



**UTHM**

Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia

**UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA**

**FINAL EXAMINATION**

**(ONLINE)**

**SEMESTER I**

**SESSION 2020 / 2021**

COURSE NAME : SOLID MECHANICS  
COURSE CODE : BDX 20303  
PROGRAMME : BDX  
EXAMINATION DATE : JANUARY / FEBRUARY 2021  
DURATION : 3 HOURS  
INSTRUCTION : : PART A: ANSWER **THREE (3)**  
QUESTIONS ONLY  
PART B: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF EIGHT (8) PAGES

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**PART A (OPTIONAL):**Answer **THREE (3)** questions **ONLY**.

- Q1.** The hanger assembly as shown in **Figure Q1(a)** is used to support a distributed loading of  $w$ . If the allowable tensile stress of  $\sigma_{\text{allow}} = 150 \text{ MPa}$  is not exceeded in the 15 mm diameter rod  $AB$ , and an allowable shear stress of  $\tau_{\text{allow}} = 100 \text{ MPa}$  is not exceeded in the 12 mm diameter bolts at  $A$  and  $B$ .
- Calculate the intensity of maximum distributed load  $w$  that can be supported by the hanger assembly (5 marks)
  - Illustrate bending moment diagram and specify where the maximum bending moment occurs in beam (9 marks)
  - if the inverted-T beam has dimension as shown in **Figure Q1(b)**, evaluate the maximum tensile stress in beam due to bending (6 marks)
- Q2.** (a) The simple beam  $AB$  shown in the **Figure Q2 (a)** is subjected to a concentrated load  $P$  and a couple  $M_1 = PL/4$  acting at the position indicated. Illustrate the shear force and bending moment diagram for this beam (12 marks)
- (b) Two load  $P$  and  $2P$  are separated by fix distance,  $d$  as shown in **Figure Q2 (b)**. The load may be placed at any distance  $x$  from the left hand support of the beam. Deduce the distance  $x$  for maximum bending moment in the beam if  $P = 6 \text{ kN}$ ,  $d = 1.6 \text{ m}$  and  $L = 8 \text{ m}$ . (8 marks)
- Q3.** The beam shown in **Figure Q3** is made of wood. If it is subjected to an internal moment of  $M = 3 \text{ kN/m}$ ,
- Calculate the location of  $C$  (centroid) of the cross section where the neutral axis passes through. (3 marks)
  - Calculate the moment of inertia of the cross section (5 marks)
  - Calculate the maximum tensile and compressive stress in the beam (10 marks)
  - Generate the bending stress distribution on the cross section. (2 marks)
- Q4.** The design of the gear and shaft system as shown in **Figure Q4** requires that steel shafts of the same diameter be used for both  $AB$  and  $CD$ . It is further required that  $\tau_{\text{max}} \leq 60 \text{ MPa}$  and that the angle  $\theta_D$  through which end  $D$  of shaft  $CD$  rotates not exceed  $1.5^\circ$ . Knowing that  $G = 77 \text{ GPa}$ , calculate the required diameter of the shafts. (20 Marks)

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**PART B (COMPULSORY):**

Answer ALL questions.

- Q5.** The steel pressure tank shown in **Figure Q5** has a 750 mm inner diameter and a 9 mm wall thickness. Knowing that the butt welded seams form an angle  $\beta = 50^\circ$  with the longitudinal axis of the tank and that the gage pressure in the tank is 1.4 MPa,
- (a) evaluate the normal stress perpendicular to the weld (10 marks)
  - (b) evaluate the shearing stress parallel to the weld (10 marks)
- Q6.** Two forces  $P_1$  and  $P_2$ , with a magnitude of  $P_1 = 15$  kN and  $P_2 = 18$  kN, are applied as shown in **Figure Q6 (a)** to the end  $A$  of bar  $AB$ , which is welded to a cylindrical member  $BD$  of radius  $c = 20$  mm. Knowing that the distance from  $A$  to the axis of member  $BD$  is  $a = 50$  mm and assuming that all stresses remain below the proportional limit of the material. Also, given the normal and shearing stresses at point  $K$  of the transverse section of member  $BD$  located at a distance  $b = 60$  mm from end  $B$ , as shown in **Figure Q6 (b)**.
- (a) Calculate the principle planes and principle stresses at point  $K$  by using Mohr's Circle (10 Marks)
  - (b) Calculate the maximum shearing stress at point  $K$  from diagram in 6(a), and (4 marks)
  - (c) Sketch the orientation of the principle planes (6 marks)

- END OF QUESTION -

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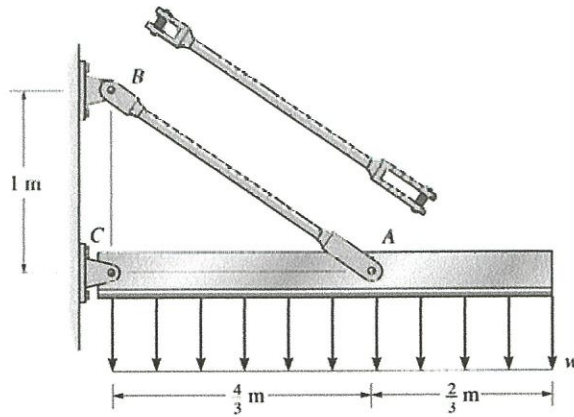


Figure Q1(a)

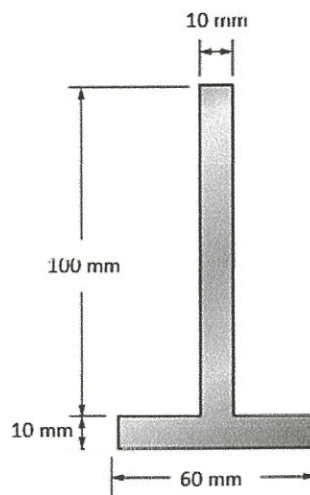


Figure Q1(b)

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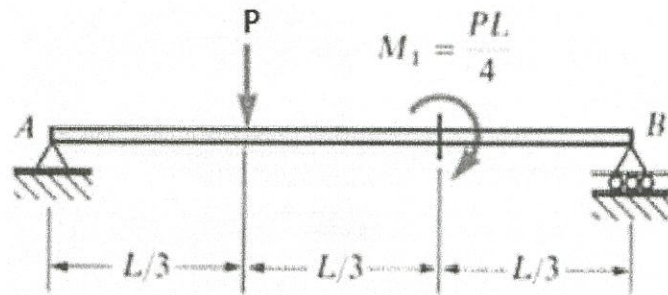


Figure Q2(a)

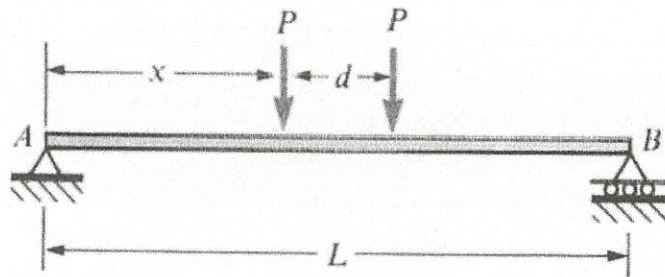


Figure Q2(b)

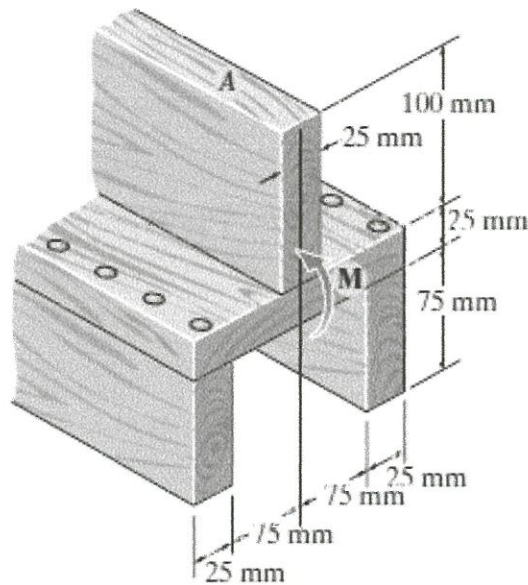


Figure Q3

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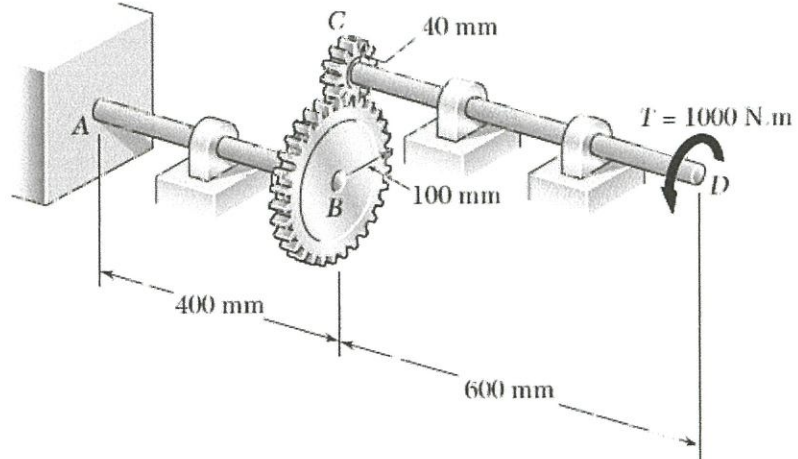


Figure Q4

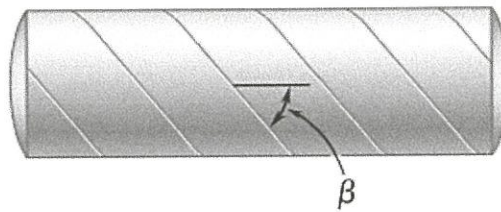


Figure Q5

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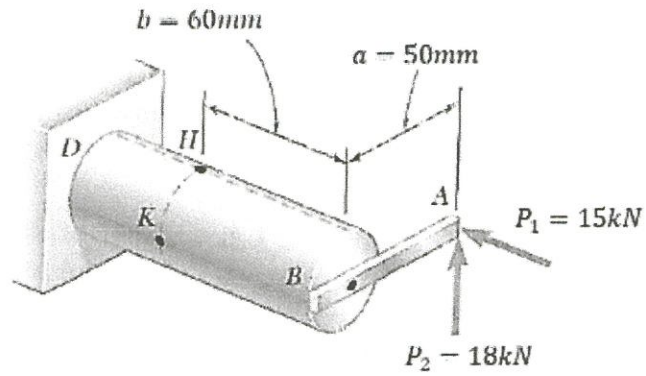


Figure Q6(a)

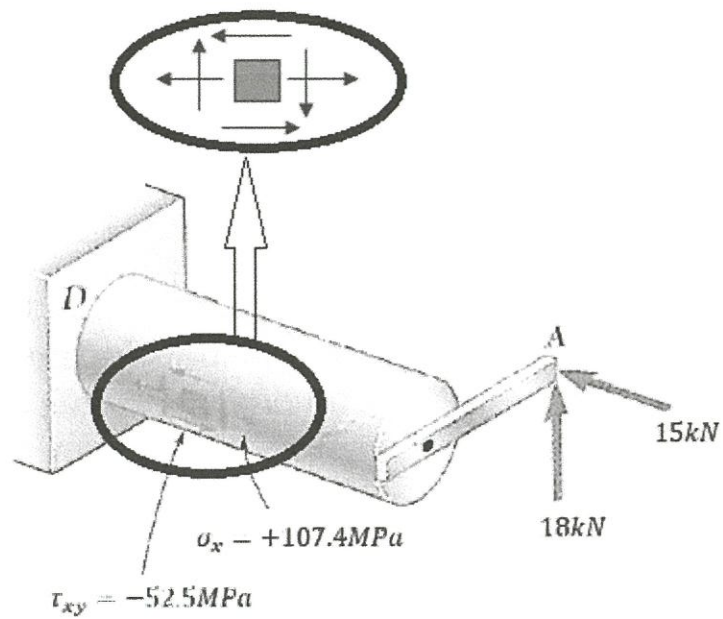


Figure Q6(b)

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## EQUATIONS

$$\sigma_{ave} = \frac{P}{A}$$

$$\delta = \sum_i \frac{P_i L_i}{A_i E_i}$$

$$\delta_T = \alpha (\Delta T) L$$

$$n = \frac{E_2}{E_1}$$

$$\sigma_{ave} = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} \quad R = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2}$$

$$\sigma_{max,min} = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2}$$

$$\tan 2\theta_p = \frac{2\tau_{xy}}{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}$$

$$\sigma_1 = \frac{pr}{t}$$

$$\sigma_2 = \frac{pr}{2t}$$

$$\tau_{max} = \frac{Tc}{J} \quad \text{and} \quad \tau = \frac{T\rho}{J}$$

$$J = \frac{1}{2} \pi c^4$$

$$J = \frac{1}{2} \pi (c_2^4 - c_1^4)$$

$$\gamma_{max} = \frac{\tau_{max}}{G} = \frac{Tc}{JG}$$

$$\phi = \sum_i \frac{T_i L_i}{J_i G_i}$$

$$T = \frac{P}{\omega} = \frac{P}{2\pi f}$$

$$\tau_{max} = \frac{T}{c_1 ab^2} \quad \phi = \frac{TL}{c_2 ab^3 G}$$

$$\sigma_x = -\frac{My}{I}$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho} = \frac{M}{EI}$$

$$\bar{Y} = \frac{\sum \bar{y}A}{\sum A} \quad I_x = \sum (\bar{I} + Ad^2)$$

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