QUIZ 1Fall 2006-07

(Wednesday, November 8, 2006)

CIVE310 - MECHANICS OF MATERIALS CLOSED BOOK, 1 ½ HOURS

Name:	<u>ID#:</u>
<u>NOTES</u>	
 2 PROBLEMS – 14 PAGES. ALL YOUR ANSWERS SHOUTH 	JLD BE PROVIDED ON THE QUESTION SHEETS.
TWO EXTRA SHEETS ARE	PROVIDED AT THE END.
	EETS IF YOU NEED MORE SPACE. UIRE MUCH LESS THAN THE SPACE PROVIDED.
• DO NOT USE THE BACK OF T	
	PROVIDED; BUT DO NOT USE FOR ANSWERS.
-	ND DRAFT BOOKLET SHOULD BE <u>RETURNED</u> . DU TO CONFIRM YOU HAVE SOLVED A QUESTION
YOUR COMMENT(S)	
DO NOT V	VRITE IN THE SPACE BELOW
MY COMMENT(S)	
YOUR GRADE	
	Problem I:/45
	Problem II:/55
	Other:
	TOTAL: /100

Problem I: (45 points)

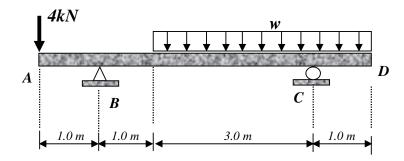


Figure I-a

The rigid beam ABCD shown Figure (I-a) is subjected to a uniform distributed load w and a concentrated load of $4 \, kN$ as shown. <u>Ignore the own weight of the beam and assume linear elastic behavior and small deformations.</u>

PART [1]

Knowing that $w = 4$ kN/m, determine the	cionowing:
1) The support reactions at R and C	(DOUBLE CHECK VOLID DEACTIONS) (10 points)

1) The support reactions at B and C. (<u>DOUBLE CHECK YOUR REACTION</u>	<u>(S</u>) (10 poinis)∟
2) The shearing force diagram (S.F.D) and bending moment diagram (B.M.D) of the beam ABCD.	(20 points)
Calculations and/or Diagrams:	

Calculations and/or Diagrams (cont'd):

PART [2]

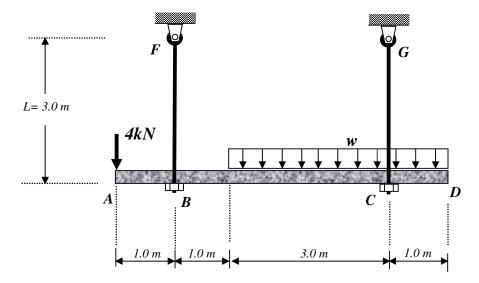


Figure I-b

The structure given in Part [1] was modified such that the supports at B and C were replaced by steel rods BF and CG as shown in Figure (I-b). Rods BF and CG are pin connected at both ends thus resist only axial loads (Beam ABCD will behave the same as in Part 1). The rods have the following properties:

• *d*₁

• *d*₂

• L = 3.0 m.

• $E = 200 \times 10^6 \text{ kPa (kN/m}^2)$

• $\sigma_{v} = 250,000 \text{ kPa}$

• F.S = 2.0

: Diameter of Bar BF

: Diameter of Bar CG

: Length of Bars BF and CG

: Modulus of elasticity of steel

: Yield stress of steel in tension and compression

: Factor of safety

Solve the following:

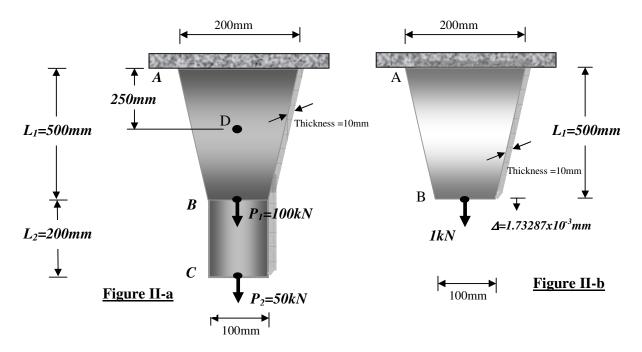
10mm and the diameter of rod CG is twice as much; i.e., d_2 =2 d_1 =20mm. beam is always safe.	Assume the (15 points)
Calculations and/or Diagrams:	

1) The maximum value of w that the structure can safely carry if the diameter of rod BF is

Calculations and/or Diagrams (cont'd):

Calculations and/or Diagrams (cont'd):

Problem II: (55 points)



The steel bar ABC shown in Figure (II-a) has a uniform thickness equal to 10mm and consists of two parts; a tapered bar AB and a rectangular bar BC, as shown. The bar is subjected to the shown concentrated loads, P₁ and P₂. Figure (II-b) shows that the tapered bar AB will deflect at B a value of 1.73287x10⁻³mm due to a load of 1kN applied at end B, as shown. Assume small deformation - elastic behavior - and neglect own weight of the bar. The bar has the following properties:

• $E = 200,000 \text{ MPa (N/mm}^2)$: Modulus of elasticity of steel • $\sigma_{vield} = 250 \text{ MPa (N/mm}^2)$: Yield stress of material

PART [1]

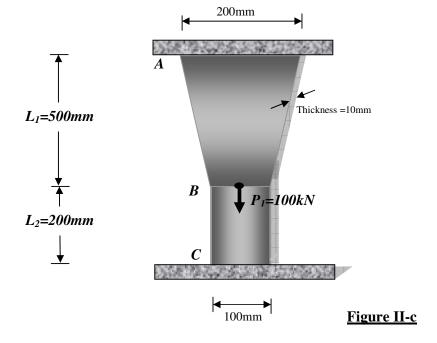
 Calculate axial stresses at points C and D. Calculate the maximum axial stress in the bar ABC and discuss its safety. Calculate the vertical displacement of points B and C. Compute axial stiffness of the bar ABC. 	(10 points) (10 points) (10 points) (10 points)	
Calculations and/or Diagrams:		

Calculations and/or Diagrams (cont'd):

Calculations and/or Diagrams (cont'd):

Calculations and/or Diagrams (cont'd):

PART [2]



The rod ABC is made fixed at both ends (indeterminate rod) and the rod was subjected to P_1 only as shown in Figure (II-c).

(THINK BEFORE YOU SOLVE: THIS MAY SAVE YOU QUITE SOME TIME)

• Calculate support reactions at A and C.	(15 points)	
Calculations and/or Diagrams:		

Calculations and/or Diagrams (cont'd):

EXTRA SHEET: Continued from page

Name:	<u>ID#:</u>
Calculations and/or Diagrams:	

EXTRA SHEET: Continued from page _

Name:	<u>ID#:</u>
Calculations and/or Diagrams:	