



UTHM

Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia

UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA

PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR SEMESTER I SESSI 2015/2016

NAMA KURSUS : MEKANIK BAHAN
KOD KURSUS : DAC 20703
PROGRAM : 2 DAA
TARIKH PEPERIKSAAN : DISEMBER 2015/JANUARI 2016
MASA : 3 JAM
ARAHAN : JAWAB **EMPAT (4)** SOALAN SAHAJA

SEMUA LANGKAH PENGIRAAN DAN
JAWAPAN AKHIR MESTILAH
DISERTAKAN DENGAN UNIT YANG
BERSESUAIAN

KERTAS SOALAN INI MENGANDUNGI **EMPAT BELAS (14)** MUKA SURAT

BAHASA MELAYU

- S1 (a) Takrifkan Hukum Hooke. Lukiskan graf untuk menunjukkan hubungan yang berkaitan. (5 markah)
- (b) **Rajah Q1(b)** menunjukkan satu bar terdiri daripada besi, gangsa dan aluminium telah dikimpal antara satu sama lain dan mempunyai daya paksi. Tentukan daya dan tegasan normal dalam setiap bar segmen jika $P = 100 \text{ N}$. Diberikan $A_{\text{besi}} = 500 \text{ mm}^2$, $A_{\text{gangsa}} = 1250 \text{ mm}^2$ and $A_{\text{aluminium}} = 2000 \text{ mm}^2$. (10 Markah)
- (c) Berdasarkan data dalam unsur-unsur tegasan satah yang ditunjukkan dalam **Rajah Q1**
- Lukiskan gambar rajah *Mohr Circle*.
 - Kira tegasan prinsipal dan tegasan ricih maksimum.
 - Lukiskan orientasi tegasan utama dan tegasan ricih maksimum.
- (10 Markah)
- Q2 (a) Terangkan prosedur untuk melukis gambarajah daya ricih (GDC) dan gambar rajah momen lentur (GML). (3 Markah)
- (b) Rasuk tergantung telah direka untuk menampung beberapa jenis daya yang ditunjukkan dalam **Rajah S2 (b)**. Kirakan daya yang tidak diketahui di rasuk ini. (4 Markah)
- (c) Lukiskan gambarajah daya ricih (GDC) bagi rasuk disokong mudah yang ditunjukkan dalam **Rajah S2 (c)** dan tentukan daya ricih maksimum tersebut. (8 Markah)
- (d) Rasuk disokong mudah telah dikenakan dengan daya yang berbeza seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam **Rajah S2 (d)**. Lukiskan gambarajah daya ricih (GDR) dan gambarajah momen lentur (BMD) bagi rasuk ini. Tunjukkan nilai-nilai penting pada gambarajah tersebut. (10 Markah)
- Q3 Sebuah bar aluminium AB dipasang kepada dua brackers yang disokong oleh 20 mm diameter keluli pin di Seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam **Rajah S3**. Ketebalan bar adalah 20 mm dan lebar 50 mm.
- (a) Dapatkan beban yang dibenarkan bagi tegasan tegangan, tekanan gelas dan tegasan ricih di bar aluminium (10 Markah)
- (b) Dapatkan beban yang dibenarkan untuk tekanan gelas dan tegasan ricih dalam pin keluli. (10 Markah)

- (c) Tentukan nilai maksimum yang dibenarkan untuk beban P sekiranya sifat-sifat berikut diketahui. (5 Markah)

- Untuk aluminium
 - tegangan tegangan yang dibenarkan = 120 MN/m^2
 - tegangan galas yang dibenarkan = 200 MN/m^2
 - tegasssan ricih yang dibenarkan = 40 MN/m^2
- Untuk besi
 - tegangan galas yang dibenarkan = 400 MN/m^2
 - tegangan ricih yang dibenarkan = 100 MN/m^2

- Q4** (a) Rod komposit terdiri daripada segmen ADB, BC dan CD dengan panjang yang berbeza dan luas keratan rentas seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam **Rajah S4 (a)**. Beban paksi digunakan di posisi yang ditunjukkan. Andaikan bahawa ia dicantum dengan rembat yang sesuai untuk mengelakkan lengkakan dan membiarkan $E_{\text{besi}} = 200 \text{ GPa}$, $E_{\text{gangsa}} = 83 \text{ GPa}$ dan $E_{\text{aluminium}} = 70 \text{ GPa}$. Kirakan jumlah perubahan dalam panjang rod komposit. (13 Markah)

- (b) Tentukan perubahan dalam diameter bar 25 mm yang dikenakan tekanan paksi yang telah dihadkan dengan 240 Mpa, memandangkan $E = 210 \text{ GPa}$ dan $\nu = 0.3$ (12 Marks)

- Q5** Sebuah motor telah menyalurkan 45 kW pada 200 rpm terhadap takal C, seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam **Rajah S5**. Selain itu, 7.5 kW dimstiksankan oleh takal A, 22.5 kW oleh takal B dan 15 kW oleh takal D.

- (a) Kirakan tork pada aci AB, BC dan CD. (8 Markah)
- (b) Tentukan diameter aci seragam yang diperlukan sekiranya tegangan ricih tidak melebihi 58.4 MPa (8 Markah)
- (c) Cari sudut pintalan antara takal A dan C. (9 Markah)

- Q6** (a) Terangkan Tekanan Normal Beam (5 Markah)
- (b) Satu rasuk disokong mudah AB dalam **Rajah Q6** mempunyai luas keratan rentas yang ditunjukkan di sebelah rasuk angka disokong Satu beban diagihkan sebanyak 20 kN / m bertindak pada rasuk.
- (i) Tentukan y_a dan y_b (5 Markah)
- (ii) Kirakan momen Inersia, I (5 Markah)
- (iii) Tentukan tekanan mutlak lentur maksimum dalam rasuk. (5 Markah)
- (iv) Lukiskan agihan tegasan di keratan rentas di lokasi ini dan tuliskan nilai yang penting dalam gambar rajah (5 Markah)

- SOALAN TAMAT -

- Q1** (a) Define the Hooke's Law. Draw the graph to show the related relationship. (5 marks)
- (10) **Figure Q1(b)** shows one bar consists of steel, bronze and aluminum were welded to each others and have axial force. Determine force and normal stress in each bar segment if $P = 100 \text{ N}$. Given $A_{\text{steel}} = 500 \text{ mm}^2$, $A_{\text{bronze}} = 1250 \text{ mm}^2$ and $A_{\text{aluminum}} = 2000 \text{ mm}^2$. (10 marks)
- (c) Based on data in plane stress elements shown in **Figure Q1 (c)**
- (i) Draw Mohr Circle figure
 - (ii) Calculate principal stress and maximum shear stress
 - (iii) Draw principal stress and maximum shear stress orientations
- (10 marks)
- Q2** (a) Describe the procedures to draw shear force diagram (SFD) and bending moment diagram (BMD). (3 Marks)
- (b) Overhang beam was design to sustain few types of forces shown in **Figure Q2 (b)**. Calculate unknown forces at these beam. (4 Marks)
- (c) Draw shear force diagram (SFD) for simply supported beam shown in **Figure Q2 (c)** and determine its maksimum shear force. (8 Marks)
- (d) Simply supported beam has been imposed with different forces as shown in **Figure Q2 (d)**. Draw shear force diagram (SFD) and bending moment diagram (BMD) for these beam. Show importants values on the diagrams. (10 Marks)
- Q3** An aluminum bar AB is attached to its two supported brackers by a 20 mm diameter steel pin at As shown in **Figure Q3**. The thickness of the bar is 20 mm and its width is 50 mm.
- (a) Find allowable load for tensile stress, bearing stress and shearing stress in aluminum bar (10 Marks)
 - (b) Find allowable load for bearing stress and shearing stress in steel pin. (10 Marks)

- (c) Determine maximum allowable value for the load P if the following properties are known.

(5 Marks)

- For aluminum
 - allowable tensile stress = 120 MN/m^2
 - allowable bearing stress = 200 MN/m^2
 - allowable shearing stress = 40 MN/m^2
- For steel
 - allowable bearing stress = 400 MN/m^2
 - allowable tensile stress = 100 MN/m^2

- Q4** (a) A composite rod consists of segments ADB , BC and CD with different lengths and cross-sectional area as shown in **Figure Q4 (a)**. Axial loads are applied at the positions indicated. Assume that the assembly is suitably braced to prevent buckling and let $E_{st} = 200 \text{ GPa}$, $E_{br} = 83 \text{ GPa}$ and $E_{al} = 70 \text{ GPa}$. Compute the total change in the length of the composite rod.

(13 Marks)

- (b) Determine the change in the diameter of a 25 mm bar which is subjected to its limiting axial stress of 240 Mpa , given $E = 210 \text{ Gpa}$ and $\nu = 0.3$.

(12 Marks)

- Q5** A motor delivers 45 kW at 200 rpm to pulley C , as shown in **Figure Q5**. Of this 7.5 Kw off by pulley A , 22.5 kW by pulley B and 15 kW by pulley D .

- (a) Calculate the torques in shafts AB , BC and CD .

(8 marks)

- (b) Determine the required uniform shaft diameter if the shearing stress is not exceed 58.4 MPa .

(8 marks)

- (d) Find the angle of twist between pullys A and C .

(9 marks)

- Q6** (a) Explain Normal Stresses in Beam

(5 marks)

- (b) A simply supported beam AB in **Figure Q6** has the cross sectional area shown beside of the supported beam figure A distributed load of 20 kN/m is acting on the beam.

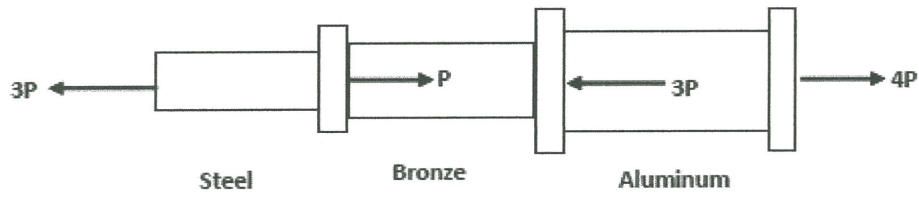
- (i) *Determine y_a and y_b* (5 marks)
- (ii) *Calculate the moment of inertia, I* (5 marks)
- (iii) *Determine the absolute maximum bending stress in the beam.* (5 marks)
- (iv) *Draw the stress distribution over the cross section at this location and write down important value in the diagram.* (5 marks)

- END OF QUESTION-

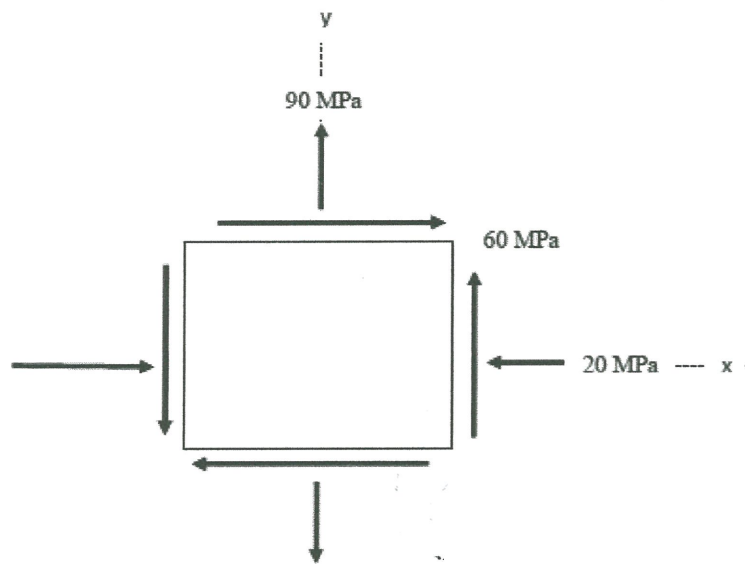
FINAL EXAMINATION

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Q1(b)

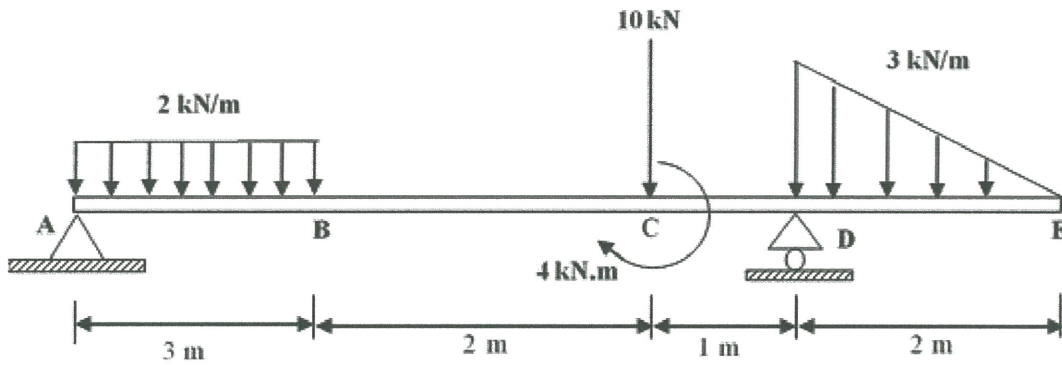


Q1(c)

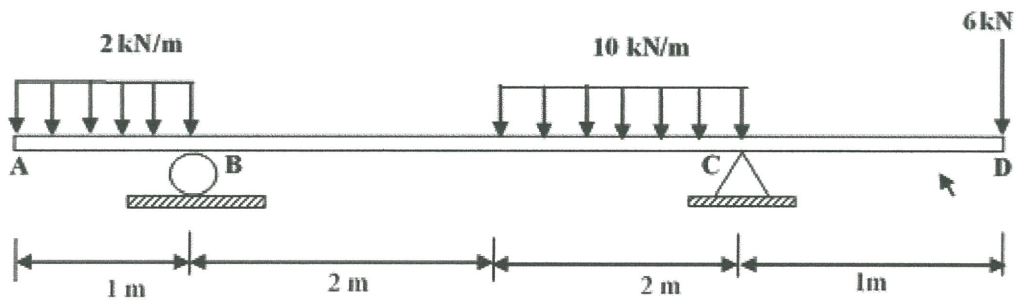
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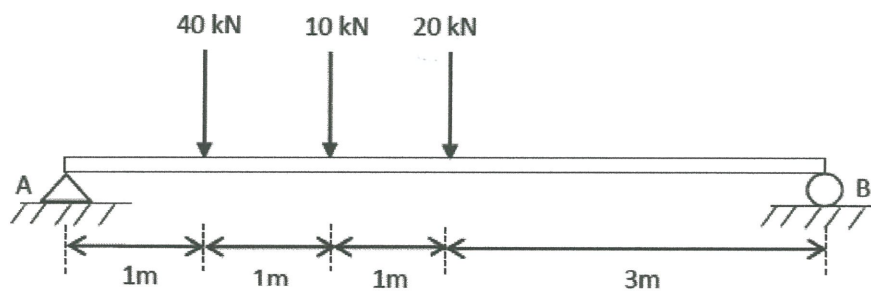
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Q2 (b)



Q2 (c)



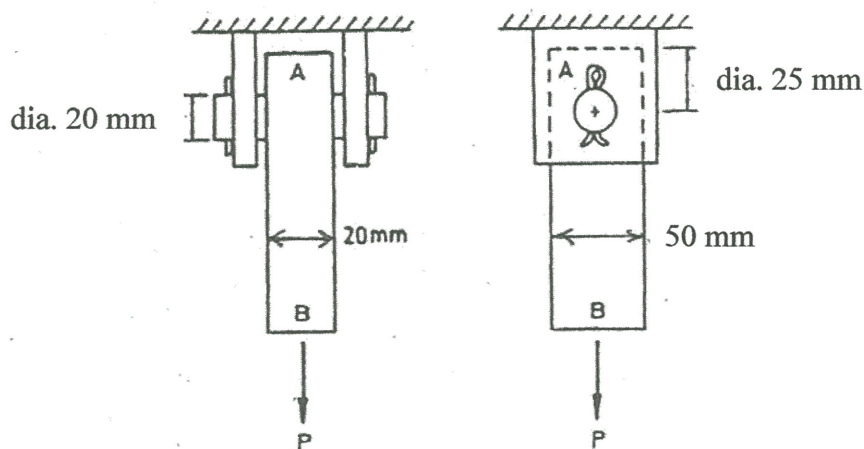
Q2 (d)

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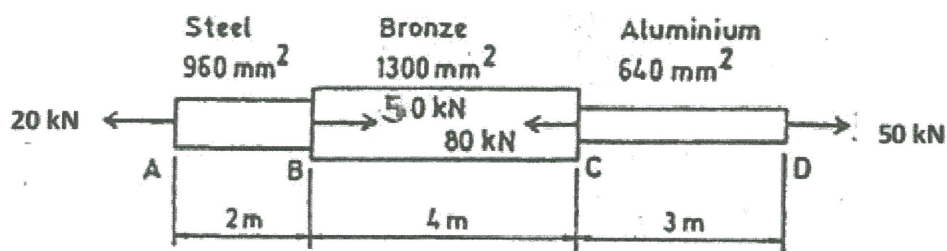
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- For aluminium – allowable tensile stress = 120 MN/m^2
 – allowable bearing stress = 200 MN/m^2
 – allowable shearing stress = 40 MN/m^2
 For steel – allowable bearing stress = 400 MN/m^2
 – allowable shearing stress = 100 MN/m^2



Q3



Q4

FINAL EXAMINATION

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NAMA KURSUS

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: MEKANIK BAHAN

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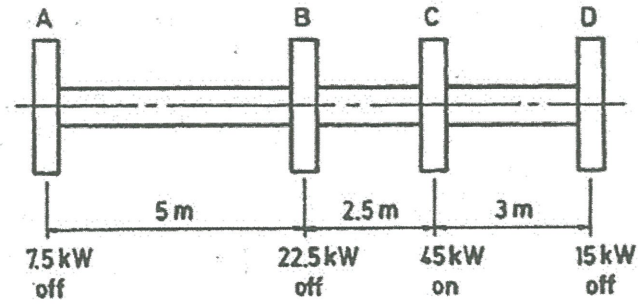


FIGURE Q5

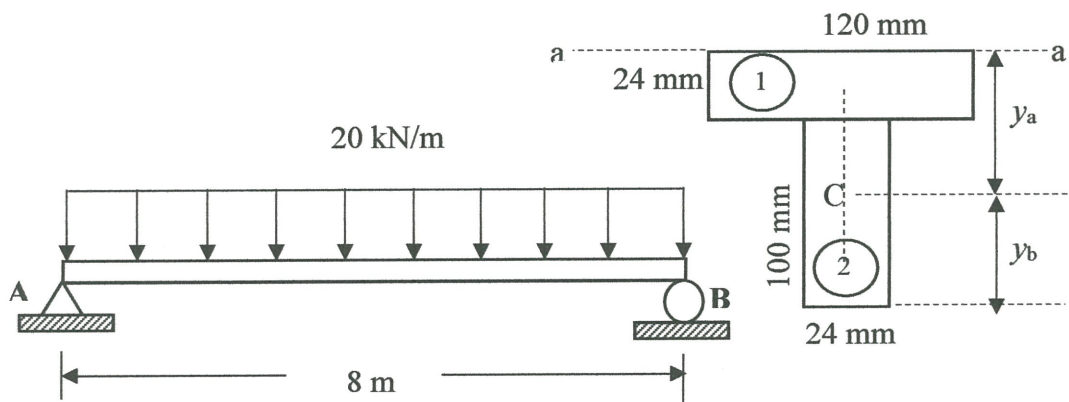


FIGURE Q6

PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR

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FORMULA

Normal Stress	Normal Strain:	Safety Factor
$\sigma_{ave} = \frac{N}{A}$	$\epsilon = \frac{\delta}{L}$	$F.S. = \frac{\sigma_{ult}}{\sigma_{allow}}$
Shear Stress	Shear Strain	Poisson's Ratio
$\tau_{ave} = \frac{V}{A}$	$\gamma = \text{angular deformation}$ (in radians)	$\nu = \frac{-\epsilon_{lateral}}{\epsilon_{longitudinal}}$
Hooke's Laws:	Generalized Hooke's Law	
$\sigma = E\epsilon$	$\tau = G\gamma$	$\epsilon_x = \frac{\sigma_x}{E} - \frac{\nu\sigma_y}{E} - \frac{\nu\sigma_z}{E}$
Stress Concentration:	$\epsilon_y = \frac{\sigma_y}{E} - \frac{\nu\sigma_x}{E} - \frac{\nu\sigma_z}{E}$	
$\sigma_{max} = K\sigma_{ave}$	$\epsilon_z = \frac{\sigma_z}{E} - \frac{\nu\sigma_x}{E} - \frac{\nu\sigma_y}{E}$	
Axial Deformation:	Due to Force	Due to Temperature Change
$\delta = \int_0^L \frac{P_x}{E_x A_x} dx$	$\delta = \frac{FL}{EA}$	$\delta_{temp} = \alpha L \Delta T$

Torsion:

Circular or Round Tube section:

$$\tau = \frac{T\rho}{J} \quad \text{and} \quad \phi = \frac{TL}{GJ}$$

Bending Stress:

for Horizontal moment

$$\sigma = -\frac{Mc}{I}, \quad \tau = VQ/Ib$$

Moments of inertia:

for circle:

$$J_{circle} = \frac{\pi D^4}{32}$$

$$I_{circle} = \frac{\pi D^4}{64}$$

for rectangle:

$$I_{rectangle} = \frac{1}{12}bh^3$$

Column

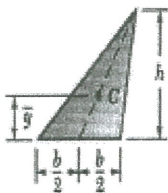
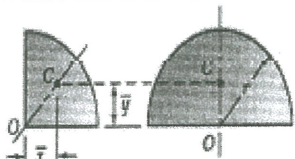
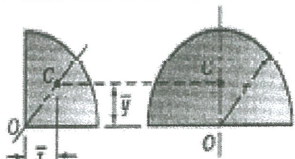
$$P_{cr} = \pi^2 EI/L_c^2$$

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FORMULA

Shape		\bar{x}	\bar{y}	Area
Triangular area			$\frac{h}{3}$	$\frac{bh}{2}$
Quarter-circular area		$\frac{4r}{3\pi}$	$\frac{4r}{3\pi}$	$\frac{\pi r^2}{4}$
Semicircular area		0	$\frac{4r}{3\pi}$	$\frac{\pi r^2}{2}$

Due to Force
 $\delta = \frac{FL}{EA}$

Due to Temperature Change
 $\delta_{temp} = \alpha L \Delta T$

$\tau = \frac{T\rho}{J}$ and $\phi = \frac{TL}{GJ}$

$\sigma = -\frac{Mc}{I}$

$J_{circle} = \frac{\pi D^4}{32}$

$I_{circle} = \frac{\pi D^4}{64}$

$I_{rectangle} = \frac{1}{12} bh^3$

Normal Stress

$\sigma_{norm} = \frac{N}{A}$

Normal Strain:

$\epsilon = \frac{\delta}{L}$

Safety Factor

$F.S. = \frac{\sigma_{fail}}{\sigma_{allow}}$

Shear Stress

$\tau_{shear} = \frac{V}{A}$

Shear Strain

$\gamma = \frac{\text{angular deformation}}{\text{(in radians)}}$

Poisson's Ratio

$\nu = -\frac{\epsilon_{lateral}}{\epsilon_{axial}}$

Hooke's Laws:

$\sigma = E\epsilon$

$\tau = G\gamma$

Generalized Hooke's Law

$\epsilon_x = \frac{\sigma_x}{E} - \frac{\nu\sigma_y}{E} - \frac{\nu\sigma_z}{E}$

$\epsilon_y = \frac{\sigma_y}{E} - \frac{\nu\sigma_x}{E} - \frac{\nu\sigma_z}{E}$

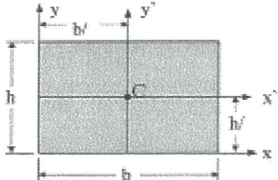
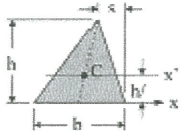
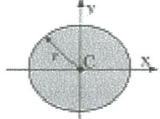
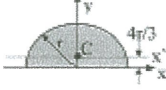
$\epsilon_z = \frac{\sigma_z}{E} - \frac{\nu\sigma_x}{E} - \frac{\nu\sigma_y}{E}$

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FORMULA

<p>Rectangle:</p> $\bar{I}_x = \frac{1}{12}bh^3$ $\bar{I}_y = \frac{1}{12}b^3h$	
<p>Triangle:</p> $\bar{I}_c = \frac{1}{36}bh^3$	
<p>Circle:</p> $I_x = I_y = \frac{1}{4}\pi r^4$	
<p>Semi-circle:</p> $I_x = I_y = \frac{1}{8}\pi r^4$ $\bar{I}_x = \left(\frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{8}{9\pi}\right)r^4$	
<p>Parallel axis theorem</p> $I_x = \bar{I}_x + Ad^2 \quad I_y = \bar{I}_y + Ad^2$	