

# **UCL Mechanical Engineering 2020/2021**

## **MECH0013 Coursework 1**

Hasha Dar  
Benjamin Tan  
Yu Lu

Deadline: 04/12/2020

### **Contents**

<b>1</b>	<b>Question 1</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Question 2</b>	<b>2</b>

## 1 Question 1

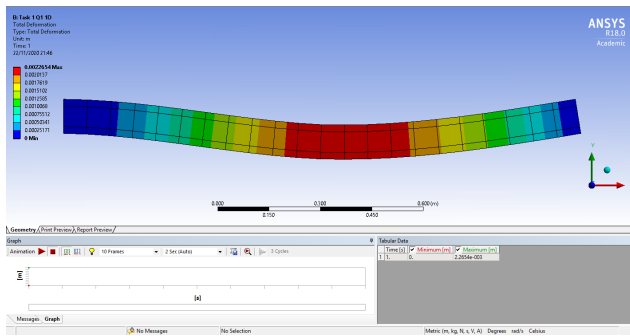


Figure 1: Total deformation in beam

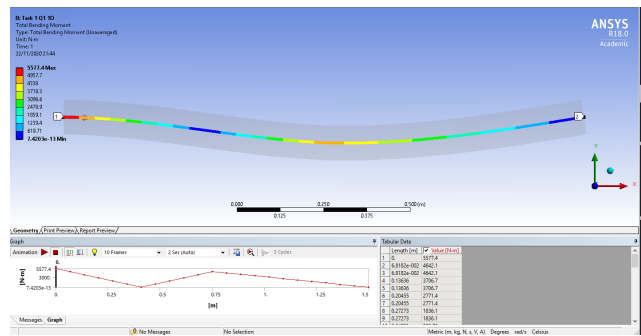


Figure 2: Bending moment in beam

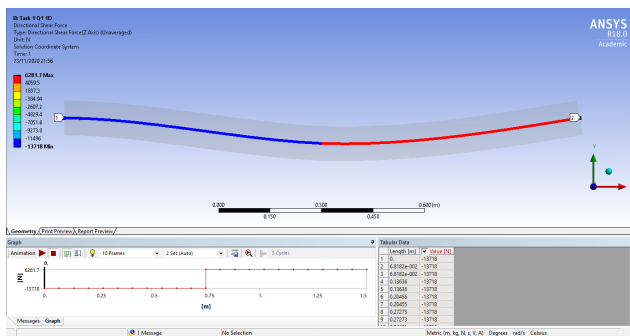


Figure 3: Directional shear in beam

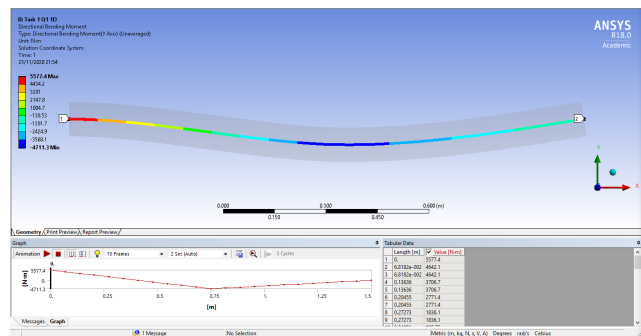


Figure 4: Directional bending in beam

**FIX LINK** to see numerical data of the directional deformation and the bending moment of the beam.

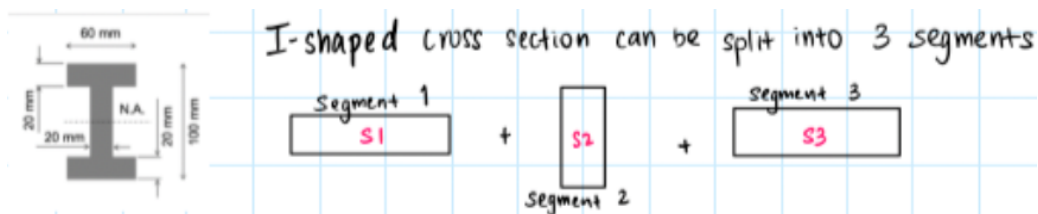
## 2 Question 2

$$\sum F_y = 0 \rightarrow R_A + R_B = 20000 \quad (2.1)$$

$$\sum M_B = 0 \rightarrow M_B + 20000(0.75) - R_A(1.5) = 0 \quad (2.2)$$

$$M_A + 15000 - 1.5R_A = 0 \quad (2.3)$$

Determine second moment of area ( $I$ ):



Segment 1

$$I_x = \bar{I}_x + Ady^2 = \frac{1}{12}(0.06)(0.02)^3 + (0.06)(0.02)(0.04)^2 = 1.96 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^4 \quad (2.4)$$

Segment 2

$$I_x = \bar{I}_x + Ady^2 = \frac{1}{12}(0.06)(0.02)^3 + (0.06)(0.02)(0)^2 = 3.6 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}^4 \quad (2.5)$$

Segment 3

$$I_x = \bar{I}_x + Ady^2 = \frac{1}{12}(0.06)(0.02)^3 + (0.06)(0.02)(0.04)^2 = 1.96 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^4 \quad (2.6)$$

$$I_{\text{total}} = 4.28 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^4 \quad (2.7)$$

Macaulay's Method

$$M = M_A + F(x - 0.75) - R_A(x) \quad (2.8)$$

$$\theta = -\frac{1}{EI} \int M dx = -\frac{1}{EI} \left[ M_A x + \frac{F(x - 0.75)^2}{2} + \frac{R_A(x)^2}{2} \right] + \theta_0 \quad (2.9)$$

$$y = \int \theta dx = -\frac{1}{EI} \left[ \frac{M_A x^2}{2} + \frac{F(x - 0.75)^3}{6} + \frac{R_A(x)^3}{6} \right] + \theta_0 x + y_0 \quad (2.10)$$

Boundary conditions. At  $y = 0$ ,  $x = 0$ :

$$y(0) = 0 = \theta_0 \cdot (0) + y_0 \rightarrow y_0 = 0 \quad (2.11)$$

At  $\theta = 0$ ,  $x = 0$ :

$$\theta(0) = 0 = \theta_0 \rightarrow \theta_0 = 0 \quad (2.12)$$

At  $y = 0$ ,  $x = 1.5$ :

$$y(1.5) = 0 = -\frac{1}{EI} \left[ \frac{M_A(1.5)^2}{2} + \frac{F(1.5 - 0.75)^3}{6} + \frac{R_A(1.5)^3}{6} \right] + 0 \cdot 1.5 + 0 \quad (2.13)$$

$$0 = \frac{9}{8}M_A + 1406.25 - \frac{9}{16}R_A \quad (2.14)$$

Multiply equation (2.3) by  $\frac{9}{8}$ :

$$\frac{9}{8}M_A + 16875 - \frac{27}{16}R_A = 0 \quad (2.15)$$

Equations (2.15) - (2.14):

$$15468.75 = \frac{9}{8}R_A \rightarrow R_A = 13750 \text{ N} \quad (2.16)$$

$$\therefore M_A = 1.5(13750) - 15000 \rightarrow M_A = 5625 \text{ N} \quad (2.17)$$

$$\therefore R_B = 20000 - 13750 \rightarrow R_B = 6250 \text{ N} \quad (2.18)$$

We know  $y_{\text{max}}$  occurs at  $\theta = 0$

$$M_A x + \frac{F(x - 0.75)^2}{2} - \frac{R_A x^2}{2} = 3125x^2 - 9325x + 5625 = 0 \quad (2.19)$$

$$x \neq 2.171 \text{ m} \rightarrow x = 0.829 \text{ m (3dp)} \quad (2.20)$$

$$y_{\text{max}} = -\frac{1}{EI} \left[ \frac{M_A(0.829)^2}{2} + \frac{F(0.829 - 0.75)^3}{6} + \frac{R_A(0.829)^3}{6} \right] = -2.099 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m (3dp)} \quad (2.21)$$