

Roll No



# राष्ट्रीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान गोवा

## NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY GOA

Farmagudi, Ponda, Goa, 403401

Programme Name: **B.Tech**

End Semester Examination, April-2021

Course Name: Engineering Mechanics

Date: 08<sup>th</sup> April, 2021

Duration: 3 hours

Course Code: ME100

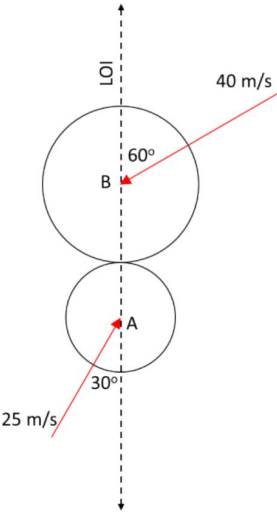
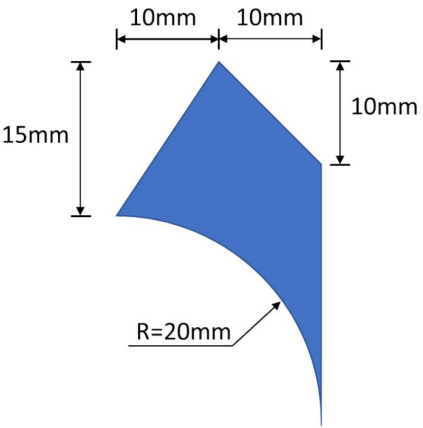
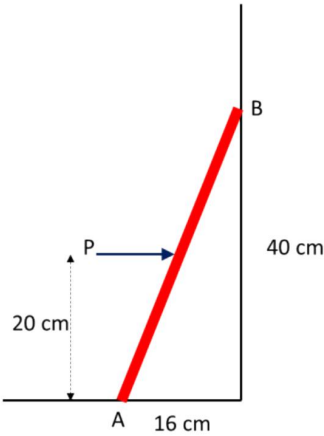
Time: 09:30 AM – 12:30 PM

Max. Marks: 100

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

(Assume suitable data wherever applicable;  $g = 9.81 \text{ m/sec}^2$ )

1.	<p>The motion of jet plane while travelling along a runway is defined by the v-t graph as shown in Figure 1. Construct the s-t graph for the motion. The plane starts from rest.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Figure 1</p>	6 M
2.	<p>Mass A = 3kg; Mass B = 4kg</p> <p>Initial Velocity of A = 25m/s</p> <p>Initial Velocity of B = 40m/s</p> <p>Find magnitude and direction after impact. Refer Figure 2.</p>	8 M

	 <p style="text-align: center;">Figure 2</p>	
3.	<p>Find the centroidal moment of inertia for figure 3, along X and Y direction.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Figure 3</p>	15 M
4.	<p>Weight of rod AB = 100 N. If coefficient of friction <math>\mu = 0.15</math> at A and B, calculate range of value of P for which equilibrium is maintained.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Figure 4</p>	8 M
5.	<p>A dam is subjected to three forces as shown in figure 5, determine the single equivalent force and locate its point of intersection with base AD</p>	6 M

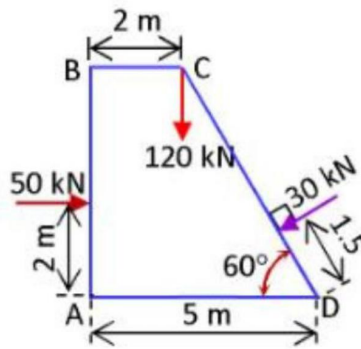


Figure 5

6. A driver uniformly decelerates from 100km/hr. speed at A to 50km/hr. speed at C. Distance AB is 60m, distance BC is 60m. The driver experiences total acceleration of  $3\text{m/s}^2$  at A. The radius of curvature at C is 150m. Calculate: Radius of curvature at A; Acceleration at B (point of inflection  $\rightarrow$  no curvature point); Total acceleration at C.

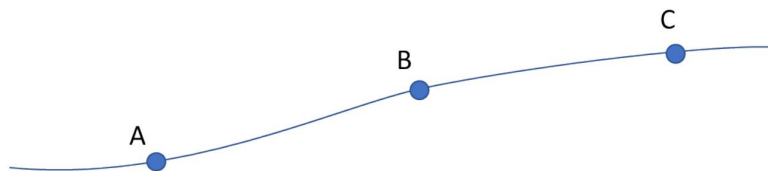


Figure 6 – Profile of curve

7. A particle moves in a way that its rotation in radians is given as  $\theta = 0.3t + 0.03t^3$ . The particle also moves radially and is governed by following equation  $r = 0.3 + 0.06t^2$ , where  $r$  is in meters. The time ' $t$ ' is in seconds. Find its velocity and acceleration at time  $t = 3$  seconds.

8. A uniform rod AB of length  $3r$  remains in equilibrium on a hemispherical bowl of radius  $r$  as shown in figure 7. Ignoring friction find the inclination of rod ( $\theta$ ) with the horizontal

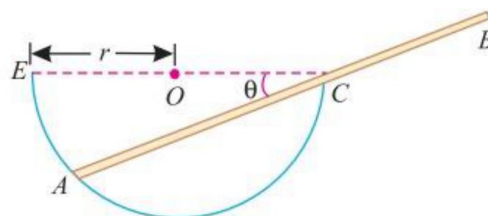


Figure 7

9. A triangular parcel of mass  $m$  is given a speed of ' $v$ ' at point A where velocity is defined as  $2 * v = \sqrt{gr}$  at point A. Find the angle ' $x$ ' at which the parcel leaves the circular track. Use work energy method.

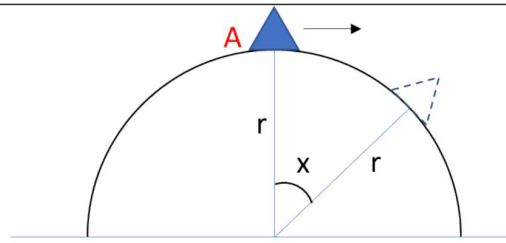


Figure 8

10. Determine accelerations of bodies A and B upon release from rest. Neglect mass of pulley, coefficient of friction between block and surface is 0.15.

8 M

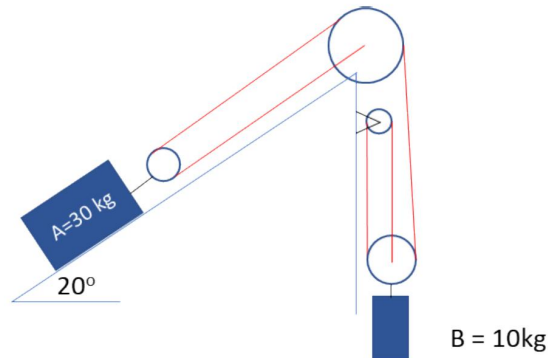


Figure 9

11. Find the range of values for weight 'W' for which the 1000 N block will not move. Coefficient of friction between all surfaces is 0.3. Pulley is frictionless.

10 M

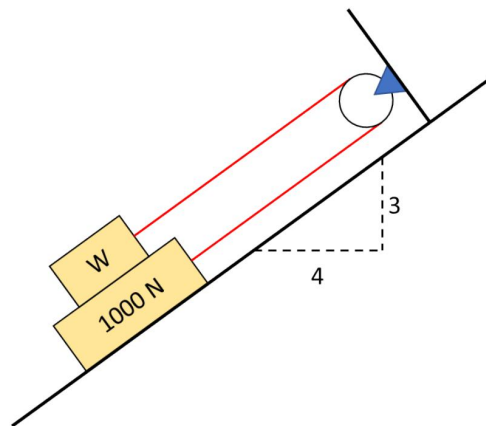


Figure 10

12. What are the various idealizations in engineering mechanics? Explain where you have used them in your learning of engineering mechanics.

5 M