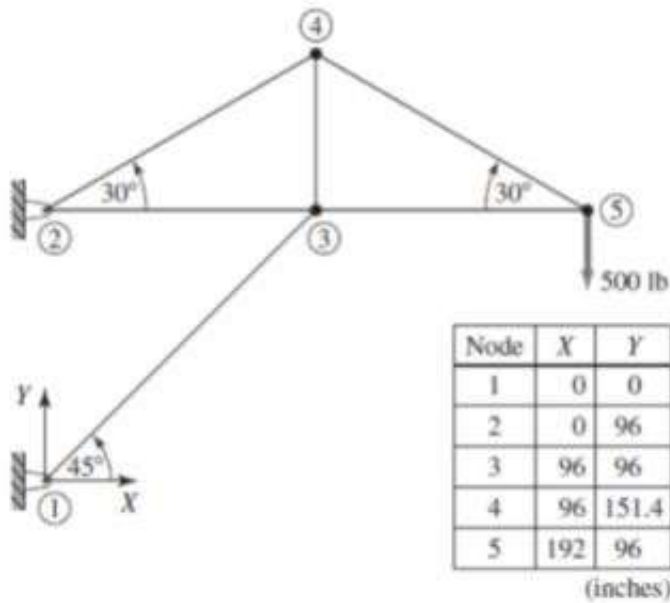


Contents

- Problem Statement
- Connectivity table, node coordinate matrices, and problem setup
- Calculation of element stiffness matrix and population of global stiffness matrix
- Reducing global stiffness matrix
- Solving simultaneous equations for unconstrained displacements
- Post-processing
- Calculate force vector (including reactions)
- Calculate stress in each element
- Calculate strain in each element
- Plot original and deformed structure

Problem Statement



The cantilever truss shown here was constructed by a builder to support a winch and cable system to lift and lower construction materials. The truss members are 1.75x3.5in southern yellow pine, $E=2 \times 10^6$ psi.

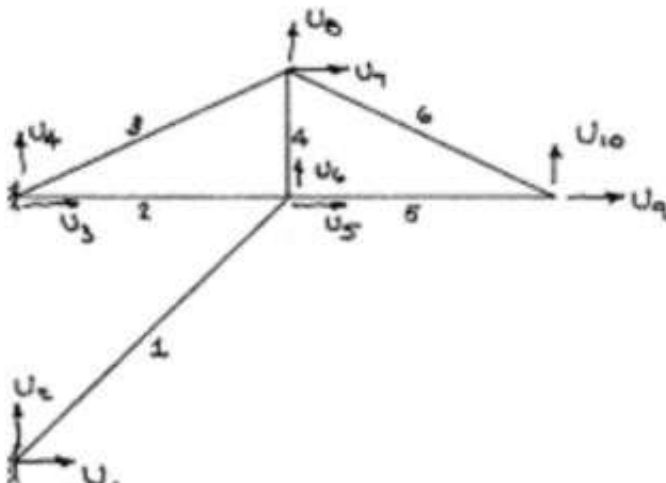
Part 1

Analyze the truss using Mathcad, Matlab, etc. calculate:

- The global displacement components of all unconstrained nodes.
- The axial stress and strain in each member.
- Reaction forces at the constrained nodes.

Please use the element numbering system shown below.

Part 2



```
clc
clear all
```

Connectivity table, node coordinate matrices, and problem setup

```
connect = [1 3;
           2 3;
           2 4;
```

```

3 4;
3 5;
4 5]; %connectivity table defining 2d trusses

node_coordinates = [0 0;
                   0 96;
                   96 96;
                   96 151.4
                   192 96]; %coordinate table of node locations

stationary_DOF = [1 2 3 4]; %vector of constrained DOF numbers
F = [0 0 0 0 0 -500]'; %left DOFs 1-4 out since those are unknown reactions
scale = 150; %displacement scale so we can plot the results later

DOF = 2; %degrees of freedom per node
E = 2e6; %modulus of elasticity (Southern Pine)
A = 1.75*3.5; %cross-sectional area of a truss

```

Calculation of element stiffness matrix and population of global stiffness matrix

```

num_nodes = size(node_coordinates, 1);
k_global = zeros(num_nodes*DOF); %initialization of empty global stiffness matrix
T = zeros(size(connect, 1), 4);
DOF_ids = zeros(4, size(connect, 1));

for i = 1:size(connect, 1)
    element_node1 = connect(i, 1); %transforms global node into node numbers relative to element
    element_node2 = connect(i, 2);

    %pick x coordinates of truss out of node coordinate matrix
    x1 = node_coordinates(element_node1, 1);
    x2 = node_coordinates(element_node2, 1);

    %pick y coordinates of truss out of node coordinate matrix
    y1 = node_coordinates(element_node1, 2);
    y2 = node_coordinates(element_node2, 2);

    truss_length = sqrt((x2-x1)^2 + (y2-y1)^2); %truss length
    C = (x2-x1)/truss_length; %cosine of truss defining angle
    S = (y2-y1)/truss_length; %sine of truss defining angle

    %DOF of nodes associated with truss
    DOFaddress = [(element_node1*2)-1 (element_node1*2) (element_node2*2)-1 (element_node2*2)
    ];

    k_local = (A*E/truss_length)*[C^2 C*S -C^2 -C*S;
                                   C*S S^2 -C*S -S^2;
                                   -C^2 -C*S C^2 C*S;
                                   -C*S -S^2 C*S S^2]; %local stiffness matrix

    T(i,:) = E/truss_length*[-C -S C S]; %rotation matrix for solving for stresses later
    DOF_ids(:,i) = DOFaddress'; %ids of DOFs associated with this truss

    for i = 1:4 %adds local stiffness matrix to global stiffness matrix

```

```

        for j = 1:4
            globalIn1 = DOFAddress(i);
            globalIn2 = DOFAddress(j);
            k_global(globalIn1, globalIn2) = k_global(globalIn1, globalIn2)+k_local(i, j);
        end
    end

end

```

Reducing global stiffness matrix

```

dim = num_nodes*2-length(stationary_DOF);
k_reduced = zeros(dim); %initialized reduced stiffness matrix
DOFfree = ones(1, num_nodes*2); %initialize mask indicating free DOFs

%populate mask as appropriate
for i = 1:length(stationary_DOF)
    DOFfree(stationary_DOF) = 0;
end

a = 1;
b = 1;
%reduce global stiffness matrix according to mask
for i = 1:length(DOFfree)
    for j = 1:length(DOFfree)

        if (DOFfree(i) && DOFfree(j))
            k_reduced(a,b)=k_global(i,j);
            if (a == b)
                U_label(a) = i;
            end
            b = b+1;
            if (b > dim)
                b = 1;
                a = a+1;
            end
        end
    end
end

end
U_label = U_label';
k_reduced

```

k_reduced =

1.0e+05 *

3.0032	0.4511	0	0	-1.2760	0
0.4511	2.6623	0	-2.2112	0	0
0	0	1.6582	0	-0.8291	0.4785
0	-2.2112	0	2.7634	0.4785	-0.2761
-1.2760	0	-0.8291	0.4785	2.1051	-0.4785
0	0	0.4785	-0.2761	-0.4785	0.2761

Solving simultaneous equations for unconstrained displacements

```
U = (inv(k_reduced)*F);  
U = [0; 0; 0; 0; U]
```

U =

```
      0  
      0  
      0  
      0  
  0.0010  
 -0.0232  
  0.0265  
 -0.0277  
 -0.0057  
 -0.1016
```

Post-processing

Calculate force vector (including reactions)

```
force_vector = k_global*U
```

force_vector =

```
1.0e+03 *  
  
  1.0000  
  1.0000  
 -1.0000  
 -0.5000  
  0.0000  
 -0.0000  
 -0.0000  
 -0.0000  
  0.0000  
 -0.5000
```

Calculate stress in each element

```
%displacements associated with each truss in matrix form  
truss_displacements = zeros(4, 6);  
  
%populate it according the the nodes each truss is connected to  
for i=1:size(DOF_ids, 1)  
    for j=1:size(DOF_ids, 2)
```

```

        truss_displacements(i, j) = U(DOF_ids(i,j));
    end
end

stress = diag(T*truss_displacements)

```

```

stress =

-230.8920
  21.8080
  163.3219
-163.2653
-141.4573
  163.3219

```

Calculate strain in each element

```

strain = stress/E

```

```

strain =

1.0e-03 *

-0.1154
  0.0109
  0.0817
-0.0816
-0.0707
  0.0817

```

Plot original and deformed structure

```

U = U(length(stationary_DOF)+1:end) * scale;
newNodeCo = node_coordinates;

%increment original node coordinates by displacements
for i = 1:length(U_label)
    if (~mod(U_label(i),2))
        node = U_label(i)/2;
        newNodeCo(node,2) = newNodeCo(node,2) + U(i);
    else
        node = ceil(U_label(i)/2);
        newNodeCo(node,1) = newNodeCo(node,1) + U(i);
    end
end
dotSize = 25;

%prepare plots
pbaspect([1 1 1])

```

```

xlim([-10, 200])
ylim([-10, 200])
grid()
hold on

%plot nodes just for fun
scatter(node_coordinates(:,1),node_coordinates(:,2),dotSize,[1 0 0],'filled')
scatter(newNodeCo(:,1),newNodeCo(:,2),dotSize,[.49 .99 0],'filled')

%plot each truss
for i = 1:size(connect, 1)
    element_node1 = connect(i, 1);
    element_node2 = connect(i, 2);
    X = [node_coordinates(element_node1,1), node_coordinates(element_node2,1)];
    Y = [node_coordinates(element_node1,2), node_coordinates(element_node2,2)];
    line(X,Y,'Color', 'red')
    X = [newNodeCo(element_node1,1), newNodeCo(element_node2,1)];
    Y = [newNodeCo(element_node1,2), newNodeCo(element_node2,2)];
    line(X,Y,'Color', 'green')
end
quiver(node_coordinates(end, 1), node_coordinates(end, 2), 0, -30, 'Color', 'k', 'MaxHeadSize', 0.75)
legend('original structure', 'deformed structure')

```

