## ARCH 331. Study Guide for Quiz 3

This guide is not providing "answers" for the conceptual questions. It is a list of topical concepts and their application you should be familiar with. It is an *aid* to help prepare for the quiz.

## Covers material of Lectures 9, 10, 11 & 12

- □ Equivalent center of load area
- □ Equivalent Force Systems
- $\Box$  Composite shape
- $\Box$  Centroid, moment of inertia, Q, radius of gyration
- □ Negative area method
- $\Box$  Parallel axis theorem
- □ Bending & shear stress (beams)
- Relation of strain to stress & Modulus of Elasticity
- $\Box \quad \text{Neutral axis, section modulus, } Q, \\ \text{extreme fiber}$
- $\Box$  Stiffness (relative to EI/L through  $\Delta$ )
- □ Maximum bending stress (& location along length and in cross section)
- □ Maximum shear stress (& location along length and in cross section)
- □ Maximum shear stress by beam shape (proper equations)
- $\Box$  Economical selection by A or S charts
- $\Box$  Shear flow and shear center
- □ Connected area
- □ Nail capacity and pitch for resisting longitudinal shear
- □ Statically Determinate vs. Indeterminate
- □ Restrained
- □ Continuous
- □ Inflection point
- $\Box$  Compound beams with pins
- □ Use of Beam Diagrams and Formulas

- $\Box$  Pinned arches and frames
- □ Rigid vs. non-rigid pinned frames
- □ Rigid frame behavior
- □ Internal pin connections
- □ Free Body Diagram rule for force at a pin of a frame
- □ Two-force bodies and relationship to loads
- $\Box$  Three-force bodies
- □ Moment *redistribution* for statically indeterminate beams
- □ Connection types and load/moment transfer
- □ Types and purpose of bracing
- □ Stability
- □ Buckling
- □ Slenderness
- □ Critical Buckling and Euler's Formula
- □ Effective length, K & bracing
- □ Beam-columns
- □ Combined bending and compression *interaction*
- $\Box$  P- $\Delta$  effect
- □ Eccentricity
- □ Load combinations on rigid frames
- □ One-way and two-way slab behavior and support types
- $\square Relative joint stiffness for determining effective length (\psi)$