

**JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY-GURUJADA VIZINAGARAM**  
**III B. Tech I Semester Regular Examinations November -2025**  
**ADVANCED STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS**  
**(Civil Engineering)**

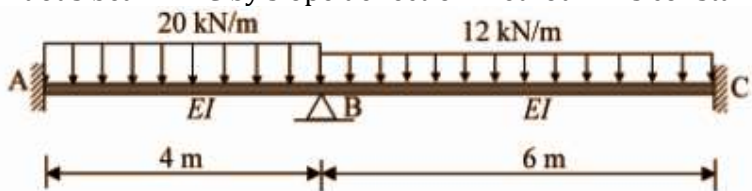
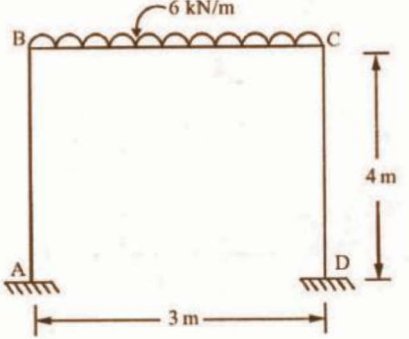
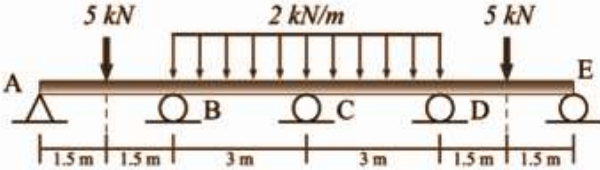
Time: 3 hours

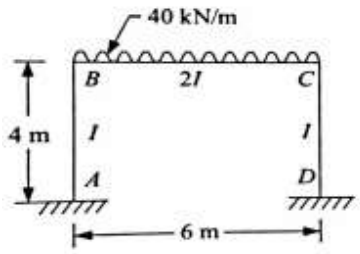
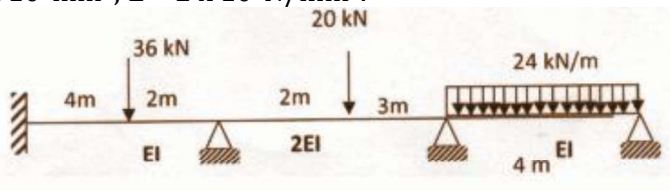
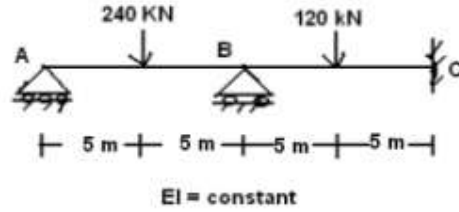
Max. Marks: 70

The Question paper consists of Part A &amp; Part B.

Part A is compulsory, Answer all questions. Part B Answers any one question from each unit.

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1		PART-A	(20Marks)
	a)	What are the assumptions made in the slope-deflection method?	[2]
	b)	What are the sign conventions used in the slope deflection method?	[2]
	c)	Define the Distribution factor	[2]
	d)	What is the difference between absolute and relative stiffness?	[2]
	e)	What are the advantages of Kani's method over the moment distribution method?	[2]
	f)	Explain the procedure for analyzing a continuous beam by Kani's method.	[2]
	g)	What are the basic unknowns in the stiffness matrix method?	[2]
	h)	Differentiate between flexibility and stiffness.	[2]
	i)	Define the flexibility coefficient.	[2]
	j)	Write the assumptions made for plastic analysis.	[2]
		PART-B	(50Marks)
		Unit - I	
2		Calculate the bending moments at A, B, and C for the two-span continuous beam ABC by slope deflection method. EI is constant.	[10]
			
		(OR)	
3		Analyse the frame shown in the Fig. by the slope deflection method. EI is the same for all the members.	[10]
			
		Unit - II	
4		Analyze the continuous beam using the moment distribution method and draw the bending moment diagram. EI = 2000kN.m <sup>2</sup> .	[10]
			
		(OR)	

5	<p>Analyse the frame shown in the Fig. by the moment distribution method</p> 	[10]
<b>Unit - III</b>		
6	<p>Analyse the continuous beam ABCD as shown in the figure using Kani's method. The support 'B' sinks by 4 mm, for the beam <math>I = 13160 \times 10^4 \text{ mm}^4</math>; <math>E = 2 \times 10^5 \text{ N/mm}^2</math>.</p> 	[10]
(OR)		
7	<p>Analyse the portal frame by Kani's method. The two columns of AB and CD of 4 m height with <math>2I</math>, beam BC of span 5 m, with <math>I</math>. The beam BC carries a udl of 20 kN/m. The supports at A and D are fixed. Draw the bending moment diagram.</p>	[10]
<b>Unit - IV</b>		
8	<p>A three-span continuous beam ABCD is fixed at A and D and hinged at support B and C. Span <math>AB=BC=CD=5\text{m}</math> carries a uniformly distributed load of 8 kN/m throughout the beam. Analyze by the stiffness matrix method.</p>	[10]
(OR)		
9	<p>A portal frame ABCD with supports A and D fixed at the same level carries a concentrated load of 100 kN at the centre of the span AB. Span <math>AB=BC=CD=10\text{m}</math>. <math>EI</math> is constant throughout. Analyze the frame by the stiffness matrix method.</p>	[10]
<b>Unit - V</b>		
10	<p>Analyse the continuous beam ABC shown in Fig. below by the flexibility matrix method and draw the bending moment diagram. <math>M_A</math> and <math>M_B</math> are redundant.</p> 	[10]
(OR)		
11	<p>A beam fixed at both ends is subjected to three concentrated loads "W", each at one-fourth points of the span. Determine the collapse load for the beam in terms of its <math>M_p</math>.</p>	[10]

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