



1. Which configuration will have the lowest braced-bay beam axial forces?
 - a. V-braced frame
 - b. Inverted-V-braced frame
 - c. Two-story-X braced frame
 - d. Configuration does not affect braced-bay beam axial force

2. In wind design we consider the beam as loading the braces, while in seismic design we consider the braces loading the beam.
 - a. True
 - b. False

3. If you know the brace forces, then the shear, normal force, and moment at the gusset-to-beam-flange joint can be determined by statics.
 - a. True
 - b. False

4. Which stress distribution permits the highest forces on a given section?
 - a. Elastic
 - b. Conventional Plastic
 - c. Optimized Plastic

5. In the two-story-X configuration the moments imposed by the gusset above the beam and the gusset below counteract each other and reduce the beam shear demand.
 - a. True
 - b. False

6. Which statement is most true?
 - a. The stress distribution at the gusset-to-beam-flange joint is determined solely by statics
 - b. The stress distribution at the gusset-to-beam-flange joint must satisfy statics

7. Which statement is most true?
 - a. Increasing the gusset thickness will decrease the shear in the beam
 - b. Increasing the gusset length will decrease the shear in the beam

8. Which stress model permits a shorter gusset length for a given beam shear capacity?
 - a. Uniform Stress Model
 - b. Concentrated Stress Model



Vertical Bracing Connections Session 7: The Chevron Connection

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9. Using the Uniform Stress Model, the maximum beam shear demand does not depend on the normal force applied by the gusset (resulting from unequal brace-force vertical components)?
 - a. True
 - b. False

10. Using the Concentrated Stress Model, the maximum beam shear demand does not depend on the normal force applied by the gusset (resulting from unequal brace-force vertical components)?
 - a. True
 - b. False

