

Problem 1 (10 points):

The beam AD is fixed to a rigid wall at A and is supported by props at B and C as shown in *figure 1*. In sections AB and BC, the flexural rigidity is EI , but in section CD the flexural rigidity is $2EI$. The beam supports a linearly distributed load over span BC.

Use Castigliano's Second Theorem (neglecting shear strain energy due to bending) to determine:

1. Reactions at end A.
2. Slope θ of the beam at the support C.

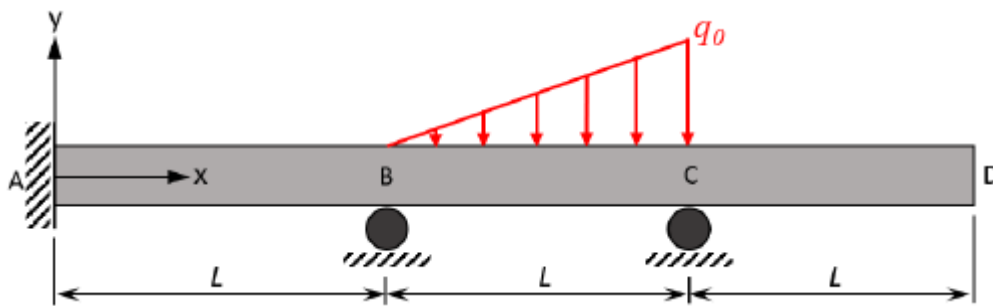


Figure 1: Beam loading for Problem 1

Problem 2 (10 points):

A simply-supported beam ABC is subjected to a vertical load P at C . The cross section of the beam is shown in *figure 2*, and given that $P = 1000\text{ N}$ and $L = 2\text{ m}$. The elastic and shear modulus of the material are 200 GPa and 75 GPa , respectively. The form factor for a square cross section is $f_s = 6/5$.

- Compare the flexural energy and the shear energy due to bending by calculating their ratio.
- Use Castigliano's second theorem to determine the vertical deflection of the end C including the strain energy due to shear.

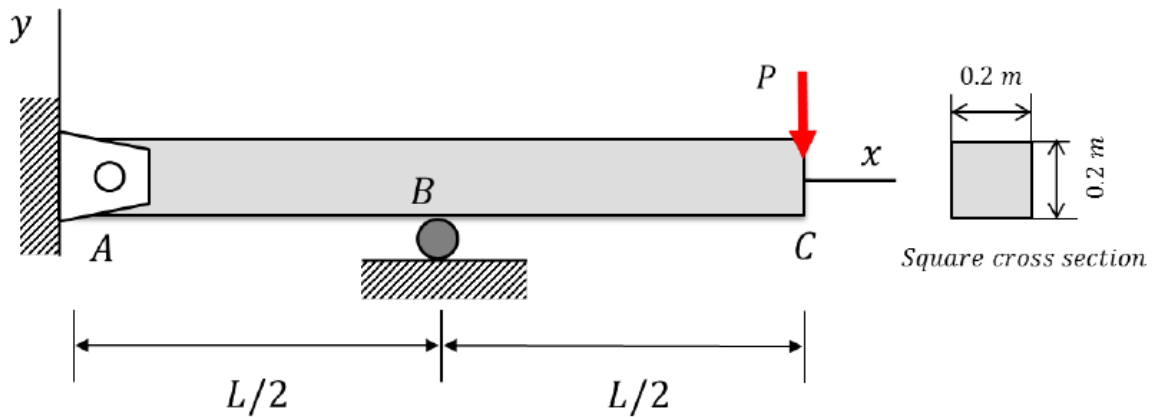


Figure 2: Beam ABC and its cross-section

Problem 3 (10 points):

Figure 3 shows a cantilevered beam (ABC) with modulus E and moment of inertia I . A distributed load of w_0 spans $1/3^{\text{rd}}$ of its length. The beam is simply supported at point B. Use Castigliano's theorem to determine the reactions at A and B. You can neglect the shear energy due to bending.

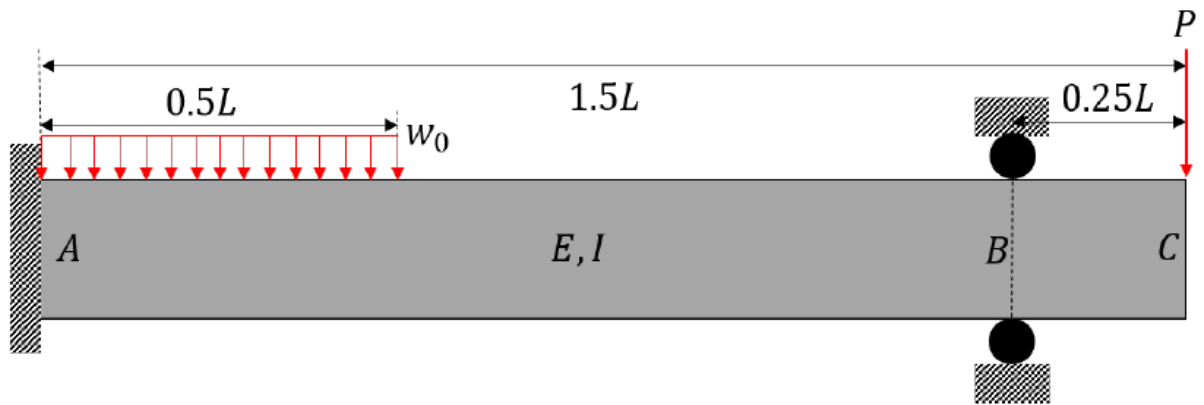


Figure 3: Cantilever beam loading for Problem 3

Problem 4 (5 points):

Considering all the contributions to strain energy, the total strain energy for the figure 4.1 will have how many non-zero terms?

- a. 3
- b. 5
- c. 6
- d. 7

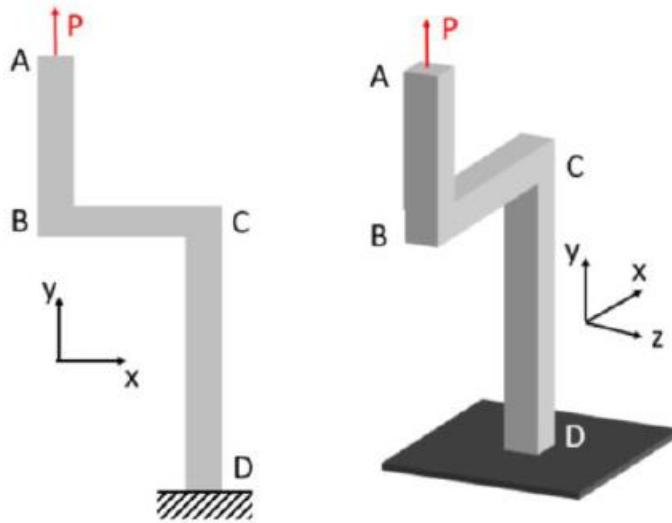


Figure 4: Loading of 3D structure for Problem 4