

2.3 Annamend

$$a) \quad u^x = \int_0^L \frac{EA}{l^2} \begin{bmatrix} l & -l \\ -l & l \end{bmatrix} l d\xi \quad E \text{ is constant}$$

$$u^x = E \int_0^L \frac{[A_i(l-\xi) + A_j \xi]}{l^2} \begin{bmatrix} l & -l \\ -l & l \end{bmatrix} l d\xi$$

$$u^x = E \int_0^L \begin{bmatrix} A_i & A_j \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1-\xi \\ \xi \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} l & -l \\ -l & l \end{bmatrix} d\xi$$

$$u^x = \frac{E}{l} \begin{bmatrix} l & -l \\ -l & l \end{bmatrix} \left(\int_0^l [A_i(l-\xi) + A_j \xi] d\xi \right) =$$

$$u^x = \frac{E}{l} (A_i + A_j) \begin{bmatrix} l & -l \\ -l & l \end{bmatrix} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} \int_0^l [-A_i(l-\xi)^2 + A_j \xi^2] d\xi \\ = \frac{A_j}{2} + \frac{A_i}{2} = \frac{A_i + A_j}{2} \end{aligned} \right|_0^l$$

$$u^x = \frac{E \cdot A'}{l} \begin{bmatrix} l & -l \\ -l & l \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{where } A' = \frac{A_i + A_j}{2}$$

then u^x is the same as if the cross section was constant with area $A' = \frac{A_i + A_j}{2}$.

$$b) \quad f^x = \int_0^l p \begin{bmatrix} l-\xi \\ \xi \end{bmatrix} d\xi = \int_0^l p g [A_i(l-\xi) + A_j \xi] \begin{bmatrix} 1-\xi \\ \xi \end{bmatrix} d\xi$$

$$= p g \int_0^l \begin{bmatrix} A_i(l-\xi)^2 + A_j \xi(l-\xi) \\ A_i(l-\xi)\xi + A_j \xi^2 \end{bmatrix} d\xi$$

$$= p g \left[\begin{aligned} & -\frac{A_i(l-\xi)^3}{3} + A_j \left(\frac{\xi^2}{2} - \frac{\xi^3}{3} \right) \\ & A_i \left(\frac{\xi^2}{2} - \frac{\xi^3}{3} \right) + \frac{A_j \xi^3}{3} \end{aligned} \right] \Big|_0^l$$

$$b^x = P \rho g \begin{bmatrix} A_j \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \right) - A_i \cdot \frac{1}{3} \\ A_i \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \right) + A_j \cdot \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$b^x = P \rho g \begin{bmatrix} \frac{A_i}{3} - \frac{A_j}{6} \\ \frac{A_i}{6} + \frac{A_j}{3} \end{bmatrix} = 3 P \rho g \begin{bmatrix} \frac{A_i - A_j}{2} \\ \frac{A_i + A_j}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

• if $A_i = A_j = A$

$$b^x = P \rho g \begin{bmatrix} \frac{A}{2} \\ \frac{A}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} P \rho g \begin{bmatrix} A \\ A \end{bmatrix}$$

• if $A_j = 0$

$$b^x = P \rho g \begin{bmatrix} \frac{A_i}{3} \\ \frac{A_i}{6} \end{bmatrix} = 3 P \rho g \begin{bmatrix} \frac{A_i}{2} \\ \frac{A_i}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

c)

