

**BTECH(AEROSPACE)–2014**  
**STRENGTH OF MATERIALS I**  
**Paper Code (ME-201)**  
**Paper Id. [A0801]**

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Time : 03 Hours

Maximum Marks : 60

**Instruction to Candidates:**

- 1) Section – A is compulsory consisting of Ten questions carrying Two marks each.
- 2) Section – B containing Five questions carrying Five marks each and students has to attempt any Four questions.
- 3) Section – C containing Three questions carrying Ten marks each and students has to attempt any Two questions.

## Section – A

- Q 1) a) What do you mean by ‘a bar of uniform strength’?
- b) What do you mean by point of contra flexure?
- c) What do you mean by ‘simple bending’ or ‘pure bending’?
- d) What is moment –area method? Where is it conveniently used?
- e) Define torsional rigidity of a shaft?
- f) What is ‘equivalent length of a column’?
- g) What are the different methods of reducing hoop stresses?
- h) What is ‘equivalent length of a column’?
- i) Define slenderness ratio. ?
- j) What do you mean by moment of resistance?

## Section – B

- Q2) Derive the torsion equation, also state assumptions made for derivations of torsion equation.
- Q3) Prove that maximum shear stress in a circular section of beam is  $\frac{4}{3}$  times the average shear stress.
- Q4) Derive an expression for the slope and deflection of a cantilever of length L, carrying a point load W at the free end by double integration method.

Q5) A hollow shaft of diameter ratio  $\frac{3}{8}$  (internal dia. to outer dia.) is to transmit 375 kW power at 100 r.p.m. The maximum torque being 20% greater than the mean. The shear stress is not to exceed  $60 \text{ N/mm}^2$  and twist in a length of 4 m not to exceed  $2^\circ$ . Calculate its external and internal diameters which would satisfy both the above conditions. Assume modulus of rigidity  $= 0.85 \times 10^5 \text{ N/mm}^2$ .

Q6) How will you draw the shear stress distribution diagram for composite section?

Section – C

Q7) A cylindrical shell 3 meters long which is closed at the ends has an internal diameter of 1 m and a wall thickness of 15 mm. Calculate the circumferential and longitudinal stresses induced and also changes in the dimensions of the shell, if it is subjected to an internal pressure of  $1.5 \text{ N/mm}^2$ . Take  $E = 2 \times 10^5 \text{ N/mm}^2$  and  $\nu = 0.3$ .

Q8) A beam of length 5 m and of uniform rectangular section is simply supported at its ends. It carries a uniformly distributed load of 9 kN/m run over the entire length. Calculate the width and depth of the beam if permissible bending stress is  $7 \text{ N/mm}^2$  and central deflection is not to exceed 1 cm. Take  $E$  for beam material  $= 1 \times 10^4 \text{ N/mm}^2$ .

Q9) At a certain point in a strained material, the intensities of stresses on two planes at right angles to each other are  $20 \text{ N/mm}^2$  and  $10 \text{ N/mm}^2$ , both tensile. They are accompanied by a shear stress of magnitude  $10 \text{ N/mm}^2$ . Find graphically or otherwise the location of principal planes and evaluate the principal stresses.

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