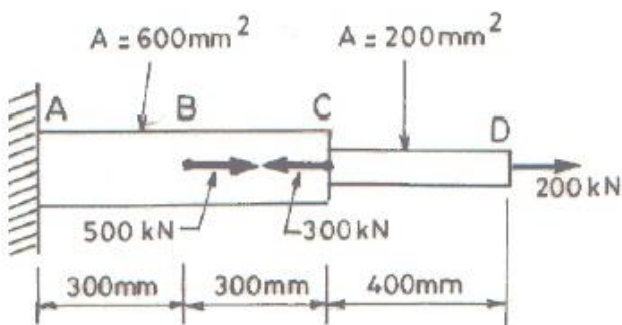


**THAPAR INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY, PATIALA**  
**UES 010: SOLIDS AND STRUCTURES**

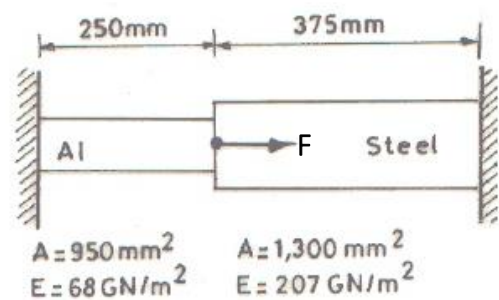
**B.E. – 2<sup>nd</sup> Year (CIE, MP, MEE)**  
**Tutorial Sheet No. 4**

**Session: 2020-2021**  
**(Indeterminate Structures)**

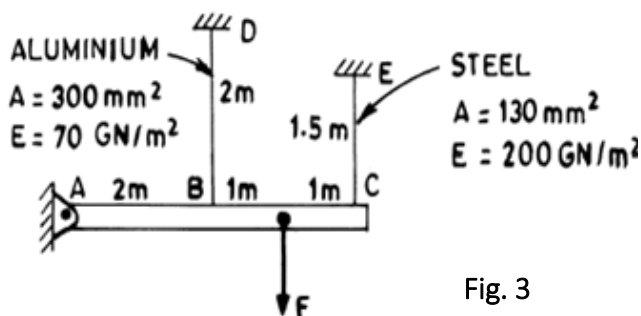
1. Determine the deflection of the free end of the steel rod (**Fig. 1**) under the given load ( $E = 200 \text{ GPa}$ ).
2. A composite bar as shown in **Fig. 2**, is firmly attached to unyielding supports at the ends and is subjected to the axial load  $F$ . If the aluminium is stressed to  $70 \text{ MPa}$ , what is the stress in the steel?
3. Determine the stresses in each wires supporting the rigid bar as shown in **Fig. 3** if  $F = 20 \text{ kN}$
4. A  $350 \text{ mm}$  long steel bolt having a nominal diameter of  $20 \text{ mm}$  and a thread pitch of  $2.4 \text{ mm}$  is used to connect two plates of  $10 \text{ mm}$  thickness each. An aluminium spacing tube of internal and external diameters of  $22$  and  $44 \text{ mm}$ , respectively, separates the plates. If the nut is initially tightened snug (just tight), determine the stresses induced in the tube and in the bolt if the nut is given one-third additional turn. Neglect the deformation in the plates.  $E_{\text{st}} = 207 \text{ GPa}$ ,  $E_{\text{Al}} = 67.5 \text{ GPa}$ . (See **Fig. 4**)
5. Two steel rods and one brass rod, each of  $30 \text{ mm}$  diameter are arranged vertically to take load of  $25 \text{ kN}$  as shown in **Fig. 5** below. Find stresses in steel and brass rods. Take  $E_{\text{st}} = 200 \text{ GPa}$  and  $E_{\text{b}} = 100 \text{ GPa}$ .



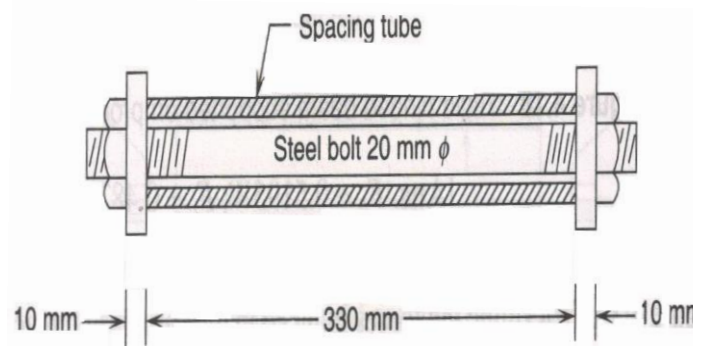
**Fig. 1**



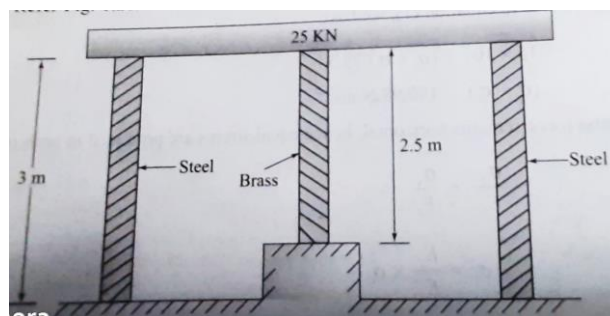
**Fig. 2**



**Fig. 3**



**Fig. 4**



**Fig. 5**