



# Theory of structure

**Stability and Determinacy of Structures**

**L1**

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## Stability and determinacy of structures

### Beams

❖ Total equation of equilibrium of beam

$$\sum F_K = 0$$

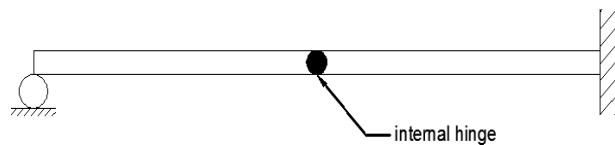
$$\sum F_F = 0$$

$$\sum M = 0$$

❖ Equation of condition

Internal hinge:-

$$\sum M = 0$$



$$C=1$$

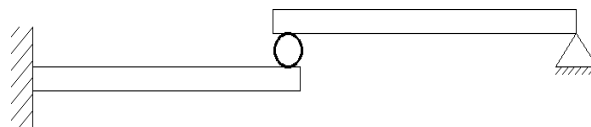
$$C = m - 1$$

Roller:-

$$\sum M = 0$$

$$\sum F_K = 0$$

$$C=2$$



Let  $r$  = No. of reaction

1- If  $r < c+3$ , unstable

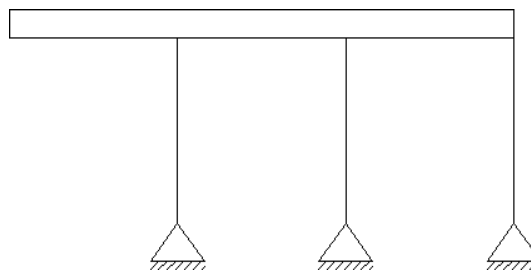
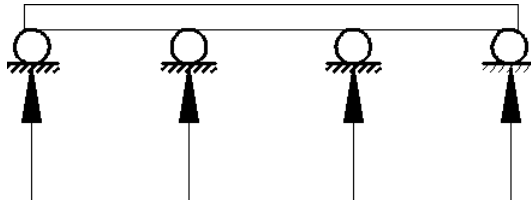
2-  $r = c+3$ , determine if stable

3-  $r > c+3$ , indeterminate if stable

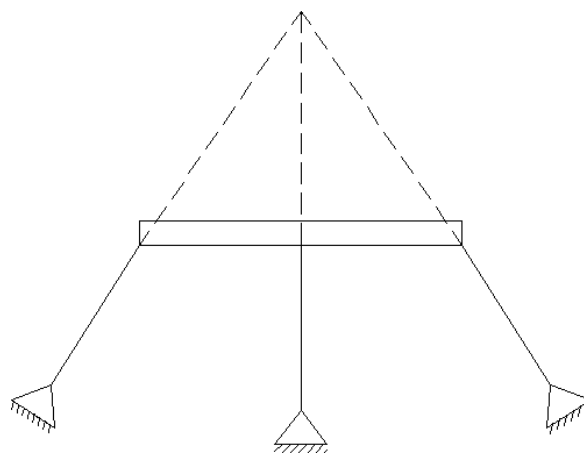
Let  $(m)$  degree of indeterminate

$$m = r - (c+3)$$

- ❖ the structure is said to be unstable if one of the following facts counter
- 1-  $r < c+3$
  - 2- The reaction element constitutes a parallel force system.



- 3- The reaction element constitutes a concurrent force system.



## 4- Internal geometric instability:-

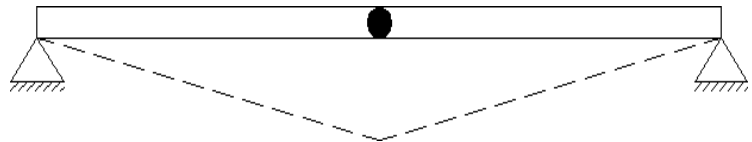
## Example

$$r = 4$$

$$c = 1$$

$$r = c + 3$$

$$4 = 4$$



The beam is unstable because of the internal geometric instability

## Example

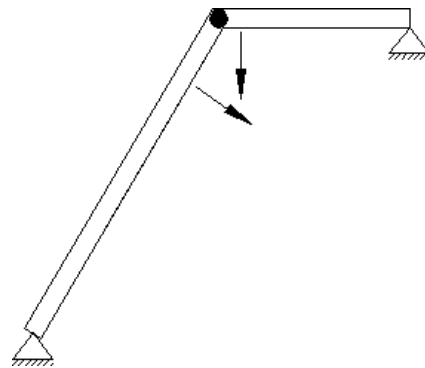
$$r = 4$$

$$c = m - 1, \quad c = 1$$

$$r = c + 3$$

$$4 = 4$$

The beam is determinate if stable



## Example

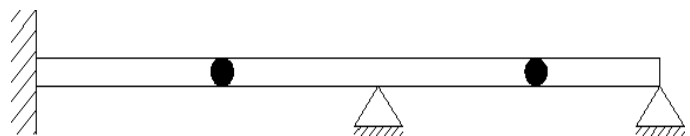
$$r = 7$$

$$c = 2$$

$$r > c + 3$$

$$7 > 5$$

The beam is indeterminate 2<sup>nd</sup> degree if stable



Example

$$r = 7$$

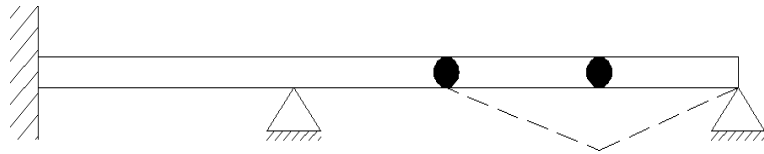
$$c = 2$$

$$r > c + 3$$

$$7 > 5$$

The beam is unstable

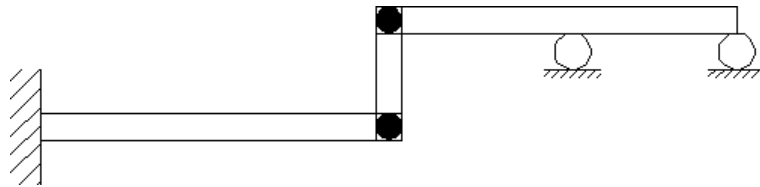
Examples:-



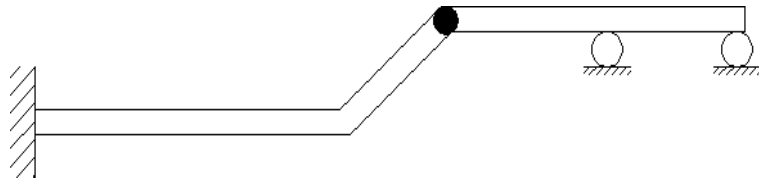
Beam	r	c	c+3	state	Stability & determinate.
	3	0	3	$r = c + 3$	Stable & deter.
	4	0	3	$r > c + 3$	Stable & indeter. First degree
	6	1	4	$r > c + 3$	Stable & indeter. Second degree
	6	2	5	$r > c + 3$	unstable
	3	0	3	$r = c + 3$	unstable

## Home Works

H.W1: Find the stability and determinacy of beam.



H.W2: Find the stability and determinacy of beam.



## Stability and Determinacy of Trusses

$b + r = \text{unknown}$

$j = \text{equations}$

- 1-  $b + r < 2j$ , the truss is unstable
- 2-  $b + r = 2j$ , the truss is determinate if stable
- 3-  $b + r > 2j$ , the truss is indeterminate if stable

Let  $(m)$  equal to the degree of indeterminate

$$m = (b + r) - 2j$$

$b = \text{No. of bars}$

$r = \text{No. of reactions}$

$j$  = No. of joints

**Examples:** - Find the stability and determinacy of trusses below.

Ex1

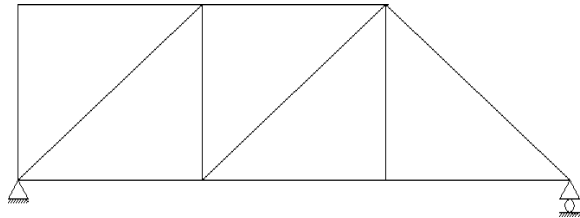
$$r = 3, b = 11, j = 7$$

$$b+r = 14$$

$$2j = 14$$

$$b+r = 2j$$

The truss is stable & determinate



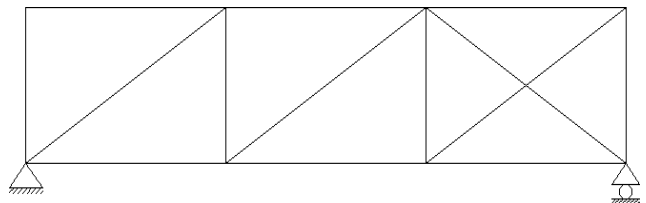
Ex2

$$r = 3, b = 14, j = 8$$

$$b+r = 17$$

$$2j = 16$$

$b+r > 2j$ , the truss is stable & indeterminate 1<sup>st</sup> degree



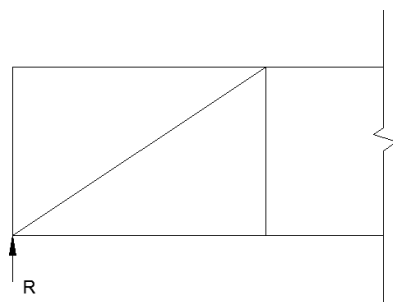
Ex3

$$r = 3$$

$$b = 13$$

$$2j = 16$$

$b+r = 2j$ , the truss is unstable because of  $\sum F_y \neq 0$ , in this section



Ex4

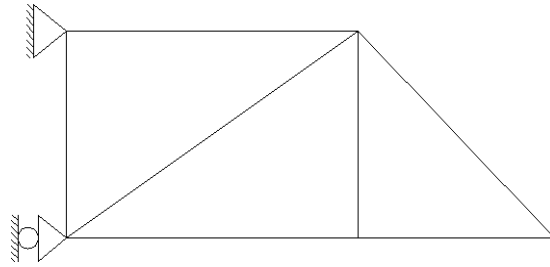
$$r = 3, b = 7, j = 5$$

$$b + r = 10$$

$$2j = 10$$

$$b + r = 2j$$

The truss is stable & determinate



Ex5

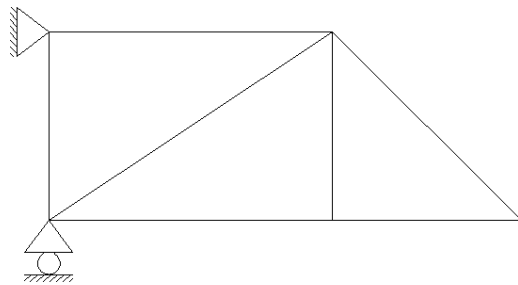
$$r = 3, b = 7, j = 5$$

$$b + r = 10$$

$$2j = 10$$

$$b + r = 2j$$

The truss is unstable



Ex6

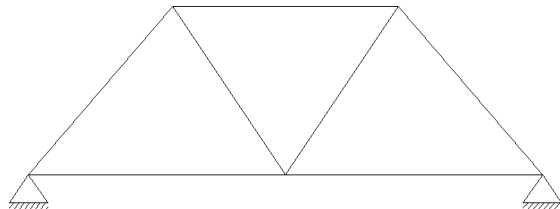
$$r = 4, b = 7, j = 5$$

$$b + r = 11$$

$$2j = 10$$

$$b + r > 2j$$

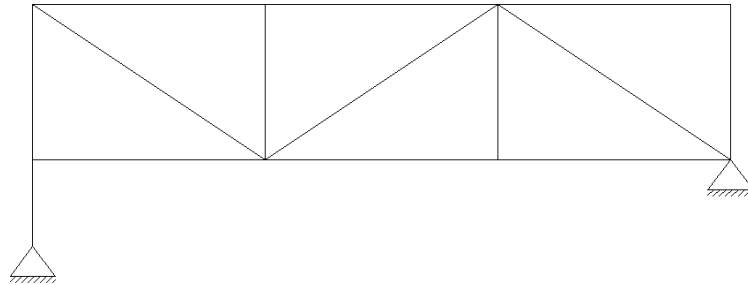
The truss is stable & indeterminate 1<sup>st</sup> degree





## Home works

### H.W1



### H.W2

