Distribution Method. The support B' sinks by, 1 cm with respect

to support 'C'. Take EI equal to 4000 KN-m2.

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Roll No. Printed Pages: 3

BT-4/M-18

## STRUCTURALANALYSIS-II

Paper-CE-202E Opt.-(ii)

Time allowed: 3 hours]

[Maximum marks: 100

Note:- (i) Attempt total five questions selecting at least one from each unit.

- (ii) All questions carry equal marks
- (iii) Assume any data suitably, if missing and data clearly.

## Unit-I

- Differentiate between static and kinematic indeterminacy of the structures. Illustrate with suitable examples. 10
  - (b) What do you understand by the Strain Energy Method? How this method can be used for the analysis of the 10 structures? Explain.
- Analyse the redundant frame as shown in Fig.1

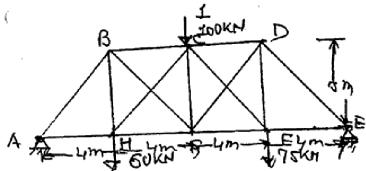


Fig.1

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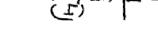
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20

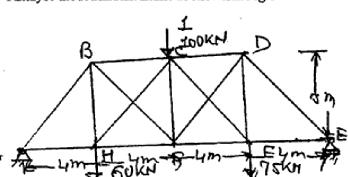
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Method.



(3)

## Unit-III

Calculate the fixed end moment in the Portal frame loaded as shown in Fig 4, using Column Analogy Method. 20

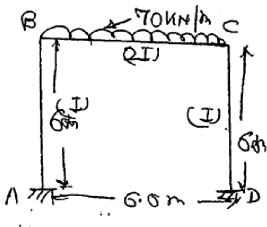


Fig. 4

A two hinged parabolic Arch of spin 36m and central rise of 9.0 m is subjected to U.d.1 of intensity 50 KN/m covering the whole span. In addition to it also carries two points loads of 750 KN each acting at 9.0 m from each support. Calculate the reactions at the supports. Also calculate the magnitude of B.M. and N.T. under the points loads.

## Unit-IV

- Define shear centre. Calculate the shear centre for.
  - ISA 150 × 125 × 12m.
  - **ISMC 150**

2+9+9=20

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A suspension bridge of 100m spin has two 2-hinged stiffening girders supported by two cables having central dip of 10 m. The roadway has a width of 6.0 m. The dead load on the bridge is 5 KN/m<sup>2</sup> & a live load of 15KN/m<sup>2</sup> covering the left half of the span. Calculate the magnitude of B.M. and S.F. at a distance of 40m. for the girder. Also calculate the maxi. tension in the cable for this portion of load. 20

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