

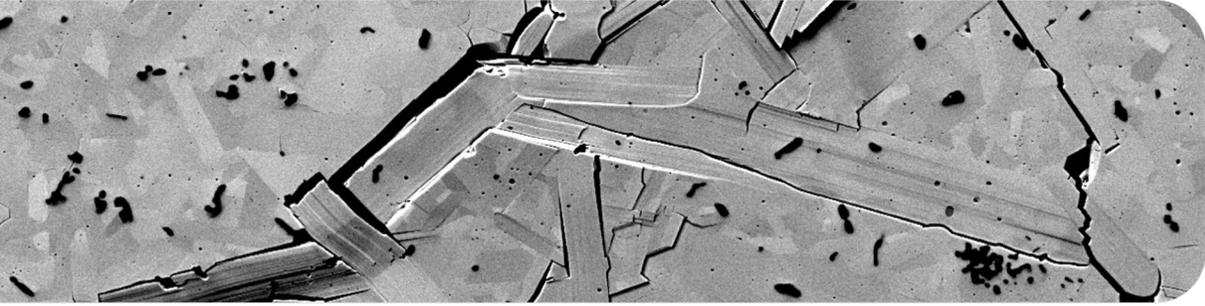


COE–3001: Mechanics of deformable bodies

Chapter 7: Principle of
superposition and static
indeterminacy

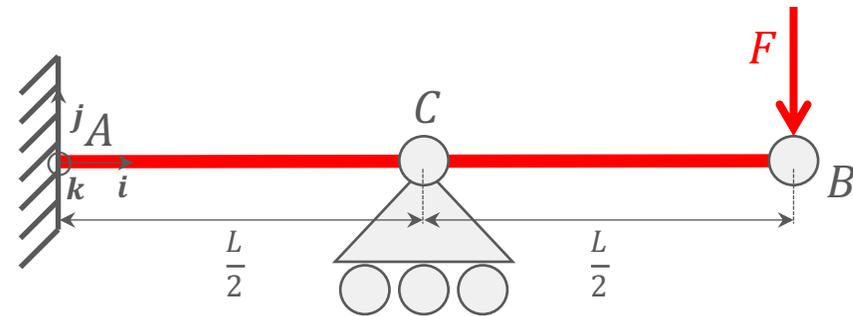
Prof. Antoine GUITTON

Université de Lorraine, CNRS, Arts et Métiers Institute of Technology, LEM3, F-57000 Metz,
antoine.guitton@univ-Lorraine.fr



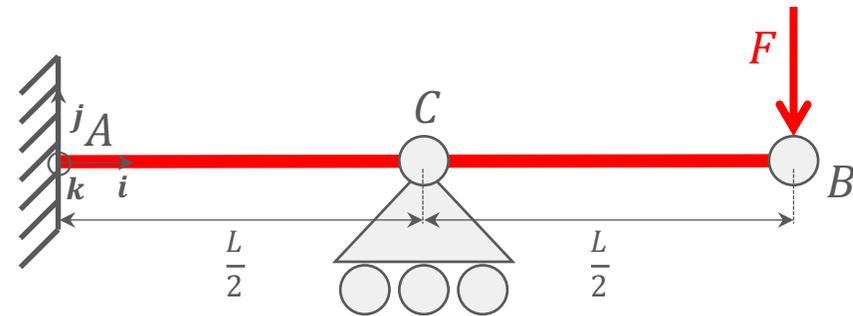
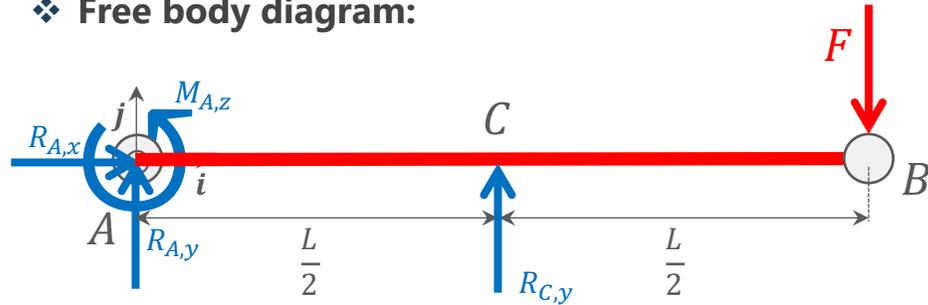
Hyperstatism

Presentation of the problem



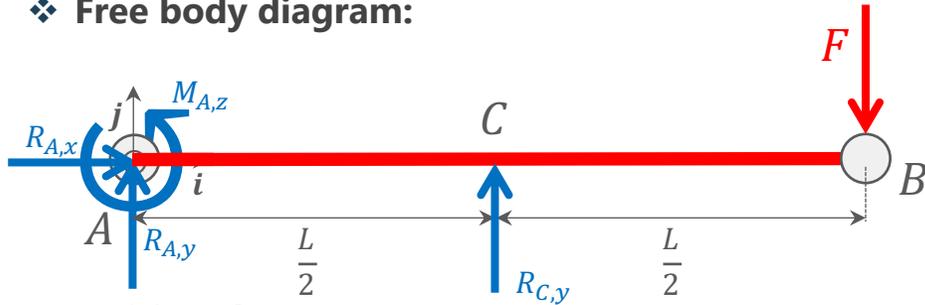
Presentation of the problem

❖ Free body diagram:



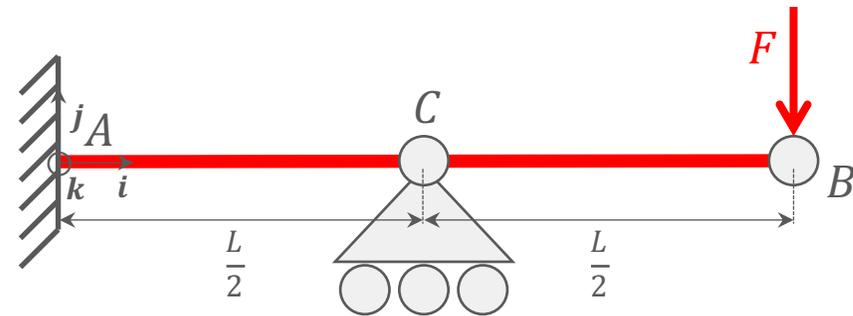
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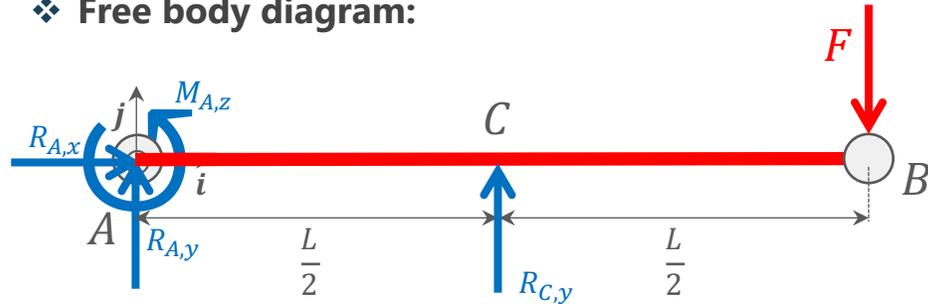
❖ Writing the torsors:

$$\{\mathcal{T}_A\} = \begin{Bmatrix} R_{A,x} & 0 \\ R_{A,y} & 0 \\ 0 & M_{A,z} \end{Bmatrix}; \{\mathcal{T}_C\} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ R_{C,y} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{Bmatrix}; \{\mathcal{T}_B\} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ -F & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{Bmatrix}$$



Presentation of the problem

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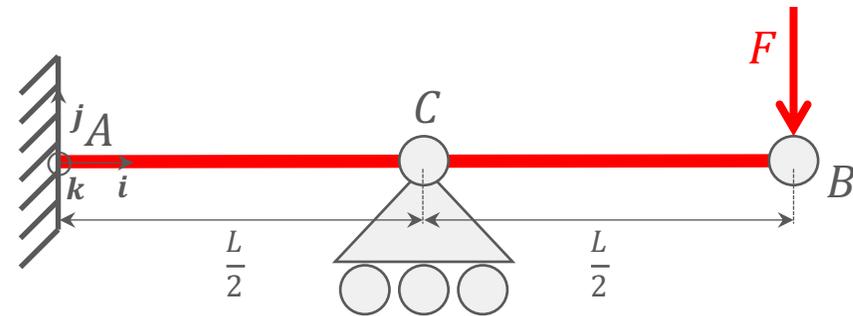
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❖ Let's apply the FPS in A:

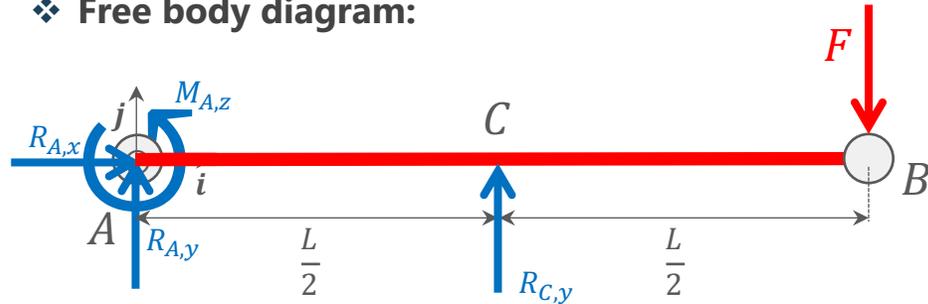
$$FPS \Rightarrow \begin{cases} R_{A,x} = 0 \\ R_{A,y} + R_{C,y} - F = 0 \\ M_{A,z} - \frac{LR_{A,x}}{2} - \frac{FL}{2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

↳ System of 2 equations with 3 unknowns
 ⇒ **Impossible to solve!**



Presentation of the problem

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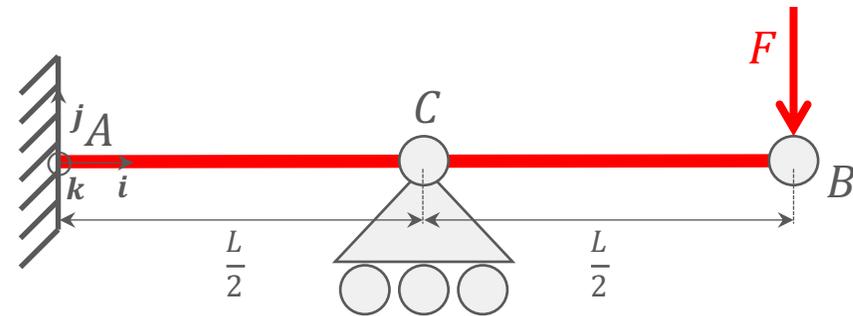
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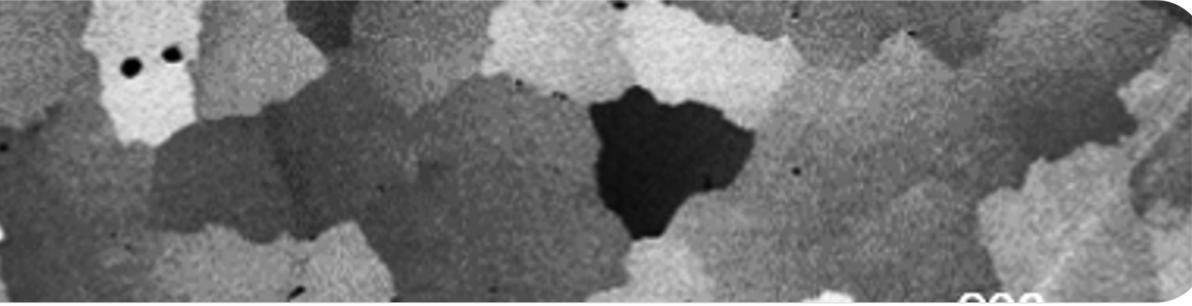
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↪ System of 2 equations with 3 unknowns
⇒ **Impossible to solve!**



↪ **Additional equations must be found.**



Solution using the principle of superposition

Principle of superposition

- ❖ Applies to linear systems (linear material behavior and small deformations)
- ❖ The total response of a structure is the sum of the responses to each load taken separately
- ❖ Each load case is analyzed independently
- ❖ Boundary conditions must remain unchanged for all load cases

Principle of superposition

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- ❖ **Each load case is analyzed independently**
- ❖ **Boundary conditions must remain unchanged for all load cases**
- ❖ **Valid for:**
 - Forces and moments
 - Displacements and rotations
 - Stresses and internal forces
- ❖ **Not valid if:**
 - Material behavior is nonlinear (plasticity, large deformations)
 - Boundary conditions depend on the load

Principle of superposition

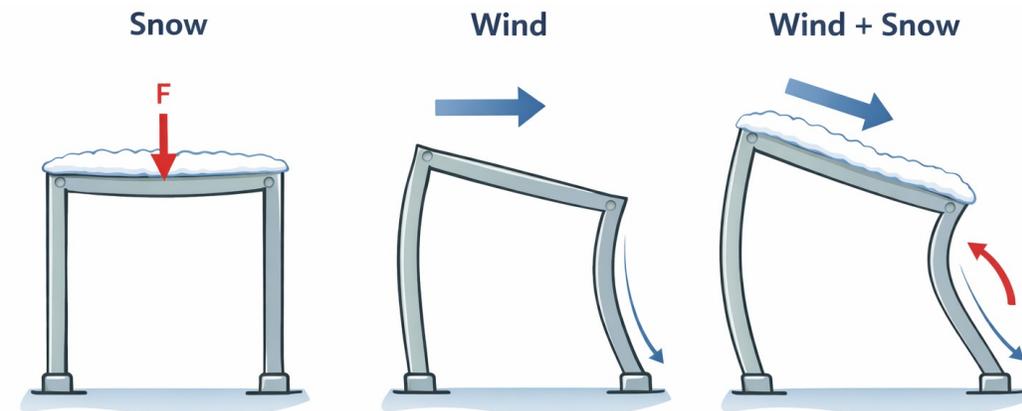
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❖ Pushing a door

- One person pushes lightly, the door moves a little
- Two people push at the same time → the door moves more
- The total effect is the sum of both pushes

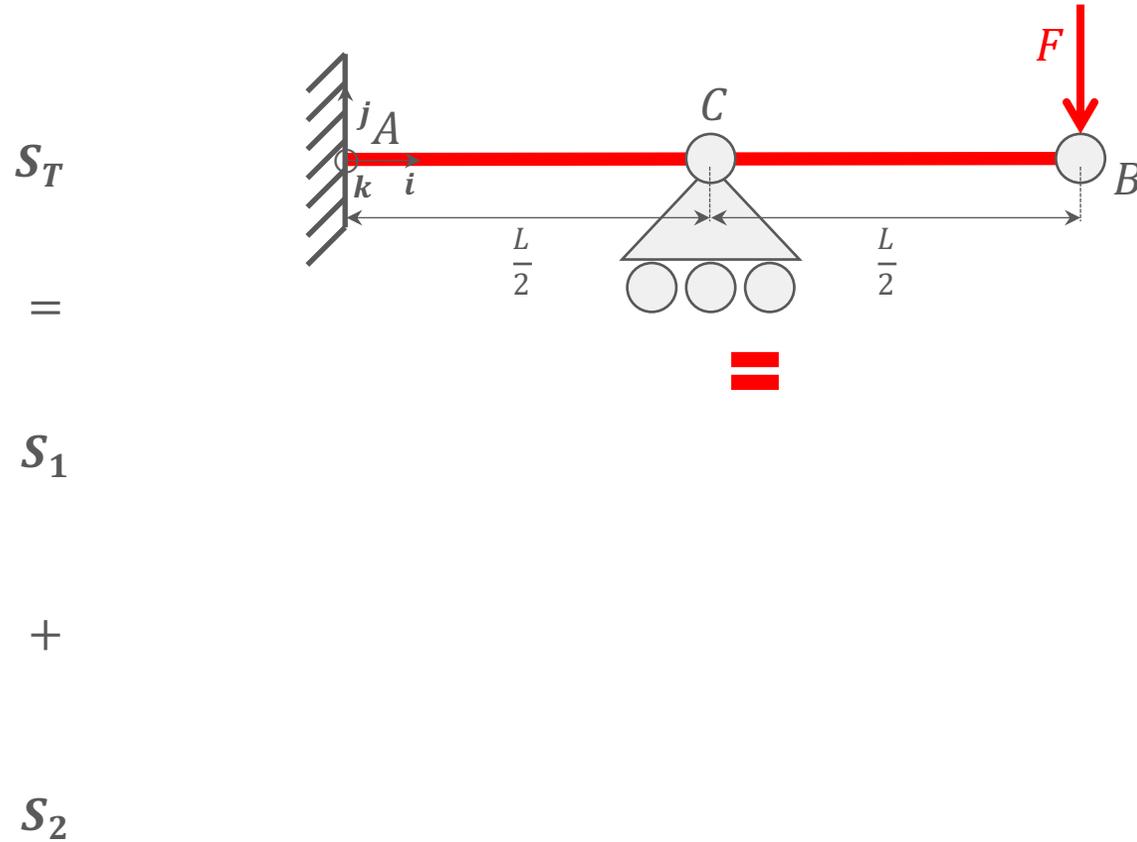
❖ Forces on a structure

- A beam subjected to a force and a moment
- The final deformation equals the sum of the deformation due to each load



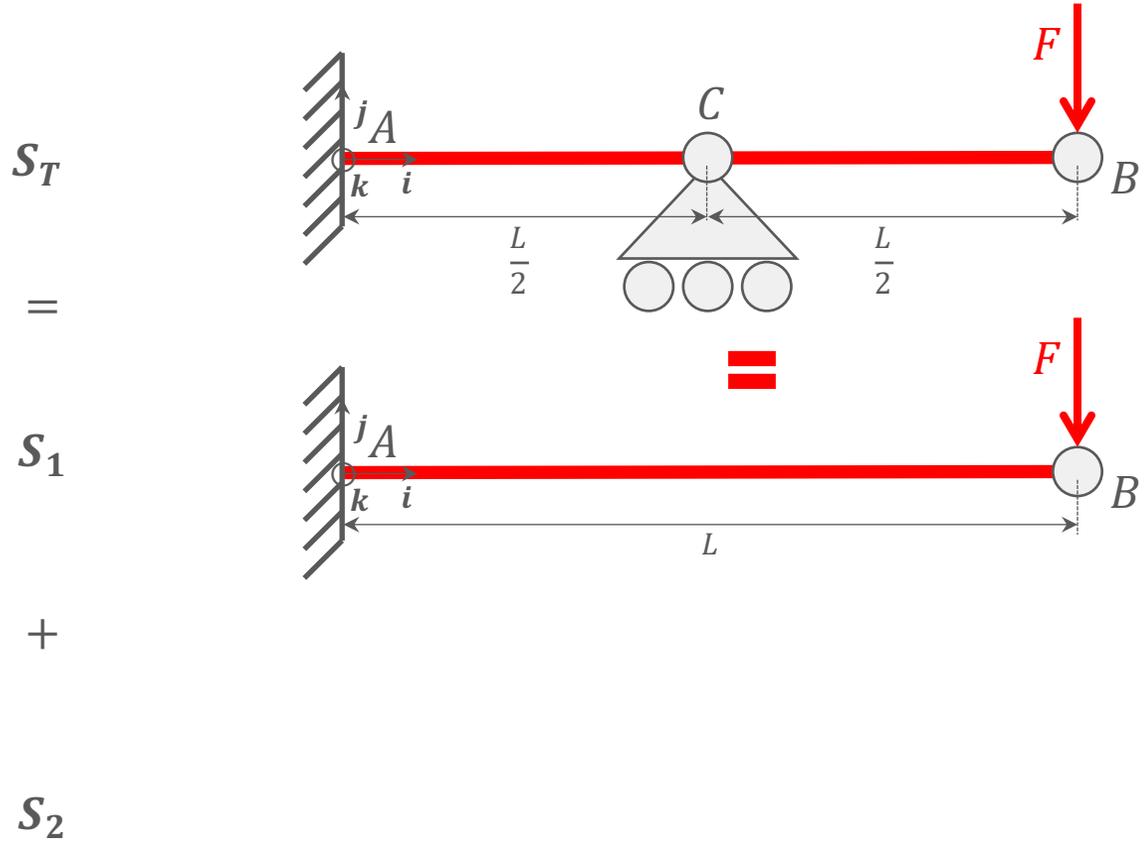
Principle of superposition

The total response of a structure is the sum of the responses to each load taken separately



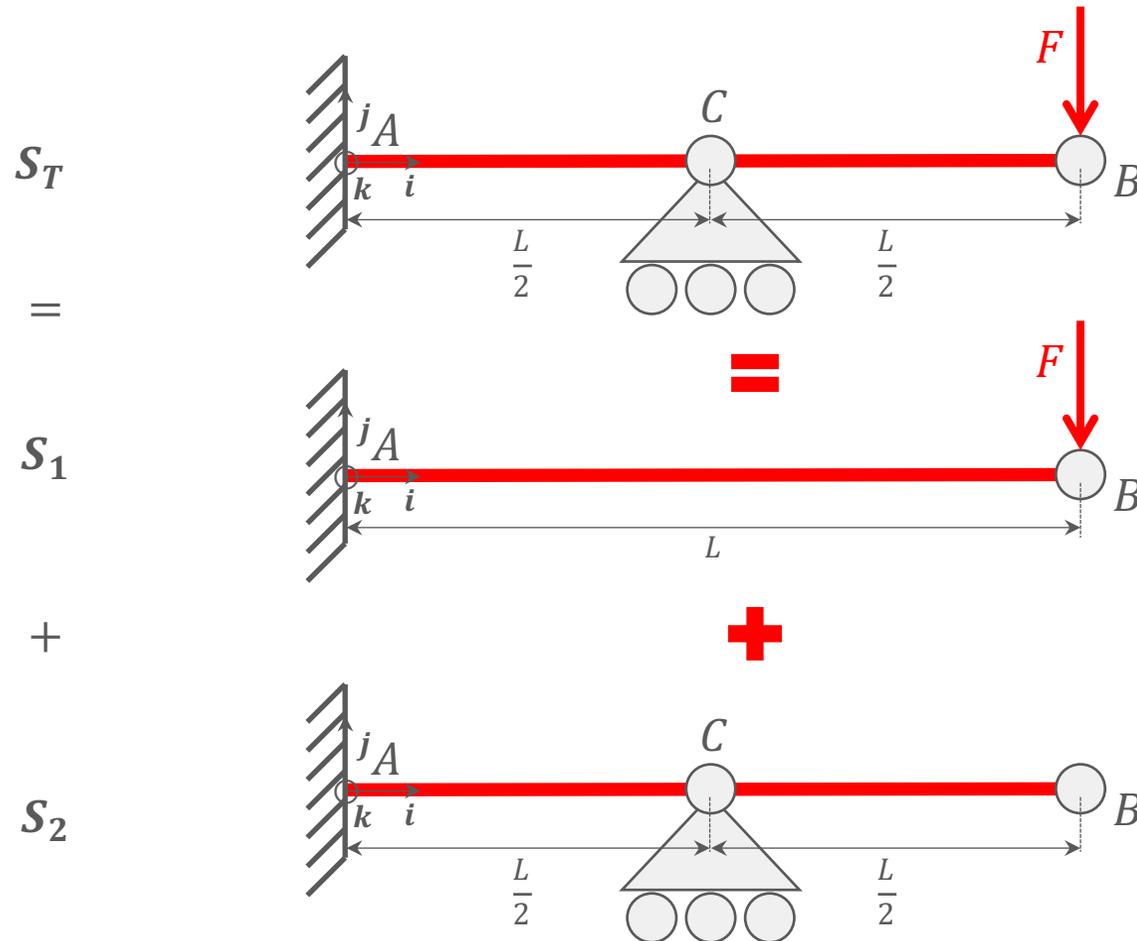
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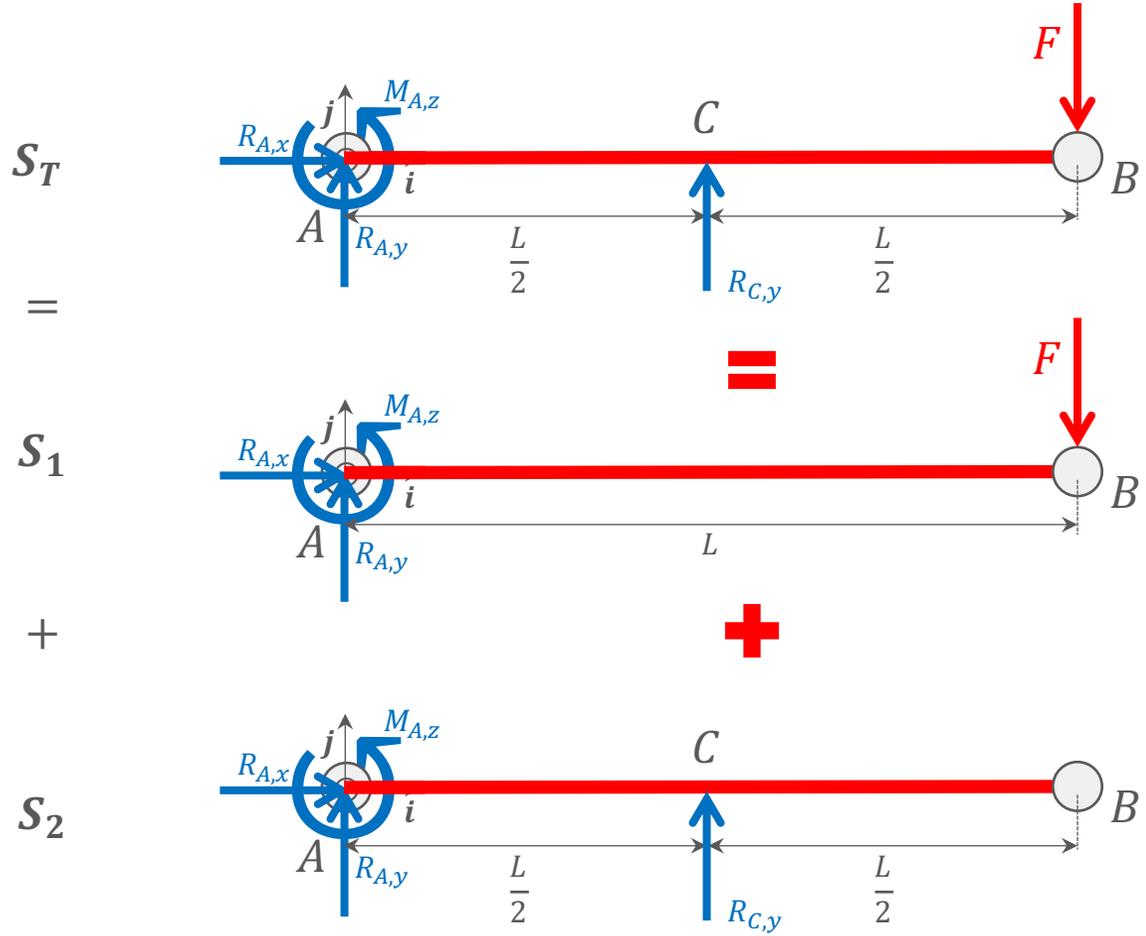
Principle of superposition

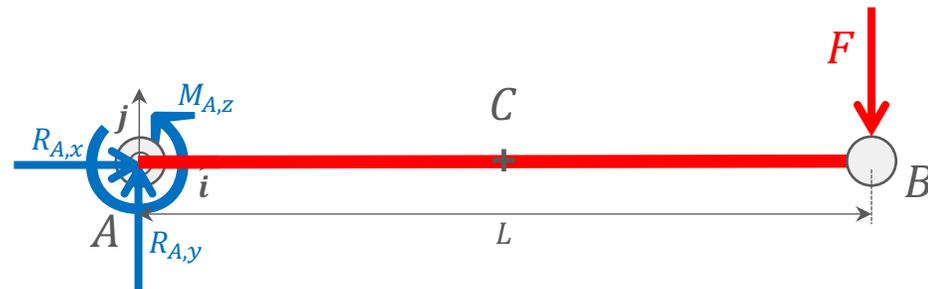
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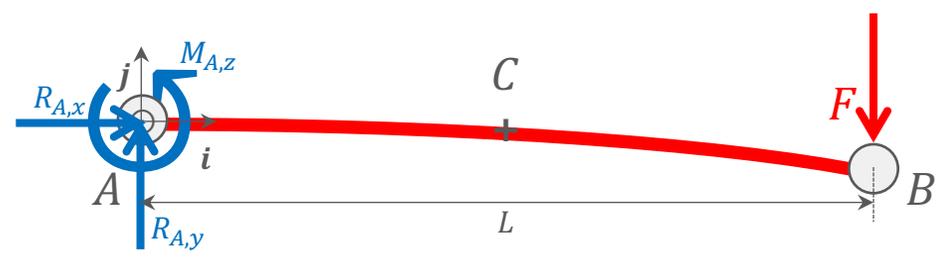
Principle of superposition

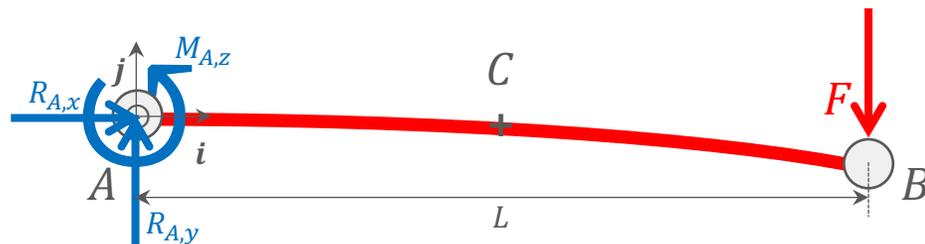
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Solving S_1 

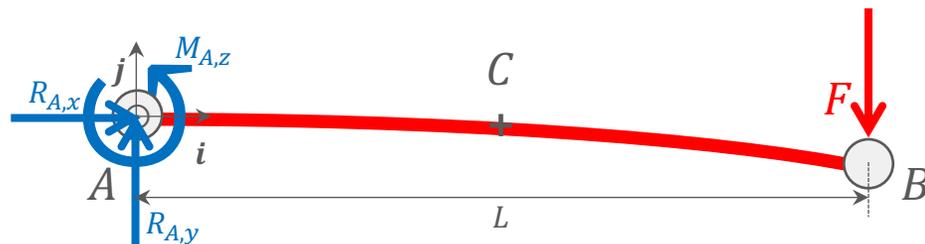
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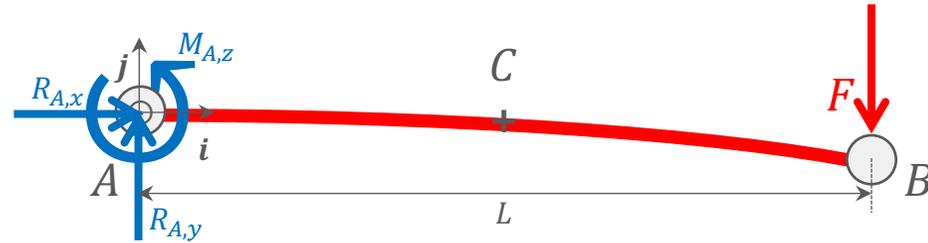
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❖ Cohesion torsors:

$$\{\mathcal{J}_A^{coh}\} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ -F & 0 \\ 0 & -LF \end{Bmatrix}; \{\mathcal{J}_X^{coh}\} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ -F & 0 \\ 0 & -LF + xF \end{Bmatrix}$$

Solving S_1 

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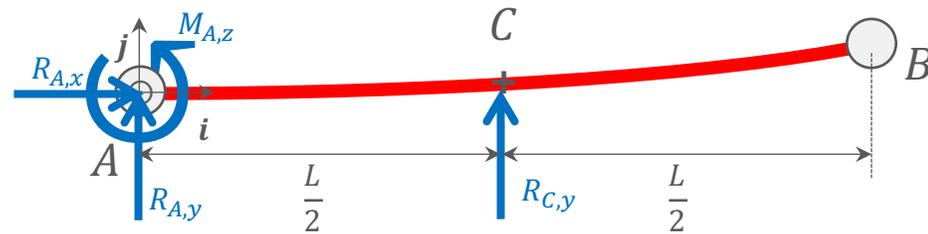
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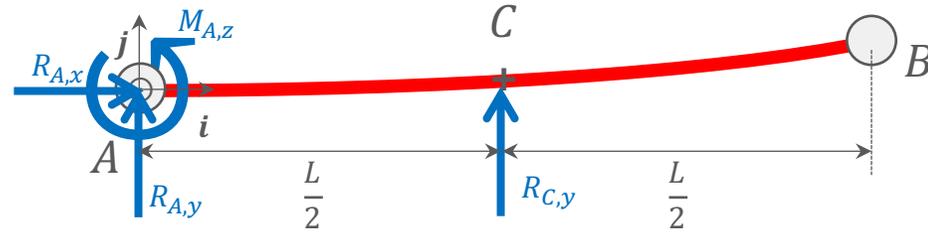
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❖ Deflection at $C(\frac{L}{2}, 0)$:

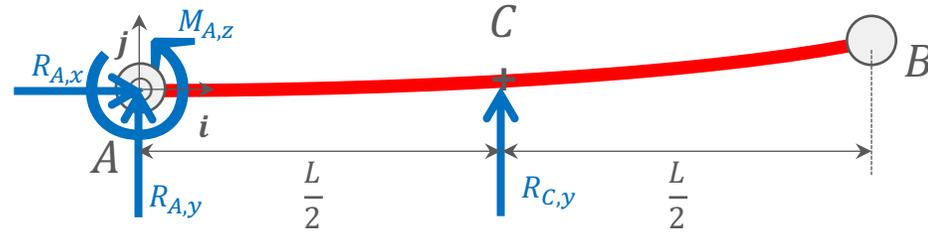
$$v_{S_1}(C) = -\frac{5FL^3}{48EI_x}$$

Solving S_2 

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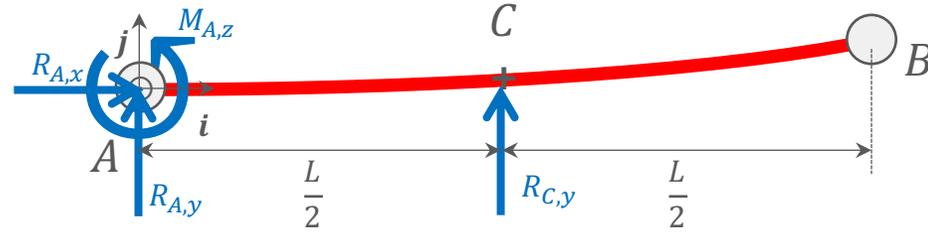
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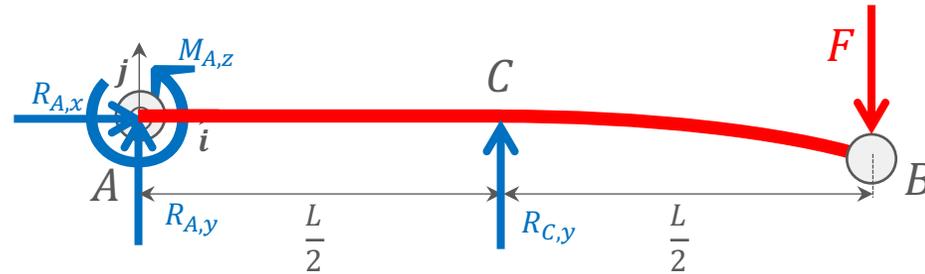
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$$v_{S_2}(C) = -\frac{2R_{C,y}L^3}{48EI_x}$$

Solving S_T : applying the Principle of superposition

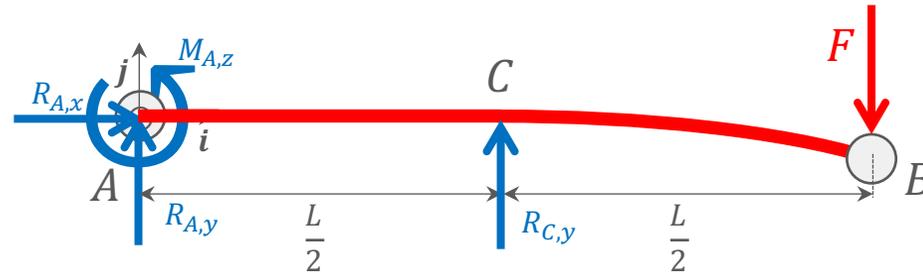


❖ Deflection equations at $C(\frac{L}{2}, 0)$:

$$v_{S_1}(C) + v_2(C) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{5FL^3}{48EI_x} + -\frac{2R_{C,y}L^3}{48EI_x} = 0$$

Solving S_T : applying the Principle of superposition



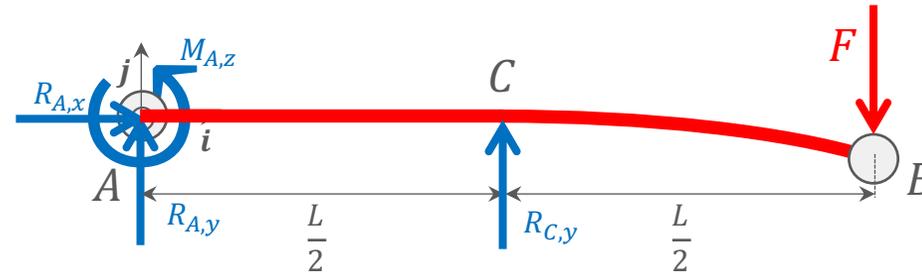
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Solving S_T : applying the Principle of superposition



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↪ This is now a system of 3 equations with 3 unknowns
 \Rightarrow **Possible to solve!**



Thanks for your listening!

If you need further information:

Prof. Antoine GUITTON

Full Professor at Université de Lorraine

Phone (LEM3): +33 372 747 826

Email: antoine.guitton@univ-lorraine.fr

Website: www.antoine-guitton.fr

