

3.3-1

$$(a) u = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{Bmatrix}, [B_{\tilde{a}}] = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[\tilde{k}_a] = \int_0^L [B_{\tilde{a}}]^T [B_{\tilde{a}}] AE dx = AEL \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Let } x_1=0, x_2=L \text{ in Eq. 3.2-4. Then } [A] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & L \end{bmatrix}, [A]^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1/L & 1/L \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[k] = [A]^{-T} [\tilde{k}_a] [A]^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1/L \\ 0 & 1/L \end{bmatrix} \left(AEL \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ -1/L & 1/L \end{bmatrix} \right) = \frac{AE}{L} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \checkmark$$

$$(b) v = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x & x^2 & x^3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \\ a_4 \end{Bmatrix}, \frac{d^2 v}{dx^2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 & 6x \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \\ a_4 \end{Bmatrix} = [B_{\tilde{a}}] \begin{Bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \\ a_4 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$[\tilde{k}_a] = \int_0^L [B_{\tilde{a}}]^T [B_{\tilde{a}}] EI dx = EI \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4L & 6L^2 \\ 0 & 0 & 6L^2 & 12L^3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$[A]^{-1}$ is calculated in Problem 3.2-4

$$[k] = [A]^{-1} [\tilde{k}_a] [A]^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3/L^2 & 2/L^3 \\ 0 & 1 & -2/L & 1/L^2 \\ 0 & 0 & 3/L^2 & -2/L^3 \\ 0 & 0 & -1/L & 1/L^2 \end{bmatrix} \left(EI \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 2 \\ 6 & 0 & -6 & 6L \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

$$[k] = EI \begin{bmatrix} 12/L^3 & 6/L^2 & -12/L^3 & 6/L^2 \\ 6/L^2 & 4/L & -6/L^2 & 2/L \\ -12/L^3 & -6/L^2 & 12/L^3 & -6/L^2 \\ 6/L^2 & 2/L & -6/L^2 & 4/L \end{bmatrix} \checkmark$$

3.4-3

(a) The only nonzero d.o.f. are u_3 and v_3 . From Eq. 3.4-10,

$$\begin{Bmatrix} \epsilon_x \\ \epsilon_y \\ \gamma_{xy} \end{Bmatrix} = [B] \{d\} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/a \\ 1/a & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} u_3 \\ v_3 \end{Bmatrix} . \quad \text{For } z=0,$$

$$[k] = Et \frac{a^2}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1/a \\ 0 & 1/a & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1/2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[k] = \frac{Et}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1/2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{Et}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$