



UTHM
Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia

UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA

**FINAL EXAMINATION
SEMESTER I
SESSION 2019/2020**

COURSE NAME : STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS
COURSE CODE : DAC 31502
PROGRAMME CODE : DAA
EXAMINATION DATE : DECEMBER 2019 / JANUARY 2020
DURATION : 2 HOURS 30 MINUTES
INSTRUCTION : SECTION A : ANSWER ALL
QUESTIONS
SECTION B : ANSWER TWO (2)
QUESTIONS ONLY

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF EIGHT (8) PAGES

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SECTION A

- Q1** (a) Differentiate the internal forces and external forces. (4 marks)
- (b) Classify the following trusses as shown in **Figure 1(b)** as statically determinate, statically indeterminate or unstable. If indeterminate structure, state its degree of determinacy. (10 marks)
- (c) A simply supported steel truss is subjected to external force as shown in **Figure 1(c)**. Given $E = 200\text{MPa}$,
- (i) By using method of inspection, determine the force in each member of the truss if $P = 8\text{kN}$. (6 marks)
- (ii) If the maximum force that any member can support is 8kN in tension and 6kN in compression, determine the maximum force P that can be supported at joint D. (5 marks)
- Q2** (a) Define the Principle of Virtual Work. (2 marks)
- (b) **Figure 2(b)** shows a truss with pinned and roller support at A and E respectively. The truss is subjected to 18kN force at D.
- (i) Determine the actual forces. (10 marks)
- (ii) Determine the virtual forces if vertical displacement at joint D. (10 marks)
- (ii) Determine the vertical displacement of joint D of the truss. The modulus of elasticity and cross sectional area of each bar is given in **Table 1**. (3 marks)

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SECTION B

- Q3** (a) State **two (2)** advantages of indeterminate truss over a determinate truss and **one (1)** disadvantage. (6 marks)
- (b) **Figure 3(b)** shows a truss which is pinned supported at A and roller supported at C and D with a vertical load of 100 kN is subjected at B.
- (i) Prove that the truss is statically indeterminate and determine the determinacy of the structure. (3 marks)
- (ii) Identify the possible redundant members or supports. Justify your answer. (4 marks)
- (iii) Calculate the force/reaction on the redundant member/support by eliminating support at C. (10 marks)
- (iv) Determine the force in EC and BC members. (2 marks)
- Q4** (a) Define space frame. (3 marks)
- (b) Describe three common types of member arrangement that result in zero force member. (6 marks)
- (c) A space frame in **Figure 4(c)** are connected at A, B, C and D in a horizontal plane through ball and socket joint. The member of EF is at height of 5m above base and load at joint E and F act in a horizontal plane. Calculate internal forces in all members.
- (i) Determine the coordinate each points and length each members (5 marks)
- (ii) Calculate internal forces in all members. (11 marks)

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Q5 (a) Define each of the following:

- (i) Plastic Moment
- (ii) Load Factor
- (iii) Shape Factor

(3 marks)

(b) A continuous beam that built-in at A and C is subjected to loads as shown in **Figure 5(b)**.

- (i) Determine the degree of indeterminacy of the beam.

(2 marks)

- (ii) Calculate the end moments of the beam.

(5 marks)

- (iii) Determine the reactions on supports.

(6 marks)

- (iv) Draw the bending moment and shear force diagram of the beam.
Assume no settlement at support occurred and the rigidity, EI is constant.

(9 marks)

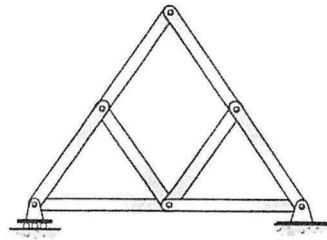
-END OF QUESTIONS-

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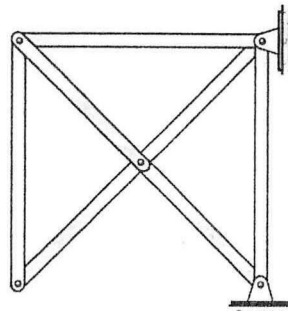
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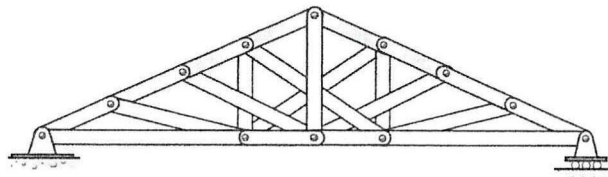
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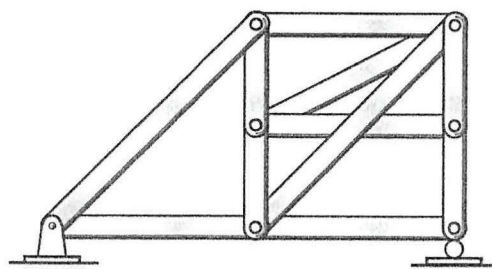
(i)



(ii)



(iii)



(iv)

Figure 1 (b)

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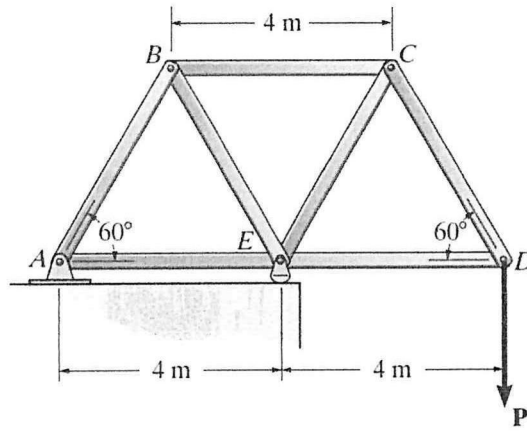


Figure 1 (c)

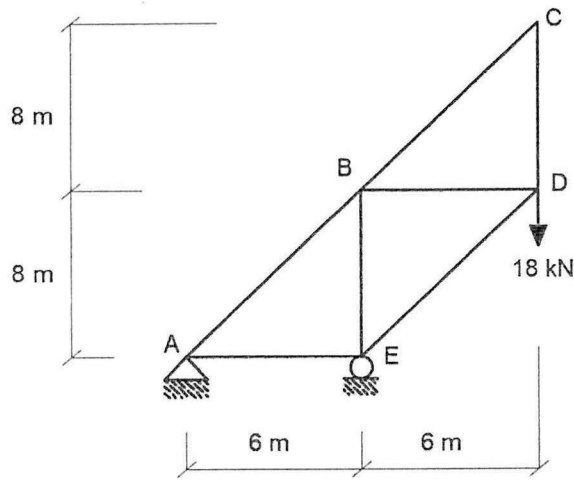


Figure 2 (b)

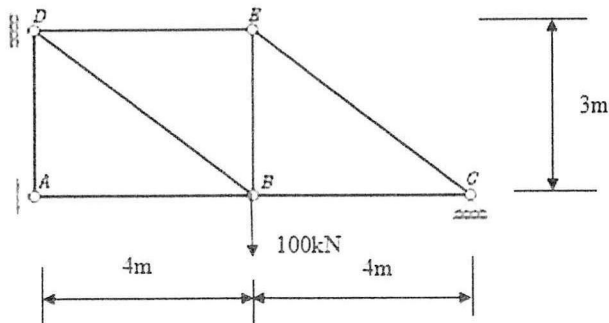


Figure 3(b)

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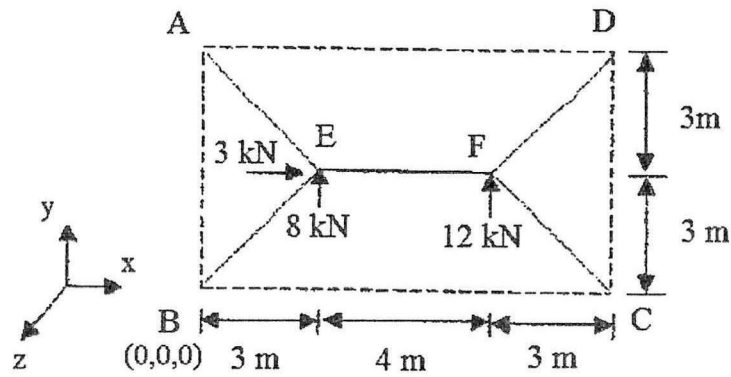


Figure 4(c)

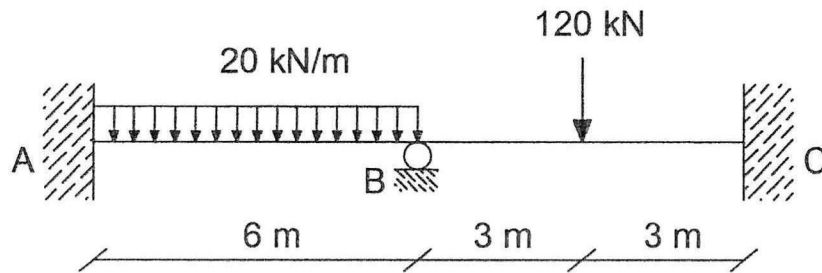


Figure 5(b)

Table 1

Member	AB	AE	BC	BD	BE	CD	DE
Cross Sectional Area (mm ²)	150	150	200	150	100	200	100
Modulus of Elasticity (kN/mm ²)	200	200	200	200	200	200	200

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$$r = 3n$$

$$\frac{d^2v}{dx^2} = \frac{M}{EI}$$

$$m + r = 2j$$

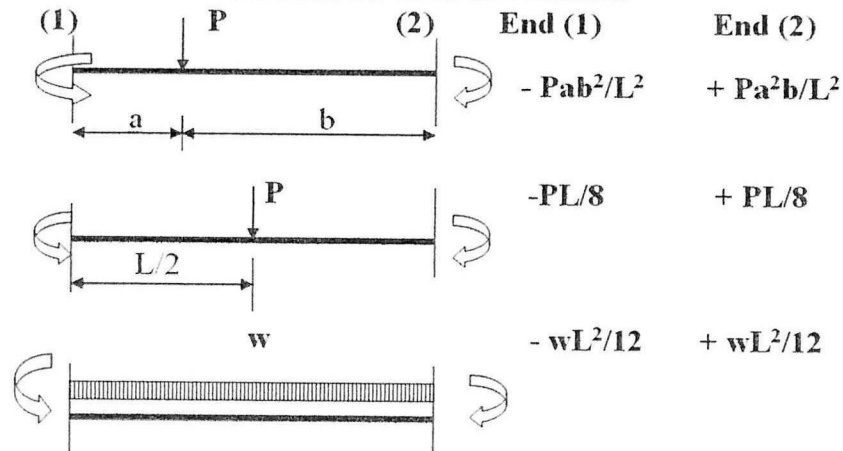
$$1 \cdot \Delta_A = \sum \frac{nNL}{AE}$$

$$1 \cdot \Delta_{AA} = \sum \frac{n^2L}{AE}$$

$$R_A = -\frac{\delta_A}{\delta_{AA}}$$

$$P = N + R_A n$$

Formula for fixed-end-moment



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