

**UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA  
SCHOOL OF NATURAL AND BUILT ENVIRONMENTS**

**FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS**

**JUNE 2005**

**MECHANICS AND STRUCTURES**

**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:**

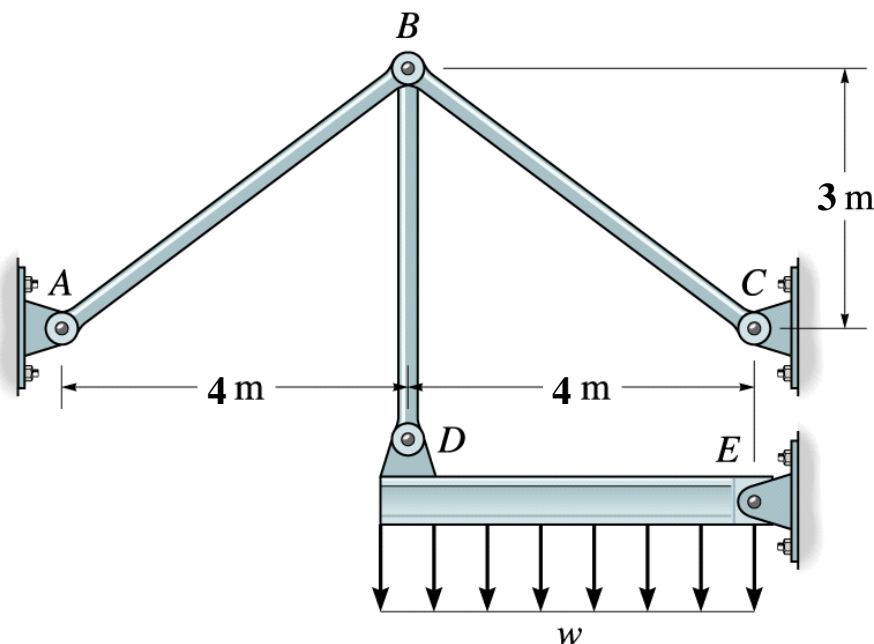
Lecturer: Dr Y Zhuge  
 Course: Year: 2<sup>nd</sup> year  
 Reading Time: 10 mins  
 Exam Duration: 3 hours

1. Attempt ALL questions.
2. Marks for questions are shown in brackets.
3. A formula sheet is provided.
4. This is a **close book** examination.

**QUESTION 1**

The beam is supported by the three pin-connected suspender bars, each having a diameter of 50 mm and made of steel with  $E_{\text{steel}} = 200 \text{ GPa}$  (Figure 1). Determine the greatest uniform load  $w$  that can be applied to the beam without causing AB and CB to buckle or yield. Assume steel yield stress = 250 MPa.

[15 marks]



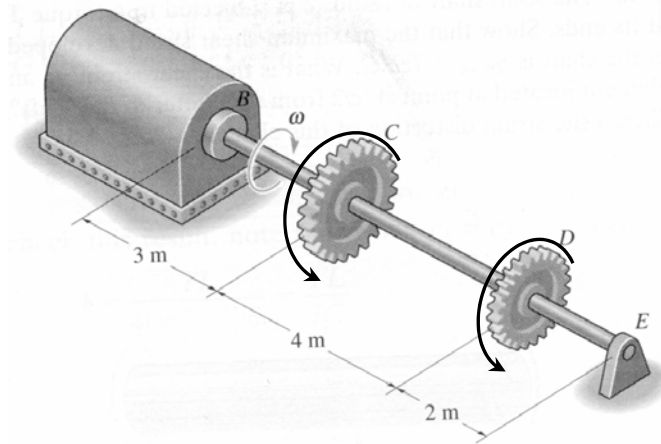
**FIGURE 1**

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**QUESTION 2**

The turbine develops 150 kW of power, which is transmitted to the gears such that C receives 70% and D receives 30%. If the rotation of the 100 mm diameter A-36 steel shaft is  $\omega = 85$  rad/s, determine the absolute maximum shear stress in the shaft and the angle of twist of end E of the shaft relative to B. The journal bearing at E allows the shaft to turn freely about its axis.  $G = 75$  GPa.

[16 marks]

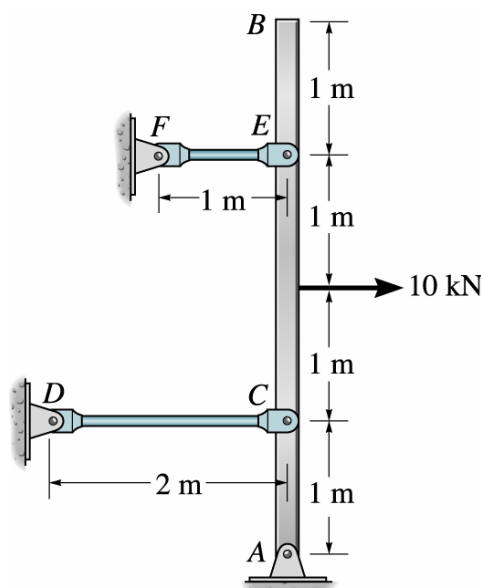


**FIGURE 2**

**QUESTION 3**

The bar is pinned at A and supported by two aluminium rods, each having a diameter of 25 mm and a modulus of elasticity  $E_{al} = 70$  GPa. If the bar is assumed to be rigid and initially vertical, determine the force in each rod and the displacement of the end B when the force of 10 kN is applied. (Hint: treat as a statically indeterminate problem)

[16 marks]

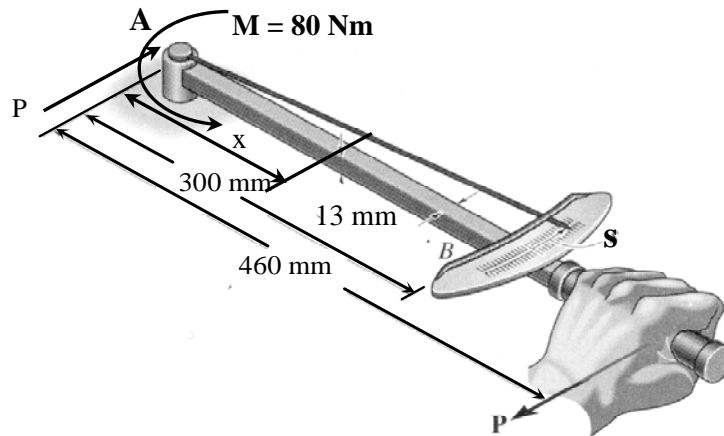


**FIGURE 3**

**QUESTION 4**

A torque wrench is used to tighten the nut on a bolt. If the dial indicates that a torque of 80 Nm is applied when the bolt is fully tightened, determine the force  $P$  acting at the handle and the distance “ $s$ ” the needle moves along the scale. Assume only the portion AB of the beam distorts. The cross section is square having dimensions of 13 mm by 13 mm.  $E = 200$  GPa. (Hint: assume point A has a fixed support and treat the wrench as a cantilever beam, then determine the equation of the elastic curve first)

[18 marks]



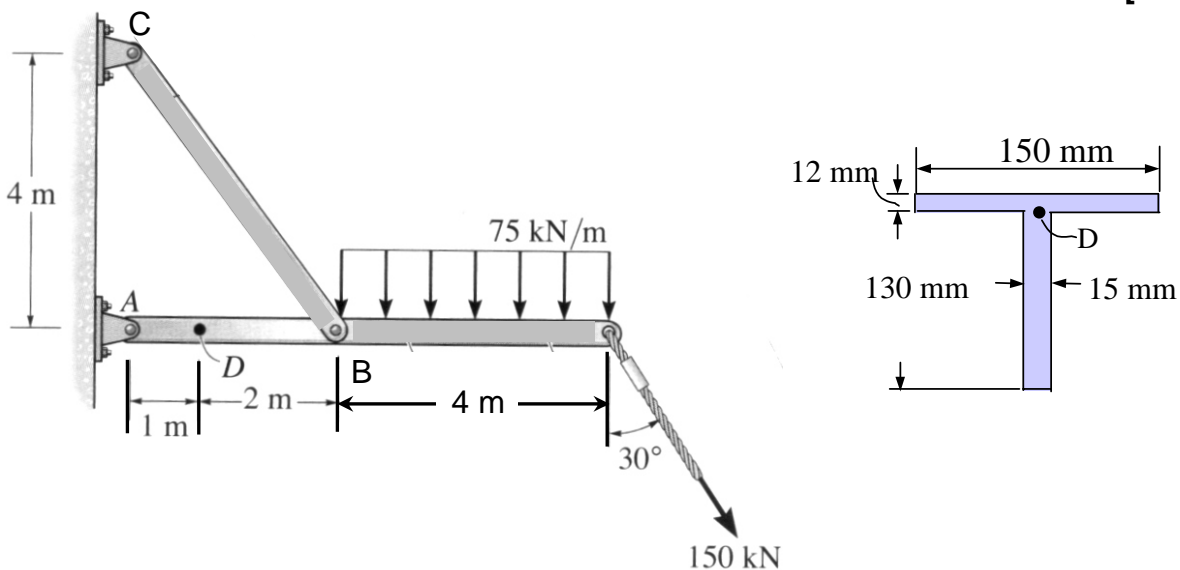
**FIGURE 4**

**QUESTION 5**

The frame supports the loading shown in Figure 5.

- (a) Determine the state of stress at point D, which is located just on the web, and represent the results on a differential volume element located at this point.
- (b) Determine the principal stresses acting at point D (on the web) and specify the orientation of the element.

[35 marks]



**FIGURE 5**  
**END OF PAPER**

**Formula Sheet**

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i A_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n A_i}, \quad \bar{y} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n y_i A_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n A_i}$$

$$I_x = I'_{xc} + A d_y^2$$

$$I_y = I'_{yc} + A d_x^2$$

$$\sigma = \frac{P}{A}, \quad \tau = \frac{V}{A}, \quad \delta = \sum \frac{PL}{AE}$$

$$\tau = \frac{T\rho}{J}, \quad J = I_x + I_y$$

$$P = T\omega, \quad \phi = \sum \frac{TL}{JG}$$

$$\sigma_x = \frac{My}{I}, \quad \tau = \frac{VQ}{Ib}, \quad Q = A'\bar{y}'$$

$$\sigma'_x = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} + \frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2} \cos 2\theta + \tau_{xy} \sin 2\theta,$$

$$\tan 2\theta_p = \frac{2\tau_{xy}}{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}$$

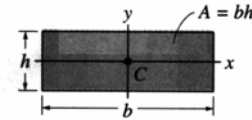
$$\sigma_{1,2} = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2}$$

$$EI \frac{d^2v}{dx^2} = EIv'' = -M(x)$$

$$P_{cr} = \frac{\pi^2 EI}{(KL)^2} \quad (K=1, \text{ pinned ends; } K=2, \text{ fixed and$$

free ends; K=0.5, fixed ends; K=0.7, pinned and fixed ends)

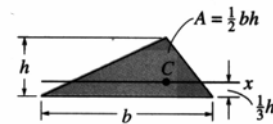
**Geometric Properties of Area Elements**



$$I_x = \frac{1}{12}bh^3$$

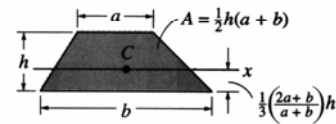
$$I_y = \frac{1}{12}hb^3$$

Rectangular area

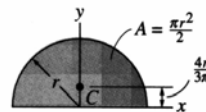


$$I_x = \frac{1}{36}bh^3$$

Triangular area



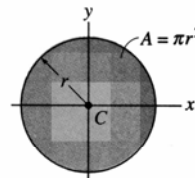
Trapezoidal area



$$I_x = \frac{1}{8}\pi r^4$$

$$I_y = \frac{1}{8}\pi r^4$$

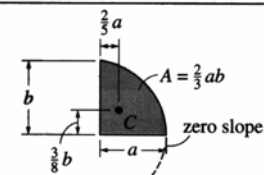
Semicircular area



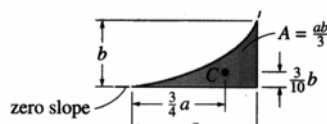
$$I_x = \frac{1}{4}\pi r^4$$

$$I_y = \frac{1}{4}\pi r^4$$

Circular area



Semiparabolic area



Exparabolic area