

# Maharashtra Institute of Technology, Aurangabad

(An Autonomous Institute)

END SEMESTER EXAMINATION

## Second Year B.Tech (Civil Engg.) – Feb/Mar-2023

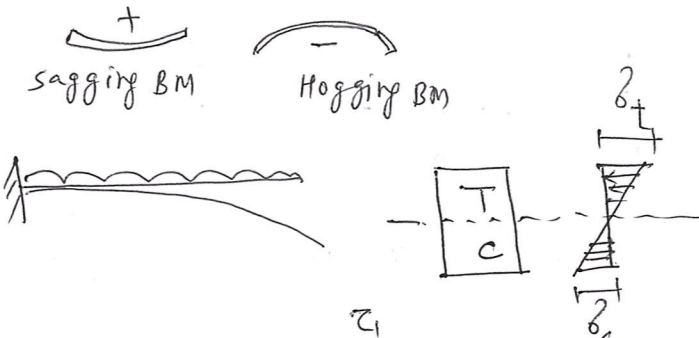
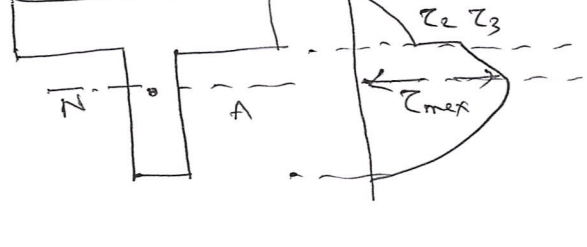
Course Code : CED201

Course Name : Strength of Material

Duration : 2 Hrs

Max. Marks : 50

Date :

Q. No.	Solve/Answer the following questions	
	Answer/Solution	Stepwise
1		Marking
a)	<p>The plane which carries only normal stresses on it is called as Principal plane</p> <p>The only normal stress acting on PP is called as principal stress</p>	01 01
b)	<p>The ratio of lateral strain to linear strain within elastic limit remains constant is called Poisson's ratio.</p> <p>It is denoted by <math>\mu</math>. It is property of a given material. It is a unitless quantity</p>	01 01.
c)	<p>The net moment acting on left or right of the section which tends to bend the beam is called as B.m.</p> <p>It is obtained by taking <math>\sum M_f</math> @ the section under consideration. Its unit is KN.m.</p>	01 01
d)		02
e)		02

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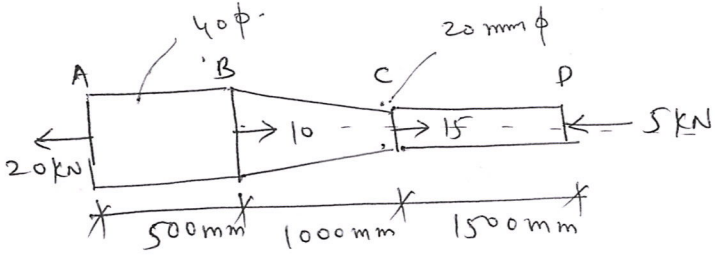
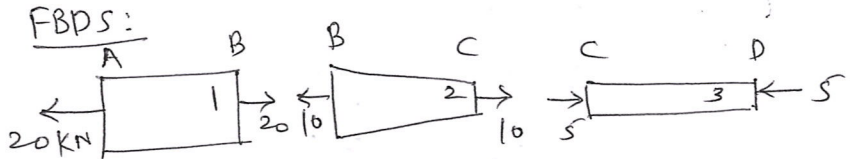
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1 f)	Impact load / falling load	Stepwise Marking Scheme 02
g)	<p>Whenever a body is loaded, some energy is stored in it, <del>strained</del>. This energy is called strain energy.</p> $S-E = \frac{\delta^2}{2E} V$ <p><math>\delta</math> : stress in the member, <math>V</math> = volume.  <math>E</math> : Young's modulus of the material</p>	01 01
h)	<p>Column is a vertical compression member. Where as strut is an inclined compression member. Length of column is large than that of strut.</p>	02
2	 <p>FBDS:</p>  $\delta l_1 = \frac{P l}{AE} = \frac{20 \times 10^3 \times 500}{\frac{\pi}{4} (40)^2 \times 2 \times 10^5} = +0.04 \text{ mm}$ $\delta l_2 = +0.08 \text{ mm}$ $\delta l_3 = -0.119 \text{ mm}$ $\delta l = \delta l_1 + \delta l_2 - \delta l_3$ $\delta l = 0$	03 01 01 01 01



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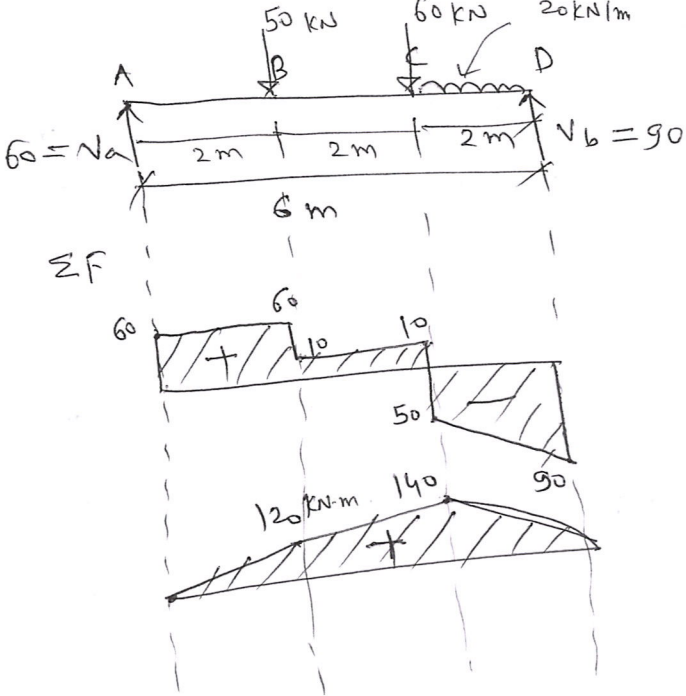
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3.	<p>Answer/Solution</p>  <p> <math>\sum F_y = 0 \quad V_a + V_b - 50 - 60 - 20 \times 2 = 0</math>  <math>V_a + V_b = 150 \rightarrow \text{①}</math> </p> <p> <math>\sum M_F @ A = 0, \quad 50 \times 2 + 60 \times 4 + (20 \times 2) \times 5 - 6V_b = 0</math>  <math>100 + 240 + 200 = 6V_b</math>  <math>\therefore V_b = 540/6 = 90 \text{ kN}</math> </p> <p> <u>SF</u>: <math>F_a = 60, \quad F_b = 60 - 50 = 10</math>  <math>F_c = 10, \quad F_{c(R)} = 10 - 60 = -50</math>  <math>F_d = 60 - 50 - 60 - 40 = -90</math> </p> <p> <u>BM</u> <math>M_a = M_d = 0, \quad M_b = 60 \times 2 = 120</math>  <math>M_c = 60 \times 4 - 50 \times 2 = 240 - 100 = 140</math> </p>	<p>Stepwise Marking Scheme</p> <p>02</p> <p>02</p> <p>01</p> <p>01</p> <p>01</p>

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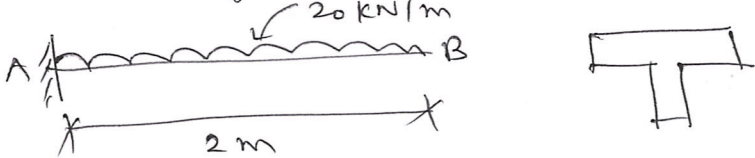
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3.	<p>Answer/Solution</p> <p style="text-align: center;">— OR —</p> <p>Any four assumption — <math>4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 02</math></p> <p>Derivation of eq<sup>n</sup> <math>\frac{dF}{dx} = w</math></p> <p>Figure</p> <p>Derivation of eq<sup>n</sup> <math>-F = \frac{dM}{dx}</math></p> <p>meaning of each eq<sup>n</sup></p>	<p>Stepwise Marking</p> <p>02 Scheme</p> <p>02</p> <p>01</p> <p>02</p> <p>01</p>
4.	 <p><math>M_{max} = \frac{wl^2}{2} = \frac{20 \times 2^2}{2} = 40 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}</math></p> <p><math>\bar{x} = 100 \text{ mm}, \bar{y} = 46.42 \text{ mm from top of the flange}</math></p> <p><math>I_{xx} = 1.81 \times 10^7 \text{ mm}^4</math></p> <p><math>\frac{M}{I} = \frac{\delta}{y}</math></p> <p><math>\therefore \delta_b = 102.58 \text{ MPa (tensile)}</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;">— OR —</p> <p>Diagram of beam section (FBD)</p> <p>Derivation of equation <math>E = \frac{y}{R}</math></p> <p>Derivation of <math>\frac{\delta}{y} = \frac{E}{R}</math></p> <p>Derivation of eq<sup>n</sup> <math>\frac{M}{I} = \frac{E}{R}</math></p> <p>Final eq<sup>n</sup></p>	<p>01</p> <p>02</p> <p>01</p> <p>02</p> <p>01</p> <p>02</p> <p>01</p>

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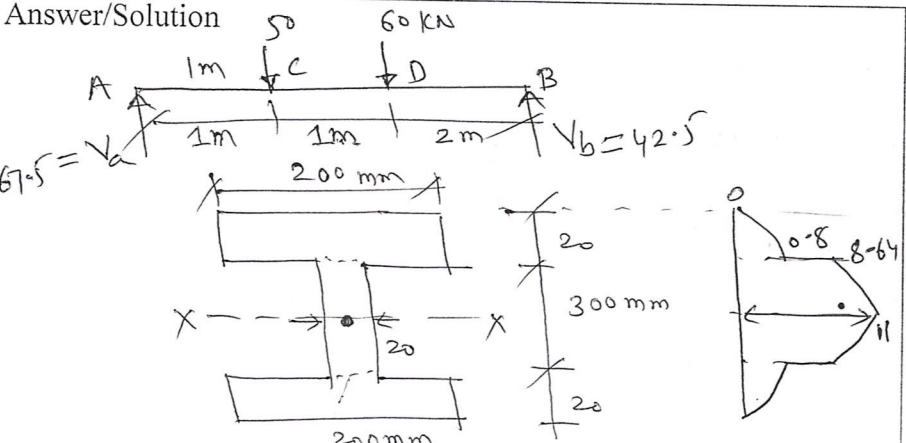
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Q. No.	Solve/Answer the following questions	
5.	<p>Answer/Solution</p>  <p> <math>\bar{X} = 100 \text{ mm}</math>, <math>\bar{Y} = \frac{340}{2} = 170 \text{ mm}</math> from top </p> $I_{xx} = \frac{BD^3}{12} - 2 \times \frac{bd^3}{12}$ $= \frac{200 \times 340^3}{12} - \left[ \frac{2 \times 90 \times 300^3}{12} \right]$ $I_{xx} = 6.55 \times 10^8 - 4.05 \times 10^8 = 2.5 \times 10^8 \text{ mm}^4$ <p> <math>F_{max} = 67.5 \text{ kN}</math> </p> $\tau_1 = 0$ $\tau_2 = \frac{SA\bar{y}}{Ib} = \frac{67.5 \times 10^3 \times (200 \times 20) \times 160}{2.5 \times 10^8 \times 200}$ $= 0.864 \text{ N/mm}^2$ $\tau_3 = \frac{67.5 \times 10^3 \times 200 \times 20 \times 160}{2.5 \times 10^8 \times 20} = 8.64$ $\tau_4 = \frac{67.5 \times 10^3}{2.5 \times 10^8 \times 20} \left[ 7000 \times 160 + 3000 \times 75 \right]$ <p> <math>\tau_{max} = \tau_4 = 11.67 \text{ N/mm}^2</math> </p>	<p>Stepwise Marking Scheme</p> <p>01</p> <p>02</p> <p>02</p> <p>01</p> <p>01</p> <p>01</p>

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Q. No.	Solve/Answer the following questions	
5	<p>Answer/Solution</p> <p style="text-align: center;">— OR —</p> $P = 375 \text{ kW}$ $= 375 \times 10^6 \text{ N}\cdot\text{mm/s}$ $N = 210 \text{ r.p.m}$ $\tau_{\text{permissible}} = 50 \text{ N/mm}^2$ $\theta_{\text{permissible}} = 1^\circ$ $= 1 \times \frac{\pi}{180} \text{ radians}$ $\theta = 0.017453 \text{ radians}$ $\therefore P = \frac{2\pi NT}{60}$ $375 \times 10^6 = \frac{2 \times \pi \times 210 \times T}{60}$ $T = 1.7 \times 10^7 \text{ N}\cdot\text{mm}$ <p><u>Case I</u> diam. based on max. shear stress</p> $\therefore \frac{T}{I_p} = \frac{G\theta}{l} = \frac{\tau}{r}$ $\therefore \frac{T}{I_p} = \frac{\tau}{r} \quad ; \quad \frac{1.7 \times 10^7}{2 \times \frac{\pi}{64} (d)^4} = \frac{50}{d/2}$ $\therefore \boxed{d = 120 \text{ mm}}$	<p>Stepwise Marking Scheme</p> <p>01</p> <p>01</p> <p>01</p> <p>02</p>

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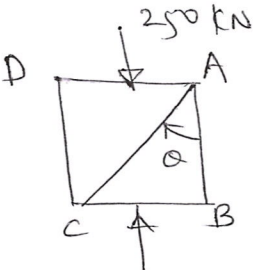
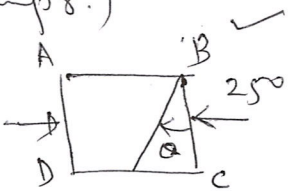
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	<p>Answer/Solution</p> <p><u>Ceser</u> diam. based on limiting value of <math>\alpha</math></p> $\therefore \frac{I}{I_p} = \frac{G\alpha}{1}$ $\frac{1.7 \times 10^7}{\frac{\pi}{32} d^4} = \frac{80 \times 10^3 \times 0.0174}{3000}$ $d = 139 \text{ mm}$ <p><math>\therefore</math> Adopt larger value of <math>d</math>, i.e.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> <math>d = 140 \text{ mm}</math> </div> <p><u>6</u></p>  $\delta = \frac{P}{A} = \frac{250 \times 10^3}{(150)^2} = 11.11 \text{ MPa}$ $\alpha = 0^\circ$ $\delta_n = \delta \cos^2 \alpha = 11.11 \times 1$ <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> <math>\delta_n = 11.11, \delta_t = 0</math> </div> $\delta_t = \delta \sin^2 \alpha = 11.11 \times 0 = 0$ $\alpha = 90^\circ$ (i.e. along plane AB) $\delta_n = +11.11 \text{ MPa (comp.)}$ $\delta_t = 0$ $\alpha = 45^\circ$ $\delta_n = \delta \cos^2 \alpha = 11.11 \cos^2 45 = 5.55$ $\delta_t = \delta \sin^2 \alpha = 11.11 \sin^2 45 = 5.55$ 	<p>Stepwise Marking Scheme</p> <p>01</p> <p>01</p> <p>01</p> <p>02</p> <p>5.55 (02)</p>



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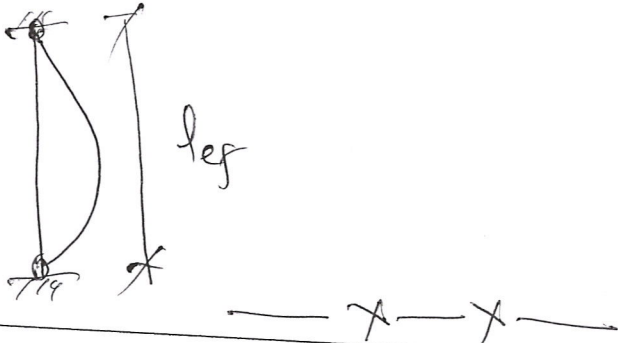
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Q. No.	Solve/Answer the following questions	Stepwise Marking Scheme
6B)	<p>Answer/Solution</p> $L = 4 \text{ m}$ $l_{ef} = 4 \text{ m} = 4000 \text{ mm}$ $P_E = \frac{\pi^2 EI}{l_{ef}^2}$ $I = \frac{\pi}{64} [D^4 - d^4]$ $= \frac{\pi}{64} [150^4 - 90^4]$ $I = 2.16 \times 10^7 \text{ mm}^4$ $\therefore P_E = \frac{\pi^2 \times 200 \times 10^3 \times 2.16 \times 10^7}{(4000)^2}$ $= 340.23 \text{ kN}$ 	<p>01</p> <p>01</p> <p>01</p> <p>01</p> <p>02</p> <p>02</p>

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