

Remarks: See §2.3, pages 24 till 26
See §2.6, pages 34 onwards

Answers 2.28-1:

- a. $N^{AB} = +50 \text{ kN}$ $N^{BC} = +40 \text{ kN}$ $N^{CD} = +60 \text{ kN}$
 b. $\varepsilon^{AB} = 1 \text{ ‰}$ $\varepsilon^{BC} = 1,25 \text{ ‰}$ $\varepsilon^{CD} = 0,75 \text{ ‰}$
 c. $\Delta \ell^{AB} = 0,4 \text{ mm}$ $\Delta \ell^{BC} = 1,0 \text{ mm}$ $\Delta \ell^{CD} = 0,45 \text{ mm}$
 d. $\Delta \ell = 1,85 \text{ mm}$

Explanation 2.28-1/2:

$$EA^{AB} = 50 \times 10^3 \text{ kN}$$

$$EA^{BC} = 32 \times 10^3 \text{ kN}$$

$$EA^{CD} = 80 \times 10^3 \text{ kN}$$

Answers 2.28-2:

- a. $N^{AB} = +25 \text{ kN}$ $N^{BC} = -20 \text{ kN}$ $N^{CD} = +40 \text{ kN}$
 b. $\varepsilon^{AB} = 0,5 \text{ ‰}$ $\varepsilon^{BC} = -0,625 \text{ ‰}$ $\varepsilon^{CD} = 0,5 \text{ ‰}$
 c. $\Delta \ell^{AB} = 0,2 \text{ mm}$ $\Delta \ell^{BC} = -0,5 \text{ mm}$ $\Delta \ell^{CD} = 0,3 \text{ mm}$
 d. $\Delta \ell = 0$