

**Enrollment No.....**



Programme: B.Tech.

CE2ES11 Stochastic Materials

## CEESTI Strength of Material

Branch/Specialisation: CE

**Duration: 3 Hrs.**

## **Maximum Marks: 60**

Note: All questions are compulsory. Internal choices, if any, are indicated. Answers of Q.1 (MCQs) should be written in full instead of only a, b, c or d. Assume suitable data if necessary. Notations and symbols have their usual meaning.

	[2]					[3]	
vii.	_____ is a measure of the strength of shaft in rotation.	1	2	3	2	ii.	What are various methods to determine slope and deflection of indeterminate beams? Explain any two in detail.
	(a) Torsional-modulus (b) Sectional-modulus (c) Polar-modulus (d) Torsional rigidity					OR	iii. Determine the slope and deflection of simply supported beam of span L m. carrying uniformly distributed load all over the span using Macaulay's method.
viii.	When a shaft is subjected to pure twisting then the type of stress developed is _____.	1	2	3	2	Q.5	i. Define the term hoop stress and longitudinal stress. ii. Write down basic assumptions of theory of pure torsion. Also write down torsion equation.
	(a) Bending (b) Axial (c) Shear (d) Normal					OR	iii. Prove that in case of beam of rectangular cross section the max. Shear stress developed is 3/2 times the average shear stress.
ix.	A retaining wall is related to _____.	1	2	5	2	Q.6	i. Attempt any two: i. If the failure stress in the material of a mild steel column is 330 MPa. Euler's formula for buckling load is applicable for slenderness ratio equal to/greater than? (Given $E = 200$ GPa, $\sigma_{PL} = 250$ MPa).
	(a) Plane stress (b) Plane strain (c) Normal stress (d) Normal strain					ii.	ii. Explain unsymmetrical bending and Theory of failure.
x.	Long axially loaded columns tends to deflect about _____.	1	2	5	1	OR	iii. Define the term- (a) Slenderness Ratio (b) Long Column (c) Rankine's Formula
	(a) Moment of inertia (b) Effective length (c) Core (d) Safe loading						
Q.2	i. Define Hook's law. ii. Explain principle of superposition. iii. Explain the following terms- (a) Principal planes (b) Principal stress (c) Principal strain (d) Normal stresses (e) Tangential stresses	2	2	3	1		
		3	2	3	2		
		5	2	3	2		
OR	iv. The principal stress at a point in a bar are 200 N/mm <sup>2</sup> (Tensile) and 100 N/mm <sup>2</sup> (Compressive). Determine the resultant stress in magnitude and direction on plane inclined at maximum intensity of shear stress in the material at the point.	5	2	3	2		*****
Q.3	i. Define the term neutral axis and section modulus. ii. Differentiate between direct stress and bending stress.	4	2	2	2		
		6	2	2	2		
OR	iii. Derive bending equation of a beam.	6	2	2	2		
Q.4	i. What do you understand by deflection and slope?	3	2	2	2		

**Marking Scheme**  
CE3ES11 Strength of Material

Q.1	i)	A	1
	ii)	C	1
	iii)	B	1
	iv)	A	1
	v)	B	1
	vi)	D	1
	vii)	C	1
	viii)	C	1
	ix)	C	1
	x)	A	1
Q.2	i.	1.5 marks for definition. 0.5 marks for graph	2
	ii.	3 marks for Proper explanation	3
	iii.	1 Mark for each correct definition	5
OR	iv.	1 mark for each step	5
Q.3	i.	2 marks for each definition	4
	ii.	6 marks for 3 points of each	6
OR	iii.	6 marks for correct derivation 1 mark for each step	6
Q.4	i.	3 marks for correct definition & necessary diagram	3
	ii.	3 marks for name and 4 marks for explanation of 2 method	7
OR	iii.	7 marks for correct explanation	7
Q.5	i.	1.5 marks for each definition	3
	ii.	5 marks for Assumptions and 2 marks for equation.	7
OR	iii.	Full marks for complete proof	7
Q.6		4 marks for correct result 1 mark for each step	4
	i.	2 marks for each definition	6
	ii.	2 marks for each definition	6

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