

XI'AN JIAOTONG-LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY
西交利物浦大学

COURSEWORK SUBMISSION COVER SHEET

Name	<i>Li</i>	(Surname)	<i>Zhongnan</i>	(Other Names)
Student Number	<i>1931254</i>			
Programme	<i>Mechatronics and Robotic Systems</i>			
Module Title	<i>Solid and Structure</i>			
Module Code	<i>CEN103</i>			
Assignment Title	<i>Coursework 1 truss and beams</i>			
Submission Deadline	<i>3rd May 2021</i>			
Module Leader	<i>Charles Loo</i>			

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Feedback on the strength of the work

Feedback on the weakness that needs to be improved

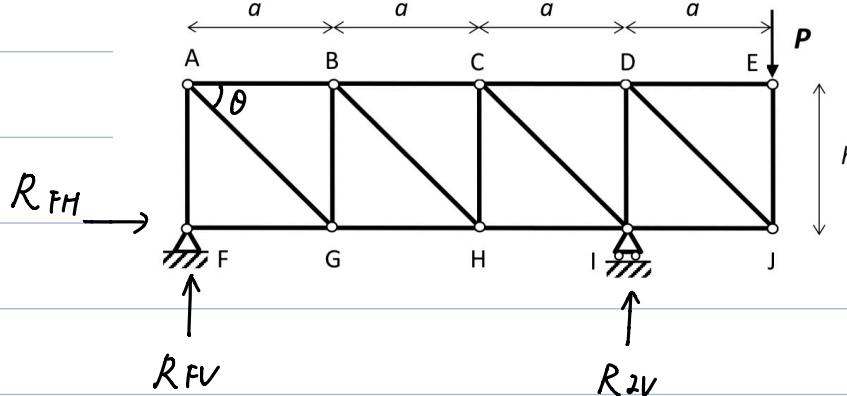
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(if applicable)

Students: Please start your assignment on the next page.

Coursework 1

Part A



Q1 Solution:

$$\text{Solving reactions: } \sum F_H = 0 ; \quad R_{FH} = 0$$

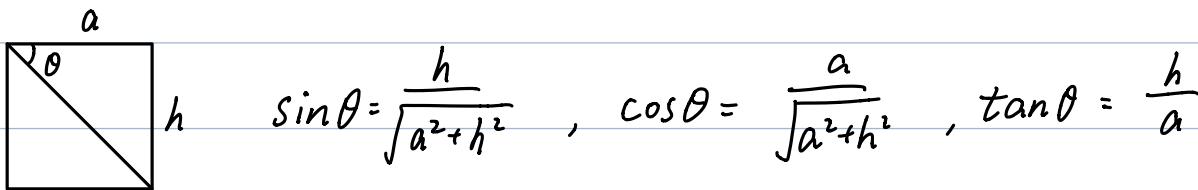
$$\sum M_F = 0 ; \quad P \times 4a - R_{2V} \times 3a = 0$$

$$R_{2V} = \frac{4}{3}P$$

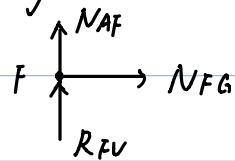
$$\sum F_V = 0 ; \quad R_{FV} + R_{2V} = P$$

$$R_{FV} = -\frac{1}{3}P$$

Solving forces in each members:



① At joint F

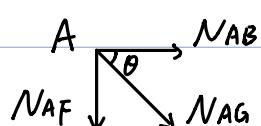


$$\sum F_H = 0 ; \quad N_{FG} = 0$$

$$\sum F_V = 0 ; \quad N_{AF} + R_{FV} = 0$$

$$N_{AF} = \frac{P}{3}$$

② At joint A



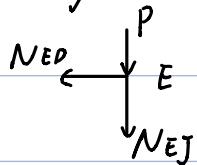
$$\sum F_V = 0 ; \quad N_{AF} + N_{AG} \sin \theta = 0$$

$$N_{AG} = -\frac{P}{3 \sin \theta}$$

$$\sum F_H = 0; \quad N_{AB} + N_{AG} \cos \theta = 0$$

$$N_{AB} = \frac{P}{3 \tan \theta}$$

③ At joint E

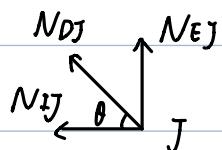


$$\sum F_V = 0; \quad P + N_{EJ} = 0$$

$$N_{EJ} = -P$$

$$\sum F_H = 0; \quad N_{ED} = 0$$

④ At joint J



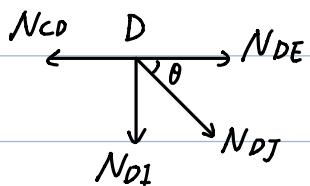
$$\sum F_V = 0; \quad N_{EJ} + N_{DJ} \sin \theta = 0$$

$$N_{DJ} = \frac{P}{\sin \theta}$$

$$\sum F_H = 0; \quad N_{IJ} + N_{DJ} \cos \theta = 0$$

$$N_{IJ} = -\frac{P}{\tan \theta}$$

⑤ At joint D



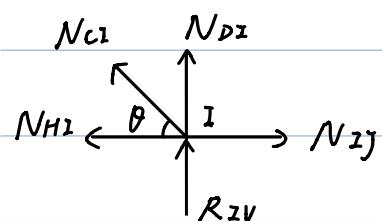
$$\sum F_V = 0; \quad N_{DI} + N_{DJ} \sin \theta = 0$$

$$N_{DI} = -P$$

$$\sum F_H = 0; \quad N_{CD} = N_{DE} + N_{DJ} \cos \theta$$

$$N_{CD} = \frac{P}{\tan \theta}$$

⑥ At joint I



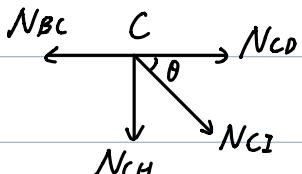
$$\sum F_V = 0; \quad N_{D2} + N_{C2} \sin \theta + R_{2V} = 0$$

$$N_{C2} = -\frac{P}{3 \sin \theta}$$

$$\sum F_H = 0; \quad N_{H2} + N_{C2} \cos \theta = N_{D2}$$

$$N_{H2} = -\frac{2P}{3 \tan \theta}$$

⑦ At joint C



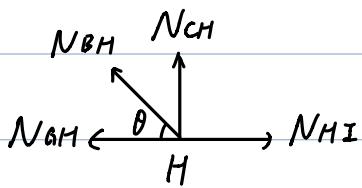
$$\sum F_V = 0; \quad N_{CH} + N_{C2} \sin \theta = 0$$

$$N_{CH} = \frac{P}{3}$$

$$\sum F_H = 0; \quad N_{BC} = N_{CD} + N_{C2} \cos \theta$$

$$N_{BC} = \frac{2P}{3\tan\theta}$$

⑧ At joint H



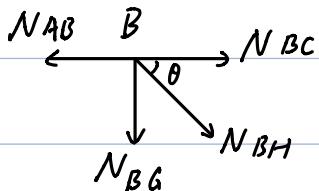
$$\sum F_v = 0; \quad N_{CH} + N_{BH} \sin\theta = 0$$

$$N_{BH} = -\frac{P}{3\sin\theta}$$

$$\sum F_H = 0; \quad N_{GH} + N_{BH} \cos\theta = N_{HI}$$

$$N_{GH} = -\frac{P}{3\tan\theta}$$

⑨ At joint B



$$\sum F_v = 0; \quad N_{BG} + N_{BH} \sin\theta = 0$$

$$N_{BG} = -\frac{P}{3}$$

Therefore, we have forces of all members :

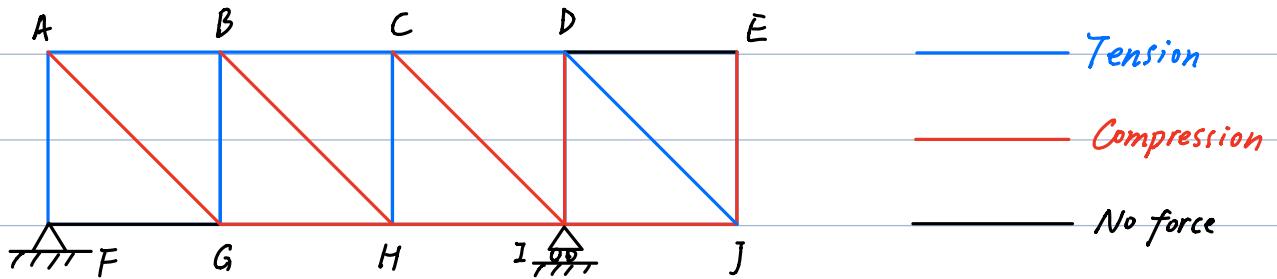
Member : AB BC CD DE FG GH HI IJ

Force : $\frac{Pa}{3h}$ $\frac{2Pa}{3h}$ $\frac{Pa}{h}$ 0 0 $-\frac{Pa}{3h}$ $-\frac{2Pa}{3h}$ $-\frac{Pa}{h}$

Member : AF BG CH DI EJ AG BH CI DJ

Force : $\frac{P}{3}$ $\frac{P}{3}$ $\frac{P}{3}$ $-P$ $-P$ $-\frac{\sqrt{a^2+h^2}}{3h}P$ $-\frac{\sqrt{a^2+h^2}}{3h}P$ $-\frac{\sqrt{a^2+h^2}}{3h}P$ $\frac{\sqrt{a^2+h^2}}{h}P$

Q2 Solution :



Top chord: Truss members AB, BC, CD are subjected to tension.

There is no force on DE.

Bottom chord: Truss members GH, HI, IJ are subjected to compression.

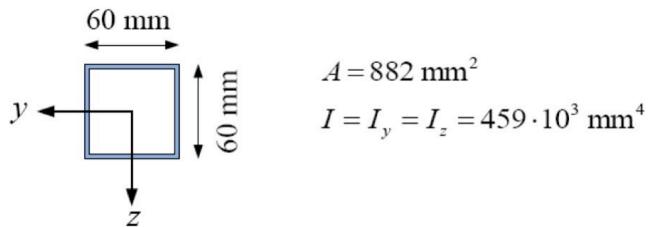
There is no force on FG.

Verticals: Truss members AF, BG, CH are subjected to tension.

Truss members DI, EJ are subjected to compression.

Diagonals: Truss members AG, BH, CI are subjected to compression.

Truss member DJ is subjected to tension.



Q3 Solution:

① For top chord, bottom chord and verticals,

$$l_1 = a : h = 2m = 2 \times 10^3 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Thus, } N_{c,\max} = \min \left\{ Af_c \right\} = 882 \times 190 = 167580 \text{ N} = 167.58 \text{ kN}$$

$$\frac{\pi^2 EI}{l_1^2} = \frac{\pi^2 \times 150 \times 10^3 \times 459 \times 10^3}{(2 \times 10^3)^2} \approx 169.88 \text{ kN}$$

$$= 167.58 \text{ kN}$$

$$N_{t,\max} = A \cdot f_t = 882 \text{ mm}^2 \times 190 \text{ MPa} = 167.58 \text{ kN}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ For diagonals, } l_2 = \sqrt{a^2 + h^2} = \sqrt{2^2 + 2^2} = 2\sqrt{2} \text{ m} = 2\sqrt{2} \times 10^3 \text{ mm}$$

$$N_{c,\max} = \min \left\{ A f_c \right. \\ \left. \frac{\pi^2 E I}{l_2^2} = \frac{\pi^2 \times 150 \times 10^3 \times 459 \times 10^3}{(2\sqrt{2} \times 10^3)^2} \approx 84,940 \text{ kN} \right. \\ = 84,940 \text{ kN}$$

$$N_{t,\max} = A \cdot f_t = 882 \text{ mm}^2 \times 190 \text{ MPa} = 167.58 \text{ kN}$$

Thus, the table below shows the $N_{c,\max}$ and $N_{t,\max}$ for each members.

Q4 Solution:

$$N_{c,max} = \min \{ A f_c = 882 \times 190 = 167580 \text{ N} = 167.58 \text{ kN}$$

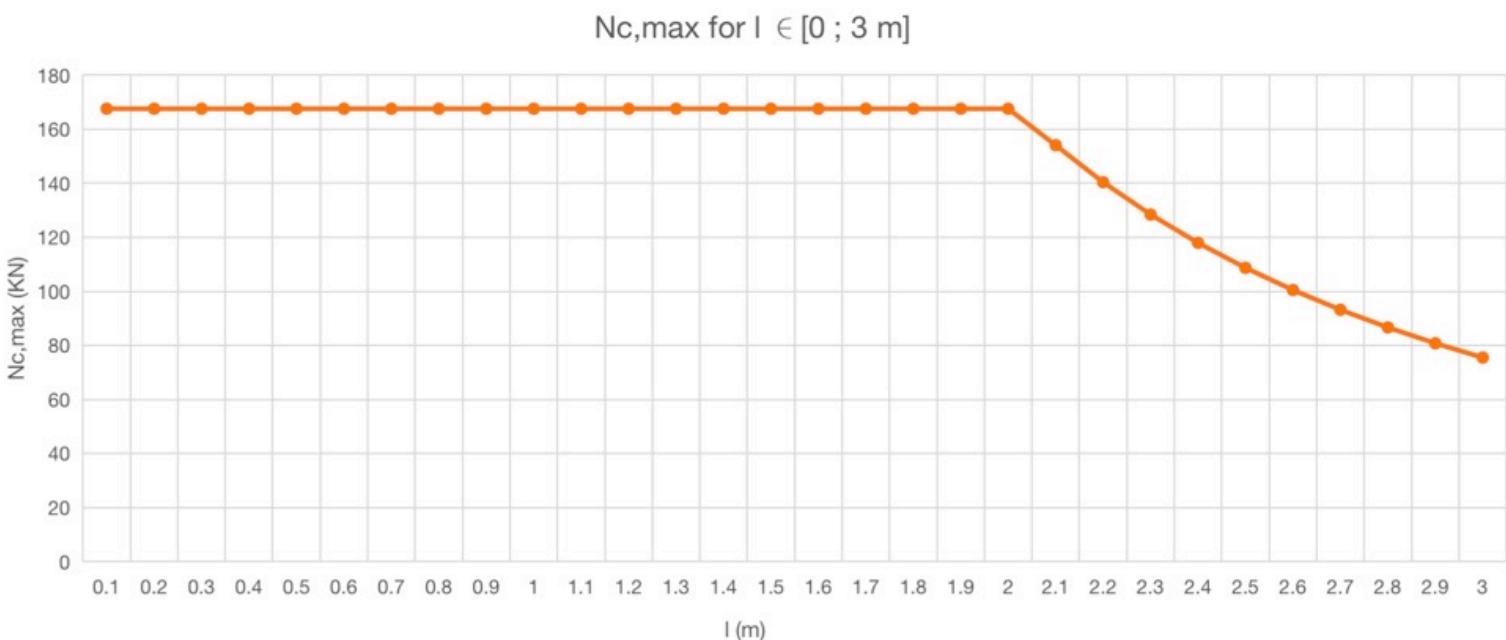
$$\frac{\pi^2 EI}{l^2} = \frac{\pi^2 \times 150 \times 10^3 \times 459 \times 10^3}{(l \times 10^3)^2} \approx \frac{679.52}{l^2} \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{Let } \frac{679.52}{l^2} = 167.58, l = 2.0137 \text{ m}$$

Therefore, $0 \leq l \leq 2.0137 \text{ m}$, $N_{c,max} = A \cdot f_c = 167.58 \text{ kN}$

$$2.0137 \text{ m} \leq l \leq 3 \text{ m}, N_{c,max} = \frac{679.52}{l^2} \text{ kN}$$

The graph for $N_{c,max}$ as a function of l for $l \in [0; 3 \text{ m}]$ is shown below.



Q5 Solution:

Members	AB	BC	CD	DE	FG	GH	HI	IJ	
Force	P/3	2P/3	P	0	0	-P/3	-2P/3	-P	
Members	AF	BG	CH	DI	EJ	AG	BH	CI	DJ
Force	P/3	P/3	P/3	-P	-P	-√2P/3	-√2P/3	-√2P/3	√2P

Q6 Solution:

For tension member, the maximum tension force is $N_{Dj} = \sqrt{2}P$

$$\sqrt{2}P < N_{t,max}$$

$$P < 118497 \text{ N}$$

For compression member, $N_{Dj} = -P$, $N_{AG} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}P$

$$|-P| < N_{c,max} = 167.58 \text{ kN}$$

$$P < 167580 \text{ N}$$

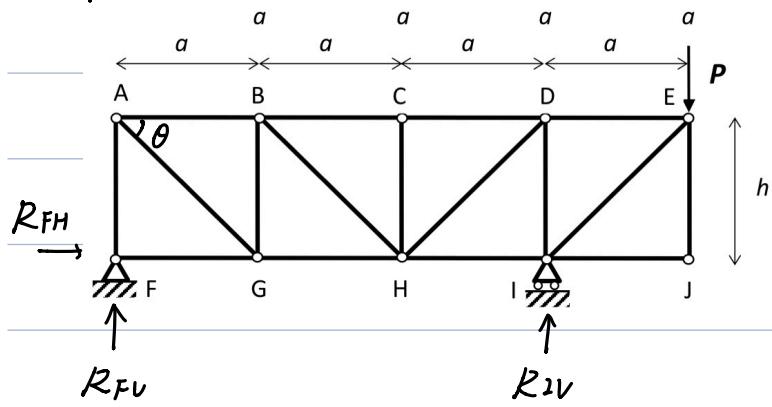
$$\left| -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}P \right| < N_{c,max} = 84.94 \text{ kN}$$

$$P < 180185 \text{ N}$$

Therefore, the maximum load can be applied without failure

$$P_{max} = 118497 \text{ N.}$$

Q7 Solution:



$$\text{Solving reactions: } \sum F_H = 0 ; \quad R_{FH} = 0$$

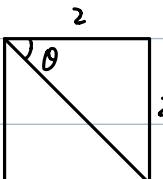
$$\sum M_F = 0 ; \quad P \times 4a - R_{ZV} \times 3a = 0$$

$$R_{ZV} = \frac{4}{3}P$$

$$\sum F_V = 0 ; \quad R_{FV} + R_{ZV} = P$$

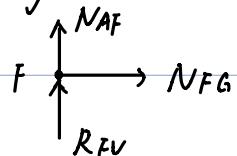
$$R_{FV} = -\frac{1}{3}P$$

Solving forces in each members:



$$\sin \theta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \tan \theta = 1$$

① At joint F

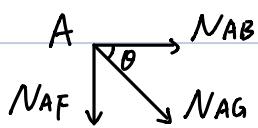


$$\sum F_H = 0 ; \quad N_{FG} = 0$$

$$\sum F_V = 0 ; \quad N_{AF} + R_{FV} = 0$$

$$N_{AF} = \frac{P}{3}$$

② At joint A



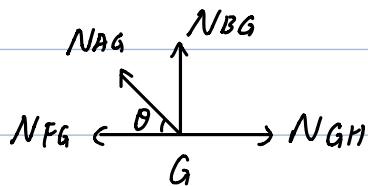
$$\sum F_V = 0; N_{AF} + N_{AG} \sin \theta = 0$$

$$N_{AG} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}P}{3}$$

$$\sum F_H = 0; N_{AB} + N_{AG} \cos \theta = 0$$

$$N_{AB} = -\frac{P}{3}$$

③ At joint G



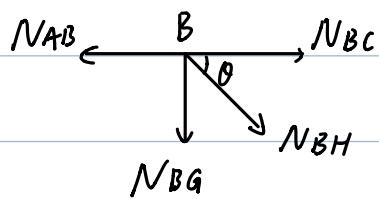
$$\sum F_V = 0; N_{BG} + N_{AG} \sin \theta = 0$$

$$N_{BG} = \frac{P}{3}$$

$$\sum F_H = 0; N_{FG} + N_{AG} \cos \theta = N_{GH}$$

$$N_{GH} = -\frac{P}{3}$$

④ At joint B



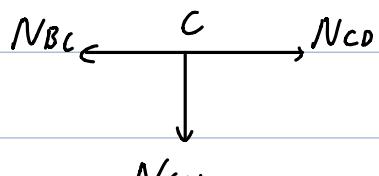
$$\sum F_V = 0; N_{BG} + N_{BH} \sin \theta = 0$$

$$N_{BH} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}P}{3}$$

$$\sum F_H = 0; N_{AB} = N_{BC} + N_{BH} \cos \theta$$

$$N_{BC} = \frac{2P}{3}$$

⑤ At joint C

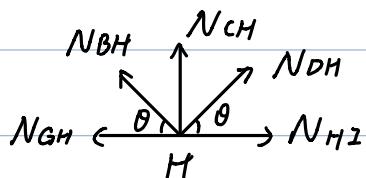


$$\sum F_V = 0; N_{CH} = 0$$

$$\sum F_H = 0; N_{CD} = N_{BC}$$

$$N_{CD} = \frac{2P}{3}$$

⑥ At joint H



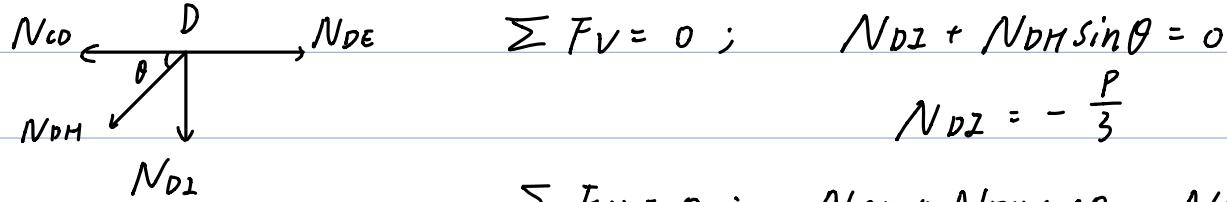
$$\sum F_V = 0; N_{BH} \sin \theta + N_{DH} \sin \theta = 0$$

$$N_{DH} = \frac{\sqrt{2}P}{3}$$

$$\sum F_H = 0; N_{GH} + N_{BH} \cos \theta = N_{H2} + N_{DH} \cos \theta$$

$$N_{H2} = -P$$

⑦ At joint D



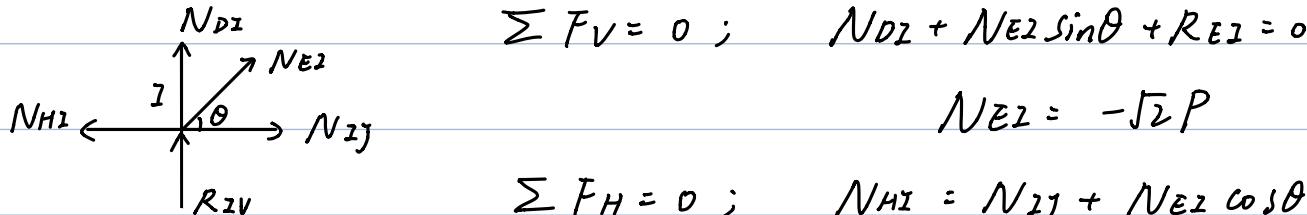
$$\sum F_V = 0 ; \quad N_{DZ} + N_{DH} \sin \theta = 0$$

$$N_{DZ} = -\frac{P}{3}$$

$$\sum F_H = 0 ; \quad N_{CD} + N_{DH} \cos \theta = N_{DE}$$

$$N_{DE} = P$$

⑧ At joint I



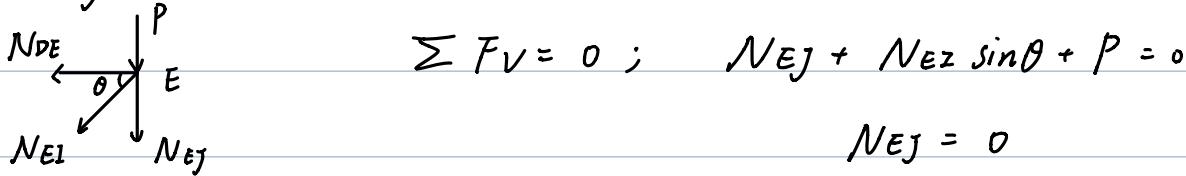
$$\sum F_V = 0 ; \quad N_{DZ} + N_{E2} \sin \theta + R_{ZV} = 0$$

$$N_{E2} = -\sqrt{2}P$$

$$\sum F_H = 0 ; \quad N_{HI} = N_{ZJ} + N_{EZ} \cos \theta$$

$$N_{ZJ} = 0$$

⑨ At joint E



$$\sum F_V = 0 ; \quad N_{EJ} + N_{EZ} \sin \theta + P = 0$$

$$N_{EJ} = 0$$

$$\sum F_H = 0 ; \quad N_{DE} + N_{EZ} \cos \theta = 0$$

$$N_{DE} = P$$

For tension member, the maximum tension force is $N_{DE} = P$

$$P < N_{t,max}$$

$$P < 167580 \text{ N}$$

For compression member, $N_{HI} = -P$, $N_{E2} = -\sqrt{2}P$

$$|-P| < N_{c,max} = 167.58 \text{ kN}$$

$$P < 167580 \text{ N}$$

$$|-\sqrt{2}P| < N_{c,max} = 84.94 \text{ kN}$$

$$P < 60062 \text{ N}$$

Therefore, the maximum load can be applied without failure

$$P_{max} = 60062 \text{ N}$$

Part B

Q 2.1 Solution:

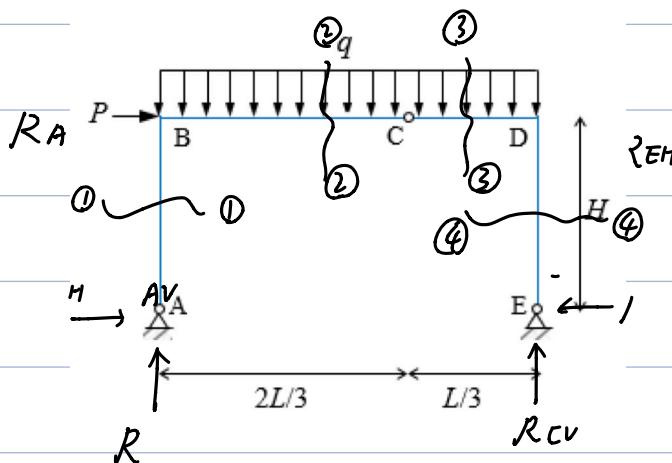
For P acting alone.

$$\sum M_E = 0 ; P \cdot H = R_{EV} \cdot L$$

$$R_{EV} = \frac{PH}{L}$$

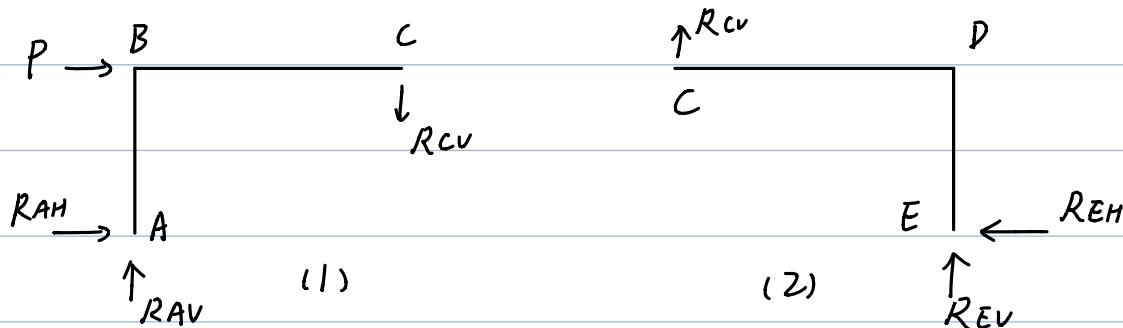
$$\sum F_V = 0 ; R_{AV} + R_{EV} = 0$$

$$R_{AV} = -\frac{PH}{L}$$



$$\sum F_H = 0 ; R_{AH} + P = R_{EH} \quad ①$$

Now, divide into two parts (1), (2).



$$\text{For (1), } \sum F_V = 0 ; R_{CV} = R_{AV} = -\frac{PH}{L}$$

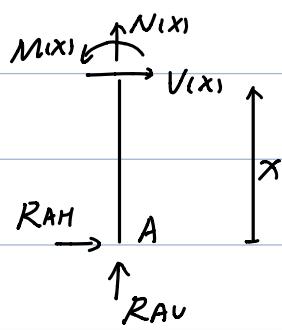
$$\sum M_B = 0 ; R_{AH} \cdot H = R_{CV} \cdot \frac{2}{3}L$$

$$R_{AH} = -\frac{2P}{3} \quad ②$$

$$\text{Combine ① ②, we have } R_{EH} = P - \frac{2P}{3} = \frac{P}{3}$$

Section 1-1

$$\sum F_V = 0 ; N(x) + R_{AV} = 0$$



$$N(x) = \frac{PH}{L}$$

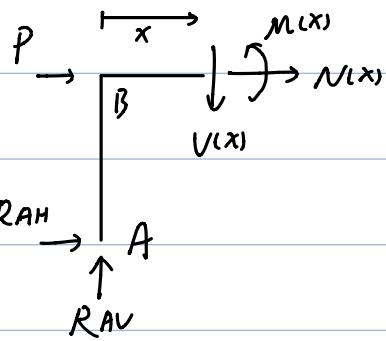
$$\sum F_H = 0 ; V(x) + R_{AH} = 0$$

$$V(x) = \frac{2P}{3}$$

$$\sum M = 0 ; M(x) + R_{AH} \cdot x = 0$$

$$M(x) = \frac{2P}{3}x$$

Section 2-2



$$\sum F_H = 0; \quad P + RAH + N(x) = 0$$

$$N(x) = -\frac{P}{3}$$

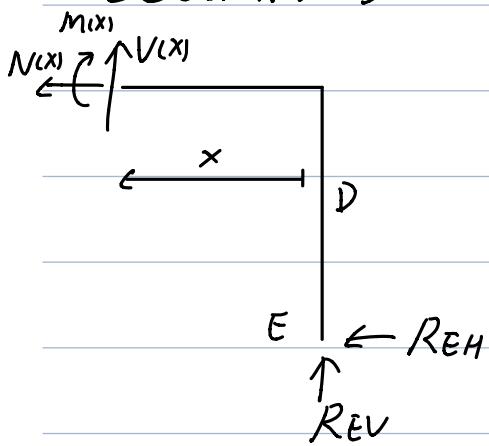
$$\sum F_V = 0; \quad V(x) = RAV$$

$$V(x) = -\frac{PH}{L}$$

$$\sum M = 0; \quad M(x) + RAH \cdot H = RAV \cdot x$$

$$M(x) = -\frac{PH}{L}x + \frac{2PH}{3}$$

Section 3-3



$$\sum F_H = 0; \quad N(x) + REH = 0$$

$$N(x) = -\frac{P}{3}$$

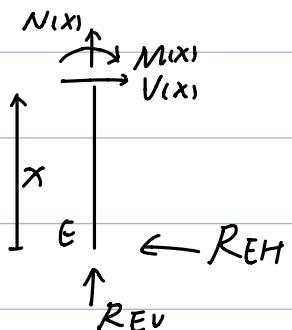
$$\sum F_V = 0; \quad V(x) + REV = 0$$

$$V(x) = -\frac{PH}{L}$$

$$\sum M = 0; \quad M(x) + REH \cdot H = REV \cdot x$$

$$M(x) = \frac{PH}{L}x - \frac{PH}{3}$$

Section 4-4



$$\sum F_V = 0; \quad N(x) + REV = 0$$

$$N(x) = -\frac{PH}{L}$$

$$\sum F_H = 0; \quad V(x) = REH$$

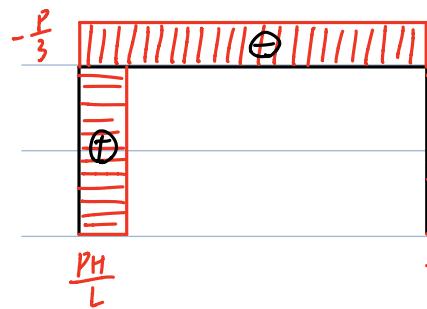
$$V(x) = \frac{P}{3}$$

$$\sum M = 0; \quad M(x) + REH \cdot x = 0$$

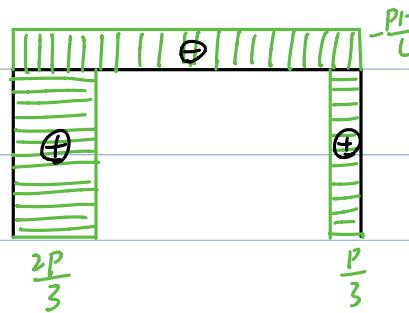
$$M(x) = -\frac{P}{3}x$$

Therefore, when P acts alone,

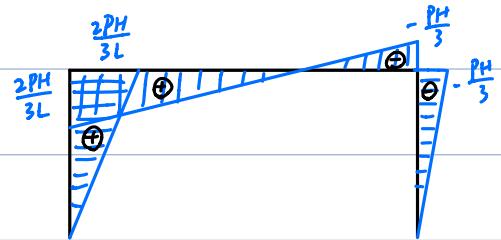
N F D



S F D



B M D



Q2.2 Solutions:

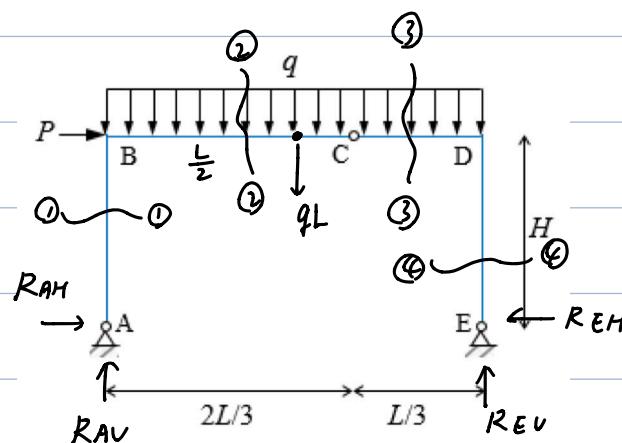
For q acting alone.

$$\sum M_A = 0 ;$$

$$qL \cdot \frac{L}{2} = REV \cdot L$$

$$REV = \frac{qL}{2}$$

$$\sum F_V = 0 ;$$



$$qL = RAV + REV$$

$$RAV = \frac{qL}{2}$$

$$\sum F_H = 0 ; \quad RAH = REH$$

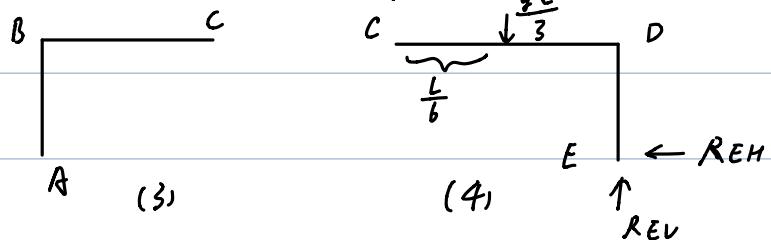
$$\text{For (4), } \sum M_C = 0 ;$$

$$\frac{qL}{3} \times \frac{L}{6} + REH \cdot H = REV \cdot \frac{L}{3}$$

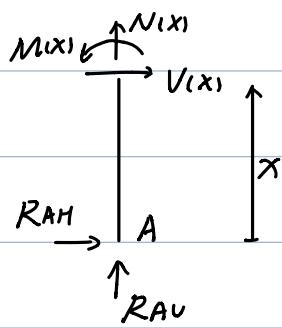
$$REH = \frac{qL^2}{9H}$$

$$\text{Thus, } RAH = \frac{qL^2}{9H}$$

Divide into two parts (3) (4)



Section 1-1



$$\sum F_V = 0 ; \quad N(x) + RAV = 0$$

$$N(x) = -\frac{qL}{2}$$

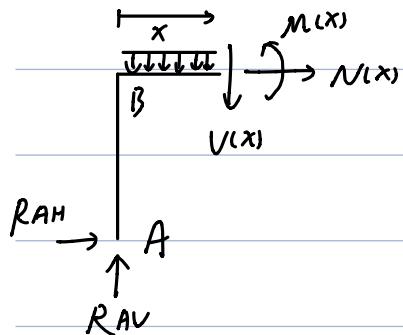
$$\sum F_H = 0 ; \quad V(x) + RAH = 0$$

$$V(x) = -\frac{qL^2}{9H}$$

$$\sum M = 0; \quad M(x) + R_{AH} \cdot x = 0$$

$$M(x) = -\frac{qL^2}{9H}x$$

Section 2-2



$$\sum F_H = 0; \quad N(x) + R_{AH} = 0$$

$$N(x) = -\frac{qL^2}{9H}$$

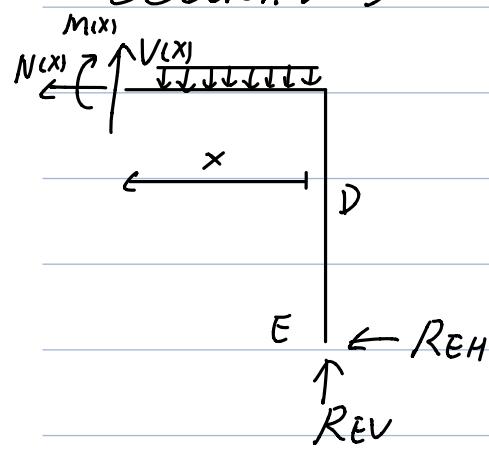
$$\sum F_V = 0; \quad V(x) + qx = R_{AV}$$

$$V(x) = -qx + \frac{qL}{2}$$

$$\sum M = 0; \quad M(x) + R_{AH} \cdot H + qx \cdot \frac{x}{2} = R_{AV} \cdot x$$

$$M(x) = -\frac{q}{2}x^2 + \frac{qL}{2}x - \frac{qL^2}{9}$$

Section 3-3



$$\sum F_H = 0; \quad N(x) + R_{EH} = 0$$

$$N(x) = -\frac{qL^2}{9H}$$

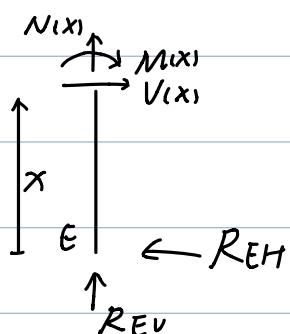
$$\sum F_V = 0; \quad V(x) + R_{EV} = qx$$

$$V(x) = qx - \frac{qL}{2}$$

$$\sum M = 0; \quad M(x) + R_{EH} \cdot H + qx \cdot \frac{x}{2} = R_{EV} \cdot x$$

$$M(x) = -\frac{q}{2}x^2 + \frac{qL}{2}x - \frac{qL^2}{9}$$

Section 4-4



$$\sum F_V = 0; \quad N(x) + R_{EV} = 0$$

$$N(x) = -\frac{qL}{2}$$

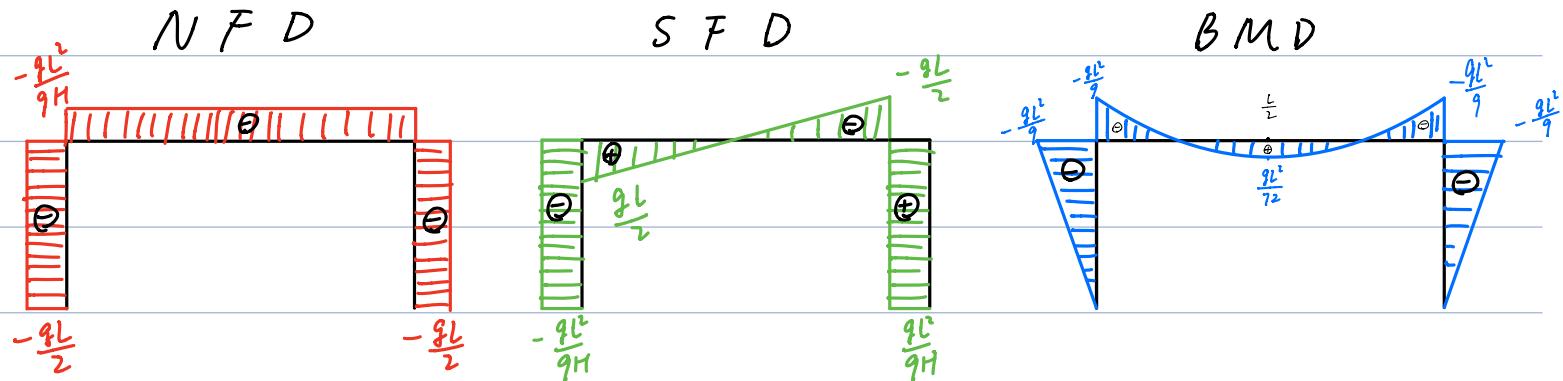
$$\sum F_H = 0; \quad V(x) = R_{EH}$$

$$V(x) = \frac{qL^2}{9H}$$

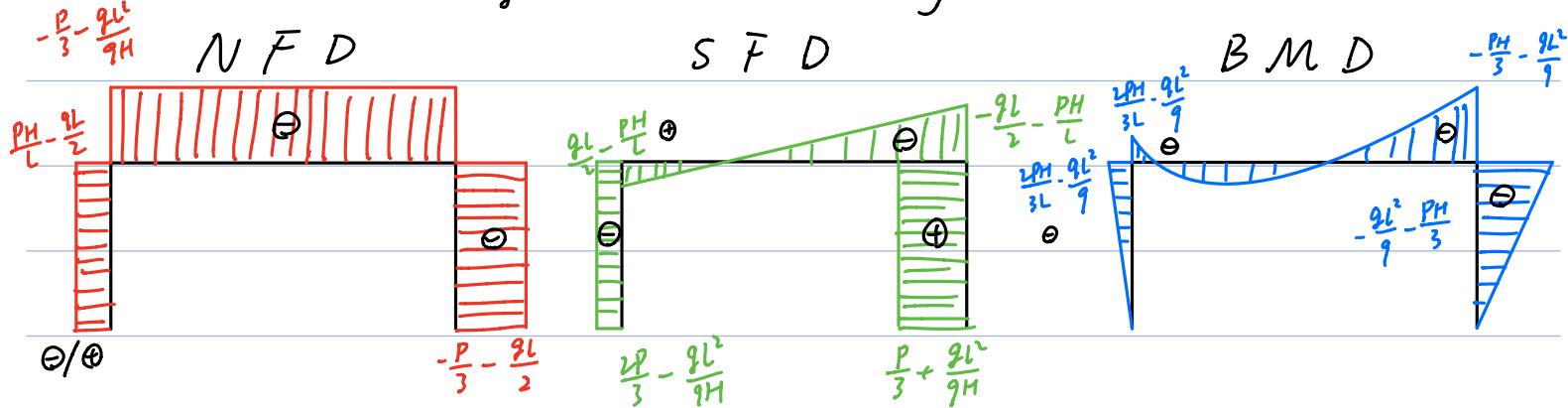
$$\sum M = 0; \quad M(x) + R_{EH} \cdot x = 0$$

$$M(x) = -\frac{qL^2}{9H} x$$

Therefore, when P acts alone,



Q2.3 When P and g acts simultaneously,



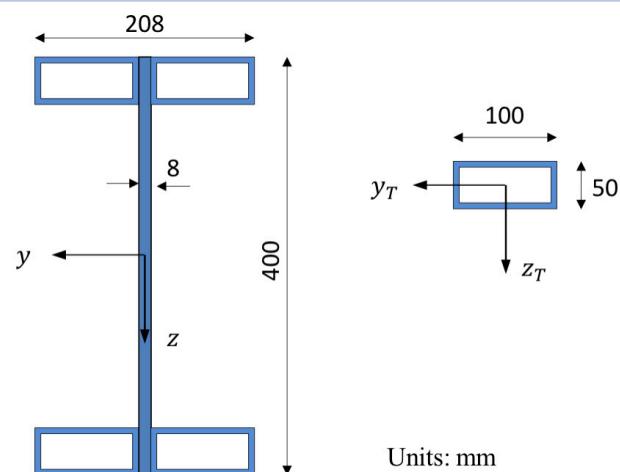
Q2.4 Solution:

$$A = 8 \times 400 + 4 \times 1810 = 10440 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$I_y = \sum_{i=1}^5 (2y_i + z_i^2 A_i)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 400^3 + 4 \times (4.44 \times 10^6 + 175^2 \times 1810)$$

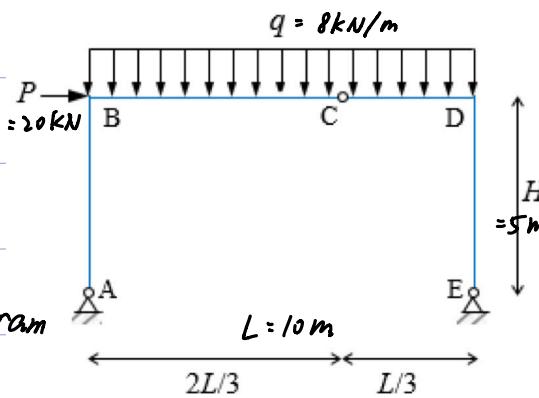
$$\approx 282151667 \text{ mm}^4$$



Q2.5 Solution:

Since $H = 5 \text{ m}$, $L = 10 \text{ m}$,

$P = 20 \text{ kN}$, $q = 8 \text{ kN/m}$.

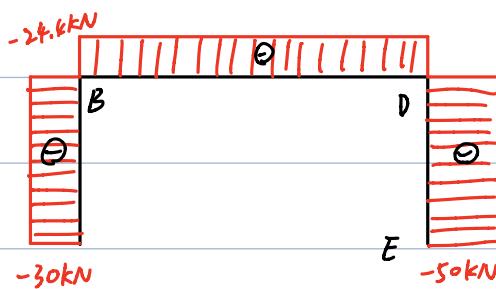


the normal force diagram

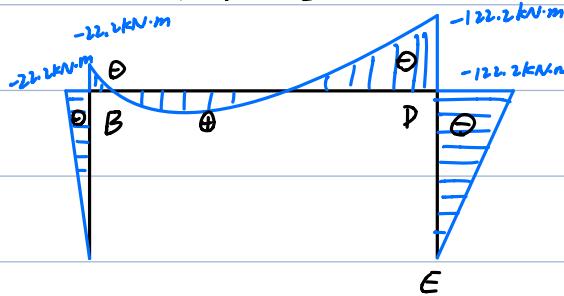
and the moment diagram

are shown below.

N F D



B M D



From the diagram, $|N|_{\max} = 50 \text{ kN}$ and $|M|_{\max} = 122.2 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}$ at point D. So point D is critical when considering the normal stress.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{On } BD, \quad \sigma_{D1} &= \frac{N(x)}{A} + \frac{My(x)}{I_y} z \\ &= \frac{24.4 \text{ kN}}{10440 \text{ mm}^2} + \frac{-122.2 \text{ kN/m}}{282151.667 \text{ mm}^4} z \\ &= 2.3372 \text{ N/mm}^2 - 0.4331 \text{ N/mm}^3 \cdot z \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\sigma_{D1,\max}| &= |2.3372 \text{ N/mm}^2 - 0.4331 \text{ N/mm}^3 \cdot (-\frac{1}{2} \times 400 \text{ mm})| \\ &= |88.9572 \text{ N/mm}^2| \\ &= |88.9572 \text{ MPa}| \\ &= 88.9572 \text{ MPa} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{On } DE, \quad \sigma_{D2} &= \frac{N(x)}{A} + \frac{My(x)}{I_y} z \\ &= \frac{-50 \text{ kN}}{10440 \text{ mm}^2} + \frac{-122.2 \text{ kN/m}}{282151.667 \text{ mm}^4} z \\ &= -4.7893 \text{ N/mm}^2 - 0.4331 \text{ N/mm}^3 \cdot z \end{aligned}$$

$$|\sigma_{D2, \text{max}}| = |-4.7893 \text{ N/mm}^2 - 0.4331 \text{ N/mm}^3 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 400 \text{ mm}|$$

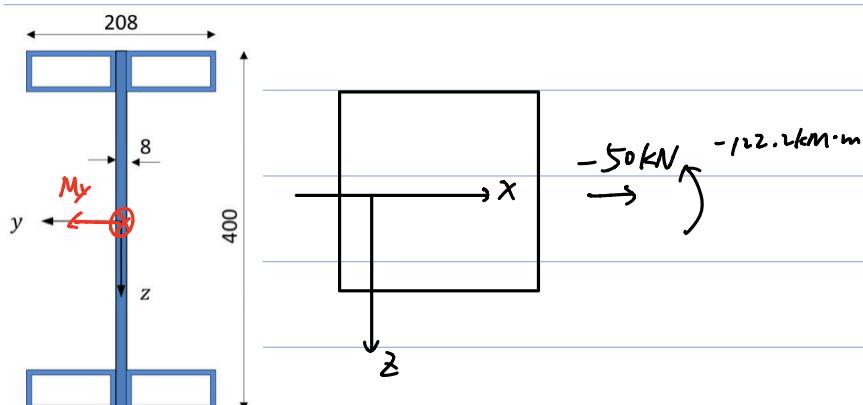
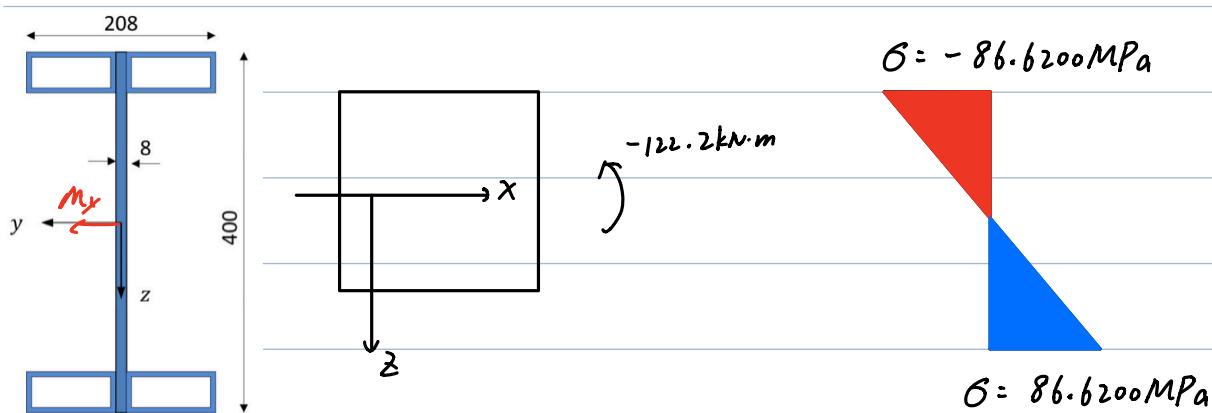
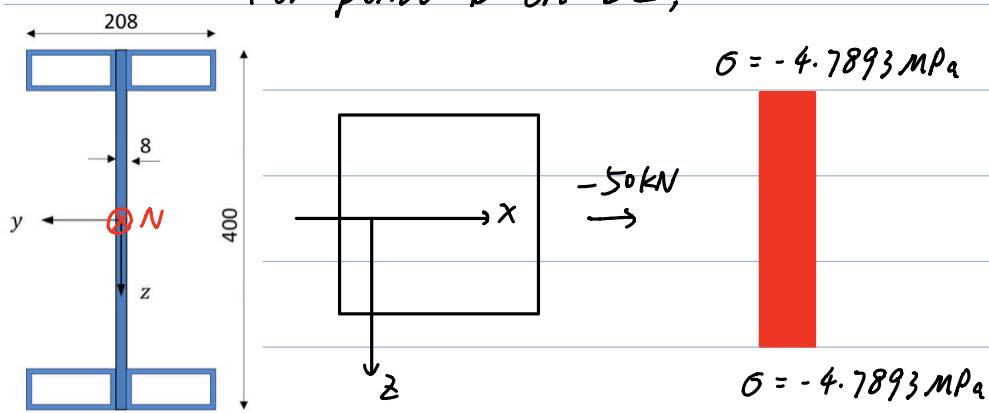
$$= | -91.4093 \text{ MPa} |$$

$$= 91.4093 \text{ MPa}$$

Thus $|\sigma_{D2, \text{max}}| > |\sigma_{D1, \text{max}}|$, so the combination of $(-50\text{kN}, -122.2\text{kNm})$ will be considered.

Q2.6 Solution:

For point D on DE,

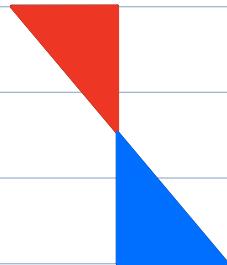


$$\sigma = -4.7893 \text{ MPa}$$



+

$$\sigma = -86.6200 \text{ MPa}$$



$$\sigma = -91.4093 \text{ MPa}$$

=

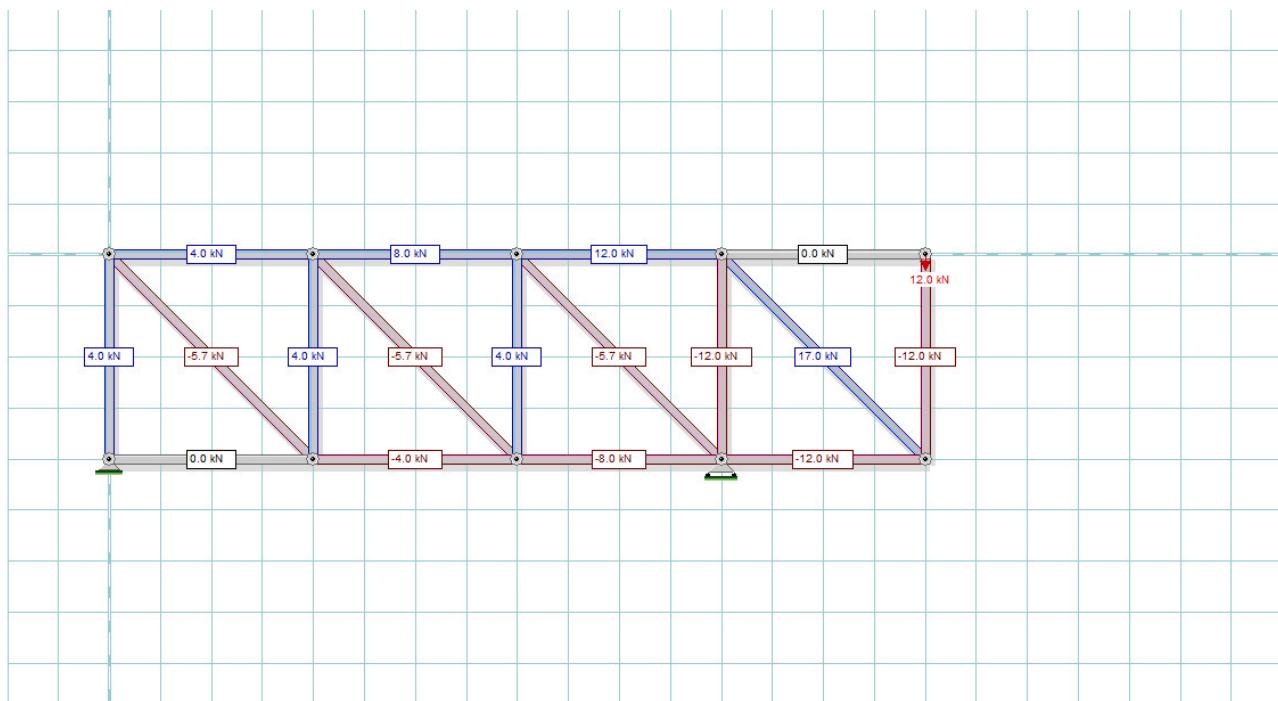
$$\sigma = -4.7893 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma = 86.6200 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma = 81.8308 \text{ MPa}$$

Appendix Q5

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Appendix Q2.7

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