

UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA

FINAL EXAMINATION SEMESTER II **SESSION 2013/2014**

COURSE NAME

: SOLID MECHANICS 1

COURSE CODE

: BDA 10903 / BDA 10402

PROGRAMME

: 1 BDD

EXAMINATION DATE : JUNE 2014

DURATION

: 3 HOURS

INSTRUCTION

: ANSWER FIVE (5) QUESTIONS

ONLY.

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF EIGHT (8) PAGES

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Q1.	a)	Show the stress-strain diagram of a ductile material which has an offset	
		yield stress, $\sigma_{YL} = 0.2\%$.	
		(3 marks	(;

- b) Describe the differences between single shear and double shear. (4 marks)
- Links BC and DE are both made of steel with Young's Modulus, E = 200 GPa and are 12 mm wide and 6 mm thick as shown in **FIGURE Q1**.

 Determine
 - (i) The force in each link when a 2.4 kN force *P* is applied to the rigid member AF.
 - (ii) The corresponding deflection of point A. (13 marks)

- Q2. a) A cantilevered beam has a length L with a loading P applied at the end of the beam.
 - (i) Draw the diagram of the beam (2 marks)
 - (ii) Prove that the maximum bending moment, $M_{max} = -PL$ (5 marks)
 - b) A simply supported beam is loaded as shown in **FIGURE Q2**.
 - (i) Draw the shear and bending moment diagrams (8 marks)
 - (ii) Determine the maximum absolute values of the shear and the bending moment (5 marks)

Q3. a) Sketch two different examples for 'statically determinate beams' and 'statically indeterminate beams'.

(4 marks)

- b) A beam CD is loaded and supported as shown in FIGURE Q3. Determine
 - (i) The reaction at point D and C.
 - (ii) The maximum and minimum of the shear force and bending moment.
 - (iii) The minimum required depth h. (Given $\sigma_{all} = 12$ MPa and $\tau_{all} = 0.9$ MPa).

(16 marks)

Q4. a) State the definition of torsion.

(2 marks)

- b) Describe the torsional failure mode of a beam surface for ductile and brittle materials. (4 marks)
- Two solid steel shafts are connected by the gears as shown in **FIGURE Q4.**Knowing that the shear modulus, G = 77 GPa and the radius of gear B, $r_B = 20$ mm, determine the angle through which end A rotates when $T_A = 75$ Nm.

 (14 marks)



Q5. a) Describe about thin wall cylinder.

(3 marks)

b) State **FOUR (4)** example of thin wall cylinder.

(4 marks)

- c) The cylindrical pressure tank shown in **FIGURE Q5** has an inside diameter of 1.6 m and a wall thickness of 35 mm. The pressure in the tank is 1700 kPa. An additional axial load of 180 kN is applied to the top end of the tank through a rigid bearing plate. Determine
 - (i) The stresses σ_x , σ_y and τ_{xy} on a stress element at point A, which is on the outside surface of the tank.
 - (ii) The normal and shearing stresses on an inclined plane oriented at $+30^{\circ}$ from the x-axis.

(13 marks)

Q6. a) By using a plane stress diagram, derive stress-transformation equation as below

$$\sigma_n = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} + \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} \cos 2\theta + \tau_{xy} \sin 2\theta$$
 (10 marks)

- b) **FIGURE Q6** shows a plane stress diagram with three different loading. By using a correct equation, calculate
 - (i) Principal planes
 - (ii) Principal stresses
 - (iii) Corresponding normal stress

(10 marks)

- END OF QUESTION -

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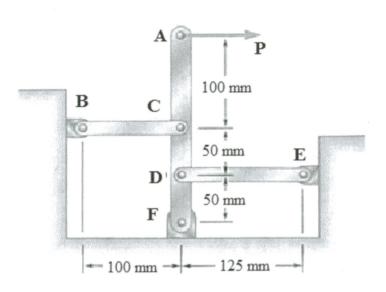


FIGURE Q1

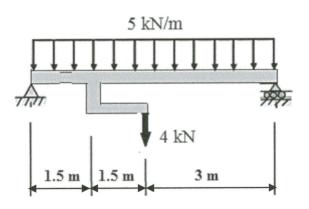


FIGURE Q2

SEMESTER/SESSION: SEM II/2013/2014

COURSE NAME : SOLID MECHANICS 1

PROGRAMME: 1 BDD COURSE CODE: BDA10903/

BDA10402

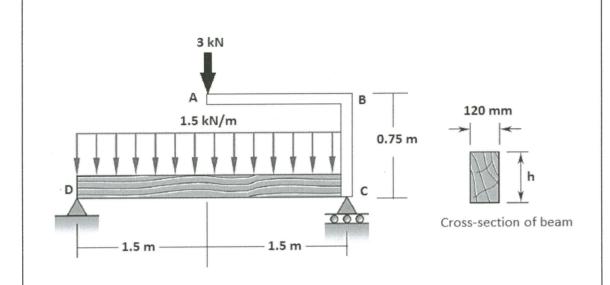


FIGURE Q3

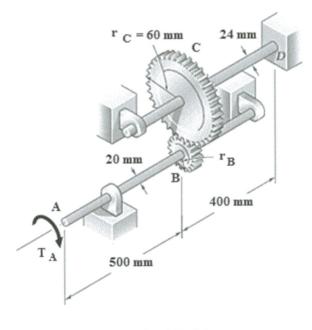


FIGURE Q4

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COURSE NAME : SOLID MECHANICS 1

PROGRAMME: 1 BDD COURSE CODE: BDA 10903/

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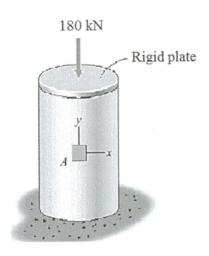


FIGURE Q5

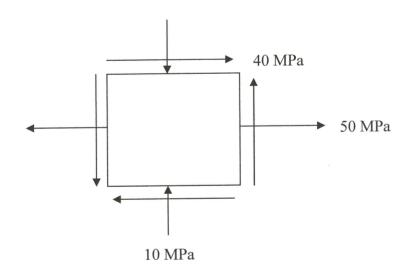


FIGURE Q6

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Stress Transformation Equations

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

Principal Stress

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

$$\sigma_{1,2} = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2}$$

Maximum in-plane shear stress

$$\tan 2\theta_s = -\frac{(\sigma_x - \sigma_y)/2}{\tau_{xy}}$$

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

$$\sigma_{\text{avg}} = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2}$$

Absolute maximum shear stress

$$\tau_{\underset{\max}{abs}} = \frac{\sigma_{\max} - \sigma_{\min}}{2}$$

$$\sigma_{\rm avg} = \frac{\sigma_{\rm max} + \sigma_{\rm min}}{2}$$