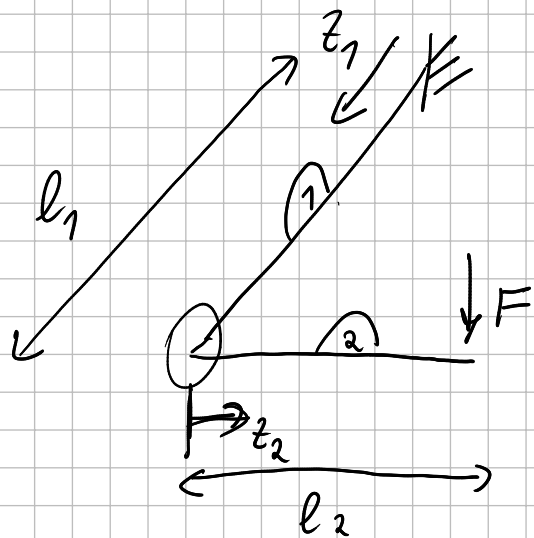


$$u \approx \sum_{i=1}^n k_i \sin\left(\frac{i\pi z}{l}\right)$$

$$\mathcal{G}_i = \int_0^l \delta u'' EI u'' dz = \mathcal{G}_0 = \delta u'\left(\frac{l}{2}\right) \cdot M$$

$$\delta u'\left(\frac{l}{2}\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \delta k_i \left(\frac{i\pi}{l}\right) \cos\left(\frac{i\pi}{2}\right) \begin{cases} = 0 & i \text{ is odd} \\ \pm 1 & i \text{ is even} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{aligned} k_i &= 0 & i \text{ odd} \\ k_i &\neq 0 & i \text{ even} \end{aligned}$$



$$v_1 = \sum x_i \phi_i(z_1)$$

$$\theta_1 = \sum a_i \psi_i(z_1)$$

$$v_2 = \sum d_i e_i(z_2)$$

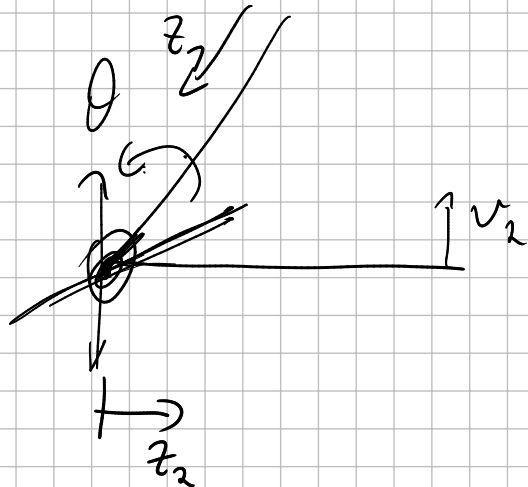
$$\Rightarrow v_1'' \quad \delta v_1'' \rightarrow \delta U_i \text{ (bending moment in beam \#1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta_1' \quad \delta \theta_1' \rightarrow \delta U_i \text{ (torsional moment in beam \#1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow v_2'' \quad \delta v_2'' \rightarrow \delta U_i \text{ (bending beam \#2)}$$

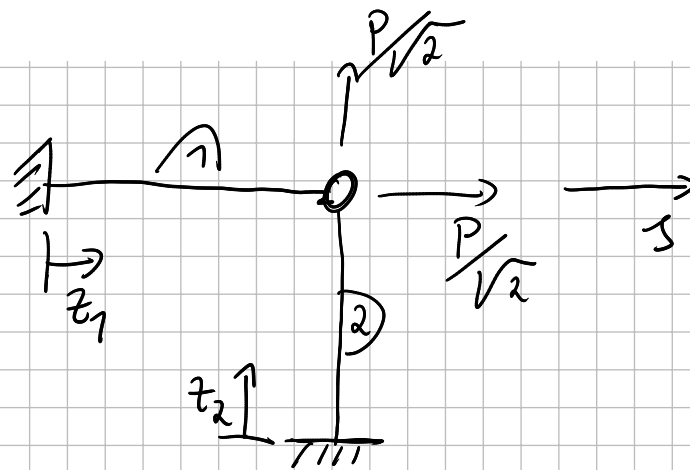
D.B.C. :

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



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

Example #4



$$\left. \begin{array}{ll} \text{axial displacement 1} & u_1 = e z_1 \\ \text{transverse displacement 1} & v_1 = d z_1^2 \\ \text{axial displacement 2} & u_2 = e z_2 \\ \text{transverse displacement 2} & v_2 = k z_2^2 \end{array} \right\}$$

already accounting
for the clamp B.C.

need to account for the hinge:

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

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

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

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

$$u_1 = k l z_1$$

$$v_1 = d z_1^2$$

unknown? k, d

$$\varepsilon_1 = \frac{2u_1}{2z_1} = k l$$

$$v_1'' = 2d$$

$$\delta \varepsilon_1 = \delta k l$$

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

$$u_2 = d l z_2$$

$$v_2 = k z_2^2$$

$$\varepsilon_2 = \frac{2u_2}{2z_2} = d l$$

$$v_2'' = 2k$$

$$\delta \varepsilon_2 = \delta d l$$

$$\delta v_2'' = 2 \delta k$$

$$\int_0^{l_1} (\delta \varepsilon_1 E A_1 \varepsilon_1 + \delta v_1'' E \bar{I}_1 v_1'') dz_1 + \int_0^{l_2} (\delta \varepsilon_2 E A_2 \varepsilon_2 + \delta v_2'' E \bar{I}_2 v_2'') dz_2$$

$$= \delta u_1(l_1) \cdot \frac{P}{\sqrt{2}} + \delta u_2(l_2) \cdot \frac{P}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\int_0^l \left(\int \kappa \varepsilon A_1 l^2 \kappa + \int d^2 \varepsilon \bar{I}_1^2 d \right) dz_1 + \int_0^l \left(\int d^2 \varepsilon \bar{I}_2^2 d + \int \kappa^2 \varepsilon \bar{I}_2^2 \kappa \right) dz_2$$

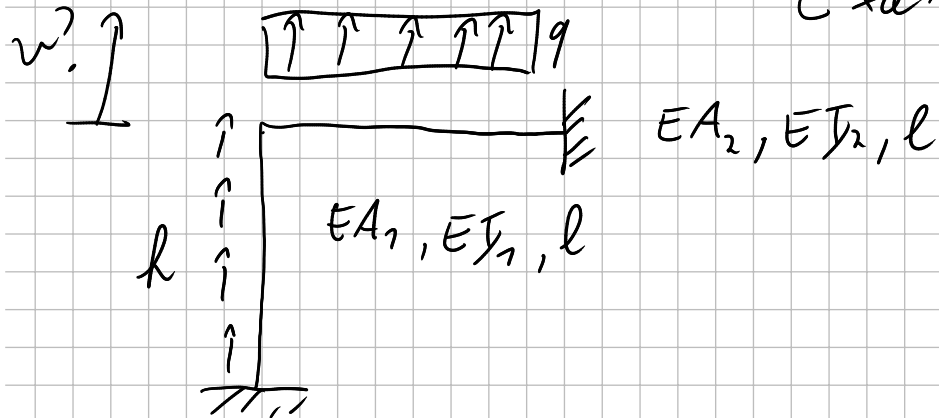
$$= \int \kappa l^2 \frac{P}{\sqrt{2}} + \int d l^2 \frac{P}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\int \kappa (\varepsilon A_1 l^3 + 4 \varepsilon \bar{I}_1 l) \kappa = \int \kappa l^2 \frac{P}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \kappa = ()$$

$$s = u_1(z_1=l) = \kappa l^2$$

Example #5



determine the vertical displ v
 solve the problem using
 Ritz and consider the
 smallest number of d.o.f.
 using a polynomial
 representation.

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

$$EA_1 = 3 \text{ E} 6 \text{ N}$$

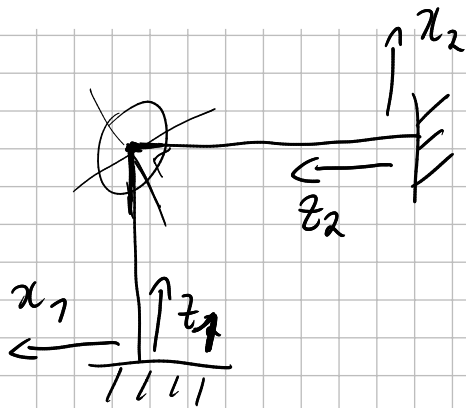
$$EI_1 = 4 \text{ E} 12 \text{ N mm}^2$$

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

$$EI_2 = 8 \text{ E} 12 \text{ N mm}^2$$

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

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



$$u_1 = \boxed{a_0} + a_1 \left(\frac{z_1}{l} \right)$$

$$u_1 = \boxed{b_0} + \boxed{b_1} \left(\frac{z_1}{l} \right) + b_2 \left(\frac{z_1}{l} \right)^2$$

$$u_2 = \boxed{c_0} + c_1 \left(\frac{z_2}{l} \right)$$

$$u_2 = \boxed{d_0} + \boxed{d_1} \left(\frac{z_2}{l} \right) + d_2 \left(\frac{z_2}{l} \right)^2$$

$\boxed{}$: null because of clamps

4 unknowns: a_1, b_2, c_1, d_2

$$u_1(l) = u_2(l)$$

$$u_2(l) = u_1(l)$$

$$u_1'(l) = -u_2'(l)$$

3 additional eqs
to be accounted for

$$\begin{aligned}d_2 &= d_1 \\u_1 &= -d_1 \\u_2 &= -d_1\end{aligned}$$

\Rightarrow only 1 independent
unknown: d_1

$$\begin{aligned}&\int_0^l \left(\delta u_1' EA_1 u_1' + \delta u_1'' EI_1 u_1'' \right) dz_1 + \int_0^l \left(\delta u_2' EA_2 u_2' + \delta u_2'' EI_2 u_2'' \right) dz_2 \\&= \int_0^l \delta u_1 k dz_1 + \int_0^l \delta u_2 q dz_2\end{aligned}$$

$$K d = F$$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow d_1 = 3,0876 \text{ mm} \quad \Rightarrow u_1(l) = d_1 = 3,0876 \text{ mm}$$