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UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA

**FINAL EXAMINATION
SEMESTER I
SESSION 2014/2015**

COURSE NAME : MECHANIC OF MATERIALS
COURSE CODE : BNP 20203
PROGRAMME : BNA/BNB/BNC
EXAMINATION DATE : DECEMBER 2014/ JANUARY 2015
DURATION : 3 HOURS
INSTRUCTION : ANSWER **FOUR (4)** QUESTIONS ONLY

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF **NINE (9)** PAGES

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- Q1** (a) With the aid of suitable diagrams, explain the following term:
- (i) normal stress (5 marks)
 - (ii) shear stress (5 marks)
- (b) Given normal stress are $\sigma_x = -50 \text{ N/mm}^2$, $\sigma_y = 10 \text{ N/mm}^2$, dan $\tau_{xy} = -40 \text{ N/mm}^2$ as shown in **Figure Q1**. By using Mohr Circle method, determine:
- (i) Principal stress (5 marks)
 - (ii) Plane stress if the elements rotated at $\theta = 45^\circ$, and (5 marks)
 - (iii) Maximum shear stress (5 marks)

Q2 A simply supported beam in **Figure Q2** is loaded with a uniform distributed load of 2 kN/m from point A to point B, couple moment at point C and a point load of 5 kN applied at its free end at point D.

- (a) Calculate the reactions at pinned and roller support. (4 marks)
- (b) By applying an equilibrium analysis on the beam portions:
 - (i). calculate the shear force and bending moment acting on the beam, and (15 marks)
 - (ii). draw the Shear Force Diagram (SFD) and Bending Moment Diagram (BMD) acting on the beams. (6 marks)

- Q3** Triangular forces are applied to a beam of the cross section shown in **Figure Q3(a)**. The cross section of the beam is shown in **Figure Q3(b)**.
- (a) Calculate the reactions of the support beam. (5 marks)
- (b) Calculate the moment inertia, I of the cross sectional area. (10 marks)
- (c) If the maximum bending moment was given as 161.08 kNm, determine the maximum bending stress in tension and compression in the beam and sketch the bending stress distribution diagrams. (10 marks)
- Q4** Two bars of steel and aluminum are subjected to torques as shown in **Figure Q4**. If the allowable shear stress for steel bar is 70 MPa and for aluminum is half of the steel, determine:
- (a) Modulus of rigidity for both materials. Given $MOE_{St} = 200$ GPa and $\nu_{St} = 0.3$, whereas $MOE_{Al} = 70$ GPa and $\nu_{Al} = 0.35$. (6 marks)
- (b) The maximum torques (T_1 and T_2) can be applied to both materials. The coefficients for rectangular bars in torsion are given in **Table Q4**. (8 marks)
- (c) The angle of twist at end B for both materials. Use the formula as provided in **Table Q4**. (8 marks)
- (d) The material that gives better performance, and state a reason. (3 marks)

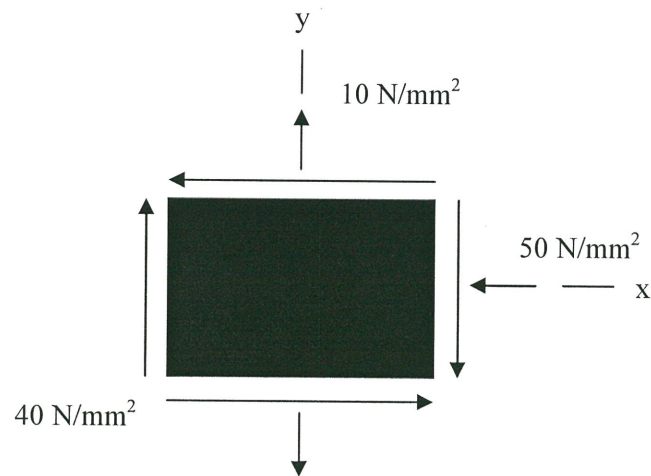
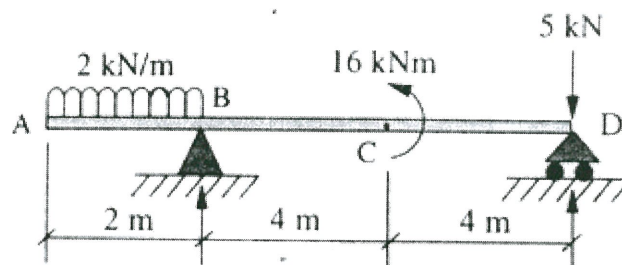
- Q5**
- (a) List **Two (2)** assumptions of analysis to determine the member's force of the truss.
(2 marks)
 - (b) The structure mechanics involves determination of unknown forces on the structures. Identify the equations for determination of its equilibrium.
(3 marks)
 - (c) In **Figure Q5**, a statically determinate plane truss is pinned at A and supported by roller at B.
 - (i) Prove that plane truss is statically determinate structure.
(2 marks)
 - (ii) Determine the support reaction at A and B.
(5 marks)
 - (iii) Determine all member forces by using Method of Joints. State whether the member are in tension or compression.
(13 marks)

- END OF QUESTION -

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**FIGURE Q1****FIGURE Q2**

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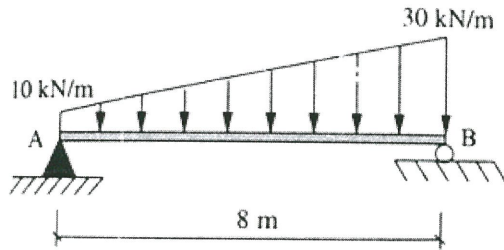


FIGURE Q3 (a)

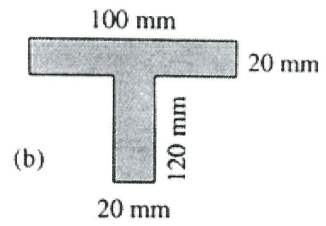


FIGURE Q3 (b)

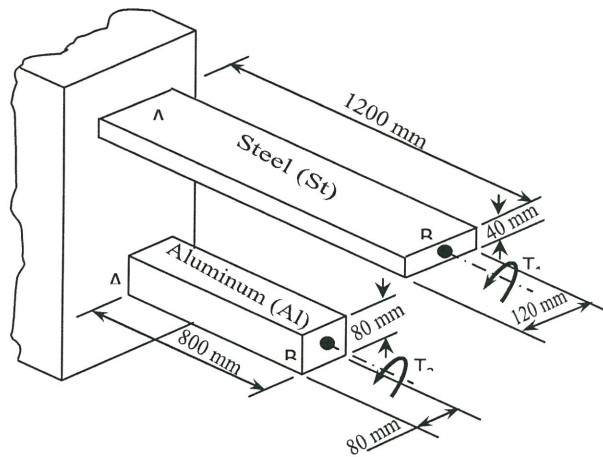


FIGURE Q4

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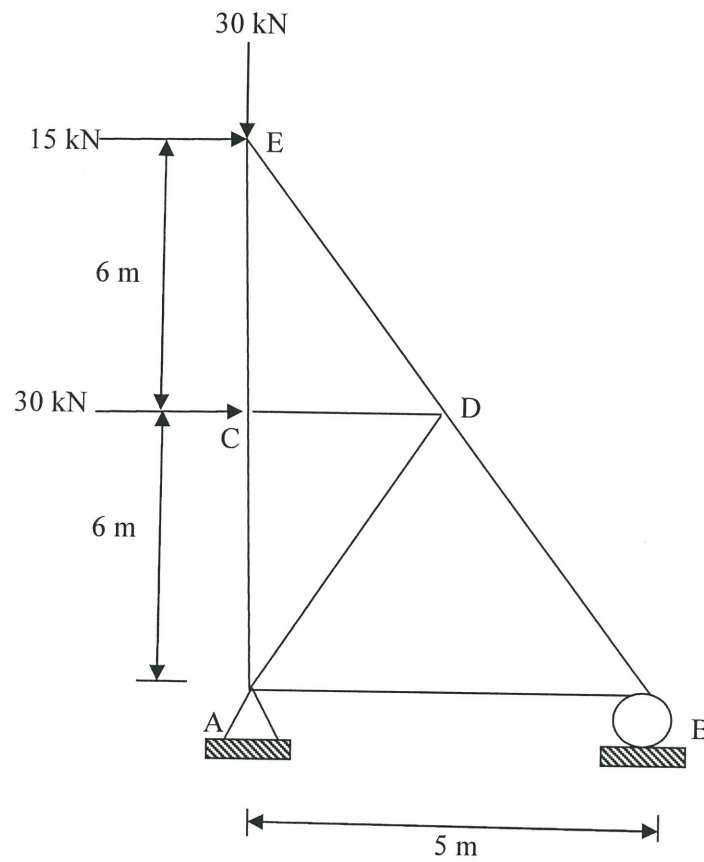
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**FIGURE Q5**

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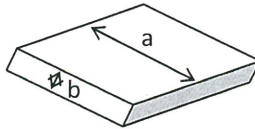
COURSE

: MECHANICS OF MATERIALS

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TABLE Q5

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



a/b	C ₁	C ₂
1.0	0.208	0.1406
1.2	0.219	0.1661
1.5	0.231	0.1958
2.0	0.246	0.229
2.5	0.258	0.249
3.0	0.267	0.263
4.0	0.282	0.281
5.0	0.291	0.291
10.0	0.312	0.312
∞	0.333	0.333

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LIST OF EQUATIONS

$$1. \sigma = \frac{P}{A}$$

$$2. \tau = \frac{P}{A}$$

$$3. \varepsilon = \frac{\delta}{L}$$

$$4. \sigma = E\varepsilon$$

$$5. \sigma_{x'} = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} + \frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2} \cos 2\theta + \tau_{xy} \sin 2\theta$$

$$6. \sigma_{x'} = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} + \frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2} \cos 2\theta - \tau_{xy} \sin 2\theta$$

$$7. \tau_{x'y'} = -\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2} \sin 2\theta + \tau_{xy} \cos 2\theta$$

$$8. I_x = \frac{bh^3}{12}; I_y = \frac{b^3h}{12}; I_{circle} = \frac{\pi d^4}{64}$$

$$9. \sigma = \frac{My}{I}$$