

(Com. to ME, AME, AE, MTE)

Time: 3 hours Max. Marks: 70 Note: 1. Question Paper consists of two parts (Part-A and Part-B) 2. Answer ALL the question in Part-A 3. Answer any THREE Questions from Part-B PART-A a) What is elastic limit and elasticity? 4 1 b) Draw the S.F.D and B.M.D of a cantilever carrying point load at the free end. 4 c) Write the assumptions of simple bending. 3 d) A cantilever of length 2.6m carries a u.d.l of 16.5 kN/m length over entire length. 4 If moment of inertia of the beam is 7.90 x 10^7 mm⁴ and value of E = 2 × 10^5 N/mm^2 , determine the deflection at the free end. A spherical vessel 1.5m diameter is subjected to an internal pressure of e) 3 2 N/mm². Find the thickness of the plate required if maximum stress is not to exceed 150N/mm². Define the terms Torsion and torsional rigidity. 4 f) PART-B a) Derive an expression for the major and minor principle stresses on an oblique 12M 2 plane, when the body is subjected to direct stresses in two mutually perpendicular directions accompanied by shear stresses. b) A steel rod which tapers uniformly from 5cm diameter to 3cm diameter in length 4Mof 50cm, is subjected to an axial load of 6000N. If $E = 2 \times 10^5$ N/mm², find the extension of the rod. 3 a) A cantilever of length 4m carries a gradually varying load, zero at the free end to 8M 2kN/m at the fixed end .Draw the S.F.D and B.M.D for the cantilever. b) Derive the relation between loading, shear force and bending moment 8M a) A Cantilever of length 2m fails when a load of 2kN is applied at the free end. If 4 8M the section of the beam is 40m x 60m, find the stress at the failure. Show that for a rectangular section the maximum shear stress is 1.5 times the 8M b average stress. A cantilever beam AB of length 6m carries a point load of 100kN at free end and 12M 5 a) another point load 100kN at 3m from the free end. If $E = 10^{5}$ N/mm² and I = 10⁸ mm^4 for the cantilever then determine the slope and deflection at the free end by Moment area method. b) Write in brief about double integration method. 4M6 Derive Lami's equation of thick cylinders. 16M a) Derive the expression for the crippling load when both ends of the column are 7 10M hinged. b) Define polar modulus .Derive polar modulus for solid shaft and hollow shaft. 6M



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4M

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<u>PART –A</u>

- 1 a) What is tangential stress and longitudinal stress?
 - b) Draw the S.F.D and B.M.D of a cantilever carrying u.d.l throughout.
 - c) Define section modulus. Derive for rectangular section.
 - d) A cantilever of length 3.6m carries a u.d.l of 12.5 kN/m length over entire length. If moment of inertia of the beam is 7.90 x 10^7 mm⁴ and value of E = 2 × 10^5 N/mm², determine the deflection at the free end.
 - e) A spherical vessel 2.0m diameter is subjected to an internal pressure of 4 N/mm². Find the thickness of the plate required if maximum stress is not to exceed 180N/mm².
 - f) Write the limitations of Euler's formula.

PART -B

- 2 a) Derive an expression for the stresses on an oblique plane of a rectangular 12M body, when the body is subjected simple shear stresses.
 - b) A steel rod which tapers uniformly from 6cm diameter to 4cm diameter in length 4M of 60cm, is subjected to an axial load of 7000N. If $E = 2 \times 10^5 \text{ N/mm}^2$, find the extension of the rod.
- 3 a) A cantilever of length 3m carries a gradually varying load, zero at the free end to 8M 1kN/m at the fixed end .Draw the S.F.D and B.M.D for the cantilever.
 - b) Derive the relation between loading, shear force and bending moment 8M
- 4 Derive the equation M/I = f/y = E/R
- 5 a) A cantilever beam AB of length 4m carries a point load of 100kN at free end and 12M another point load 100kN at 2m from the free end. If $E = 10^5 \text{N/mm}^2$ and $I = 10^8 \text{ mm}^4$ for the cantilever then determine the slope and deflection at the free end by Moment area method.
 - b) Write in brief about Macualay's method.
- 6 a) A cylindrical vessel is 1.6m diameter and 5m long is closed at ends by rivets. It is 10M subjected to an internal pressure of $4N/mm^2$. If the maximum principal stress is not to exceed 120 N/mm², find the thickness of the shell. Assume E = 2 x 10⁵ N/mm² and Poisson's ratio = 0.25. Find the change in diameter, length and volume of the shell.
 - b) Differentiate between thin cylinder and thick cylinder. 6M
- 7 Derive the expression for the crippling load by Rankine's method. 16M





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PART –A

1	a)	State Hooke's law	2
	b)	Write about different types of beams and different loadings.	4
	c)	Write about neutral axis and moment of resistance.	4
	d)	What is deflection, slope and radius of curvature in a beam?	3
	e)	Derive expression for circumferential stress in a thin cylindrical shell.	5
	f)	What do you mean by strength of a shaft?	4

PART -B

2		Derive the relation between three moduli of elasticity	16M
3		A beam of length is 10m is simply supported and carries point loads of 5kN each at a distance of 3m and 7m from left support and also a uniformly distributed load of 1 kN/m between the point loads. Draw the S.F.D and B.M.D	16M
4	a)	A Cantilever of length 2m fails when a load of 2kN is applied at the free end. If the section of the beam is 40m x 60m, find the stress at the failure.	8M
	b)	Prove that maximum shear stress in a circular section of a beam is 4/3 times the average shear stress.	8M
5	a)	A beam of span 8m and of uniform flexural rigidity $EI=40MN -m^2$, is simply supported at its ends. It carries a uniformly distributed load of 15kN/m run over the entire span. It is also subjected to a clockwise moment of 160kNm at a distance of 3m from left support. Calculate the slope of the beam at the point of application of moment.	10M
	b)	Write about moment area method.	6M
6		Derive Lami's equation of thick cylinders.	16M
7	a)	A solid cylindrical shaft is to transmit 300kW power at 100 r.p.m. If the shear stress is not to exceed $80N/mm^2$, find its diameter.	6M
	b)	Derive the expression for the crippling load when both ends of the column are hinged.	10M

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PART -A

1	a)	Define modular ratio, thermal stresses and thermal strain	4				
	b)	Draw the B.M.D of simply supported beam with uniformly varying load with zero at free ends and w per metre run at the centre.	4				
	c)	Draw the shear stress diagram of T section.	3				
	d)	A cantilever of length 3.0m carries a point load of 12.5 kN at the free end. If moment of inertia of the beam is $1.00 \times 10^8 \text{ mm}^4$ and value of $\text{E} = 2 \times 10^5 \text{ N/mm}^2$, determine the deflection at the free end.	3				
	e)	Derive expression for longitudinal stress in a thin cylindrical shell.	5				
	f)	Write the assumptions made in derivation of shear stress produced in circular shaft subjected to torsion.	3				
PART -B							
2	a)	Derive the relation between modulus of elasticity and modulus of rigidity.	8M				
	b)	Determine the expression for strain energy stored in a body due to shear stress.	8M				
3		A beam of length is 12m is simply supported and carries point loads of 6kN each at a distance of 4m and 8m from left support and also a uniformly distributed load of 2 kN/m between the point loads. Draw the S.F.D and B.M.D	16M				
4		Derive the shear stress at any point in the cross section of a beam which is subjected to a shear force F.	16M				
5	a)	A cantilever beam AB of length 4m carries a point load of 100kN at free end and another point load 100kN at 2m from the free end. If $E = 10^5 \text{N/mm}^2$ and $I = 10^8 \text{ mm}^4$ for the cantilever then determine the slope and deflection at the free end by Double integration method.	12M				
	b)	Write in brief about Macualay's method.	4M				
6	a)	A cylindrical vessel is 1.6m diameter and 5m long is closed at ends by rivets. It is subjected to an internal pressure of $4N/mm^2$. If the maximum principal stress is not to exceed 120 N/mm ² , find the thickness of the shell. Assume $E = 2 \times 10^5$ N/mm ² and Poisson's ratio = 0.25. Find the change in diameter, length and volume of the shell.	10M				
	b)	Differentiate between thin cylinder and thick cylinder.	6M				
7		Derive the equation $\tau/R = C_{\Theta}/L = q/R$	16M				