

## Singularity Functions

Notice that the argument of a singularity function is enclosed by angle brackets (*i.e.*,  $\langle \rangle$ ). The argument of a regular function continues to be enclosed by parentheses [*i.e.*,  $( )$ ]. The rudiments of singularity functions include the following:

$$\langle x - a \rangle^n = (x - a)^n \quad \text{if } x - a \geq 0 \quad \text{and } n > 0$$

$$\langle x - a \rangle^n = 1 \quad \text{if } x - a \geq 0 \quad \text{and } n \leq 0$$

$$\langle x - a \rangle^n = 0 \quad \text{if } x - a < 0 \quad \text{or } n < 0$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^x \langle x - a \rangle^n dx = \frac{1}{n+1} \langle x - a \rangle^{n+1} \quad \text{if } n > 0$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^x \langle x - a \rangle^n dx = \langle x - a \rangle^{n+1} \quad \text{if } n \leq 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \langle x - a \rangle^n = n \langle x - a \rangle^{n-1} \quad \text{if } n > 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \langle x - a \rangle^n = \langle x - a \rangle^{n-1} \quad \text{if } n \leq 0$$

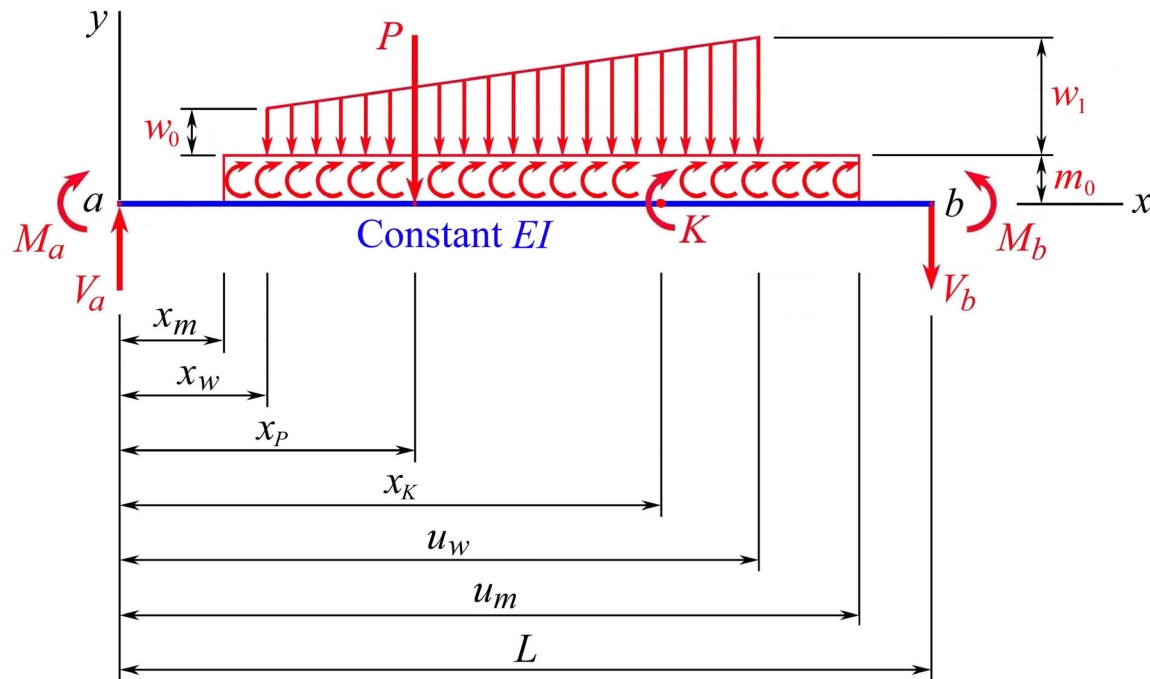
The equations above imply that, in using singularity functions for beams, we take

$$b^0 = 1 \quad \text{for } b \geq 0$$

$$b^0 = 0 \quad \text{for } b < 0$$

# Loading Function $q$ for Beam $ab$ Under Loading

icjong@uark.edu



$$\begin{aligned}
 q = & V_a \langle x \rangle^{-1} + M_a \langle x \rangle^{-2} - P \langle x - x_p \rangle^{-1} + K \langle x - x_k \rangle^{-2} - w_0 \langle x - x_w \rangle^0 \\
 & - \frac{w_1 - w_0}{u_w - x_w} \langle x - x_w \rangle^1 + w_1 \langle x - u_w \rangle^0 + \frac{w_1 - w_0}{u_w - x_w} \langle x - u_w \rangle^1 \\
 & + m_0 \langle x - x_m \rangle^{-1} - m_0 \langle x - u_m \rangle^{-1}
 \end{aligned}$$