

**MEMBER REPORT FOR ZSECTIONLIPPED SECTION**

Design checks for AISI S100-12 as per provision ASD

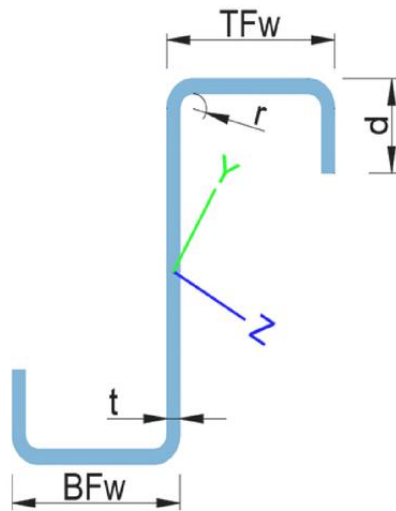
**PROJECT DETAILS**

Project Name:  
Project ID:  
Company:  
Designer:  
Client:  
Project Notes:  
Project Units: Imperial

**General member design information**

Section Name: 12ZS2.75x070

Shape: Z-Section w/ Lips

**Dimensions:**

Height,  $h = 12$  in  
Thickness,  $t = 0.07$  in  
Top Flange Width,  $TFW = 2.75$  in  
Bottom Flange Width,  $BFW = 2.75$  in  
Lip Depth,  $d = 0.93$  in  
Fillet Radius,  $r = 0.188$  in

**Properties:**

Area,  $A = 1.33$  in<sup>2</sup>  
Moment of Inertia about the z-axis,  $I_z = 27.9$  in<sup>4</sup>  
Moment of Inertia about the Y-Axis,  $I_y = 1.02$  in<sup>4</sup>  
Plastic Section Modulus about the z-axis,  $Z_z = 5.446$  in<sup>3</sup>  
Plastic Section Modulus about the Y-Axis,  $Z_y = 0.959$  in<sup>3</sup>  
Torsion Constant,  $J = 0.00217$  in<sup>4</sup>  
Warping Constant,  $I_w = 56$  in<sup>6</sup>

**Material properties:**

Material Name: **Structural Steel**  
Modulus of Elasticity,  $E = 29007.547$  ksi  
Yield Strength,  $F_y = 37.71$  ksi  
Ultimate Tensile Strength,  $F_u = 59.465$  ksi

**Design Parameters:**

Design Method: **ASD**

**Flexural Buckling parameters:**

Effective length factor for flexural buckling about Z-Axis,  $K_z = 1$   
Effective length factor for flexural buckling about Y-Axis,  $K_y = 1$   
Member length for flexural buckling,  $L = 137.795$  in  
Length between braced points,  $L_b = 137.795$  in

**Lateral Torsional Buckling parameters:**

Coefficient for lateral-torsional buckling,  $C_s = -1$   
End moment coefficient in interaction formula,  $CTF = 1.0$

Bending coefficient dependent on moment gradient,  $C_b = 1.0$   
 Effective length factor for flexural buckling about Z-Axis,  $K_z = 1$   
 Member length for Lateral Torsional Buckling,  $L = 137.795 \text{ in}$

## Design Internal Forces

### Load Case:

Name = **Worst Case Load Combination**

Type = **User Define**

### For check axial strength:

Absolute Maximum Axial Force,  $P = 0.004 \text{ kip}$

### For check flexural strength about Z-Axis:

Absolute Maximum Major Bending Moment,  $M_z = 0.191 \text{ kip-in}$

### For check flexural strength about Y-Axis:

Absolute Maximum Major Bending Moment,  $M_y = 0.025 \text{ kip-in}$

### For check shear strength Y-Axis:

Absolute Maximum Shear Force,  $V_x = 0.006 \text{ kip}$

### For check shear strength Z-Axis:

Absolute Maximum Shear Force,  $V_y = 0 \text{ kip}$

### For check interaction of combined compression and bending strength:

Axial Force,  $P = 0.004 \text{ kip}$

Z-Axis Bending Moment,  $M_z = 0.191 \text{ kip-in}$

Y-Axis Bending Moment,  $M_y = 0.025 \text{ kip-in}$

### For check interaction of combined bending and shear strength:

Z-Axis Bending Moment,  $M_z = 0.191 \text{ kip-in}$

Y-Axis Bending Moment,  $M_y = 0.025 \text{ kip-in}$

Shear Force,  $V_y = 0.006 \text{ kip}$

Shear Force,  $V_z = 0 \text{ kip}$

## BENDING CAPACITY CHECK

### Bending about Y-Axis

$$M_{ny} = S_{ye} F_y$$

$$M_{ny} = (0.602) (37.71) = 22.701 \text{ kip-in}$$

$$\text{Allowable Flexural Strength} = \frac{M_{ny}}{\Omega_b} = \frac{22.701}{1.67} = 13.593 \text{ kip-in}$$

Calculate Nominal flexural strength about Y-Axis ( $M_{ny}$ )

$$\frac{M_{uy}}{\text{Allowable Flexural Strength}} = \frac{0.025}{13.593} = 0.002 < 1.0$$

0.002 **PASS**

### Bending about Z-Axis

$$M_{nz} = S_{ze} F_y$$

$$M_{nz} = (4.231) (37.71) = 154.851 \text{ kip-in}$$

Calculate Nominal flexural strength about Z-Axis ( $M_{nz}$ )

$$\text{Allowable Flexural Strength} = \frac{M_{nz}}{\Omega_b} = \frac{154.851}{1.67} = 92.725 \text{ kip-in}$$

$$\frac{M_{uz}}{\text{Allowable Flexural Strength}} = \frac{0.191}{92.725} = 0.002 < 1.0$$

0.002 **PASS**

Nominal flexural  
Strength, Mn  
(Section C3.1)  
Eq. C3.1.1-1

Nominal flexural  
Strength, Mn  
(Section C3.1)  
Eq. C3.1.1-1

$$\lambda_c = \sqrt{\frac{F_y}{F_c}} = \sqrt{\frac{37.71}{30.06}} = 1.12$$

Calculate Slenderness factor ( $\lambda_c$ )

$$F_n = (0.658^{\lambda_c^2}) (F_y)$$

$$F_n = (0.658^{1.12^2}) (37.71)$$

Calculate Nominal Buckling Stress ( $F_n$ )

$$F_n = A_e F_n = 0.828 (22.306) = 18.478 \text{ kip}$$

Calculate Nominal Flexural-Torsional Buckling Strength ( $P_n$ )

$$\text{Allowable Strength} = \frac{P_n}{\Omega_c} = \frac{18.478}{1.8} = 10.265 \text{ kip}$$

Calculate the allowable Flexural-Torsional Buckling strength ( $P_n$ )

$$\frac{P}{\text{Allowable Strength}} = \frac{0.004}{10.265} = 0 \leq 1.0$$

0 PASS

### DISTORTIONAL BUCKLING STRENGTH CHECK (BENDING)

Eq. C3.1.4-6

$$F_d = \beta \frac{k_{\phi fe} + k_{\phi we} + k_{\phi}}{k_{\phi fg} + k_{\phi wg}} = 1.00 \frac{0.2724087 + 0.2601159 + 0.00000}{0.0102690 + 0.0035908} = 38.422 \text{ ksi}$$

Calculate Distortional Buckling Stress ( $F_d$ )

$$\lambda_{db} = \sqrt{M_y / M_{crd}} = \sqrt{175.352 / 178.663} = 0.991$$

Calculate Slenderness factor ( $\lambda_{db}$ )

$$M_n = \left( 1 - 0.22 \left( \frac{M_{crd}}{M_y} \right)^{0.5} \right) \left( \frac{M_{crd}}{M_y} \right)^{0.5} (M_y) = \left( 1 - 0.22 \left( \frac{178.663}{175.352} \right)^{0.5} \right) \left( \frac{178.663}{175.352} \right)^{0.5} (175.352) = 137.694 \text{ kip-in}$$

$$M_y = S_{fy} F_y = 4.65 (37.71) = 175.352 \text{ kip-in}$$

$$M_{crd} = S_f F_d = 4.65 (38.422) = 178.663 \text{ kip-in}$$

Calculate Nominal Bending Strength for Distortional Buckling ( $M_n$ )

$$\text{Allowable Strength} = \frac{M_n}{\Omega_b} = \frac{137.694}{1.67} = 82.451 \text{ kip-in}$$

Calculate Allowable Distortional Buckling Strength ( $M_n$ )

$$\frac{M}{\text{Capacity}} = \frac{0.191}{82.451} = 0.002 < 1.0$$

0.002 PASS

### DISTORTIONAL BUCKLING STRENGTH CHECK (COMPRESSION)

Eq. C4.2-6

<p>QUESTION</p> <p>QUESTION</p> <p>QUESTION</p>	<p><b>QUESTION: IDENTIFYING CORRECT STATEMENTS</b></p> <p><math>\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{3-2}{6} = \frac{1}{6}</math></p> <p><math>\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{3-2}{6} = \frac{1}{6}</math></p> <p><math>\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{3-2}{6} = \frac{1}{6}</math> (Incorrectly calculated)</p> <p>None of the above</p> <p><math>\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{3-2}{6} = \frac{1}{6}</math> (Incorrectly calculated)</p> <p>None of the above</p> <p><math>\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{3-2}{6} = \frac{1}{6}</math></p> <p>None of the above</p> <p><math>\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{3-2}{6} = \frac{1}{6}</math> (Incorrectly calculated)</p> <p>None of the above</p> <p><math>\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{3-2}{6} = \frac{1}{6}</math></p> <p>None of the above</p> <p><math>\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{3-2}{6} = \frac{1}{6}</math></p> <p>None of the above</p>	<p>ANSWER</p> <p>ANSWER</p> <p>ANSWER</p>
<p>QUESTION</p> <p>QUESTION</p> <p>QUESTION</p>	<p><b>QUESTION: ADD, SUBTRACT AND MULTIPLY FRACTIONS</b></p> <p><math>\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{3+2}{6} = \frac{5}{6}</math></p> <p><math>\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{3-2}{6} = \frac{1}{6}</math></p> <p><math>\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1 \times 1}{2 \times 3} = \frac{1}{6}</math></p> <p>None of the above</p>	<p>ANSWER</p> <p>ANSWER</p> <p>ANSWER</p>
<p>QUESTION</p> <p>QUESTION</p> <p>QUESTION</p>	<p><b>QUESTION: ADDING AND SUBTRACTING DECIMALS</b></p> <p><math>1.2 + 3.4 = 4.6</math></p> <p><math>5.6 - 2.3 = 3.3</math></p> <p>None of the above</p>	<p>ANSWER</p> <p>ANSWER</p> <p>ANSWER</p>

$$u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Wegen  $u^T u = 1$  ist  $u$  ein Einheitsvektor.

$$v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Wegen  $v^T v = 1$  ist  $v$  ein Einheitsvektor.

$$u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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Wegen  $v^T v = 1$  ist  $v$  ein Einheitsvektor.

$$\text{Wegen } u^T v = 0 \text{ ist } u \perp v.$$

Wegen  $u^T u = 1$  und  $v^T v = 1$  ist  $u, v$  ein Orthonormalbasis.

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

100%

#### QUESTION 10 (10%)

Bestimmen Sie

$$u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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Wegen  $v^T v = 1$  ist  $v$  ein Einheitsvektor.

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Wegen  $u^T u = 1$  und  $v^T v = 1$  ist  $u, v$  ein Orthonormalbasis.

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100%

#### QUESTION 11 (10%)

Bestimmen Sie

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

QUESTION 10 (10%)

QUESTION 11 (10%)

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \right) = \frac{d}{dx} (1-x^2)^{-1/2} = -\frac{1}{2} (1-x^2)^{-3/2} \cdot (-2x) = \frac{x}{(1-x^2)^{3/2}}$$

Answer:  $\frac{x}{(1-x^2)^{3/2}}$

100%

**QUESTION: INTEGRATION: INVERSE-CUBE**

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^3} \Rightarrow \int f(x) dx = \int x^{-3} dx = \frac{x^{-2}}{-2} + C = -\frac{1}{2x^2} + C$$

Answer:  $-\frac{1}{2x^2} + C$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^3}$$

Answer:  $-\frac{1}{2x^2} + C$

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Answer:  $-\frac{1}{2x^2} + C$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^3} \Rightarrow \int f(x) dx = -\frac{1}{2x^2} + C$$

Answer:  $-\frac{1}{2x^2} + C$

$$\frac{1}{x^3} = x^{-3} \Rightarrow \int x^{-3} dx = \frac{x^{-2}}{-2} + C = -\frac{1}{2x^2} + C$$

100%

QUESTION: INTEGRATION: INVERSE-CUBE