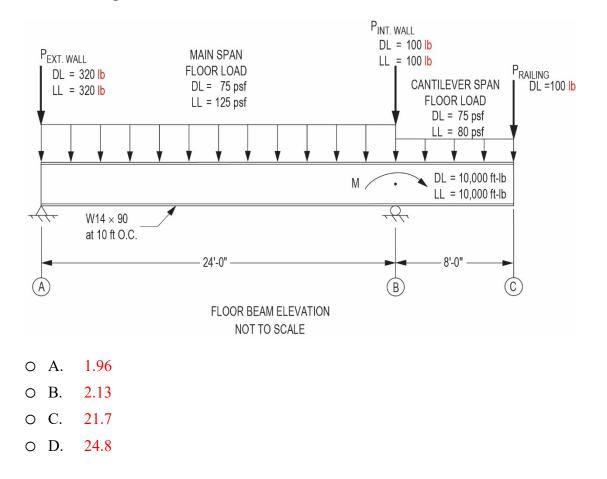
Revisions are shown in red.

Question 11, p. 11:



Question 31, p. 23:

An A992 W8×28 beam is loaded as shown. To have zero deflection at the free end of the overhanging section, the magnitude (kips) of the concentrated force, \mathbf{P} , at the free end must be ______. Ignore member self-weight.

Question 36, p. 26:

A contractor is planning to install a temporary structure that will support a concrete pump at a construction site. According to the construction contract, the contractor must submit design drawings and calculations for the temporary structure to the project engineer of record for approval. What is the purpose of this submittal requirement?

Question 37, p. 27:

According to IBC 2018 and applicable quality assurance inspection requirements, which of the following inspection tasks are required for ASTM A325 high-strength bolts in a snug-tightened joint used in a steel-framed structure?

Question 51, p. 36:

Per ASCE 7-16, the estimated design lateral soil load (psf/foot of depth) for nonrigid walls is most nearly:

Question 57, p. 40:

Using ACI 318-14's simplified method of analysis, the maximum factored negative moment in the slab (ft-kips/ft) is most nearly:

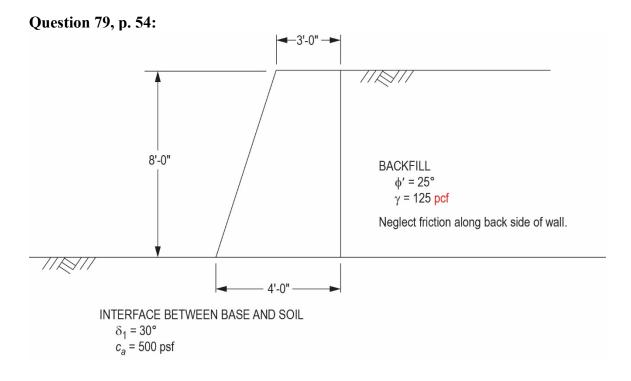
O C. 1.62

Question 65, p. 48:

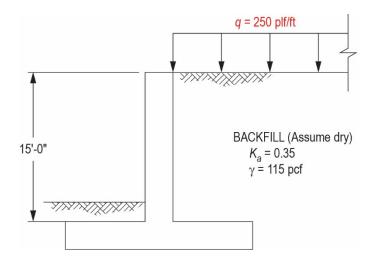
Option B should read as follows: \circ B. ASD = 21.3 LRFD = 32.1

Question 74, p. 52:

For the figure shown, unfactored vertical reactions from the grade beam to the drilled pier are LL = 10 kips and DL = 8 kips. According to ASCE 7-16, the **minimum** horizontal design strength (lb) of the connection from the grade beam to the drilled pier is most nearly:



Question 80, p. 55:



Solution 11, p. 60: $R_a (24 \text{ ft}) - 0.640 \text{ kips}(24 \text{ ft}) - 2 \text{ klf}(24 \text{ ft})^2 / 2 + 20 \text{ ft-kips} + 1.55 \text{ klf}(8)^2 / 2 + 0.1 \text{ kips}(8 \text{ ft})$ $R_a (24 \text{ ft}) - 15.36 \text{ ft-kips} - 576 \text{ ft-kips} + 20 \text{ ft-kips} + 49.6 \text{ ft-kips} + 0.8 \text{ ft-kips}$ $R_a = \frac{-520.96 \text{ ft-kips}}{24 \text{ ft}} = -21.7 \text{ kips}$

Solution 57, p. 78:

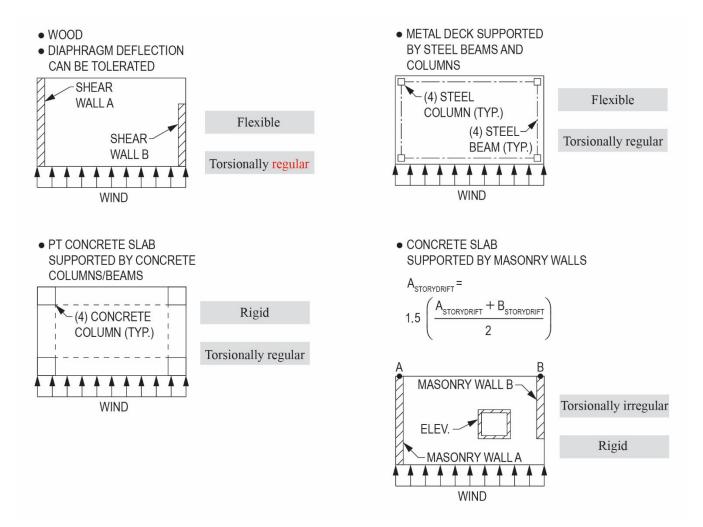
 $l_n = 10 \text{ ft} - 1 \text{ ft} = 9 \text{ ft per Sec. 6.5}$ $W_u = 1.2 \times 100 + 1.6 \times 50 = 200 \text{ plf}$ Use $W_u l_n^2 / 10 \text{ (max of all applicable support conditions)}$ Note: Beam/column stiffness not applicable to slabs $M_u = W_u l_n^2 / 10 = 1.62 \text{ ft-kips/ft}$

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS: C

Solution 61, p. 79:

By inspection P controls. P is limited by the yielding of the horizontal leg of the angle. Use plate yielding limit state, per section F11.1.

Solution 62, p. 80:



Solution 65, p. 81:

Reference: AISC,15th ed.

$$R_n = F_n A_b$$

$$\phi = 0.75, \, \Omega = 2.00$$

ASD:

 $F_{nv} = 27 \, \mathrm{ksi}$ $F_{mv}/\Omega = 13.5 \text{ ksi}$ Allowable load = 2(13.5)(0.79) = 21.33 kips LRFD: $\phi R_n = \phi F_{nv} A_b$ $\phi F_{nv} = 20.3 \text{ ksi} (A307 \text{ bolts})$ $\phi R_n = (20.3)(0.79)(2) = 32.07$ kips

Alternate solution, use Table7-1

Solution 74, p. 86: Reference: ASCE 7-16, Section 12.1.4, p. 89 and Section 1.4.3, p. 4

Unfactored reactions from grade beam to drilled pier: LL = 10 kips DL = 8 kips

Solution 75, p. 86: J 3.5 max edge distance 12(t) = 12(3/4) = 9 in., 6 in. maximum governs.

THE CORRECT ANSWERS ARE: A, D, F

Solution 79, p. 88:

$$P_{h} = \frac{K_{a}\gamma z^{2}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{0.40586(125 \text{ psf})(8 \text{ ft})^{2}}{2}$$

$$= 1,623 \text{ lb/ft}$$

Equation J3-1

Table J3.2