

III B. Tech I Semester Regular/Supplementary Examinations, October/November - 2019

STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS – II

(Civil Engineering)

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 70

Note: 1. Question Paper consists of two parts (**Part-A** and **Part-B**)

2. Answer **ALL** the question in **Part-A**

3. Answer any **FOUR** Questions from **Part-B**

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**PART –A**

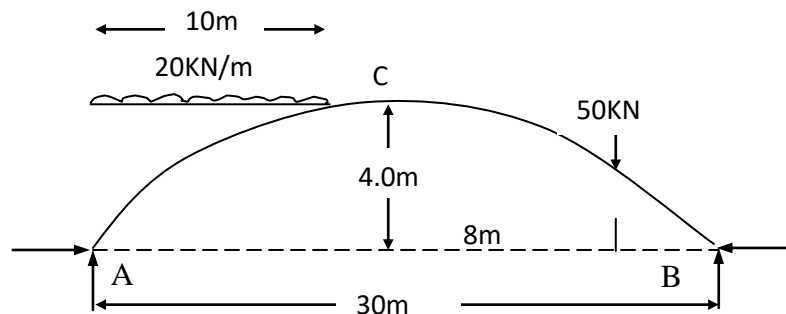
**(14 Marks)**

1. a) Define and explain Eddy's theorem. [2M]
- b) What is Portal frame? [2M]
- c) What are advantages and limitations of Moment distribution method? [2M]
- d) Explain rotation contribution in Kani's method. [3M]
- e) Distribution factor at a joint. [3M]
- f) Define "Stiffness" of a frame. [2M]

**PART –B**

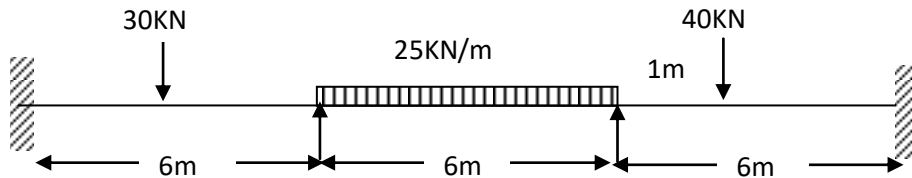
**(56 Marks)**

2. Calculate Horizontal thrust, Reactions at supports and Maximum bending moment on a parabolic three-hinged arch is loaded as shown in figure. Draw bending moment for the arch and indicate the position of maximum bending moment. [14M]

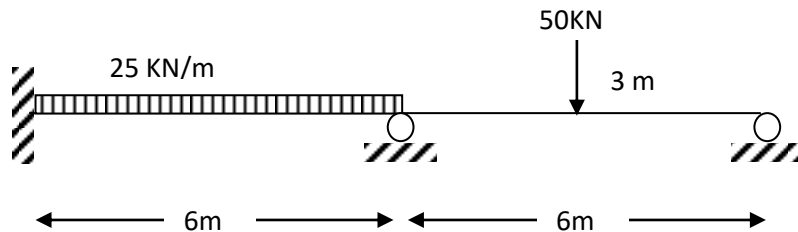


3. a) Explain how lateral loads are developed on a structural frame? [4M]
- b) Explain analysis of a frame subjected to lateral load by adopting Cantilever method. [10M]
4. a) Explain situations where the supports in a cable are at different levels. State position of maximum and minimum tension in a cable with calculations. [4M]
- b) A cable is used to support six equal and equidistant loads over span of 14 m. The central dip of cable is 1.2 m and loads are 25 kN each. Find the length of the cable required and its sectional area if the safe tensile stress is  $150 \text{ N/mm}^2$ . [10M]

5. Evaluate the bending moment and shear force diagrams of beam as shown [14M]  
below by Moment distribution method.



6. a) Explain procedural steps of analyzing indeterminate structure using Kani's method. [7M]  
method.
- b) Explain significance of stiffness factor and rotation factor in Kani's method of analysis. What are advantages and limitations of Kani's method? [7M]
7. A two span continuous beam carries loading as shown below. Solve the problem by stiffness method. [14M]



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**PART – A**

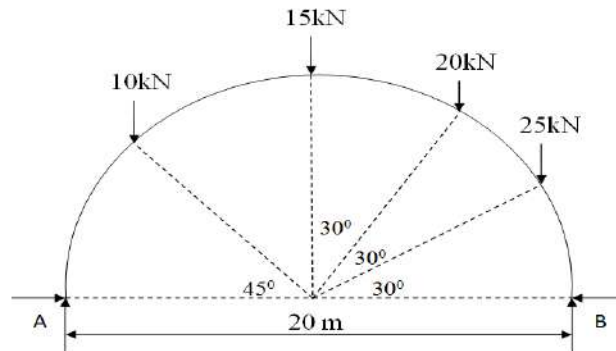
(14 Marks)

1. a) What do you understand by term horizontal thrust? [2M]
- b) What is difference between Arch Action and Beam Action? [2M]
- c) What is the role of suspension bridge? [2M]
- d) Explain stiffness factor and distribution factors in Moment distribution method. [3M]
- e) Explain advantages of Kani's method over Moment distribution method. [3M]
- f) Explain degrees of freedom of a joint. [2M]

**PART – B**

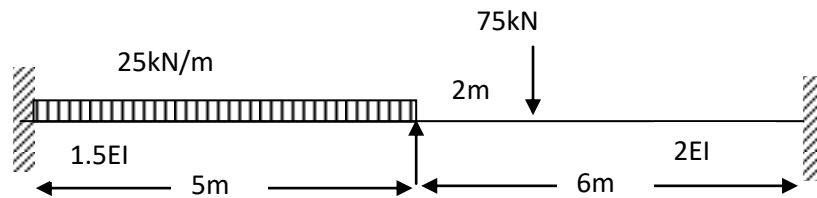
(56 Marks)

2. a) Draw the equilibrium action of a three-hinged arch under action of the external loads. [7M]
- b) A Two hinged Semi Circular arch of span 20 m is loaded as shown in figure. Determine horizontal thrust and Vertical reactions. [7M]

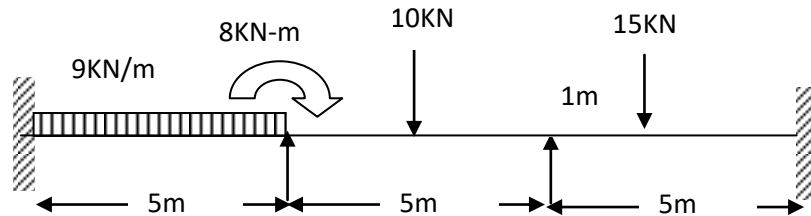


3. a) Explain how lateral loads are developed on a structural frame. [4M]
- b) Explain analysis of a frame subjected to lateral load by Adopting portal method. [10M]
4. a) Explain different types of cable anchoring methods with neat diagrams. [4M]
- b) A cable supported on piers 60 m apart at the same level has a central dip of 6 m. Calculate the maximum tension in the cable when it is carrying a load of 30 kN/m. Also determine the vertical pressure on the pier, if the backstay is inclined at an angle of  $60^\circ$  to the vertical when the cable passes over a pulley and the cable passes over saddles. [10M]

5. Evaluate the bending moment and shear force diagrams of beam in below figure by Moment distribution method. [14M]



6. Analyze continuous beam in figure by Kani's method. [14M]



7. Explain Procedural steps involved in solving a Continuous beam with settlement of supports using Flexibility method of Analysis. [14M]

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**PART – A**

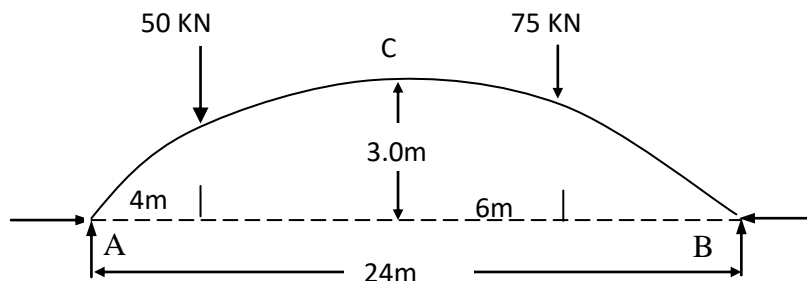
(14 Marks)

1. a) Define clearly the terms ‘Theoretical arch’ and ‘Actual arch’. [2M]
- b) Explain concept in functioning of roller support in suspension bridge. [2M]
- c) Why do we require analysis of structure for lateral loads? [2M]
- d) How effect of support sinking is accounted in analysis? [3M]
- e) Kani’s method of analysis is error correction method. Explain. [3M]
- f) Explain Flexibility in a structural frame. [2M]

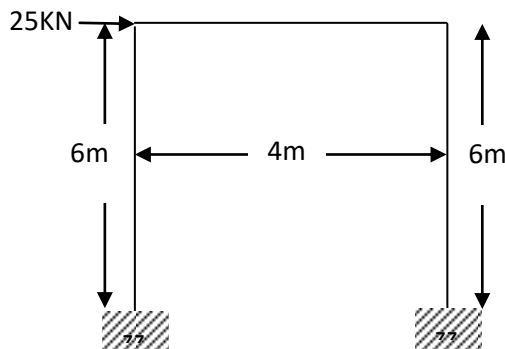
**PART – B**

(56 Marks)

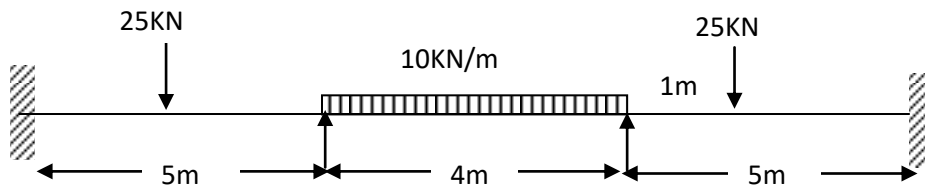
2. a) Explain effect of temperature stresses on three hinged arch. [6M]
- b) Calculate Horizontal thrust, Reactions at supports and Maximum bending moment on a parabolic three-hinged arch is loaded as shown in figure. [8M]



3. a) Explain procedure for Cantilever method of analysis. [7M]
- b) Analyze the Portal frame shown in figure by Portal Method. [7M]



4. a) With neat sketch list out various features of a suspension bridge. [7M]  
 b) A cable is used to support six equal and equidistant loads over span of 14 m. [7M]  
 The central dip of cable is 2 m and loads are 25 KN each. Find the length of the cable required and its sectional area if the safe tensile stress is  $140 \text{ N/mm}^2$ .
5. A continuous beam ABCD is fixed at A and simply supported at B and C, the beam CD is overhanging. The spans  $AB = 6 \text{ m}$ ,  $BC = 6 \text{ m}$  and over hanging  $CD = 2 \text{ m}$ . The moment of inertia of the span BC is  $2I$  and that of span AB and CD is  $1.5I$ . The beam is carrying a uniformly distributed load of  $25 \text{ kN/m}$  over span AB, a point load of  $50 \text{ kN}$  in BC at a distance of  $3 \text{ m}$  from B and point load of  $15 \text{ kN}$  at the free end. Determine the fixing moments at A, B and C adopting Moment distribution method and draw the bending moment diagram. [14M]
6. Analyze continuous beam in figure by Kani's method. [14M]



7. Derive stiffness matrices for a bar, truss, beam and frame elements [14M]  
 highlighting their degrees of freedom.

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**PART –A**

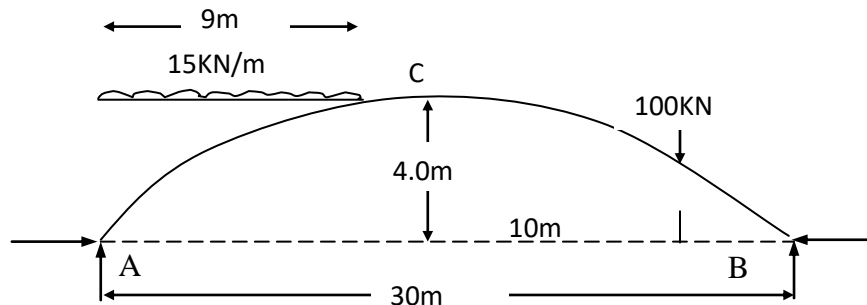
(14 Marks)

1. a) Explain advantage of Arch Action over Beam Action. [2M]
- b) Explain how we account effect of wind on a structural frame. [2M]
- c) Explain how joint rotations develop and their influence on different types of support. [2M]
- d) Explain procedure for accounting eccentric loads at joint in analysis. [3M]
- e) What are Rotation contributions and displacement contributions? [3M]
- f) Explain Stiffness and flexibility of a system. [2M]

**PART –B**

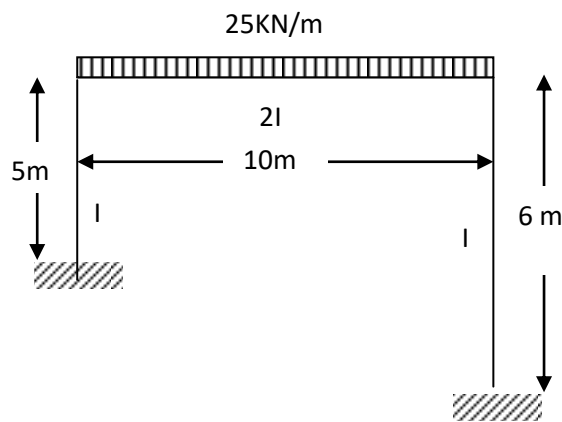
(56 Marks)

2. Calculate Horizontal thrust, Reactions at supports and Maximum bending moment on a parabolic three-hinged arch is loaded as shown in figure. [14M]



3. a) What are lateral loads? What are inconveniences associated with these lateral loads? Why we adopt approximate methods to analyze a structure with lateral loads? [7M]
- b) List out and explain concepts adopted in analyzing a structure subjected to lateral loads by an approximate method. [7M]
4. a) List various parts in a suspension bridge with neat diagram and explain the loading arrangement. [4M]
- b) A suspension bridge of 50 m span and 3.5 m wide platform is subjected to a load of  $50 \text{ KN/m}^2$ . The bridge is supported by a pair of cables having central dip of 4.5 m. Find the necessary cross sectional area of the cable, if the maximum permissible stress in the cable not to exceed  $150 \text{ N/mm}^2$ . [10M]

5. A continuous beam is built in at A and it is carried over rollers at B and C with spans of AB and BC being 12 m. The beam carries a uniformly distributed load of 25 kN/m over AB and a point load of 60 kN over BC 2.5 m from the support B, which sinks by 20 mm. Values of E and I are  $2 \times 10^5 \text{ N/mm}^2$  and  $2 \times 10^9 \text{ mm}^4$ . Calculate the support moments and draw bending moment diagram giving critical values. Use Moment Distribution method. [14M]
6. A portal frame ABCD fixed at A and D is loaded as shown in figure. Draw bending moment diagram for the frame adopting Kani's method. [14M]



7. Explain Procedural steps involved in solving a Continuous beam with settlement of supports using Stiffness method of Analysis. [14M]

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