

Duration: 3 Hours

Marks: 80

10/12/2018

Q.1 Attempt any Four

[20]

- (a) Draw the Shear force and bending moment diagram for cantilever beam carrying point load at free end.
- (b) Evaluate the extension of rectangular rod under self-weight.
- (c) Explain the theory of pure bending with assumption made.
- (d) A bar of 12 mm diameter, is acted by an axial load of 20 kN. The change in diameter is measured as 0.003 mm. Determine;
 - (i) the Poisson ratio
 - (ii) the modulus of elasticity and bulk modulus .Take $G = 80 \text{ MPa}$.
- (e) Define the principle of superposition. What is its utility?

- Q.2** (a) A 10 m-long simply supported beam carries a point load of 4 kN at 8 m from the left end along with a uniformly distributed loads of 4 kN/m intensity for 3 m length starting from the left end. The beam is also acted by clockwise couple of 10 kN-m at mid-point of the span. Draw the shear force and bending moment diagram. [10]

- (b) A hollow shaft of diameter ratio $3/8$ (internal diameter to external diameter) is to transmit 375 kW power at 100 r.p.m. The maximum torque being 20 % greater than the mean. The Stress is not exceed 60 N/mm^2 and twist in length of 4 m not exceed 2° . Calculate its external and internal diameters which would satisfy both the above conditions. Assume modulus of rigidity $G = 0.85 \times 10^5 \text{ N/mm}^2$ [10]

Q.3 (a) A beam of length 6 m is simply supported at its ends and carries two point loads of 48 kN and 40 kN at a distance of 1 m and 3 m respectively from the left support. Find:

- (i) Deflection under each load,
- (ii) Maximum deflection, and
- (iii) The point at which the maximum deflection occurs.

Take $E = 2 \times 10^5 \text{ N/mm}^2$ and $I = 85 \times 10^6 \text{ mm}^4$ [10]

(b) A tension bar 5 m long is made up of two parts, 3 metre of its length has a cross-sectional area of 10 cm^2 while remaining 2 metre has a cross-sectional area of 20 cm^2 . An axial load of 80kN is gradually applied. Find the total strain energy produced in bar and compare this value with that obtained in a uniform bar of the same length and having the same volume when under the same load. $E = 2 \times 10^5 \text{ N/mm}^2$ [10]

Q.4 (a) A steel tube of 30 mm external diameter and 20mm internal diameter enclose a copper rod of 15 mm diameter to which it is rigidly joined at each end. If at a temperature of 10°C there is no longitudinal stress, calculate the stress in rod and the tube when temperature is raised to 200°C . Take E for steel and copper as $2 \times 10^5 \text{ N/mm}^2$ and $1 \times 10^5 \text{ N/mm}^2$ respectively. The value of co-efficient of linear expansion for steel and copper is given as $11 \times 10^{-6} \text{ per } ^\circ \text{C}$ and $18 \times 10^{-6} \text{ per } ^\circ \text{C}$ respectively. [10]

(b) Two mutually perpendicular planes of an element of, material are subjected to direct stresses of 10.5 MN/m^2 (tensile) and 3.5 MN/m^2 (compressive) and shear of 7 MN/m^2 . Find graphically or otherwise:

- (i) The magnitude and direction of principle stress and
- (ii) The magnitude of the normal and shear stress on a plane on which the shear stress is maximum. [10]

Q.5 (a) A timber beam of rectangular section is to support a load of 20 kN uniformly distributed over a span of 3.6 m, when beam is simply supported. If the depth of section is to be twice the breadth, and the stress in beam is not exceed 7 N/mm^2 , find the dimension of the cross-section. How would you modify the cross-section of the beam, if it carries a concentrated load of 20 kN placed at the Centre with the same ratio of breadth to depth. [10]

(b) A shaft transmit 280 kW of power at 160 r.p.m. Determine: (i) The diameter of solid shaft to transmit the required power (ii) the inner and outer diameter of hollow shaft if the ratio of the inner to the outer diameter is $2/3$ and (iii) percentage saving the material on using hollow shaft instead of solid shaft. Take allowable shear stress as 80MPa and the density of material 70 kN/m^3 [10]

Q.6 (a) Define the terms: [10]

(i) Modular ratio

(ii) Section modulus

(b) What do you meant by principal plane and principal stress? [05]

(c) Write short note on flitched beams. [05]
