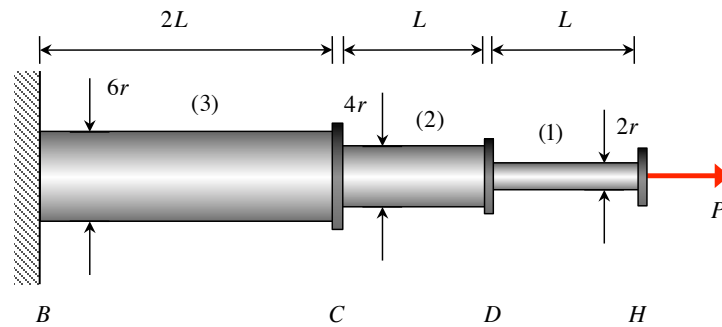


Consider the rod shown below with an axial force P acting at H. All three components of the shaft are made of a material having a Young's modulus of E .

- Write down the strain energy in the rod in terms of the geometric and material properties of the rod, and the loading P .
- Write down the work done by P in terms of P and the horizontal displacement of H, u_H .
- Using the work energy equation, determine the displacement u_H .
- Using Castigliano's theorem, determine the displacement u_H .



Equilibrium

Three free-body diagrams are shown to illustrate force equilibrium:

- At point B: A vertical bar with force F_3 to the left and F_2 to the right. Equation: $\sum F_x = F_3 - F_2 = 0 \Rightarrow F_3 = F_2 = P$
- At point C: A vertical bar with force F_2 to the left and F_1 to the right. Equation: $\sum F_x = -F_2 + F_1 = 0 \Rightarrow F_2 = F_1 + P$
- At point D: A vertical bar with force F_1 to the left and P to the right. Equation: $\sum F_x = -F_1 + P = 0 \Rightarrow F_1 = P$

Strain energy

$$U = U_1 + U_2 + U_3 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{F_1^2 (2L)}{E\pi(3r)^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{F_2^2 L}{E\pi(2r)^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{F_3^2 L}{E\pi(r)^2}$$

$$= \frac{P^2 L}{2\pi Er^2} \left[\frac{2}{9} + \frac{1}{4} + 1 \right] = \frac{53}{72} \frac{P^2 L}{\pi Er^2}$$

$$W = \frac{1}{2} P u_H$$

Using the work energy equation:

$$W = U \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} P u_H = \frac{53}{72} \frac{P^2 L}{\pi Er^2} \Rightarrow u_H = \frac{53}{36} \frac{PL}{\pi Er^2}$$

Using Castigliano's theorem:

$$u_H = \frac{\partial U}{\partial P} = \frac{53}{36} \frac{PL}{\pi Er^2}$$