C, D, and E in the cantilever beam AE built into a rigid support at E. Compute the values of bending moment and deflection at A, B,

## SOLUTION:

(1) Tabluate the values of point loads W.

is used to keep all numerical work as simple as possible. The sign must be included, upward loading being positive. The factors column

 $\mathfrak{S}$ From the W values and one shear value, compute chord shears. As the shear to the left of A is known to be zero, all shear values are found by adding across from left to right as indicated by the arrows.

3 Compute values of moment increment in each chord. This line is booked separately to show the effect of unequal chords. Moment increment in each chord = chord shear  $\times$  chord length.

From moment increments and one value of moment, compute node moments. As  $M_A=0$ , moments are found by adding across from left to right.

Sketch the form of the M/I diagram.

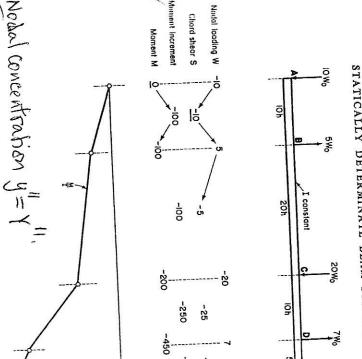
Compute Y'', the concentration of y'', at each node. This is an important step as it indicates the correct way to apply the concentration formulae.

6 Trapezoidal formulae apply all through. As chord lengths are unequal the side of each node. These are added to give the total Y" at each node.  $v_{BA} = (h/6)(2w_{BA} + w_{AB})$  formula (see Fig. 1.9) is used to give Y" at each

3 (8) Compute values of deflection increment in each chord. From Y'' and one slope value, compute chord slopes. As  $y'_{II} = 0$ , chord slopes are found by subtracting from right to left as indicated by the state of the cated by the arrows. This step is similar to step (2).

(9) From deflection increments and one value of deflection, compute deflection This is similar to step (3). Deflection increment in each chord chord slops This is similar to step (d). As  $y_R = 0$ , denoted by the atrovao, deflections are found by subtraction

STATICALLY DETERMINATE BEAM SYSTEMS



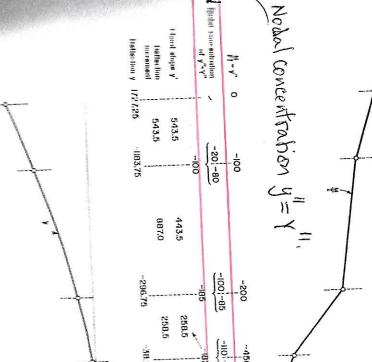


Figure 1.3. Moment and deflection in a cantilever bean