2

Shear and Moment Functions

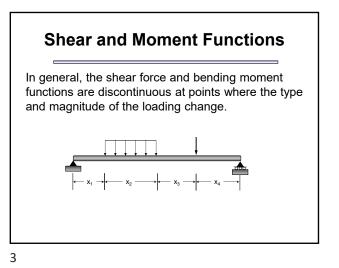
- Beams are structural members that carry lateral loading (perpendicular to the bending axis).
- To design a beam, detailed knowledge of the variation of the axial force, *A*, shear force, *V*, and the bending moment, *M*, throughout the member is required.

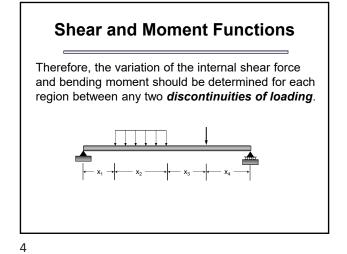
Shear and Moment Functions

> Typically, axial force is not considered since:

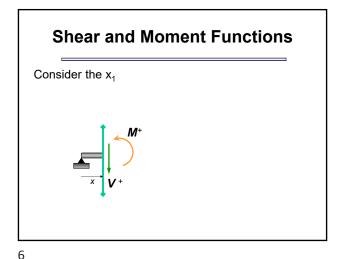
- 1. in most cases, the loading is perpendicular to the beam and
- 2. the beam's resistance to shear and bending moment is more critical.
- The variation of the shear force and bending moment along the beam may be written as a function of the position, x.

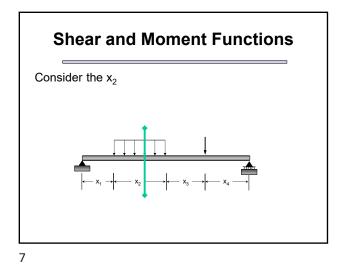
1

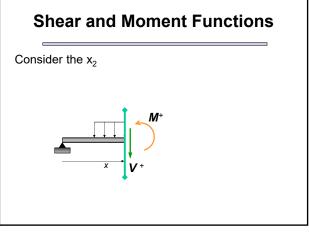




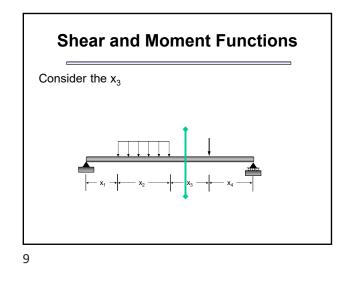
Shear and Moment Functions Consider the x_1

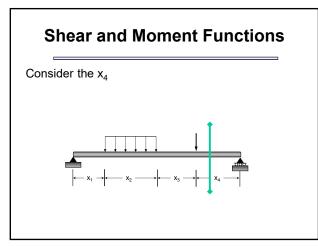


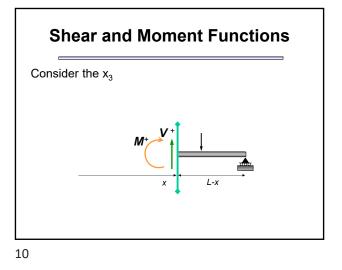


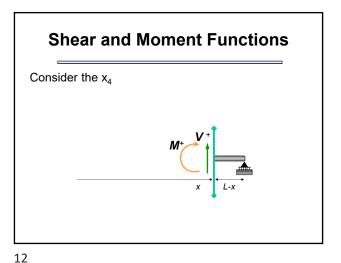


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Shear and Moment Functions

Procedure for analysis - the variation of shear force and bending moment in a member is determined using the *method of sections*:

1. Determine the support reactions for the structure.

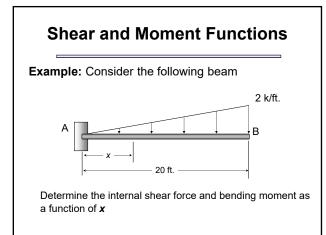
13

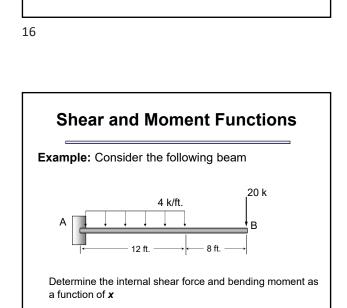
Shear and Moment Functions

Procedure for analysis - the variation of shear force and bending moment in a member is determined using the *method of sections*:

 Draw the corresponding free-body diagram of one of the "cut" segments indicating the unknown reactions V and M acting in their positive (+) directions

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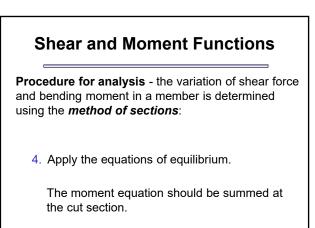


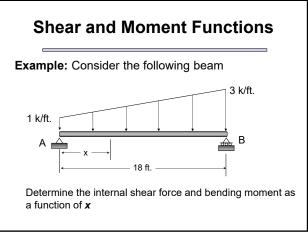
Shear and Moment Functions

Procedure for analysis - the variation of shear force and bending moment in a member is determined using the *method of sections*:

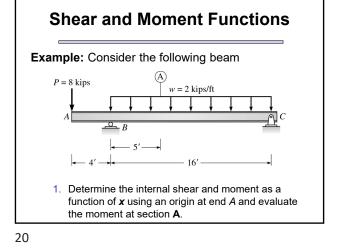
2. Keeping all external loadings in their exact locations, make an imaginary "cut" through the member at a point within the region where the shear and moment functions are desired.

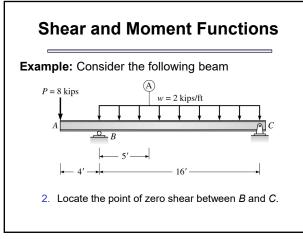
14



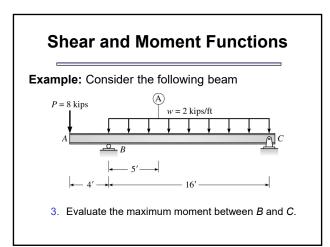


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