

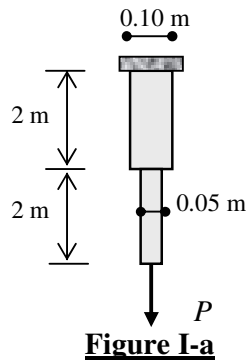
**QUIZ 1- November 30, 2000**  
**Fall 2000-2001**  
**CVEV 041 – MECHANICS OF MATERIALS**  
**CLOSED BOOK, 1 ½ HOURS**

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_ **ID#:** \_\_\_\_\_

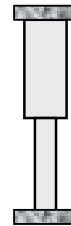
**2 Pages, 2 Problems**

*Read all questions before you start and manage your time carefully.  
Return the question sheet with the answering booklet.*

**Problem I:** (65 points + Take a Break)



**Figure I-a**



**Figure I-b**

The bar system shown in Figure I (I-a and I-b, not to scale) is composed of two parts with widths of 0.10 m (10 cm) and 0.05 m (5 cm), respectively. The bar system has a uniform thickness of 0.01 m (1 cm), a modulus of elasticity  $E=2 \times 10^6$  kPa (kN/m<sup>2</sup>), and a unit weight  $\gamma=100$  kN/m<sup>3</sup>.

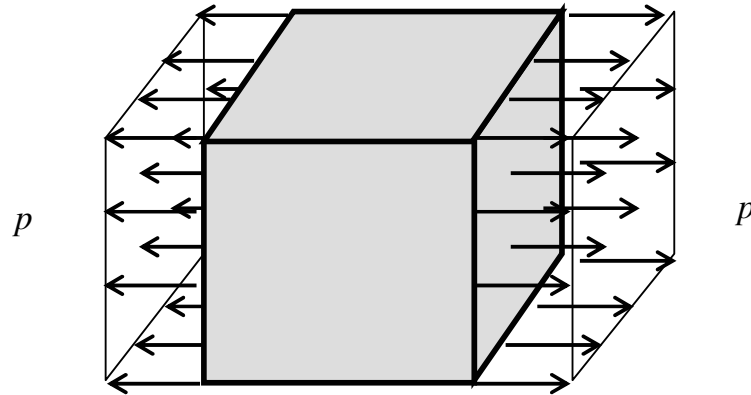
1. Referring to Figure I-a, and considering the own weight of the bar only ( $P=0$ )
  - Determine the maximum stress (value and location). (5)
  - Compute the displacements in the middle and at the *tip* (at the bottom). (15)
2. Referring to Figure I-a, and ignoring the own weight of the bar
  - Determine the force  $P$  which will cause the same *tip* displacement in the bar as computed in question 1. (10)
  - Compare this  $P$  with the total weight of the bar, and briefly comment. (5)
  - Compute the maximum stress in the bar due to  $P$ , and compare with the stress computed at the same location due to own weight. (5)
  - Draw the force, stress, strain, and displacement diagram in the bar. (10)
3. Referring to Figure I-b, use (some of) the results obtained in questions 1 and 2 to deduce the displacement at the middle due to the own weight of the bar. (15)

*Take a Break: Write the full names of the following (answer on the question sheet)*

CVEV041 Professor: \_\_\_\_\_  
FEA Dean: \_\_\_\_\_

CE Chairman: \_\_\_\_\_  
AUB President: \_\_\_\_\_

**Problem II:** (35 points + Bonus)



**Figure II**

A cube (1x1x1 m) has the following material properties:  
Modulus of elasticity  $E=10^6$  kPa ( $\text{kN/m}^2$ ) and Poisson's Ratio  $\nu=0.2$   
Assume linear elastic, small deformation behavior, and neglect the weight of the cube.

The cube is subjected to a uniform tensile pressure  $p=5,000$  kPa as shown in Figure II.

1. What is the state of stress and strain in the cube. (13)
2. Sketch the cube after deformation, and calculate its deformed volume using the product of the three sides. Deduce the volumetric strain. (7)
3. The axial strain  $\varepsilon$  due a change in temperature applies uniformly in all directions and is given by:

$$\varepsilon = \alpha(\Delta T)$$

where  $\Delta T$  is the change in temperature in degree Celsius ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ), positive for *increase* in temperature, and  $\alpha$  is the coefficient of linear expansion in ( $1/^{\circ}\text{C}$ ), a physical property of the material.

After  $p=5,000$  kPa is applied, a temperature *drop* of  $50^{\circ}\text{C}$  was needed to bring the elongated dimension of the cube to the original 1 m. Compute  $\alpha$ . What are the final dimensions of the cube. (10)

If this problem is repeated with a cube of dimensions (2x2x2 m), estimate  $\alpha$  (do not perform any computations, just give your answer with a very brief 1-line comment). (5)

Bonus Question:

The material is now bi-linear as shown below. For the same  $p$  and  $E$ , and no temperature drop, what is elongation of the cube (in the direction of the pressure  $p$ )? Compare with the value obtained in question 2 and very briefly comment.

