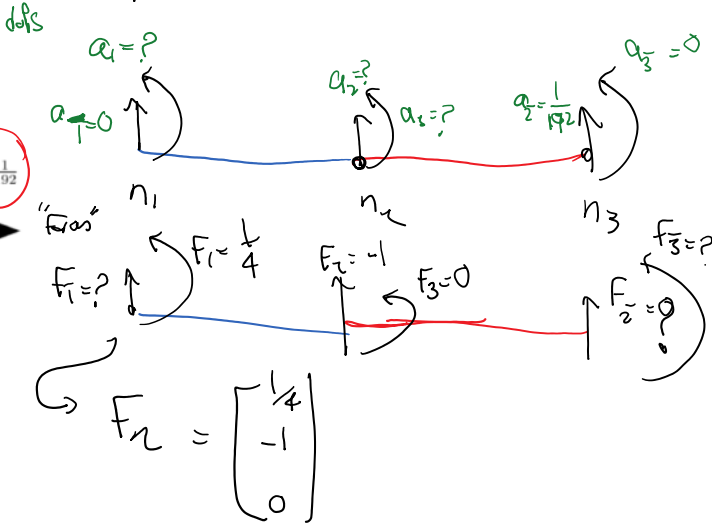
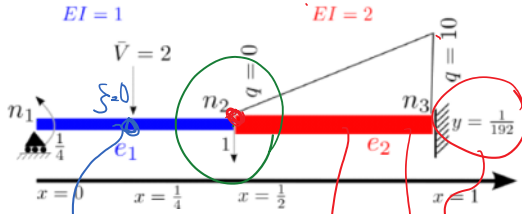


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$n = n_{nodes} \times ndof/node = 6$

Example



F_r
from \bar{v}

F_D
from q

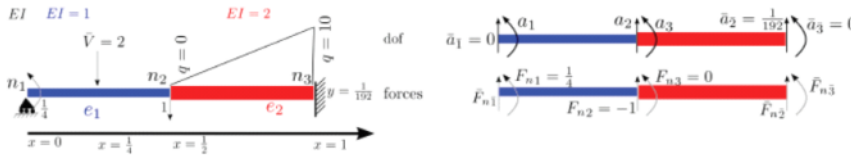
f_r^{e1} from $\bar{v} = \bar{v} \begin{bmatrix} N_1 \\ N_2 \\ N_3 \\ N_4 \end{bmatrix} @ (x=0) \Rightarrow f_r^{e1} = -f_D$

$f_r^{e2} = (f_r^{e2})_{4 \times 2} \begin{bmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow 0$

$f_D^{e2} = (K^{e2})_{4 \times 4} a_{e2} = (K^{e2})_{4 \times 4} \begin{bmatrix} 1/192 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$f_r^{e2} = f_r^{e2} - f_D^{e2} = \dots$

Beam example: Assembly of global system



e_1	e_2
k^e $k^{e1} = \frac{1}{(\frac{1}{2})^3} \begin{bmatrix} 12 & 3 & -12 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & -3 & 0.5 \\ -12 & -3 & 12 & -3 \\ 3 & 0.5 & -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	$k^{e2} = \frac{2}{(\frac{1}{2})^3} \begin{bmatrix} 12 & 3 & -12 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & -3 & 0.5 \\ -12 & -3 & 12 & -3 \\ 3 & 0.5 & -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
f_r^e $\bar{v} \begin{bmatrix} N_1^{e1}(\xi_0) \\ N_2^{e1}(\xi_0) \\ N_3^{e1}(\xi_0) \\ N_4^{e1}(\xi_0) \end{bmatrix} = \bar{v} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$	$q \begin{bmatrix} Q_1 \\ Q_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix}$
f_D^e $k^{e1} a_{e1} = \begin{bmatrix} 96 & 24 & -96 & 24 \\ 24 & 8 & -24 & 8 \\ -96 & -24 & 96 & -24 \\ 24 & 8 & -24 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$k^{e2} a_{e2} = \begin{bmatrix} 192 & 48 & -192 & 48 \\ 48 & 16 & -48 & 8 \\ -192 & -48 & 192 & -48 \\ 48 & 8 & -48 & 16 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$
f_e^e $f_e^{e1} = f_r^{e1} - f_D^{e1} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$	$f_e^{e2} = f_r^{e2} + f_N^{e2} - f_D^{e2} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$

$K = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -24 & 4 \\ \text{sym.} & 96+192 & -24+48 \\ 8 & -24 & 4 \\ \text{sym.} & 288 & 24 \end{bmatrix}$

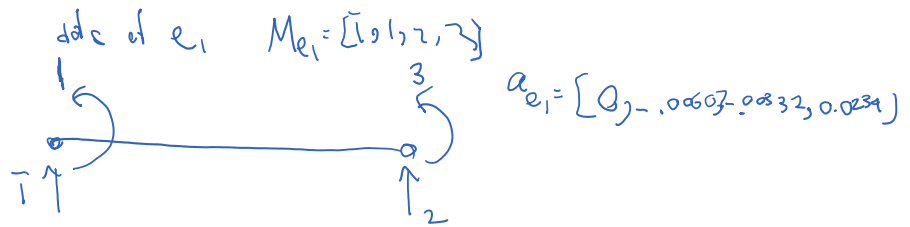
$F = F_{r1} + F_e$

$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow$

$U = K^{-1} F = \begin{bmatrix} U_1 \\ U_2 \\ U_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.0007 \\ -0.0332 \\ 0.2545 \end{bmatrix}$

doe of e_1 $M_{e1} = \{1, 0, 1, 2, 3\}$

Element nodal forces and support forces:



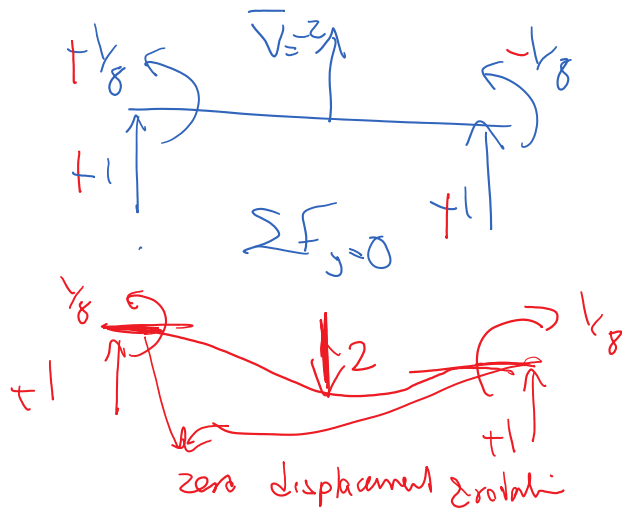
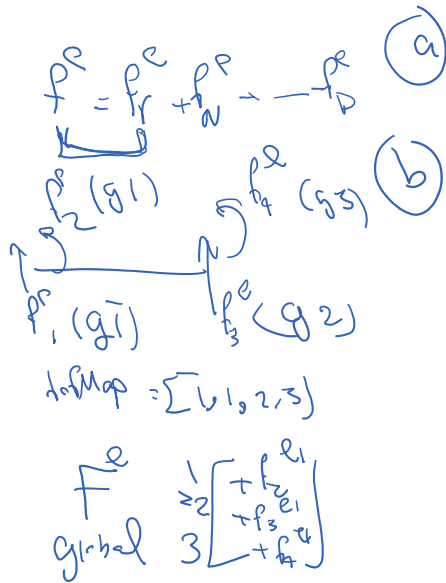
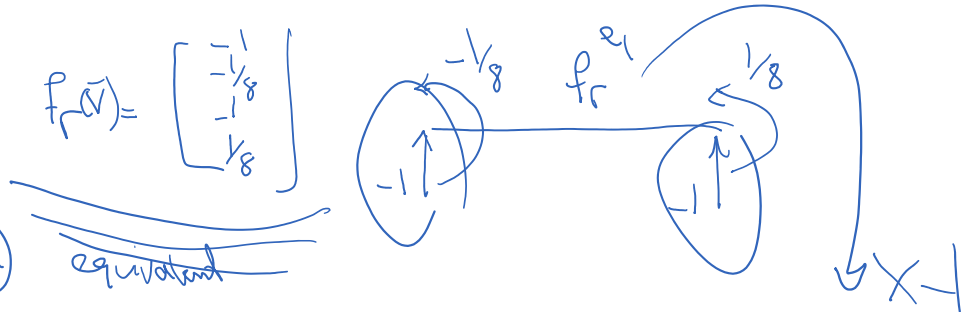
let's calculate

$$-f_0^{e2} = k^{e2} a^{e2} \dots$$

what is the other contribution to nodal force



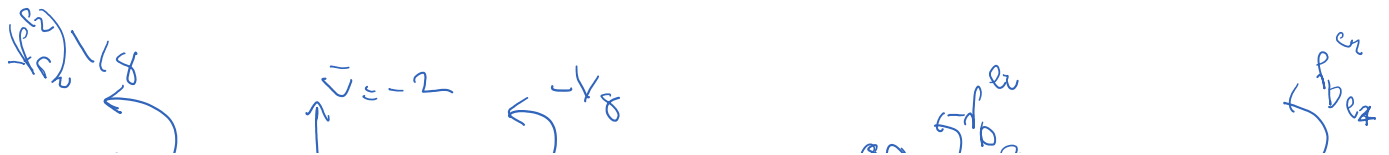
$$f_r(\bar{V}) = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1/8 \\ -1/8 \\ 1/8 \end{bmatrix}$$

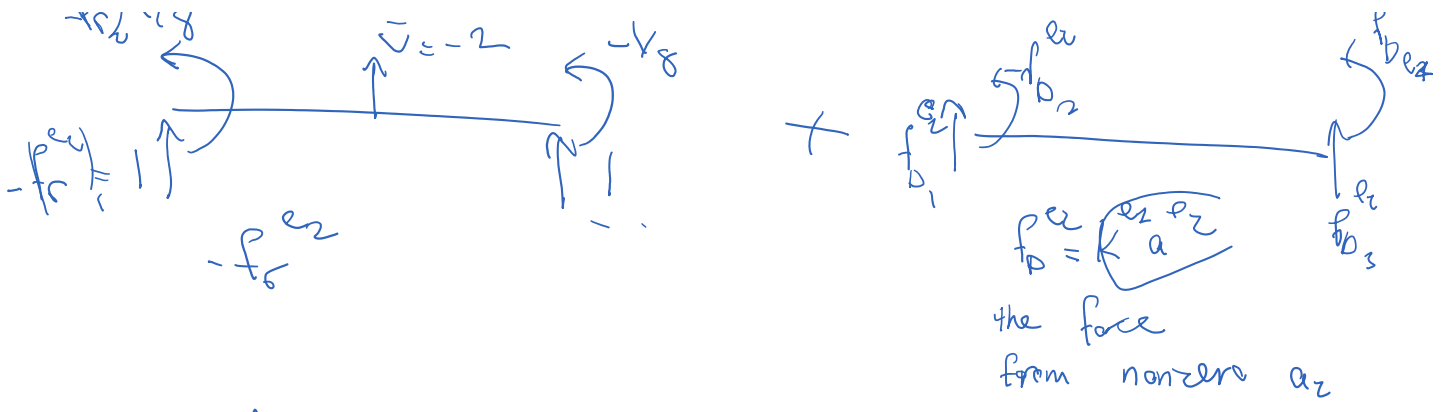


f_r for an element is

1. Energetically equivalent to actual distributed force and in the act assembly we basically replace distributed force with this equivalent force.
2. If we exert the opposite of f_r to the element, it balances distributed force with all element dofs being equal to 0

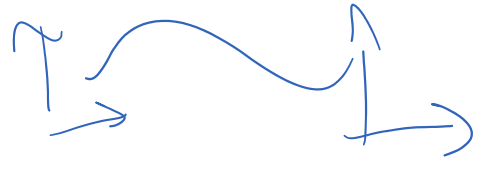
after the solution to balance \bar{V} we need to exert $-f_r^{e2}$ to e_2





$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (f_D^{e2} - f_r^{e2})_{\text{component 1}} \\
 &= - \underbrace{(f_r^{e2} - f_D^{e2})}_{\text{equivalent force}}_{\text{component 1}} \\
 &\quad \downarrow \\
 &\quad \text{to balance}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$f^{e2} = f_r^{e2} + \cancel{f_D^{e2}} - f_D^{e2}$$



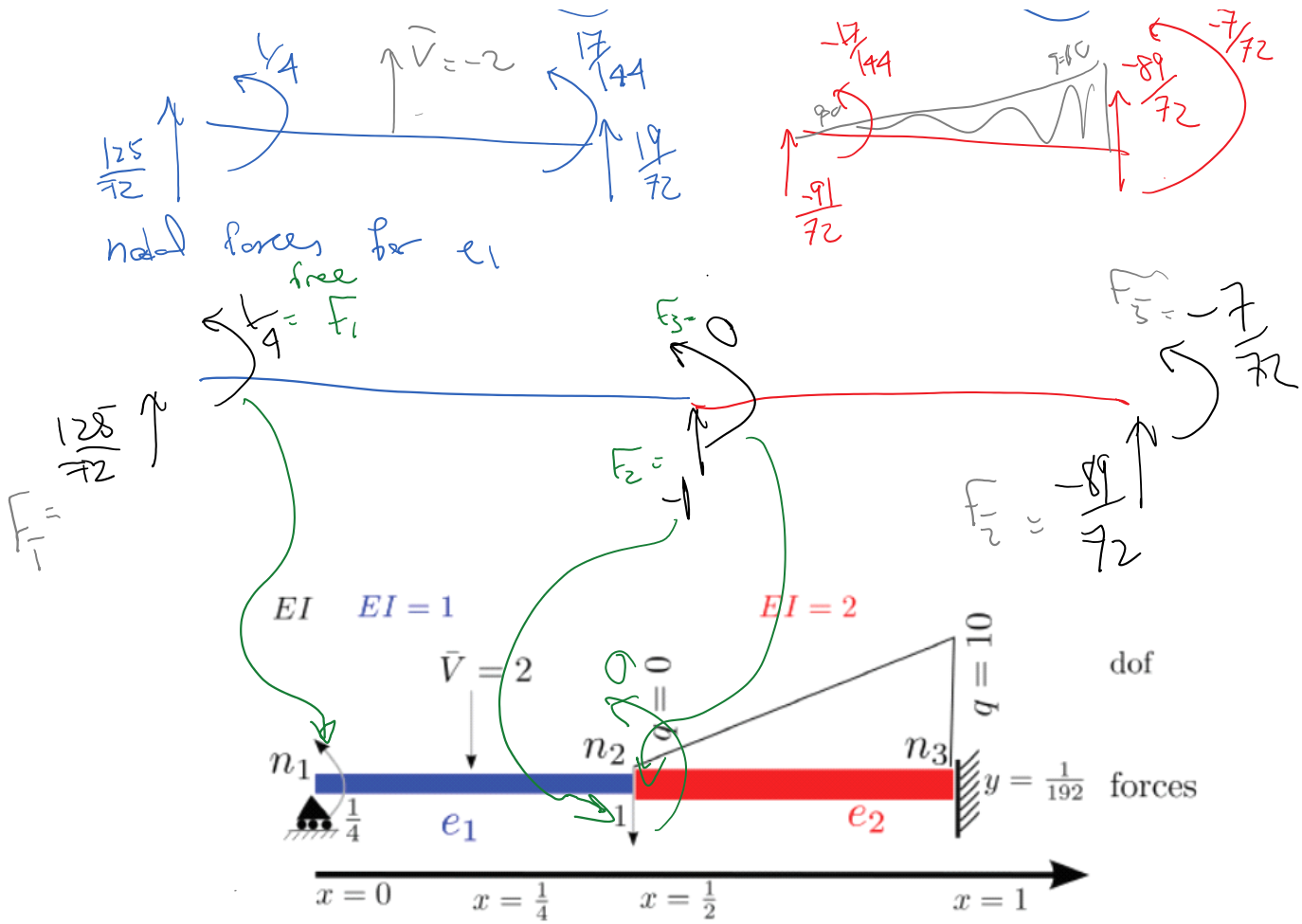
To get element nodal forces just calculate

$$-f^e = - (f_r^e + f_w^e + \dots - f_D^e)$$

↓
0 for 1D element^s

e	e_1	e_2
u^e	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{7}{128} \\ -\frac{1152}{3} \\ \frac{6912}{128} \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{23}{6912} \\ \frac{128}{192} \\ \frac{192}{0} \end{bmatrix}$
$-f^e$	$k^{e_1} a_1^e - f_r^{e_1} - f_N^e = \begin{bmatrix} 96 & 24 & -96 & 24 \\ 24 & 8 & -24 & 4 \\ -96 & -24 & 96 & -24 \\ 24 & 4 & -24 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{7}{128} \\ -\frac{1152}{3} \\ \frac{6912}{128} \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -\frac{1}{8} \\ -1 \\ \frac{1}{8} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{125}{72} \\ \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{72}{144} \\ \frac{72}{144} \end{bmatrix}$	$k^{e_2} a_2^e - f_r^{e_2} - f_N^e = \begin{bmatrix} 192 & 48 & -192 & 48 \\ 48 & 16 & -48 & 8 \\ -192 & -48 & 192 & -48 \\ 48 & 8 & -48 & 16 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{23}{6912} \\ \frac{128}{192} \\ \frac{192}{0} \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{12} \\ \frac{1}{12} \\ -\frac{4}{8} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{91}{72} \\ \frac{17}{144} \\ -\frac{144}{88} \\ -\frac{72}{72} \end{bmatrix}$





HW4, problem 5

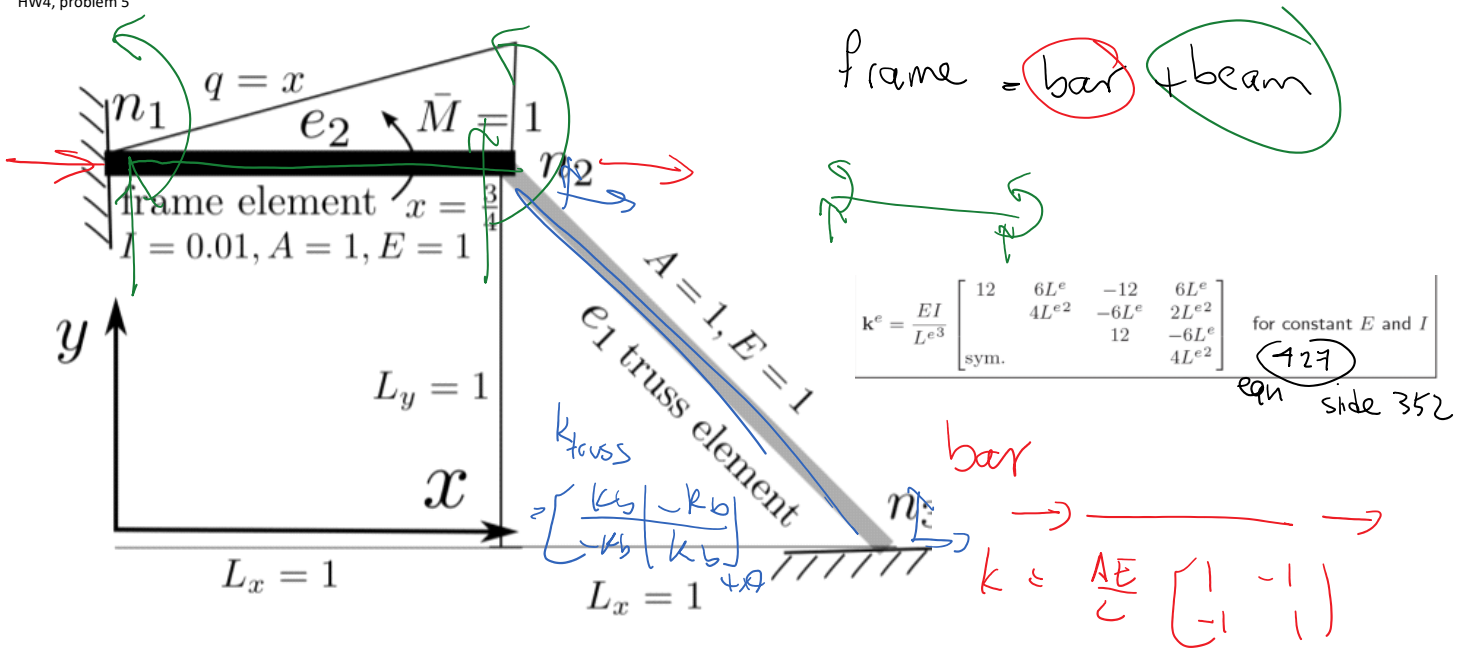


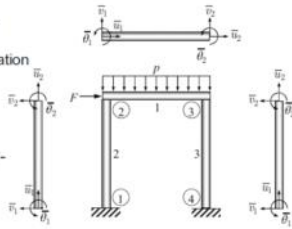
Figure 3: Frame and truss example.

Please don't complicate things by going to frame element stiffness matrix for this problem. Treat e_2 as a bar and beam element occupying the same place.

But for your term project, you need to work with frame elements

Frames: 2D frame elements

- Beam
 - Vertical deflection and slope. No axial deformation
- Frame structure
 - Can carry axial force, transverse shear force, and bending moment (Beam + Truss)
- Assumption
 - Axial and bending effects are uncoupled
 - Reasonable when deformation is small
- 3 DOFs per node
 - $\{u_i, v_i, \theta_i\}$
- Need coordinate transformation like plane truss



source: Nam-Ho Kim, Raphael T. Haftka; <http://www2.mae.ufl.edu/nkim/em15526/> sec. 5 381 / 456

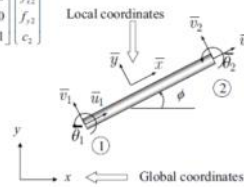
We need transfer matrix

- Element-fixed local coordinates $\bar{x}-\bar{y}$
- Local DOFs $\{\bar{u}, \bar{v}, \bar{\theta}\}$ Local forces $\{f_x, f_y, c\}$
- Transformation between local and global coord.

$$\begin{Bmatrix} f_x \\ f_y \\ c \\ f_x \\ f_y \\ c \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \phi & \sin \phi & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\sin \phi & \cos \phi & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cos \phi & \sin \phi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -\sin \phi & \cos \phi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} f_{x1} \\ f_{y1} \\ c_1 \\ f_{x2} \\ f_{y2} \\ c_2 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\{\bar{f}\} = [T]\{f\}$$

$$\{\bar{q}\} = [T]\{q\}$$



source: Nam-Ho Kim, Raphael T. Haftka; <http://www2.mae.ufl.edu/nkim/em15526/> sec. 5 382 / 456

2D frame: local & global coordinate stiffness matrices

- Element matrix equation (local coord.)

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_1 & 0 & 0 & -a_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 12a_2 & 6La_2 & 0 & -12a_2 & 6La_2 \\ 0 & 6La_2 & 4L^2a_2 & 0 & -6La_2 & 2L^2a_2 \\ -a_1 & 0 & 0 & a_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -12a_2 & -6La_2 & 0 & 12a_2 & -6La_2 \\ 0 & 6La_2 & 2L^2a_2 & 0 & -6La_2 & 4L^2a_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \bar{u}_1 \\ \bar{v}_1 \\ \bar{\theta}_1 \\ \bar{u}_2 \\ \bar{v}_2 \\ \bar{\theta}_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} \bar{f}_{x1} \\ \bar{f}_{y1} \\ \bar{c}_1 \\ \bar{f}_{x2} \\ \bar{f}_{y2} \\ \bar{c}_2 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$a_1 = \frac{EA}{L}$$

$$a_2 = \frac{EI}{L^3}$$

$$[\bar{k}]\{\bar{q}\} = \{\bar{f}\}$$

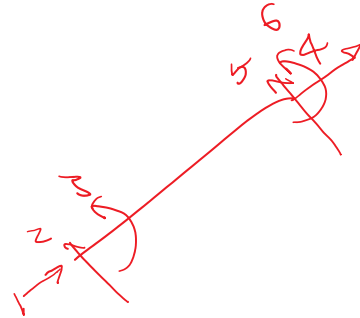
- Element matrix equation (global coord.)

$$[\bar{k}][T]\{q\} = [T]\{f\} \Rightarrow [T]^T[\bar{k}][T]\{q\} = \{f\} \Rightarrow [k]\{q\} = \{f\}$$

$$[k] = [T]^T[\bar{k}][T]$$

- Same procedure for assembly and applying BC

source: Nam-Ho Kim, Raphael T. Haftka; <http://www2.mae.ufl.edu/nkim/em15526/> sec. 5



Use this for term project

