Roll No.

MVSE-102

M. E./M. Tech. (First Semester) EXAMINATION, March, 2010

(Structural Engg. Branch)
STRENGTH OF MATERIAL AND
THEORY OF ELASTICITY
(MVSE-102)

Time: Three Hours Maximum Marks: 100 Minimum Pass Marks: 40

Note: Attempt any five questions. All questions carry equal marks. Data missing and found necessary may be suitably assumed.

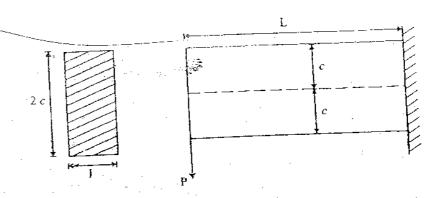
ight Given state of stress at a point:

$$\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} xy^2 & xy(3+z) & yz^2 \\ xy(3+z) & y^2(3x-z^2) & x^2y^2z^2 \\ yz^2 & x^2y^2z^2 & 4z^3+y \end{pmatrix}$$

Obtain body force distribution at (1, 1, 1) so that the continuum is in equilibrium.

- (b) Differentiate between plane stress and plane strain problems.
- 2. For a cantilever beam (fig. 1), subjected to a point load P at the free end, the stress solution is given as: 20

$$\sigma_x = -\frac{P_{xy}}{I}; \ \sigma_y = 0; \ r_{xy} = -\frac{P}{2I}(c^2 - y^2)$$



Obtain the expression for the maximum transverse deflection at the free end.

- 3. An infinitely large thin plate with a small circular hole is subjected to bi-axial state of equal tensile stress. Choose an appropriate stress function and prove that the stress distribution at the edge of the hole is uniform.
- 4. Find the principal stresses and principal planes for the state of stress at a point given by:

$$\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} MPa$$

Show by considering the equilibrium of the whole bar that when all stress components vanish except τ_{xz} , τ_{yz} , the loading must consist of torsional couples only.

6. The state of stress at a point is given as:

$$\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 40 & 20 & 15 \\ 20 & -40 & 25 \\ 15 & 25 & 60 \end{pmatrix}$$

Obtain the resultant stress on an oblique plane equally inclined to the three axes. Also find the normal and the shear stress components.