

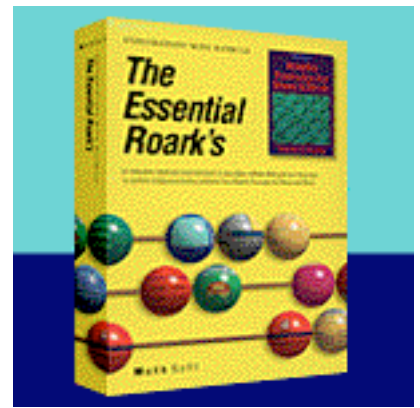
Explorations with Mathcad:

The Essential Roark's

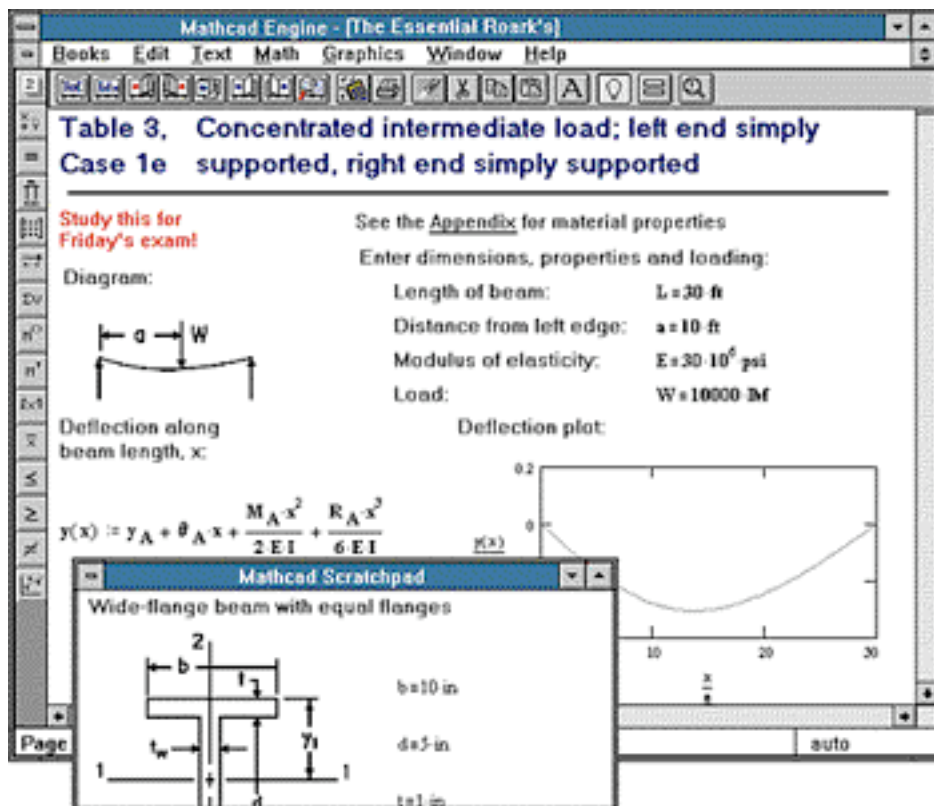
Platform: Windows

Includes the Mathcad Engine; requires 4 MB hard disk space

Available for ground shipment



This Electronic Book is a condensed version of *Roark's Formulas for Stress and Strain (6th Edition)*. Designed for mechanical and civil engineering students, it focuses on the analysis of straight beams and bars. It includes complete implementations of the most useful tables of formulas from the book, as well as explanatory sections and well-documented example problems. It also includes some theory and explanation of principles not found in the original text or in our complete electronic version, *Roark's Formulas for Stress and Strain (6th Edition)*. The Essential Roark's puts thousands of live formulas at your fingertips, along with instructions on how to apply them to real design problems. The cases include relevant plots and over 250 "live" diagrams that can be altered to explore different results. All this means you'll be able to put the theory and equations to use right away.

[Table of Contents](#)[Product Sample](#)[Back to Product List](#)

Deflection and stress analysis on a "T" section beam. Beam deflection diagram and cross-section shown.

Topics include: Moments of Inertia, Section Modulus, Shape Factors, Axially Loaded Bars, Composite Members, Trusses, Forces, Deflections, Moments, Stresses, Multiple Loads, Initial Displacements, Tubes and Shafts, Noncircular Members, Plastic Hinge Location, Collapse Loads, Column Buckling/Elastic Stability, and more.

Explorations with Mathcad:

The Essential Roark's

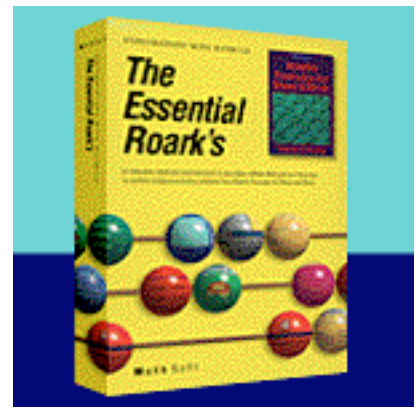


TABLE OF CONTENTS (page 1 of 2)

Definitions

Properties of a Plane Area

Table 1 Properties of sections

Tension, Compression, Shear and Combined Stress

Table 2 Formulas for combined stress
Example Problems

Beams; Flexure of Straight Bars

Table 3 Shear, moment, slope and deflection formulas for elastic straight beams
Table 4 Reaction and deflection formulas for in-plane loading of elastic frames
Table 7 Shear, moment, slope and deflection formulas for finite-length beams on elastic foundations
Table 8 Shear, moment, slope and deflection formulas for semi-infinite beams on elastic foundations
Table 10 Shear, moment, slope and deflection formulas for beams under simultaneous axial compression and transverse loading
Table 11 Shear, moment, slope and deflection formulas for beams under simultaneous axial tension and transverse loading
Table 12 Beams restrained against horizontal displacement at the ends
Table 13 Reaction and deflection coefficients for tapered beams
Table 14 Position of flexural center Q for different sections
Table 15 Collapse loads with plastic hinge locations for straight beams
Example Problems

Torsion

Table 20 Formulas for torsional deformation and stress
Table 21
Table 22 Formulas for torsional properties and stresses in thin-walled open cross sections and formulas for the elastic deformations of uniform thin-walled open members under torsional loading
Example Problems

[Product Sample](#)

[Back to Product List](#)

Explorations with Mathcad:

The Essential Roark's

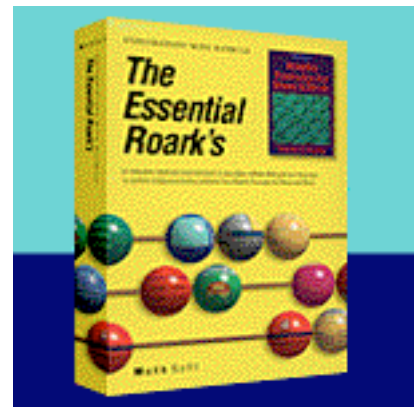


TABLE OF CONTENTS (page 2 of 2)

Columns and Other Compression Members

Table 27 Formulas for short prisms loaded eccentrically; stress reversal impossible
Example Problems

Bodies Under Direct Bearing and Shear Stress

Table 33 Formulas for stress and strain due to pressure on or between elastic bodies
Example Problems

Elastic Stability

Table 34 Formulas for elastic stability of bars, rings and beams
Example Problems

Dynamic and Temperature Stresses

Table 36 Natural frequencies of vibration for continuous members
Example Problems

Appendix: Table 37

Factors of stress concentration for elastic stress
End Matter: Table of physical properties for selected materials
Index

[Product Sample](#)

[Back to Product List](#)

Explorations with Mathcad: *The Essential Roark's*

SAMPLE PAGE (page 1 of 6)

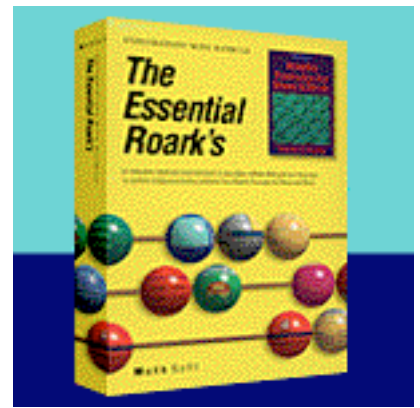
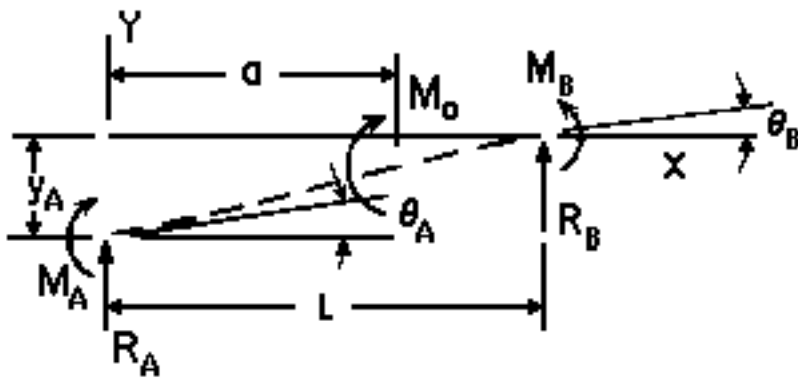


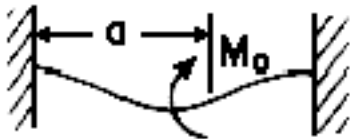
Table 3, Case 3d: Concentrated intermediate moment; left end fixed, right end fixed

(Table 3: Shear, moment, slope and deflection formulas for elastic straight beams)

Concentrated intermediate moment



Left end fixed, right end fixed



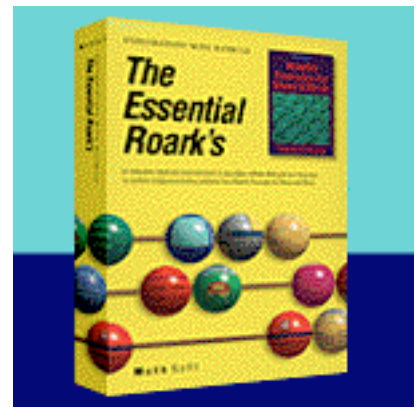
[Table of Contents](#)

[Back to Product List](#)

Explorations with Mathcad:

The Essential Roark's

SAMPLE PAGE (page 2 of 6)



Enter dimensions, properties and loading:

Before progressing further, calculate the moment of inertia (I) for your cross section by flipping to Table 1. Enter the computed value below:

Area moment of inertia:	$I \equiv 917.5 \cdot \text{in}^4$
Length of beam:	$L \equiv 30 \cdot \text{ft}$
Distance from left edge to load:	$a \equiv 10 \cdot \text{ft}$
Modulus of elasticity:	$E \equiv 30 \cdot 10^6 \cdot \frac{\text{lbf}}{\text{in}^2}$
Applied couple:	$M_0 \equiv 200000 \cdot \text{lbf} \cdot \text{ft}$

Boundary values:

The following specify the reaction forces (R), moments (M), slopes (q) and deflections (y) at the left and right ends of the beam (denoted as A and B, respectively).

At the left end of the beam (fixed):

$$R_A := \frac{-6 \cdot M_0 \cdot a}{L^3} \cdot (L - a) \quad R_A = -8.88910^3 \cdot \text{lbf}$$

$$M_A := -\frac{M_0}{L^2} \cdot (L^2 - 4 \cdot a \cdot L + 3 \cdot a^2) \quad M_A = 0 \cdot \text{lbf} \cdot \text{ft}$$

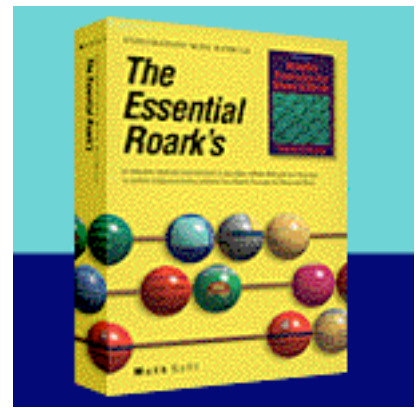
$$\theta_A := 0 \cdot \text{deg} \quad y_A := 0 \cdot \text{in}$$

[Table of Contents](#)

[Back to Product List](#)

Explorations with Mathcad:

The Essential Roark's



SAMPLE PAGE (page 3 of 6)

At the right end of the beam (fixed):

$$R_B := -R_A$$

$$M_B := \frac{M_0}{L^2} \cdot (3 \cdot a^2 - 2 \cdot a \cdot L) \quad M_B = -6.66710^4 \text{ lbf ft}$$

$$\theta_B := 0 \cdot \text{deg}$$

$$y_B := 0 \cdot \text{in}$$

General formulas and graphs for transverse shear, bending moment, slope and deflection as a function of x:

$$x := 0 \cdot L, .01 \cdot L..L$$

x ranges from 0 to L, the length of the beam.

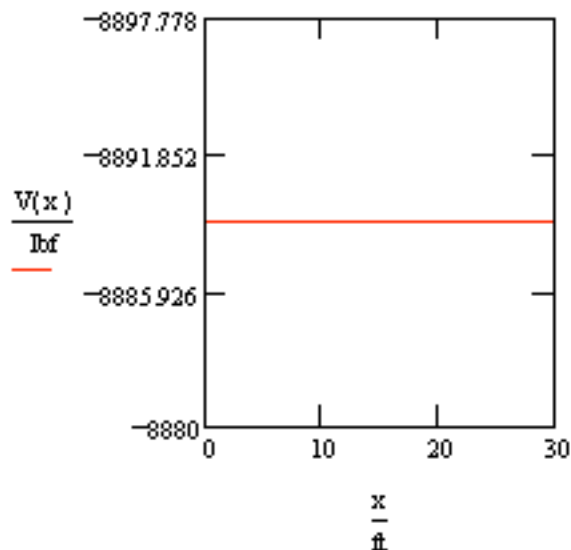
$$x_1 := 15 \cdot \text{ft}$$

Define a point along the length of the beam.

Transverse shear:

$$V(x) := R_A$$

$$V(x_1) = -8.88910^3 \text{ lbf}$$

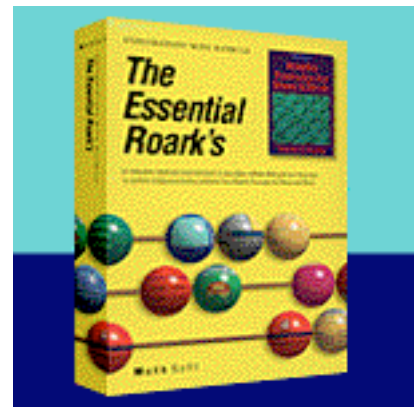


[Table of Contents](#)

[Back to Product List](#)

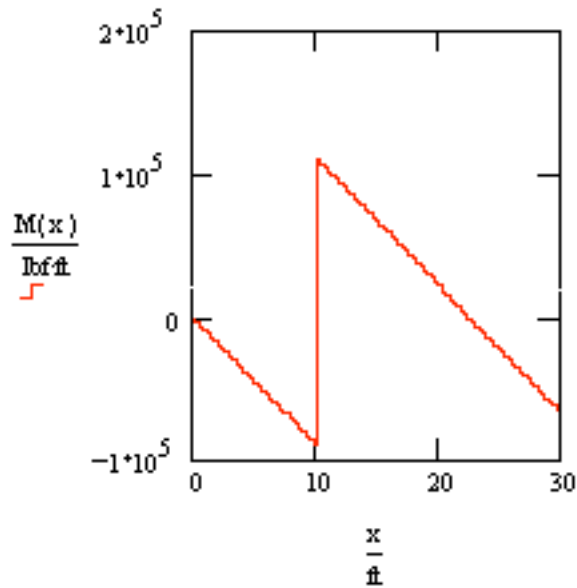
Explorations with Mathcad: The Essential Roark's

SAMPLE PAGE (page 4 of 6)



Bending moment:

$$M(x) := M_A + R_A \cdot x + M_0 \cdot (x > a) \quad M(x_1) = 6.66710^4 \text{ lbf ft}$$



Slope:

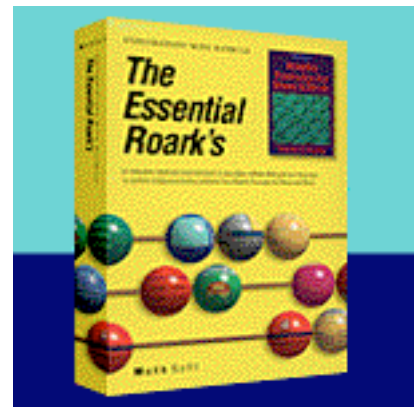
$$\theta(x) := \theta_A + \frac{M_A \cdot x}{E \cdot I} + \frac{R_A \cdot x^2}{2 \cdot E \cdot I} + \frac{M_0}{E \cdot I} \cdot (x - a) \cdot (x > a) \quad \theta(x_1) = 0 \cdot \text{deg}$$

[Table of Contents](#)

[Back to Product List](#)

Explorations with Mathcad: The Essential Roark's

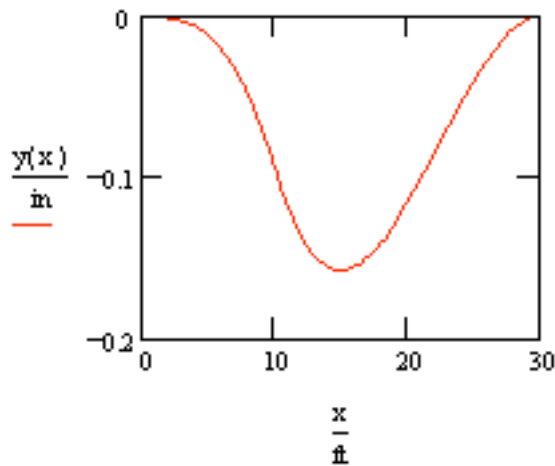
SAMPLE PAGE (page 5 of 6)



Deflection:

$$y(x) := y_A + \theta_A \cdot x + \frac{M_A \cdot x^2}{2 \cdot E \cdot I} + \frac{R_A \cdot x^3}{6 \cdot E \cdot I} + \frac{M_0}{2 \cdot E \cdot I} \cdot (x - a)^2 \cdot (x > a)$$

$$y(x_1) = -0.157 \text{ in}$$



Selected maximum values of moments and deformations:

Note: The signs in this section correspond to direction. The subscripts **maxpos/neg** refer to the maximum positive or negative value for the given parameters.

Just right of $x = a$,

$$M_{\text{maxpos}} := \frac{M_0}{L^3} \cdot (4 \cdot a \cdot L^2 - 9 \cdot a^2 \cdot L + 6 \cdot a^3) \quad M_{\text{maxpos}} = 1.111 \cdot 10^5 \text{ lbf ft}$$

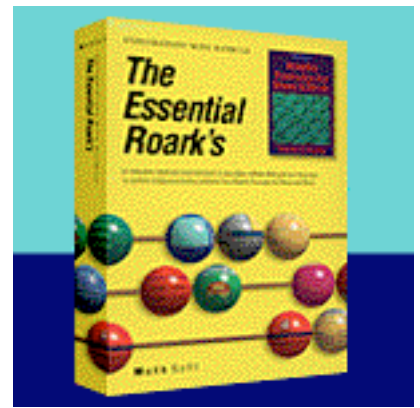
Just left of $x = a$,

$$M_{\text{maxneg}} := \frac{M_0}{L^3} \cdot (4 \cdot a \cdot L^2 - 9 \cdot a^2 \cdot L + 6 \cdot a^3 - L^3) \quad M_{\text{maxneg}} = -8.889 \cdot 10^4 \text{ lbf ft}$$

[Table of Contents](#)

[Back to Product List](#)

Explorations with Mathcad: The Essential Roark's



SAMPLE PAGE (page 6 of 6)

$$\text{At } x = \frac{L}{3 \cdot a} \cdot (3 \cdot a - L) = 0 \text{ ft}$$

with no positive deflection if $a < L/3$,

$$y_{\text{maxpos}} := \frac{2 \cdot M_A^3}{3 \cdot R_A^2 \cdot E \cdot I} \quad y_{\text{maxpos}} = 0 \text{ in}$$

Note that if $a < L/3$, the displayed values of x and y_{maxpos} will be negative and invalid.

The subscripts **(p/n)maxval** refer to the maximum magnitude of the most positive or negative value for this case.

When $a = L$,

$$M_{\text{pmaxval}} := M_0$$

$$M_{\text{pmaxval}} = 2 \cdot 10^5 \text{ lbf ft}$$

When $a = 0$,

$$M_{\text{nmaxval}} := -M_0$$

$$M_{\text{nmaxval}} = -2 \cdot 10^5 \text{ lbf ft}$$

At $x = 0.565 L$ and when $a = 0.767 L$,

$$y_{\text{pmaxval}} := 0.01617 \cdot \frac{M_0 \cdot L^2}{E \cdot I}$$

$$y_{\text{pmaxval}} = 0.183 \text{ in}$$

[Table of Contents](#)

[Back to Product List](#)