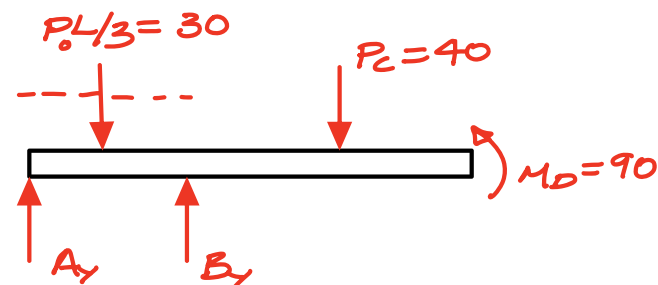


Consider the loading on the beam shown below.

- Determine the reactions at supports A and B.
- Using the graphical construction method, determine the shear force  $V(x)$  over the length of the beam. Sketch  $V(x)$  in the plot axis shown below.
- Using the graphical construction method, determine the bending moment  $M(x)$  over the length of the beam. Sketch  $M(x)$  in the plot axis shown below.

Use the following in your calculations:  $L = 9\text{ ft}$ ,  $p_0 = 10\text{ kips/ft}$ ,  $P_C = 40\text{ kips}$  and  $M_D = 90\text{ ft}\cdot\text{kips}$ .

### External reactions

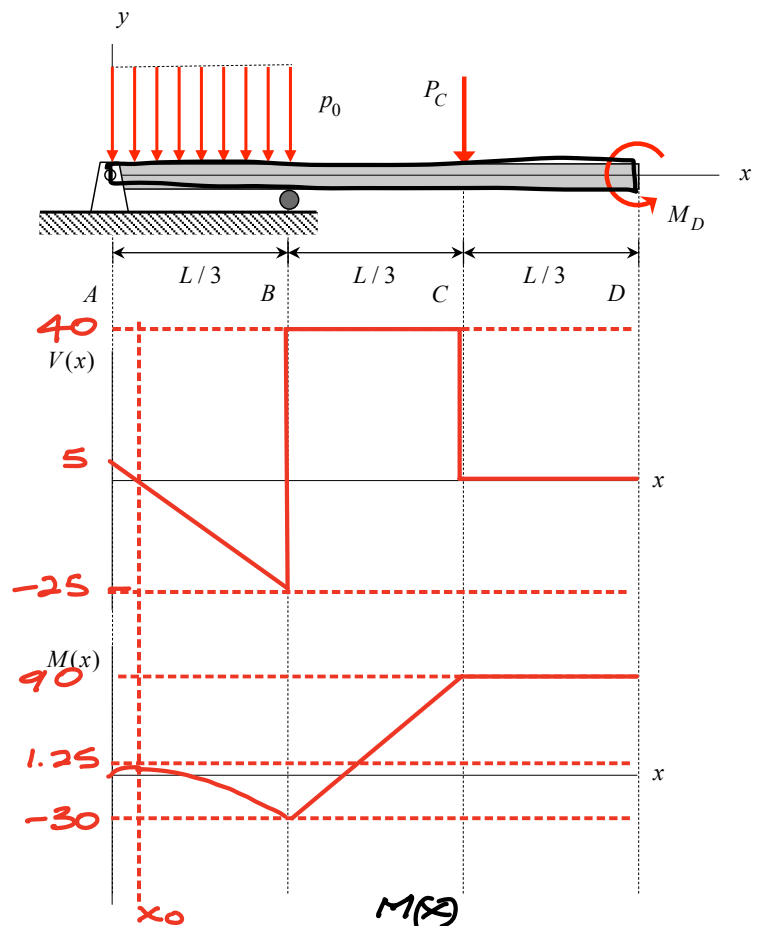


$$\sum M_A = -30\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) + B_y(3) - 40(6) + 90 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow B_y = 65\text{ kips}$$

$$\sum F_y = A_y + B_y - 30 - 40 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow A_y = 5\text{ kips}$$



$V(x)$

- $V(3^-) = V(0) + (-10)(3) = 5 - 30 = -25\text{ kips}$
- $V(x_0) = V(0) + (-10)x_0 = 0 \rightarrow x_0 = 5/10 = 0.5\text{ ft}$
- $V(3^+) = V(3^-) + B_y = -25 + 65 = 40\text{ kips}$
- $V(6^-) = V(3^+) - 40 = 0$
- $V(9) = V(6^-) = 0$  checks since  $V=0 @ x=9\text{ ft}$

$M(x)$

- $M(x_0) = M(0) + \frac{1}{2}(5)(0.5) = 1.25\text{ kip}\cdot\text{ft}$
- $M(3) = M(x_0) + \frac{1}{2}(-25)(2.5) = 1.25 - 31.25 = -30\text{ kip}\cdot\text{ft}$
- $M(6) = M(3) + (40)(3) = -30 + 120 = 90\text{ kip}\cdot\text{ft}$
- $M(9) = M(6) = 90\text{ kip}\cdot\text{ft}$  checks:  $M(9) = M_D$