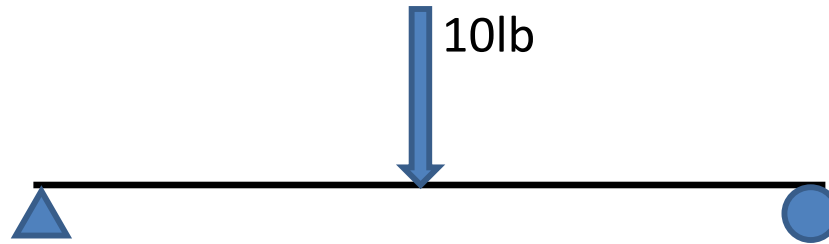




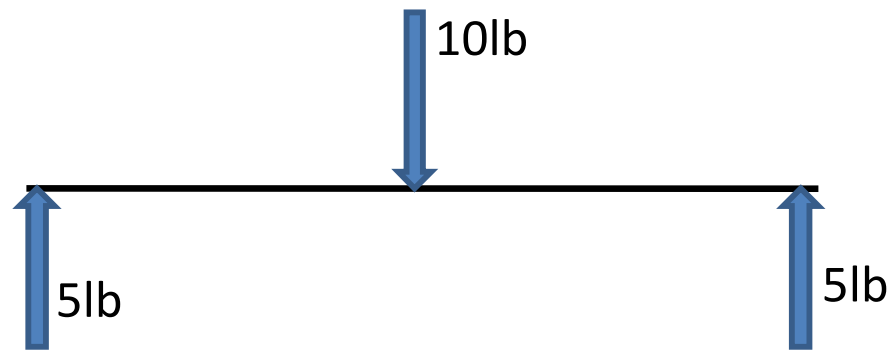
Distributed Loads

Professors: Alfred Sanabria
Rodrigo Suarez

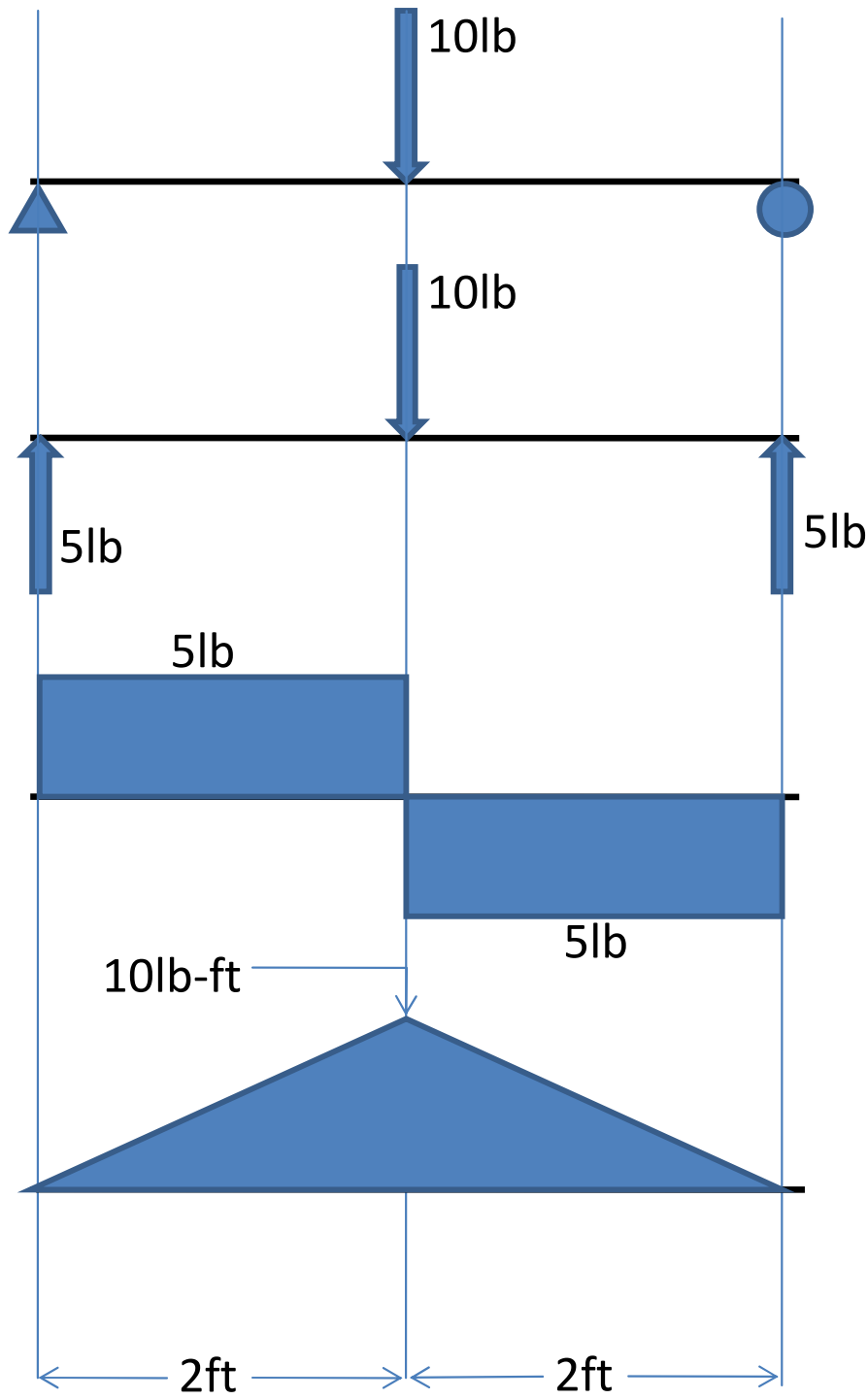


$$\begin{aligned}\Sigma M_a &= 0 \\ -(10\text{lb})(1\text{ft}) + (R_{y_2})(2\text{ft}) &= 0 \\ R_{y_2} &= 5\text{lb}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Sigma F_y &= 0 \\ R_{y_1} - 10\text{lb} + 5\text{lb} &= 0 \\ R_{y_1} &= 5\text{lb}\end{aligned}$$



FB
D

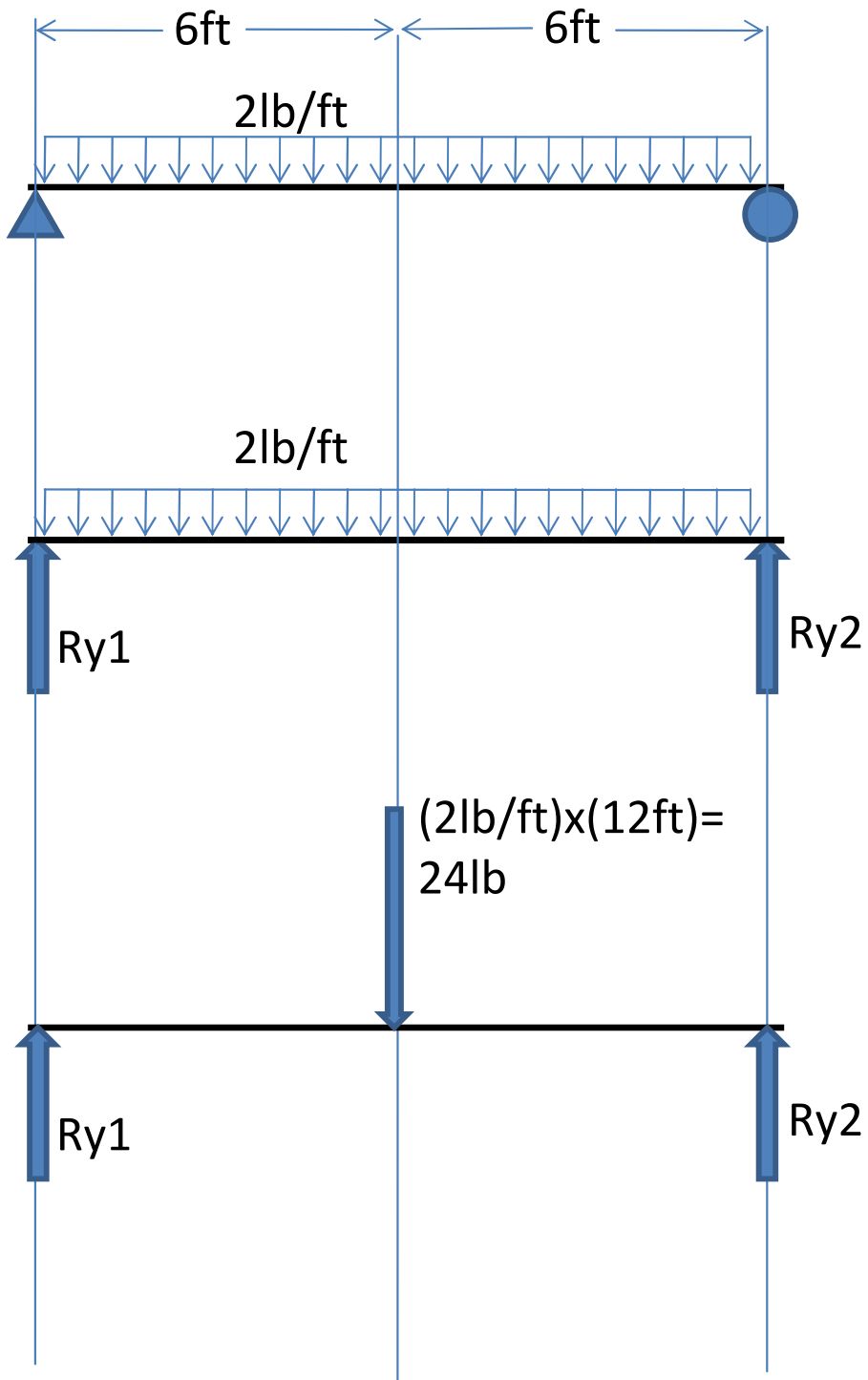


FB

D

V

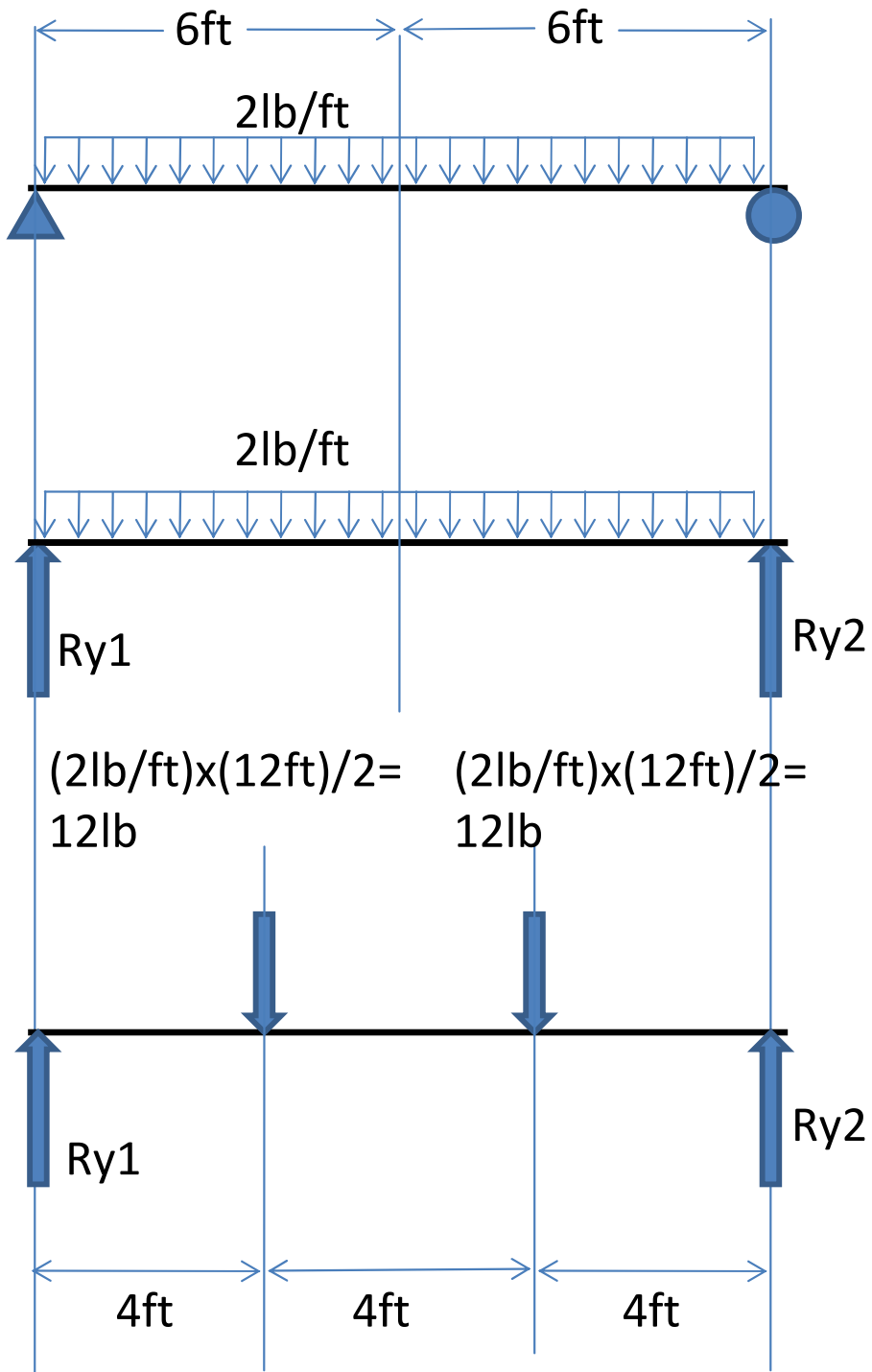
M



FB
D

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma M_a &= 0 \\ -(24\text{ lb})(6\text{ ft}) + (R_{y_2})(12\text{ ft}) &= 0 \\ R_{y_2} &= 12\text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

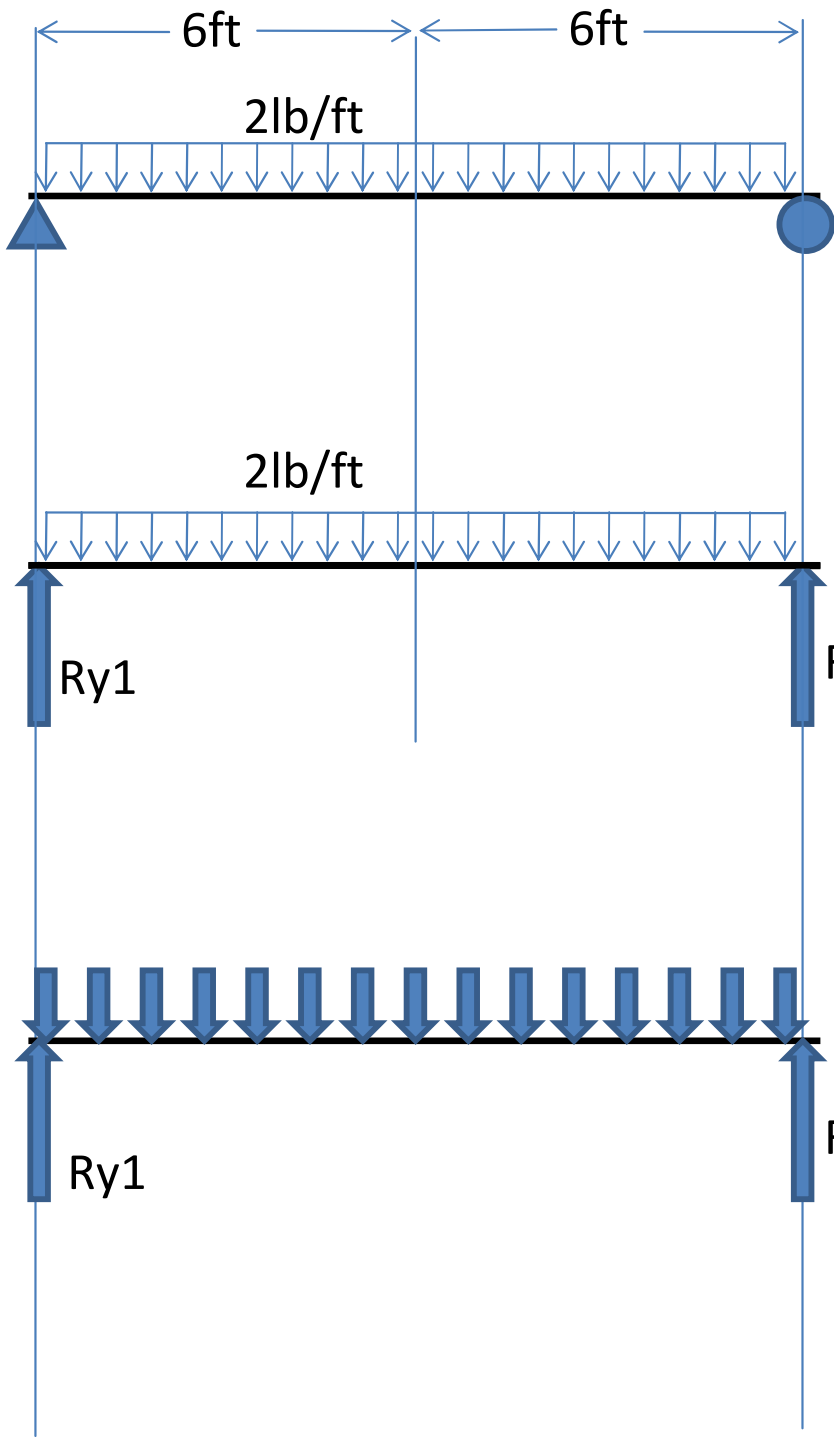
$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma F_y &= 0 \\ R_{y_1} - 24\text{ lb} + 12\text{ lb} &= 0 \\ R_{y_1} &= 12\text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$



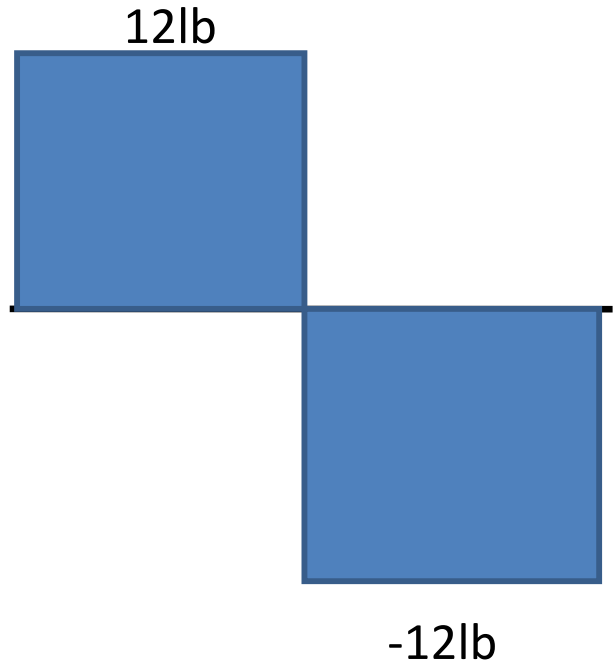
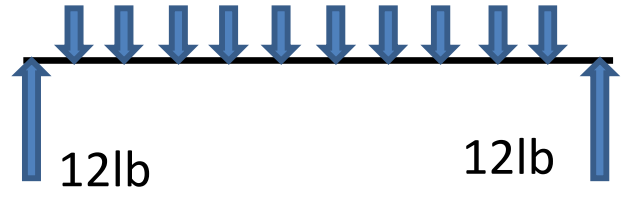
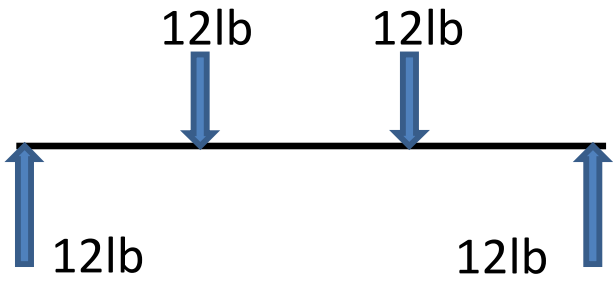
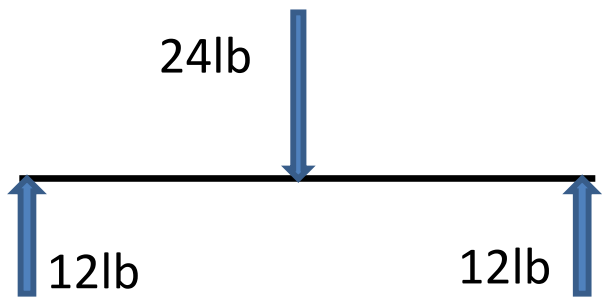
FB
D

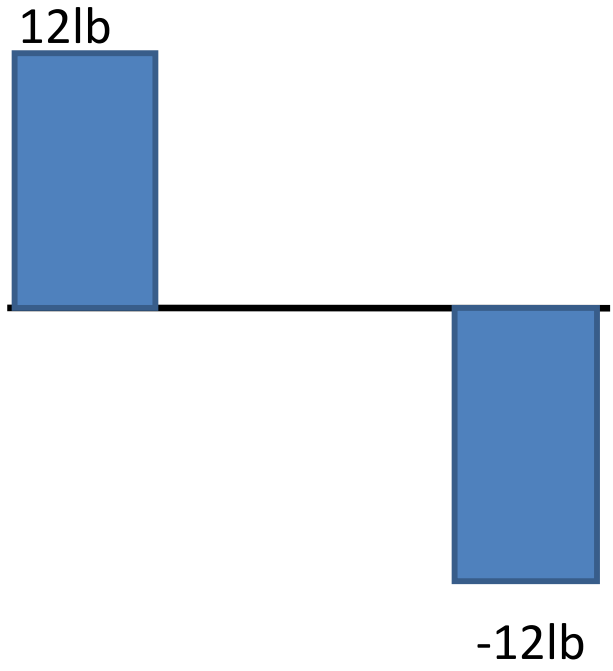
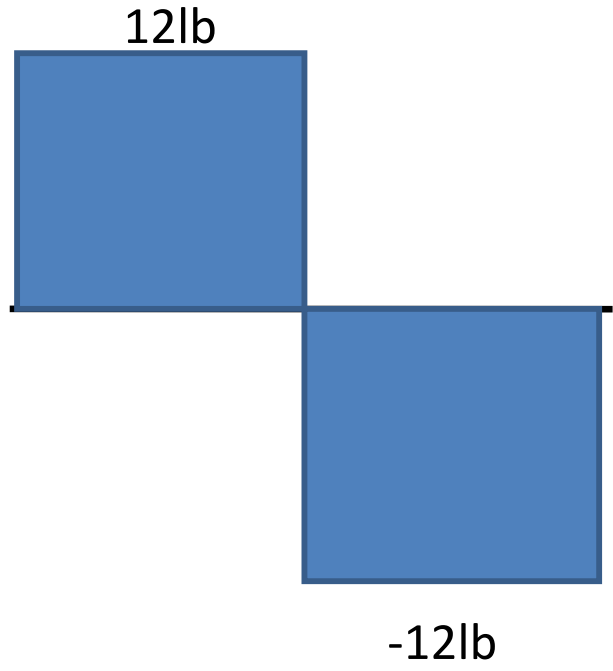
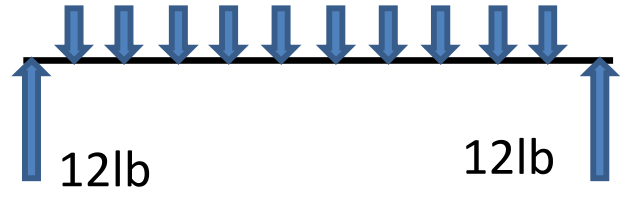
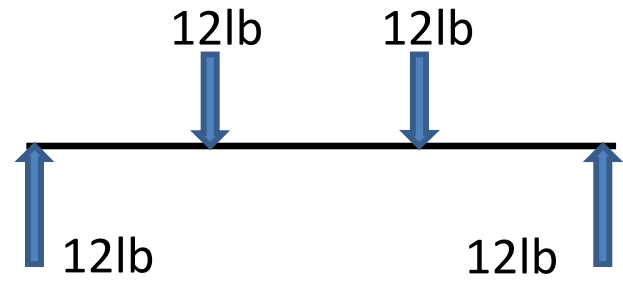
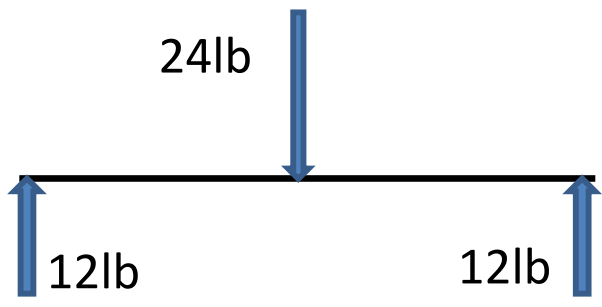
$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma M_a &= 0 \\ -(12\text{lb})(4\text{ft}) - (12\text{lb})(8\text{ft}) + (R_{y_2})(12\text{ft}) &= 0 \\ -48\text{lb-ft} - 96\text{lb-ft} &= -(R_{y_2})(12\text{ft}) \\ -144/-12 &= R_{y_2} \\ R_{y_2} &= 12\text{lb} \end{aligned}$$

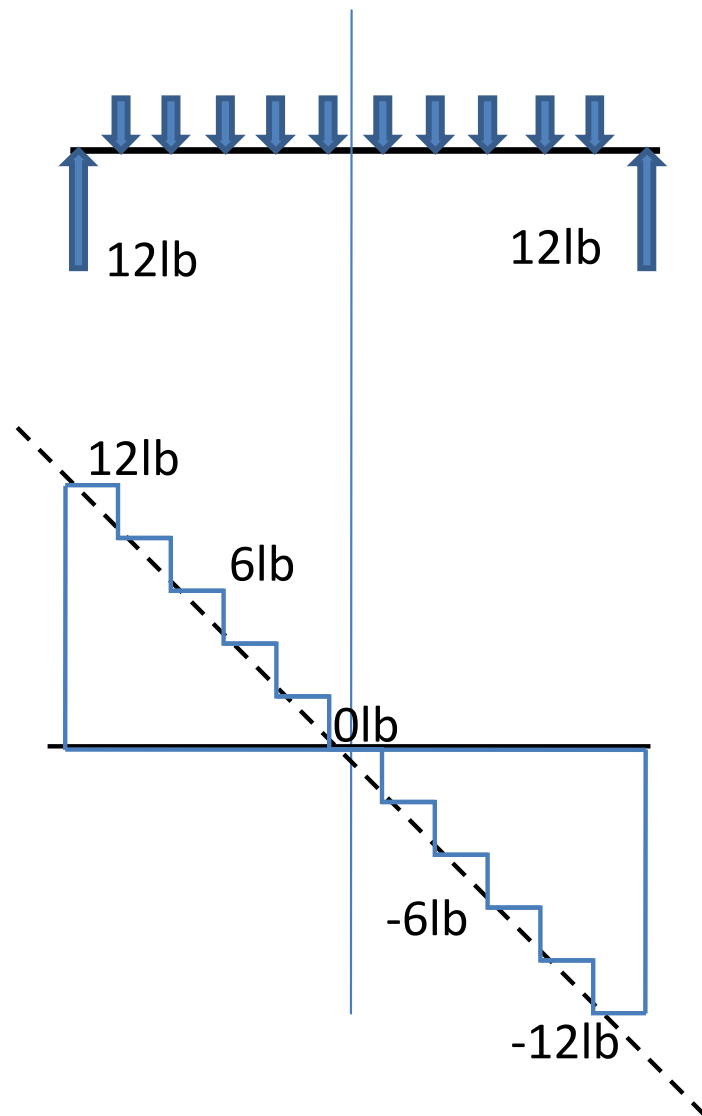
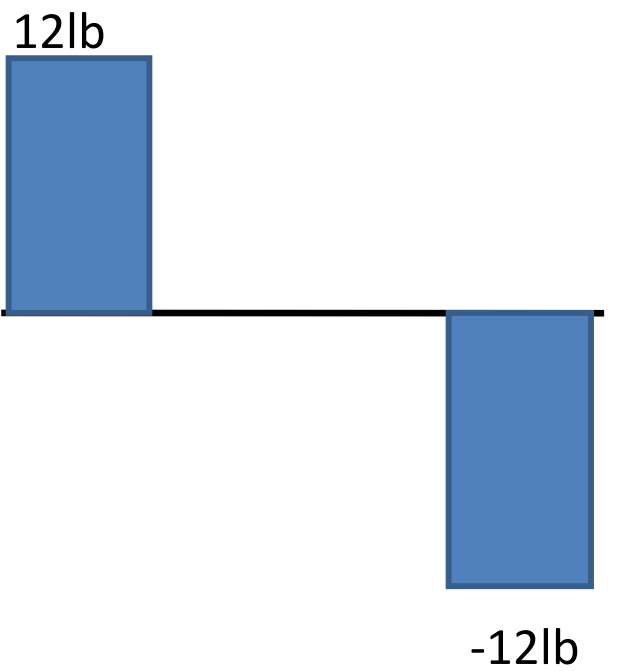
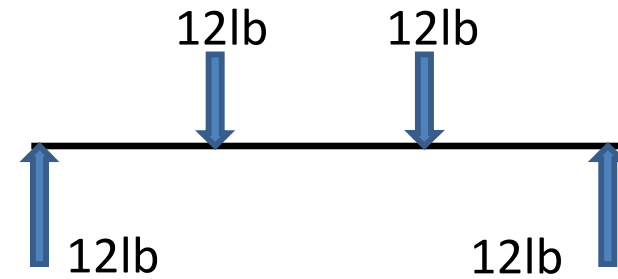
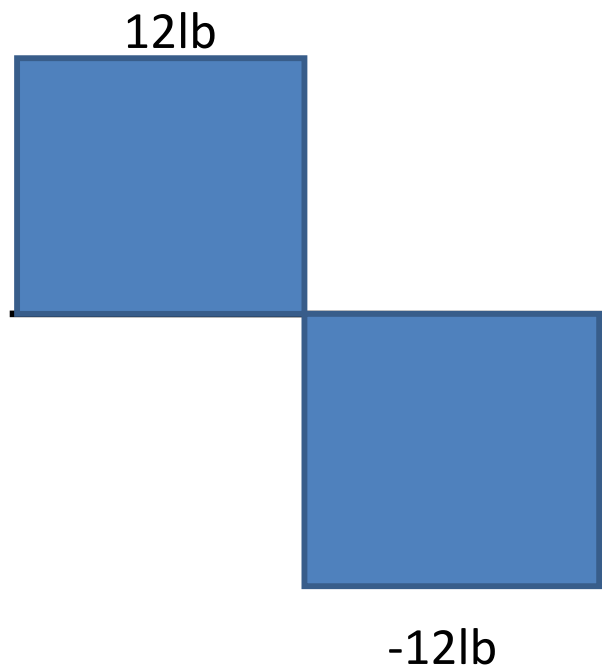
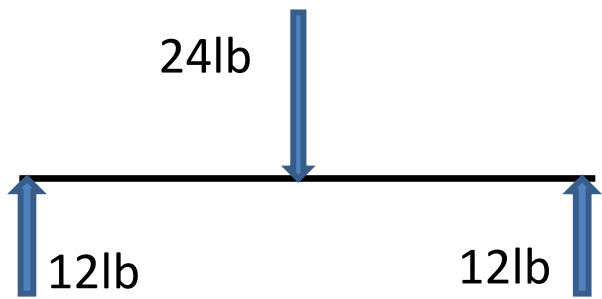
$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma F_y &= 0 \\ R_{y_1} - 12\text{lb} - 12\text{lb} + 12\text{lb} &= 0 \\ R_{y_1} &= 12\text{lb} \end{aligned}$$

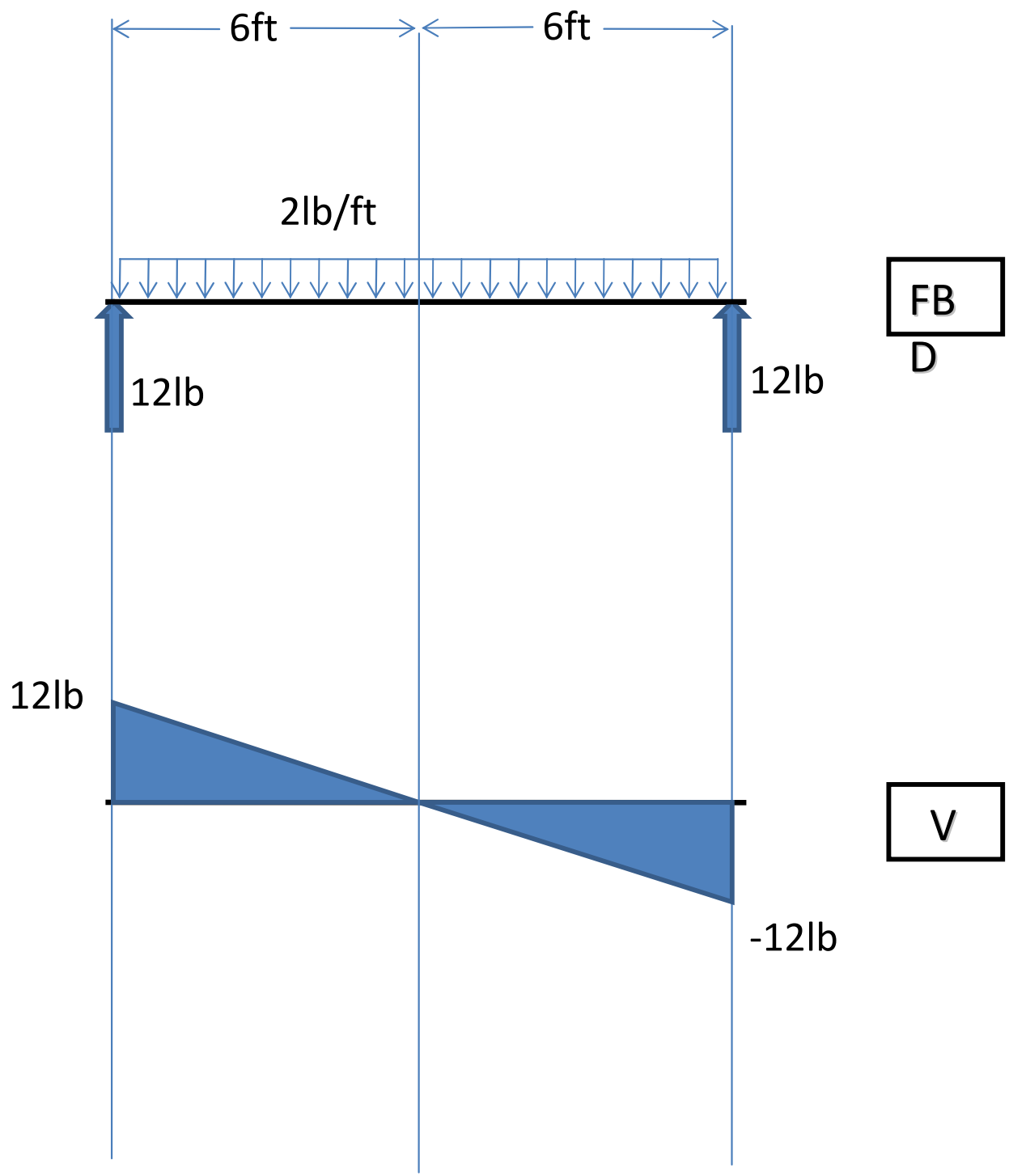


FB
D





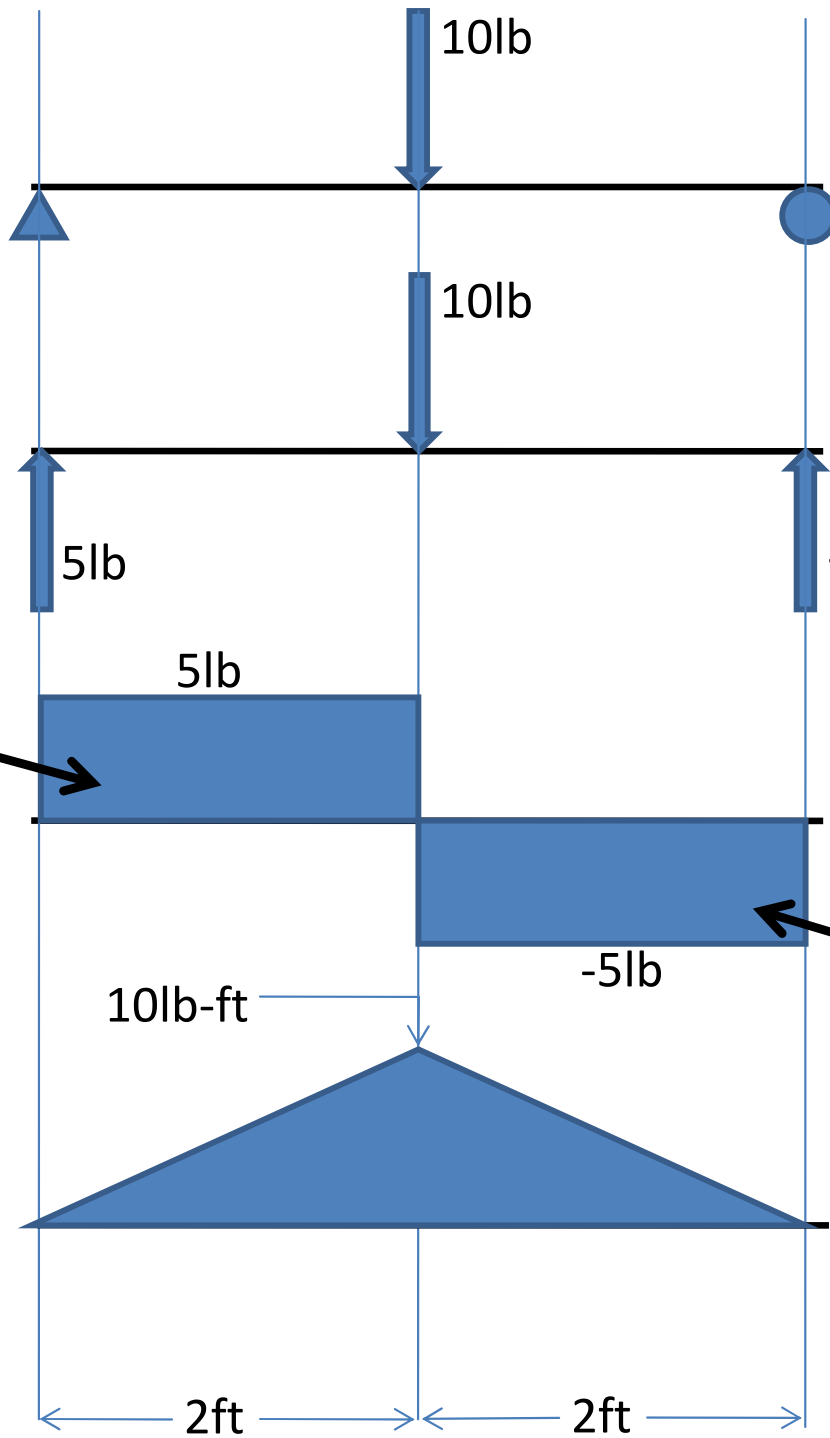




FB

D

V



FB
D

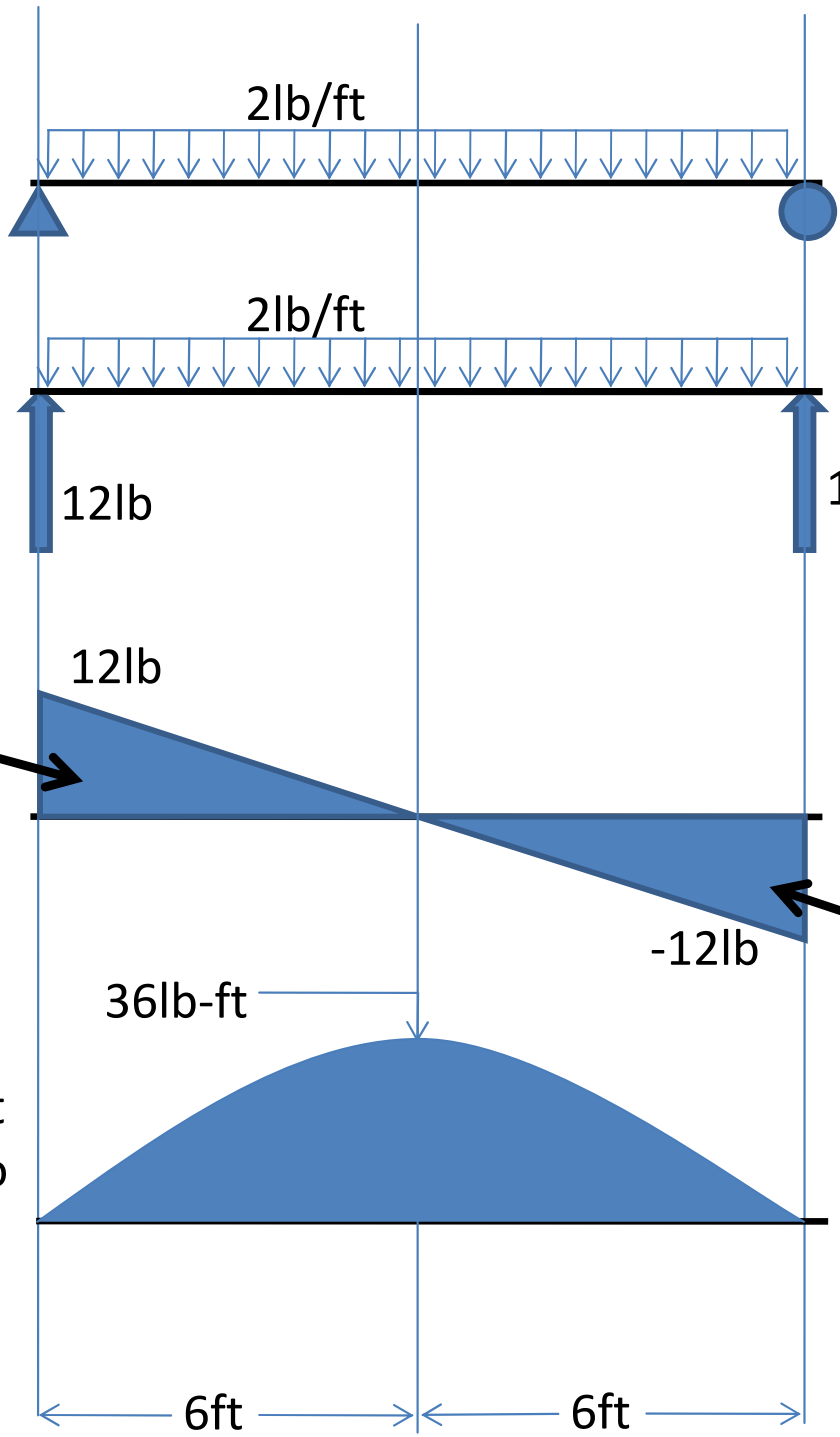
V

M

$A = (5lb)(2ft) = 10lb-ft$

$A = (-5lb)(2ft) = -10lb-ft$

Change in Moment Diagram is equal to the area under the shear diagram



FB

D

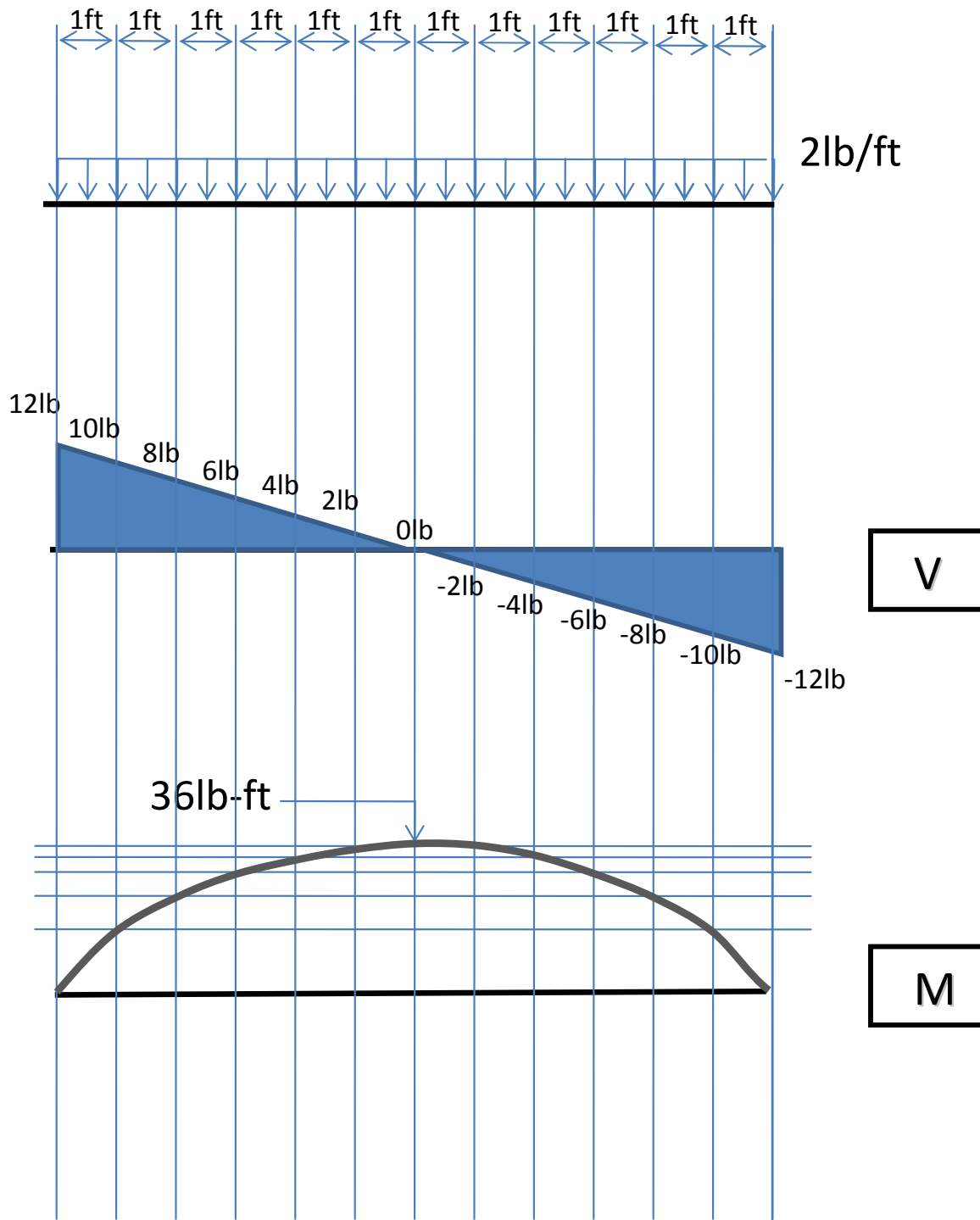
V

M

$A = (12\text{ lb})(6\text{ ft})/2$
 $= 36\text{ lb-ft}$

$A = (-12\text{ lb})(6\text{ ft})/2$
 $= -36\text{ lb-ft}$

Change in Moment Diagram is equal to the area under the shear diagram



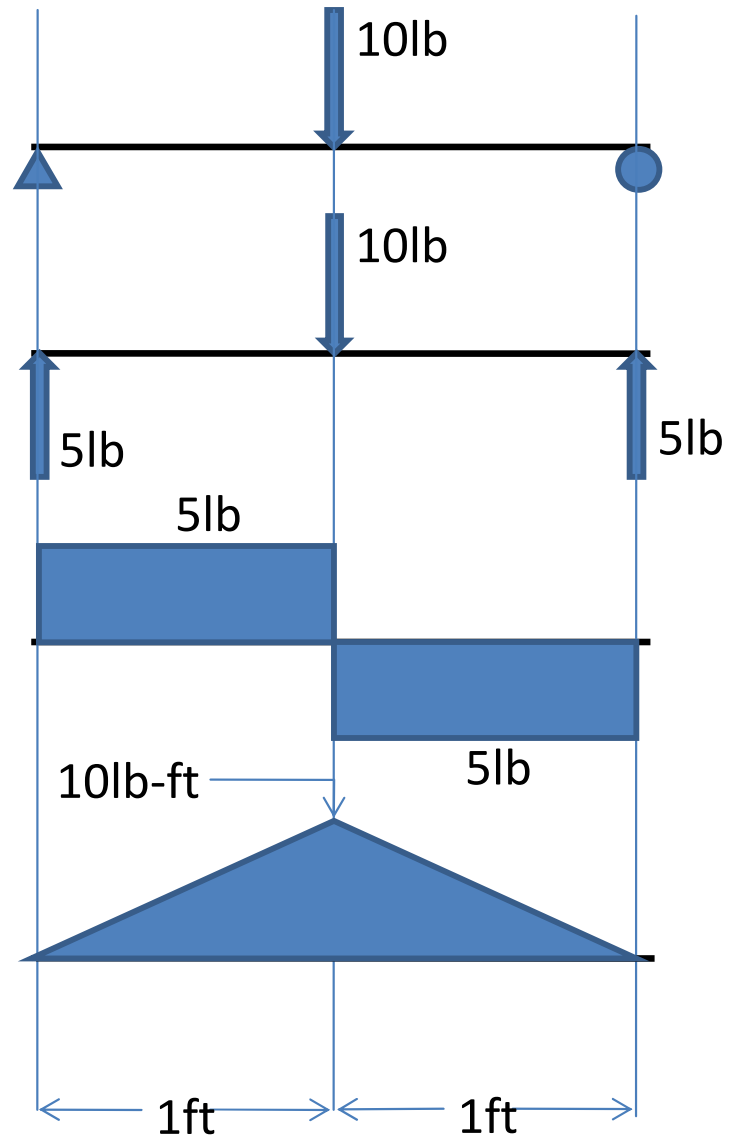
The VALUE at a point in the shear diagram is equal to the SLOPE of the moment diagram at that same point.

An external point load shifts the shear diagram an amount equivalent to its magnitude in its same direction.

A distributed load shifts the shear diagram linearly with a SLOPE equal to the magnitude of the distributed load in its same direction.

Change in Moment Diagram is equal to the area under the shear diagram.

The VALUE at a point in the shear diagram is equal to the SLOPE of the moment diagram at that same point.



An external point load shifts the shear diagram an amount equivalent to its magnitude in its same direction.

A distributed load shifts the shear diagram linearly with a SLOPE equal to the magnitude of the distributed load in its same direction.

Change in Moment Diagram is equal to the area under the shear diagram.

The VALUE at a point in the shear diagram is equal to the SLOPE of the moment diagram at that same point.

