Detereminacy & Stability

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1. Determinacy



1. Determinacy

A Définition

- The structure is statically determinate when all forces in a structure can be determined strictly from equilibrium equations.
- The structure is statically indeterminate when structures having more unknown forces than available equilibrium equations.
 We have:

$$r = 3n$$
, statically determinate
 $r > 3n$, statically indeterminate

Where:

r: is the number of force and moment reaction components

n: is the number of parts

The additional number of equations required for the solution refers to the degree of indeterminacy.

For truss, we have:

b + r = 2j statically determinate b + r > 2j statically indeterminate

F Exemple



Determinacy



r = 5, n = 1, 5 > 3(1)



Statically indeterminate to the second degree



r = 9, n = 2, 9 > 6,Statically indeterminate to the third degree





r = 18, n = 3, 18 > 9,Statically indeterminate to the ninth degree



Since b = 19, r = 3, j = 11, then b + r = 2j or 22 = 22. Therefore, the truss is *statically determinate*.



1.1.1

Since b = 15, r = 4, j = 9, then b + r > 2j or 19 > 18. The truss is *statically indeterminate* to the first degree.

2. Stability

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1. Stability

Définition : a) Partial constraints

A structure or one of its members may have fewer reactive forces than equations of equilibrium thar must be satisfied.

👉 Exemple



Définition : b) Improper constraints

Improper constraining by the supports causing instability although there may be as many unknown forces as there are equations of equilibrium.

This can occur if:

- All the supports reactions are concurrent at a point.

- The reactive forces are all parallel

Cases of Improper constraints



🔎 Remarque

If the structure in unstable, it does not matter if it is statically determinate or indeterminate. In all cases such types of structutres must be avoided in practice.