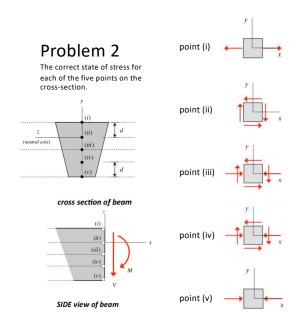
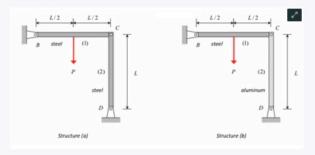
Quiz 4 solutions





2 Points



Consider structures (a) and (b) shown above. The two structures and their loadings are identical except that in Structure (b), Member (2) is made from aluminum. Note that aluminum has a smaller Young's modulus than does steel. Let $\sigma_{2\alpha}$ and σ_{2b} represent the normal stress in Member (2) for Structures (a) and (b), respectively. Choose the correct response below:

Olm-Island

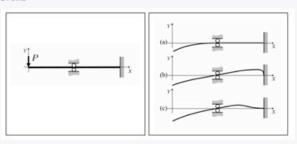
 $\odot |\sigma_{2a}| = |\sigma_{2b}|$

 $O|\sigma_{2n}| < |\sigma_{2n}|$

DETERMINATE structure. Internal loads do NOT depend on material properties.

Q4 Beam deflection

2 Points



The propped-cantilevered beam experiences a downward point load at the left end. Choose the deflection plot above right that most closely represents the deflection of this beam.

O deflection (a

O deflection (t

deflection (c)

O none of the above

Beam must have zero deflection and zero slope at wall. Also, the deflection between the roller and the wall is NOT zero.

The loading on a beam having a T-shaped cross-section produces the shear force diagram shown above. Among points a, b and c on the cross-section, which has the larger magnitude shear stress?

O Point "a" has the larger magnitude shear stress

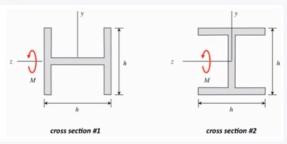
O Point "b" has the larger magnitude shear stress.

O Point "c" has the larger magnitude shear stress

Points "a" and "c" are on shear-free surfaces. Therefore, the shear stress there is zero.

Q6 Second area moments

2 Points



At a particular location along the length of a beam, the bending moment about the z-axis is known to be M. Consider the two possible cross-sections of the beam, Cross-section A1 and Cross-section A2 which have second area moments of A1 and A2, respectively. If the normal stress at that location is to be calculated using $\sigma = -My/I$, which cross-section has the larger value of I?

o I - I

 $\bigcirc I_1 = I$

 $\odot I_1 < I_2$

The areas of the two are the same. Cross-section #2 has area distributed further away from the neutral surface. Hence, its value of I is larger.