

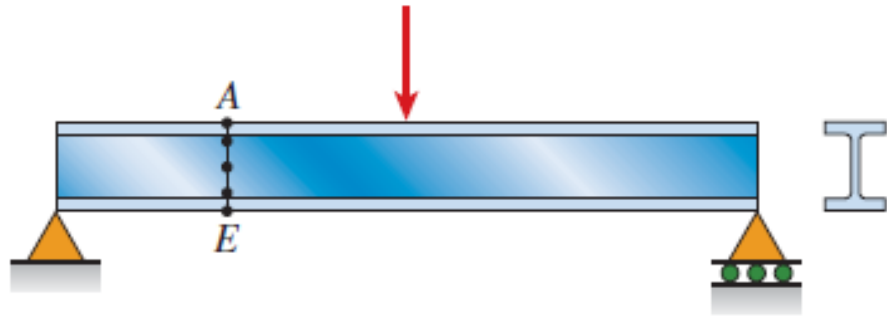
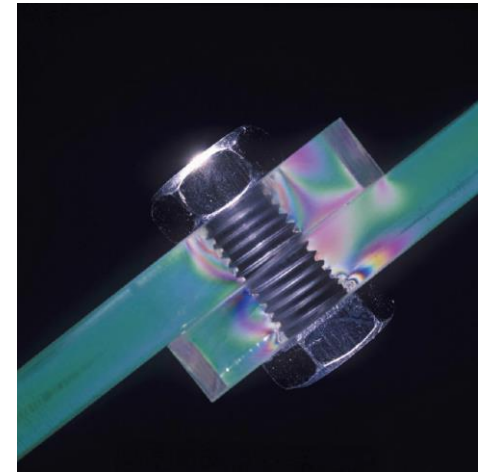
Announcement

- To be updated

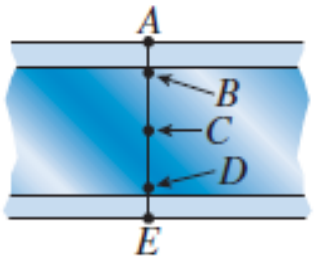
Chap. 5 Stresses in Beams



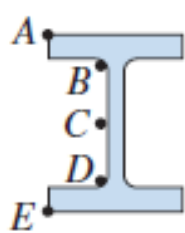
Shear in bending?



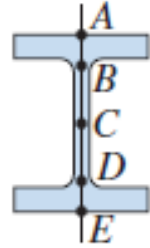
(a)



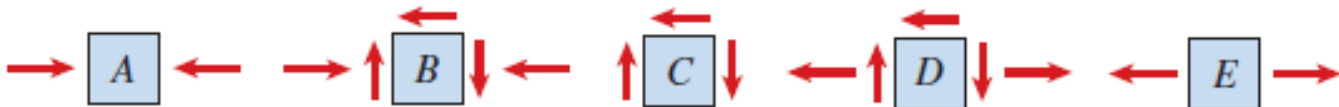
(b)



(c)



(d)



(e)

(f)

(g)

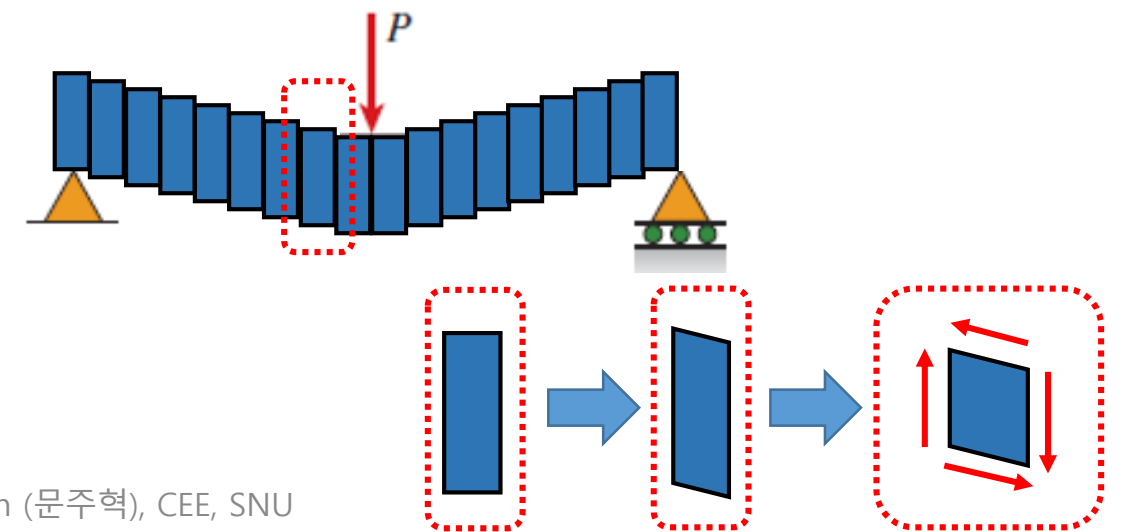
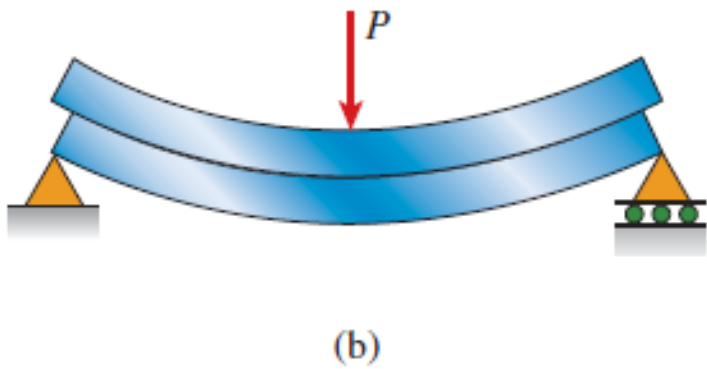
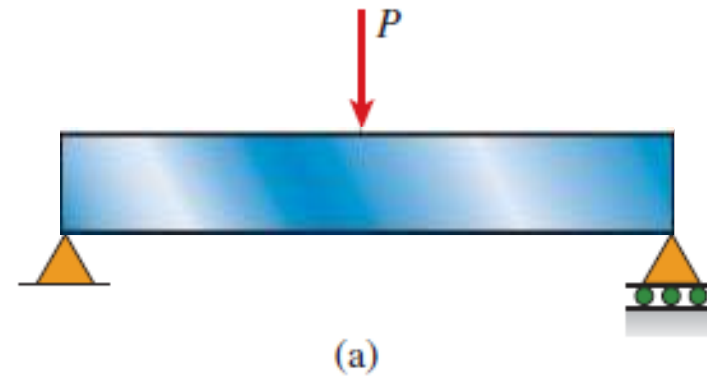
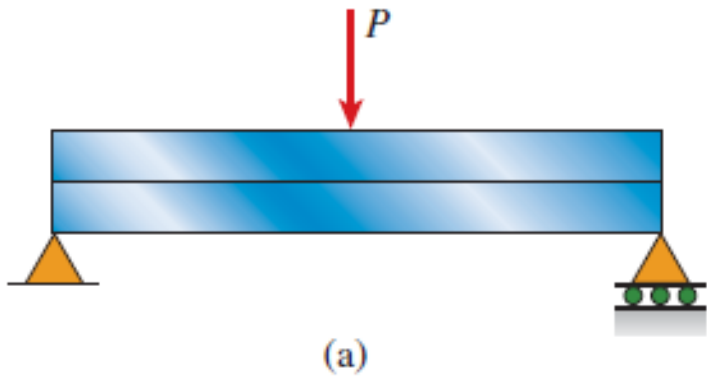
(h)

(i)

SFD

BMD

Shear in bending?



Shear stress in beams of rectangular section

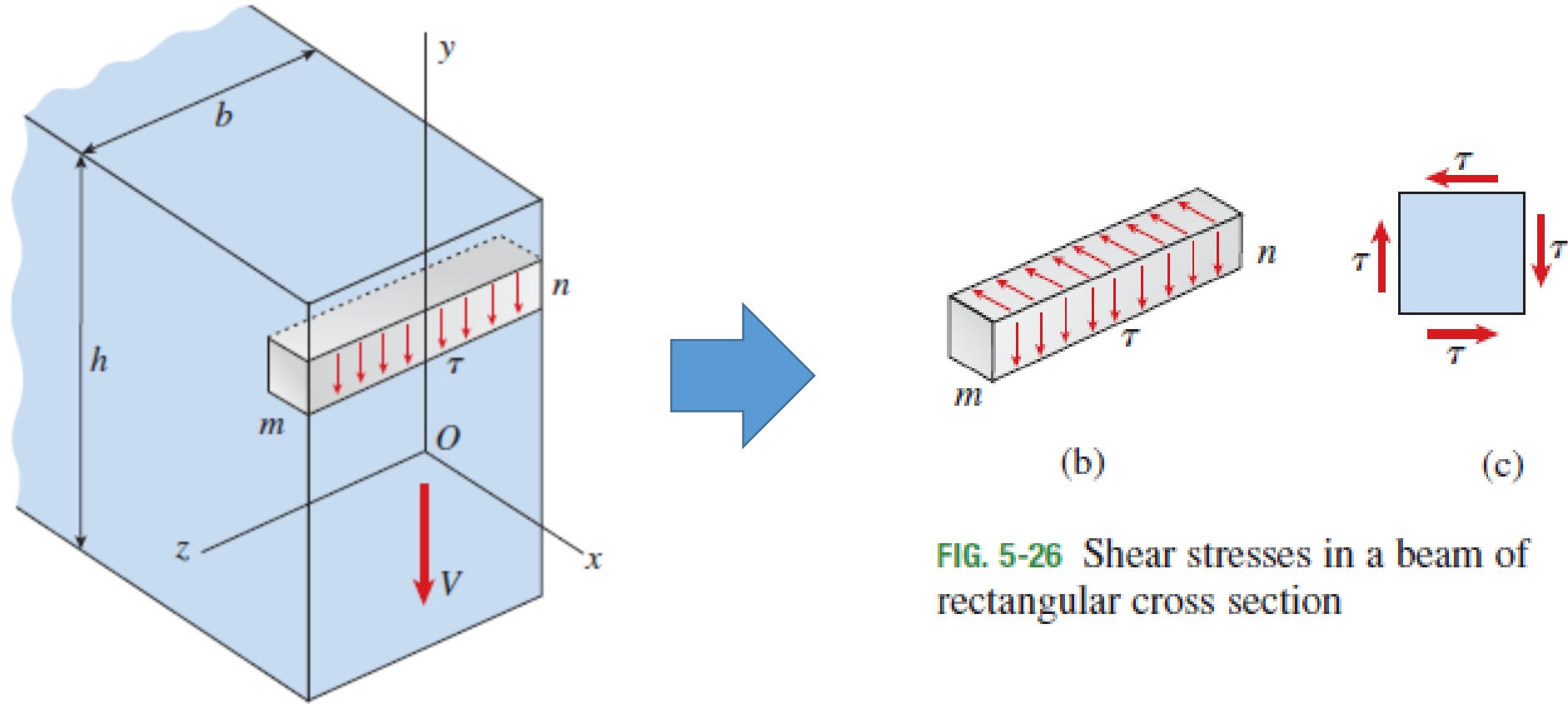
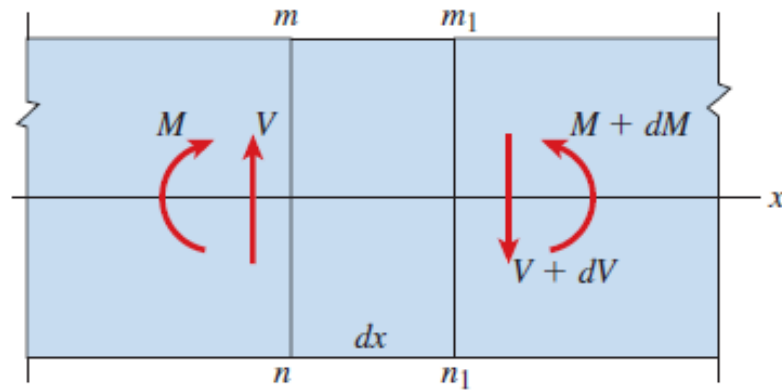
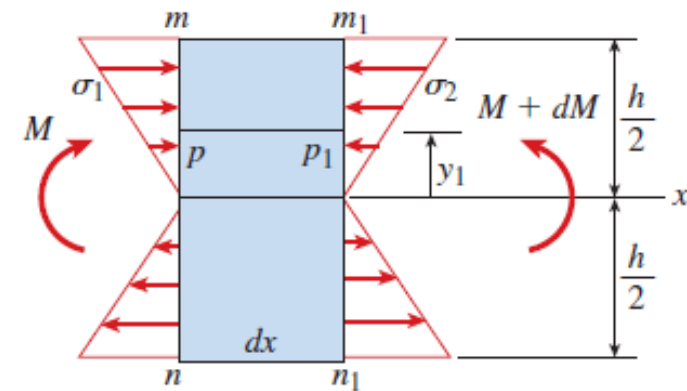


FIG. 5-26 Shear stresses in a beam of rectangular cross section

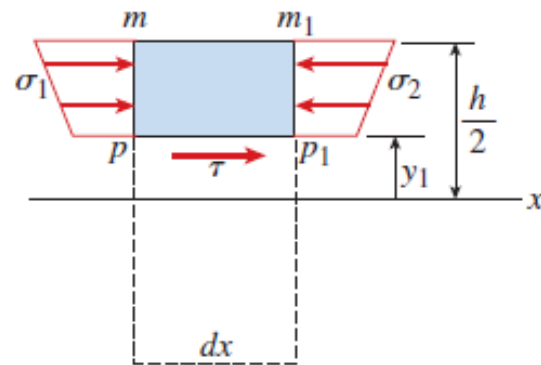
Shear stress in beams of rectangular section



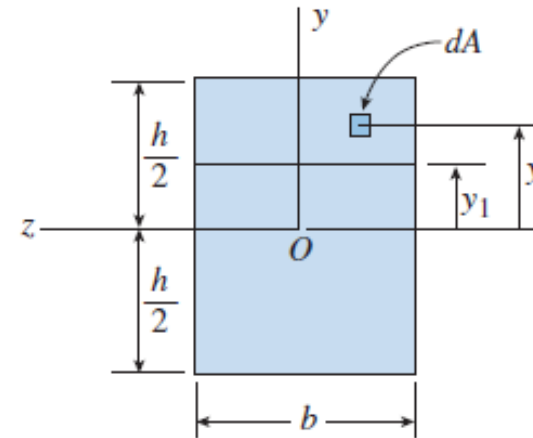
Side view of beam
(a)



Side view of element
(b)



Side view of subelement
(c)

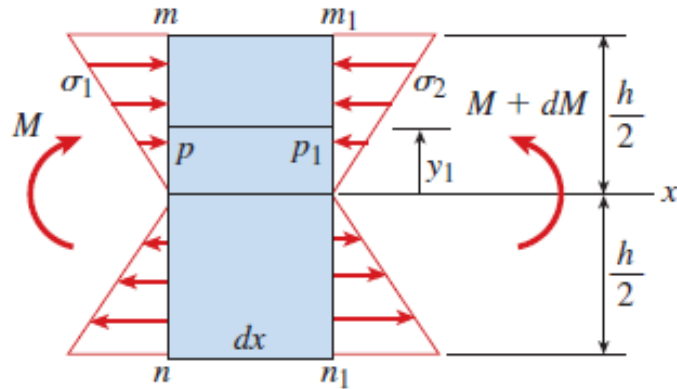


Cross section of beam at subelement
(d)

Shear stress in beams of rectangular section

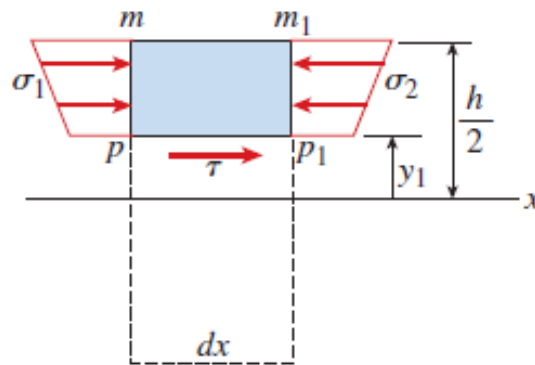
$$\sigma_1 = -\frac{My}{I}$$

$$\sigma_2 = -\frac{(M+dM)y}{I}$$



Side view of element

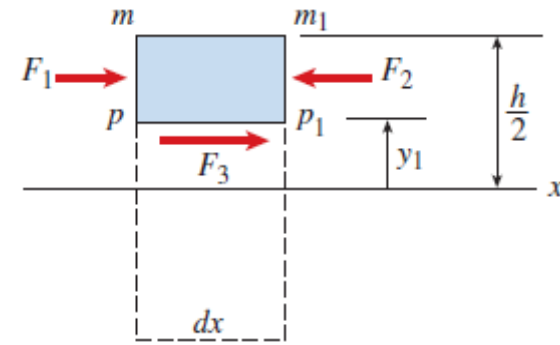
$$\sigma_1 dA = \frac{My}{I} dA$$



Side view of subelement

$$F_1 = \int \sigma_1 dA = \int \frac{My}{I} dA$$

$$F_2 = \int \sigma_2 dA = \int \frac{(M+dM)y}{I} dA$$



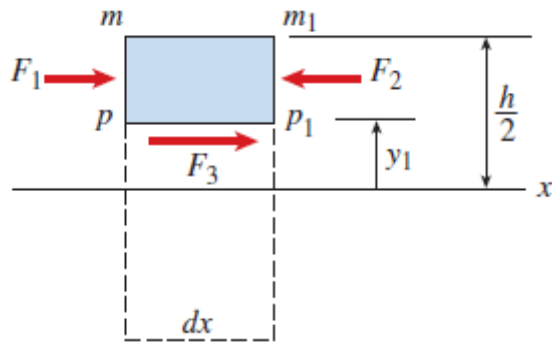
Side view of subelement

$$F_3 = F_2 - F_1$$

$$F_3 = \int \frac{(M+dM)y}{I} dA - \int \frac{My}{I} dA = \int \frac{(dM)y}{I} dA$$

$$\Rightarrow F_3 = \frac{dM}{I} \int y dA$$

Shear stress in beams of rectangular section



$$F_3 = \frac{dM}{I} \int y dA$$

$$F_3 = \tau b dx$$

$$\tau = \frac{dM}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{Ib} \right) \int y dA$$

$$\tau = \frac{V}{Ib} \int y dA$$

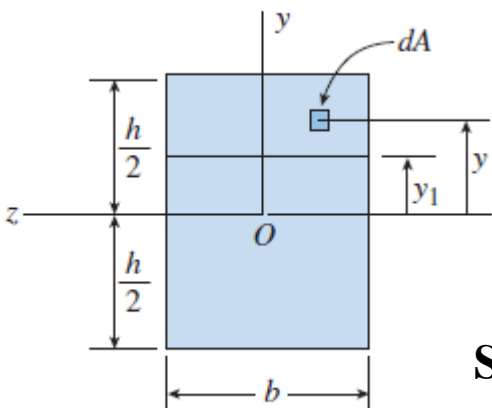
$$V = \frac{dM}{dx}$$

$$Q = \int y dA \quad (\text{First moment of inertia})$$

Why not zero?

$$\tau = \frac{VQ}{Ib}$$

Shear Formula



Cross section of beam at subelement

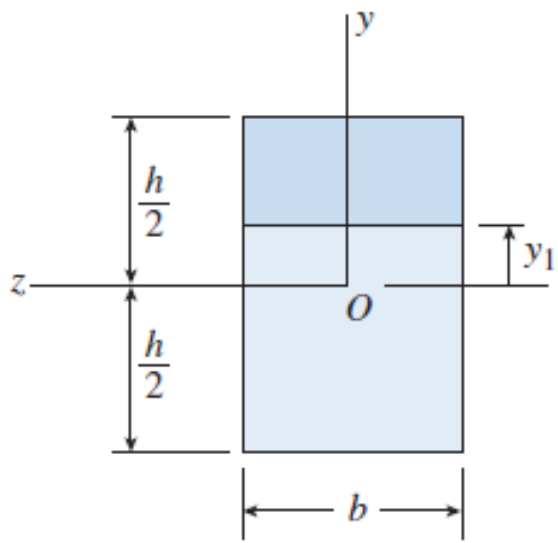
(Second moment of inertia)

$$I = \int_A y^2 dA$$

(Neutral axis finding)

$$\int_A y dA = 0$$

Shear stress in beams of rectangular section



$$Q = \int y dA \quad (\text{First moment of inertia})$$

$$Q = b \left(\frac{h}{2} - y_1 \right) \left(y_1 + \frac{h/2 - y_1}{2} \right) = \frac{b}{2} \left(\frac{h^2}{4} - y_1^2 \right)$$

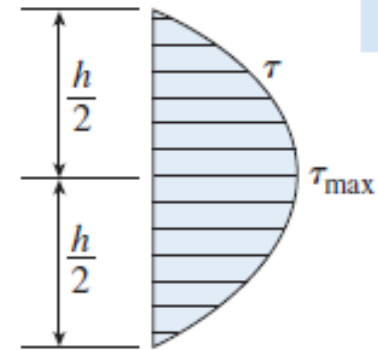
$$Q = \int y dA = \int_{y_1}^{h/2} yb dy = \frac{b}{2} \left(\frac{h^2}{4} - y_1^2 \right)$$

$$\tau = \frac{VQ}{Ib}$$

Shear Formula



$$\tau = \frac{V}{2I} \left(\frac{h^2}{4} - y_1^2 \right)$$

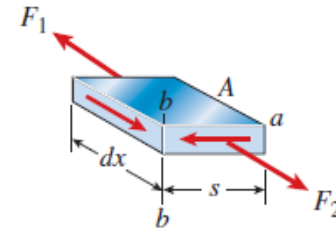
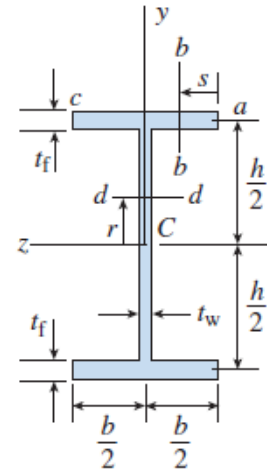
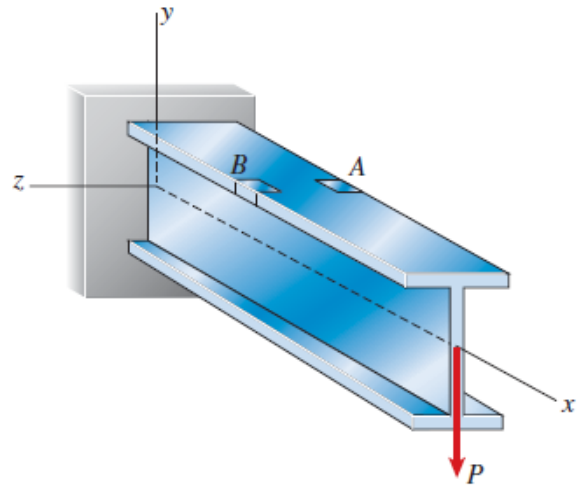


$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{Vh^2}{8I} = \frac{3V}{2A}$$

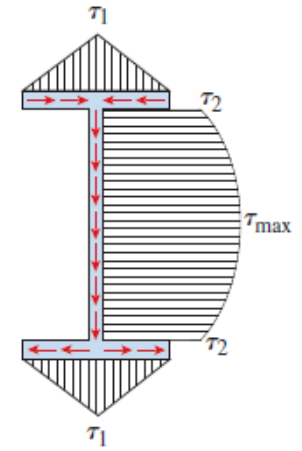
In 3D

Other examples

I section

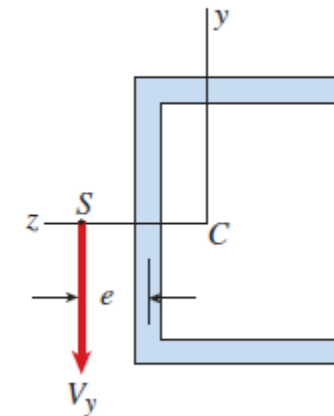
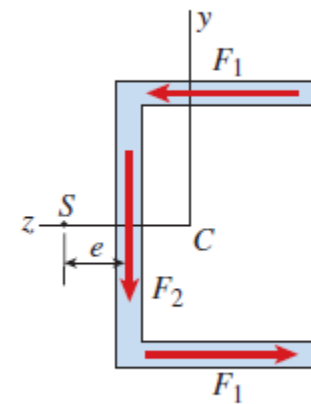
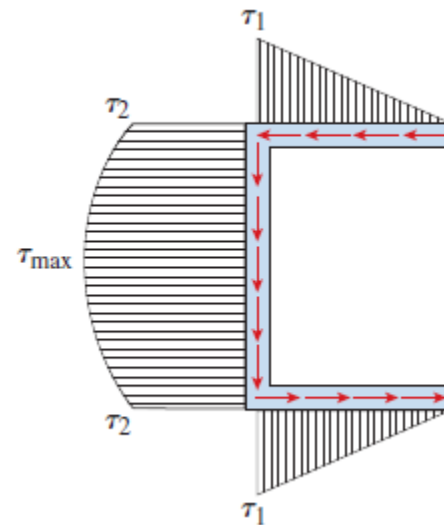
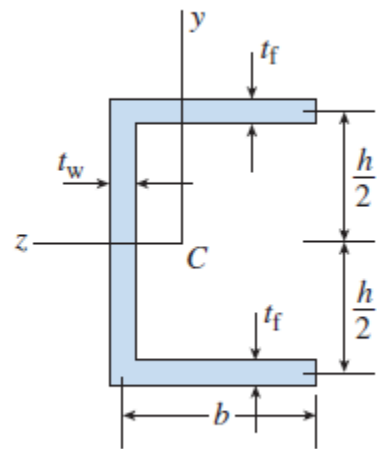


(c)



(d)

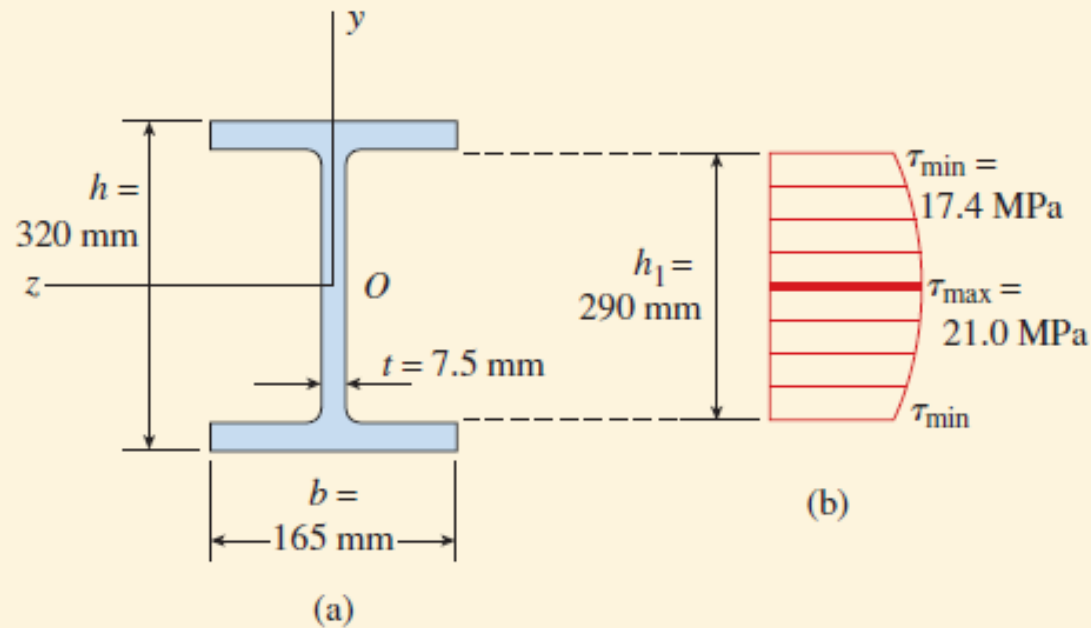
C channel



Example #1

A beam of wide-flange shape (Fig. 5-39a) is subjected to a vertical shear force $V = 45$ kN. The cross-sectional dimensions of the beam are $b = 165$ mm, $t = 7.5$ mm, $h = 320$ mm, and $h_1 = 290$ mm.

Determine the maximum shear stress, minimum shear stress, and total shear force in the web. (Disregard the areas of the fillets when making calculations.)



Example #2

A beam having a T-shaped cross section (Fig. 5-40a) is subjected to a vertical shear force $V = 10,000$ lb. The cross-sectional dimensions are $b = 4$ in., $t = 1.0$ in., $h = 8.0$ in., and $h_1 = 7.0$ in.

Determine the shear stress τ_1 at the top of the web (level mn) and the maximum shear stress τ_{\max} . (Disregard the areas of the fillets.)

