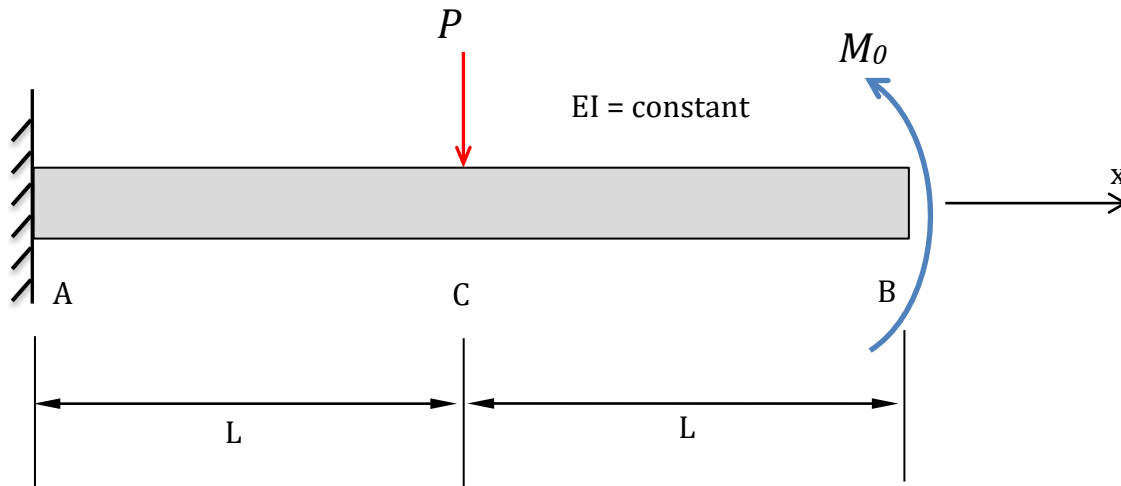
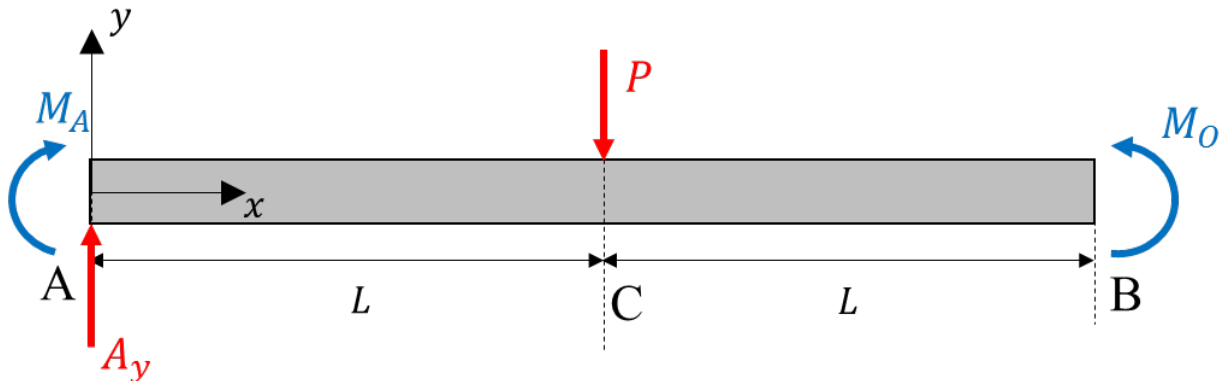


Q1 (10 Points): Beam AB is fixed at the rigid walls A, and is subjected to the concentrated force P at C and moment M_0 at B as shown below. Use the integration method to determine the deflection function of the beam.



Solution: (1). From the FBD of beam AB,



$$\Sigma F_y: A_y = P \quad (1)$$

$$\Sigma M_A: -M_A - PL + M_0 = 0 \Rightarrow M_A = M_0 - PL \quad (2)$$

Geometric BCs: At fixed end A, $\theta_A = 0$, $v_A = 0$.

Bending moment:

$$M(x) = M_A + A_y x = M_0 - PL + Px \quad [0 \leq x \leq L] \quad (3)$$

$$M(x) = M_A + A_y x - P(x - L) = M_0 \quad [L \leq x \leq 2L] \quad (4)$$

Slope function:

$$\theta(x) = \theta_A + \frac{1}{EI} \int_0^x M(x) dx = 0 + \frac{1}{EI} \int_0^x (M_0 - PL + Px) dx \quad [0 \leq x \leq L]$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta(x) = \frac{1}{EI} \left\{ (M_0 - PL)x + \frac{Px^2}{2} \right\} \quad (5)$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta_c = \theta(L) = \frac{1}{EI} \left(M_0L - \frac{PL^2}{2} \right)$$

$$\theta(x) = \theta_c + \frac{1}{EI} \int_L^x M(x) dx = \frac{1}{EI} \left(M_0L - \frac{PL^2}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{EI} \int_L^x M_0 dx \quad [L \leq x \leq 2L]$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta(x) = \frac{1}{EI} \left(M_0L - \frac{PL^2}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{EI} [M_0(x - L)] = \frac{1}{EI} \left(M_0x - \frac{PL^2}{2} \right) \quad (6)$$

Deflection function:

$$v(x) = v_A + \int_0^x \theta(x) dx \quad [0 \leq x \leq L]$$

$$\Rightarrow v(x) = 0 + \int_0^x \frac{1}{EI} \left\{ (M_0 - PL)x + \frac{Px^2}{2} \right\} dx = \frac{1}{EI} \left[\frac{(M_0 - PL)x^2}{2} + \frac{Px^3}{6} \right] \quad (7)$$

$$\Rightarrow v_c = v(L) = \frac{1}{EI} \left[\frac{(M_0 - PL)L^2}{2} + \frac{PL^3}{6} \right] = \frac{1}{EI} \left[\frac{M_0L^2}{2} - \frac{PL^3}{3} \right]$$

$$v(x) = v_c + \int_L^x \theta(x) dx \quad [L \leq x \leq 2L]$$

$$\Rightarrow v(x) = \frac{1}{EI} \left[\frac{M_0L^2}{2} - \frac{PL^3}{3} \right] + \int_L^x \frac{1}{EI} \left(M_0x - \frac{PL^2}{2} \right) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow v(x) = \frac{1}{EI} \left[\frac{M_0L^2}{2} - \frac{PL^3}{3} \right] + \frac{1}{EI} \left[\frac{M_0(x^2 - L^2)}{2} - \frac{PL^2}{2} (x - L) \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow v(x) = \frac{1}{EI} \left[\frac{M_0x^2}{2} - \frac{PL^2x}{2} + \frac{PL^3}{6} \right] \quad (8)$$