



**UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA**

**FINAL EXAMINATION  
SEMESTER III  
SESSION 2017/2018**

COURSE NAME : MECHANICS OF MATERIALS  
COURSE CODE : DAC 20703  
PROGRAMME CODE : DAA  
EXAMINATION DATE : AUGUST 2018  
DURATION : 3 HOURS  
INSTRUCTION : ANSWER **TWO (2)** QUESTIONS IN PART A AND **TWO (2)** QUESTIONS IN PART B

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THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF **TEN (10)** PAGES

**PART A**

- Q1 (a)** **Figure Q1(a)** shows a stress-strain graphs for two hypothetical materials, labeled material A and material B. By referring to that graphs, answer the following questions.
- (i) Which material is stronger and explain why? (3 marks)
  - (ii) Which material is stiffer and explain why? (3 marks)
  - (iii) Which material is ductile and explain why? (3 marks)
  - (iv) Determine the E-modulus of material B. (3 marks)
  - (v) Consider a bar made of material A, with diameter of 10 mm and length 300 mm. Determine the elongation of the bar under tension of 10 kN. (5 marks)
- (b) Define Poisson's ratio. (2 marks)
- (c) A copper wire 3 m long and 1 mm<sup>2</sup> in cross-section is fixed at one end and a weight of 10 kg is attached at the free end. If Modulus Young, E for copper is  $12.5 \times 10^{10}$  N/m<sup>2</sup> and Poisson ratio,  $\nu = 0.25$  calculate the extension and lateral strain produced in the wire. (6 marks)
- Q2 (a)**
- (i) Give an explanation of principle planes and principle stresses. (4 marks)
  - (ii) Name **TWO (2)** methods for plane stress analysis (2 marks)
- (b) Given normal stress are  $\sigma_x = 15\text{MPa}$  ,  $\sigma_y = 5 \text{ MPa}$ , and  $\tau_{xy} = 4 \text{ MPa}$ . Construct Mohr Circle method and determine:
- (i) The principle planes (6 marks)
  - (ii) The principle stresses (6 marks)
  - (iii) The maximum shearing stress (7 marks)

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- Q3** (a) Beams are usually described by the way they are supported. Name **TWO (2)** types of beams and explain with the aid of drawing. (6 markah)
- (b) **Figure Q3 (b)** shows a shaft with the bearings at A and D exert only vertical reactions. The loading is applied to the pulleys at B, C and E.
- (i) Draw the shear and moment diagrams for the shaft (4 marks)
- (ii) Determine the maximum shear force and bending moment (11 marks)
- (iii) Determine the bending moment at  $x = 1$  m from A. (4 marks)

**PART B**

- Q4** (a) Describe the following terms below:
- (i) Normal Stress
  - (ii) Shear Stress
  - (iii) Strain
  - (iv) Bending moment
  - (v) Pure bending of beam
- (5 Marks)
- (b) List **FIVE (5)** assumptions in the theory of simple bending (5 Marks)
- (c) **Figure Q4 (c)** shows a beam and its cross section. Calculate and determine maximum bending stress ( $\sigma_{maks}$ ) that happen in the beam. (15 marks)

**Q5** A beam with cross section 25mm x 15mm is subjected to the corresponding loads as shown in **Figure Q5**.

- (a) Calculate the reaction at A and B (4 marks)
- (b) Construct the relevant boundary condition. (5 marks)
- (c) Determine the maximum deflection and slope at point A by using Macaulay method. (16 marks)

**TERBUKA** (4 marks)

- Q6** (a) Define the Torsion theory. (2 marks)
- (b) A solid steel shaft shown in **Figure Q6 (b)** has a diameter of 20 mm. If it is subjected to the two torques, calculate the reactions at the fixed supports A and B. (8 marks)
- (c) Calculate the minimum diameter of a solid steel shaft that will not twist through more than  $3^\circ$  in a 6-m length when subjected to a torque of 12 kN·m and maximum shearing stress. Use  $G = 83$  GPa. (9 marks)
- (d) A column has a length of 8 m having modulus of elasticity of  $200 \text{ kN} / \text{mm}^2$ , and a moment of inertia of  $7519 \times 10^4 \text{ mm}^4$ . If the safety factor given is 2, evaluate the safe load of the column if
- (i) Both at the end of the column is pinned.
  - (ii) Both at the end of the column is fixed.
- (6 marks)

-END OF QUESTIONS -

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**CONFIDENTIAL****FINAL EXAMINATION**SEMESTER / SESSION : SEM III / 2017/2018  
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$$\sigma_{\max} = \sigma_1 = \left( \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} \right) + R \quad \sigma_{\min} = \sigma_2 = \left( \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} \right) - R$$

$$R = \sqrt{\left( \frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2} \right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2} \quad \theta_p = \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{2\tau_{xy}}{\sigma_x - \sigma_y} \right)$$

$$\theta_s = \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} \left( -\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2\tau_{xy}} \right) \quad \sigma' = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2}$$

**Second moment of inertia:**

$$\Sigma I_{xx} = [I_x + Ad^2]_1 + [I_x + Ad^2]_2 + [I_x + Ad^2]_3 + \dots$$

$$\Sigma I_{yy} = [I_y + As^2]_1 + [I_y + As^2]_2 + [I_y + As^2]_3 + \dots$$

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(1)  $EI \frac{d^4 y}{dx^4} = q(x)$

Force-deflection equation

(2)  $EI \frac{d^3 y}{dx^3} = V(x) = \int q(x)dx + C_1$

Shear-deflection equation

(3)  $EI \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = M(x) = \iint q(x)dx^2 + C_1x + C_2$   
 equation

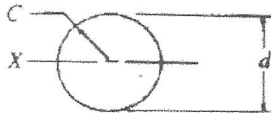
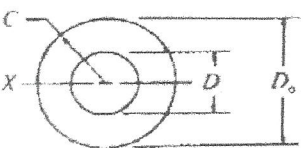
Bending moment-deflection

(4)  $EI \frac{dy}{dx} = EI\theta(x) = \int M(x)dx + C_3$   
 $= \iiint q(x)dx^3 + C_1x^2 + C_2x + C_3$

Slope-deflection equation

(5)  $EIy(x) = \int M(x)dx^2 + C_3x + C_4$   
 $= \iiint \int q(x)dx^4 + C_1x^3 + C_2x^2 + C_3x + C_4$

Deflection equation

Area Shape	I	J
Solid circle 	$\frac{\pi d^4}{64}$	$\frac{\pi d^4}{32}$
Hollow circle 	$\frac{\pi(D_o^4 - D_i^4)}{64}$	$\frac{\pi(D_o^4 - D_i^4)}{32}$

$\tau = \frac{Tr}{J}$

$\phi = \frac{TL}{JG}$

$P = T\omega$

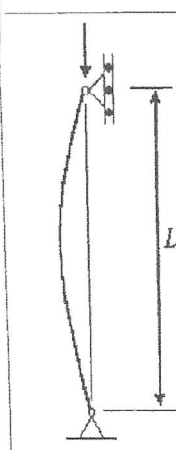
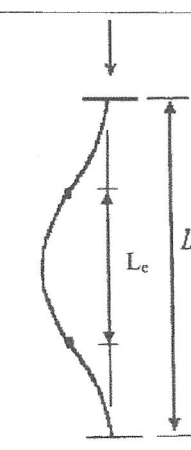
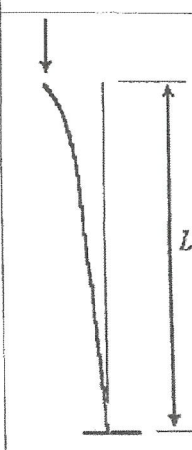
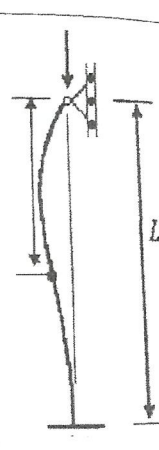
$P = 2\pi rT$

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	Pinned-pinned	Fixed-fixed	Cantilever	Fixed-pinned
				
Basic Formula	$P_{cr} = \frac{\pi^2 EI}{L_e^2}$			
$L_e$	L	0.5L	2L	0.7L
$P_{cr}$	$P_{cr} = \frac{\pi^2 EI}{(L)^2}$	$P_{cr} = \frac{\pi^2 EI}{(0.5L)^2}$	$P_{cr} = \frac{\pi^2 EI}{(2L)^2}$	$P_{cr} = \frac{\pi^2 EI}{(0.7L)^2}$

$$\sigma_{cr} = P_{cr}/A$$

$$P_{allow} = P_{cr}/F.O.S$$

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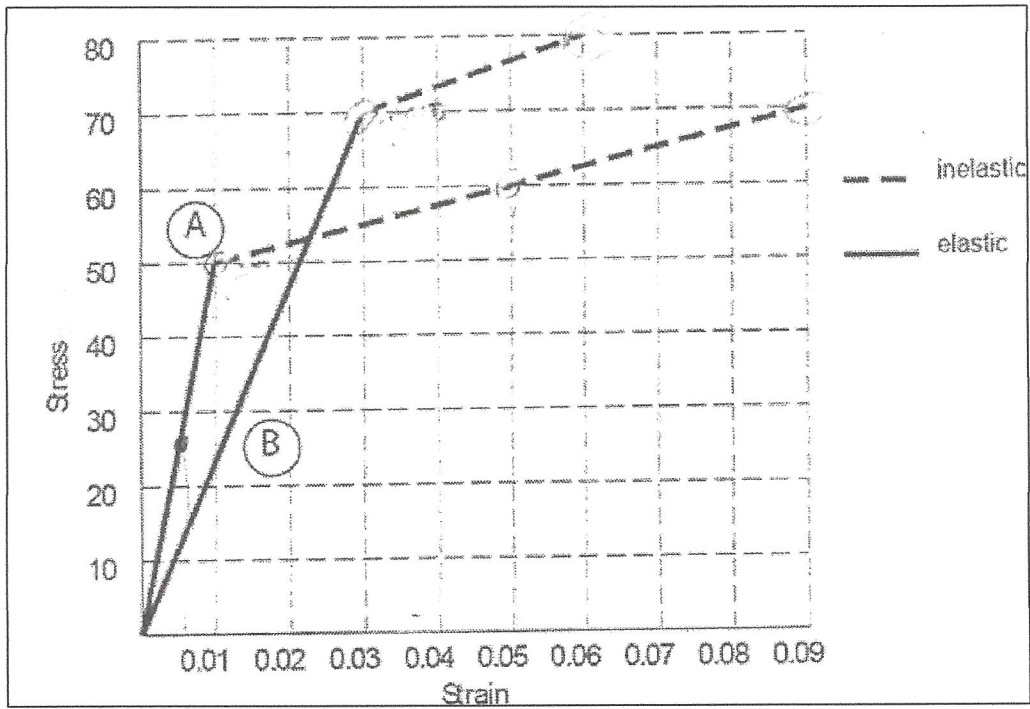


Figure Q1 (a)

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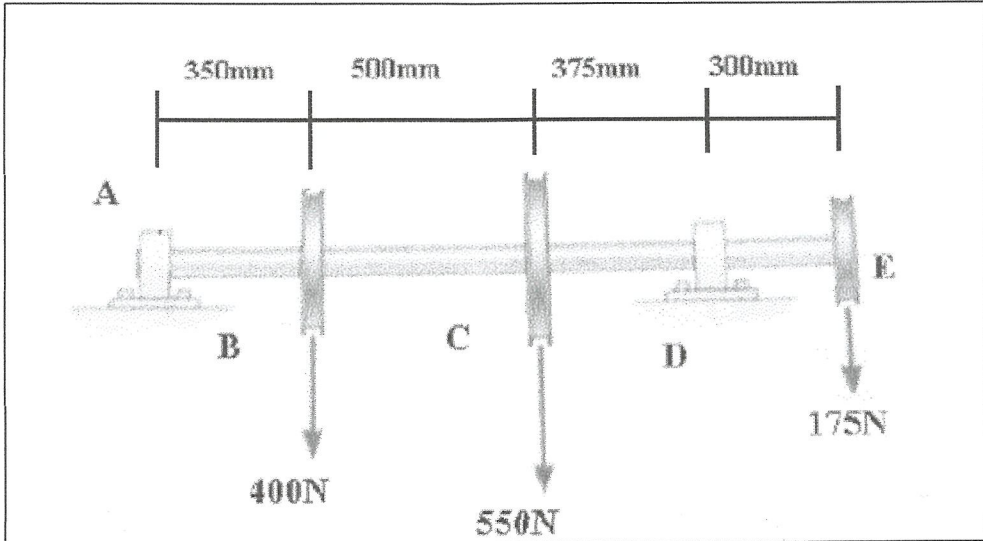


Figure Q3 (b)

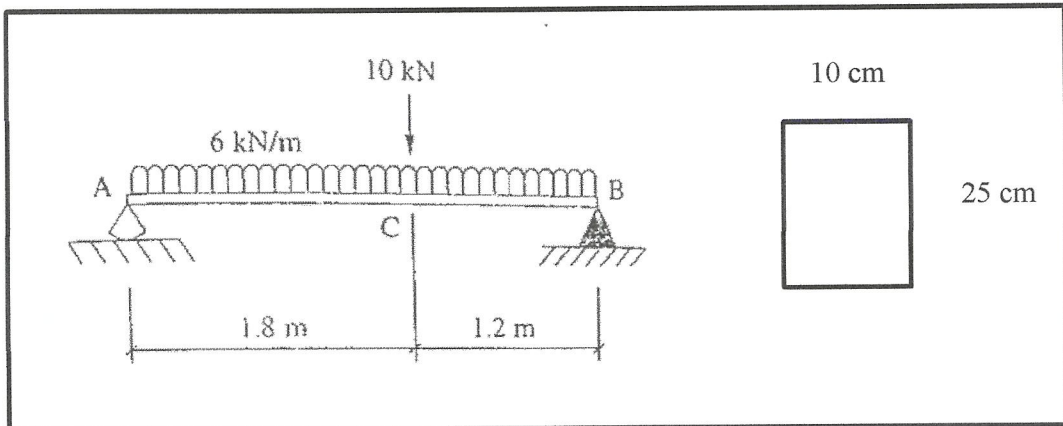


Figure Q4 (c)

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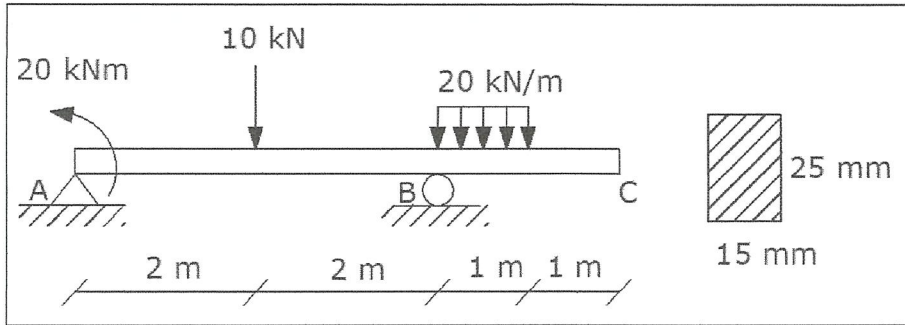


Figure Q5

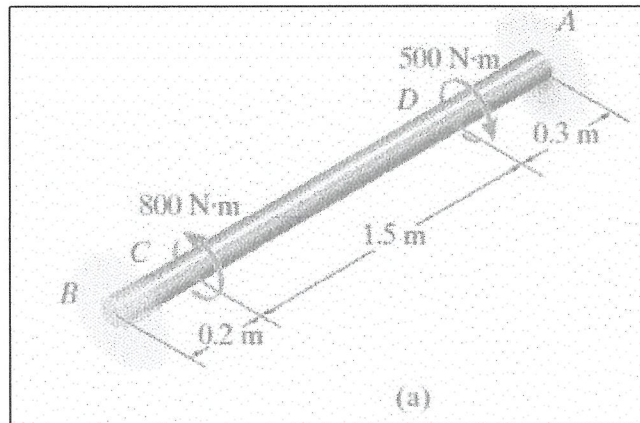


Figure Q6 (b)

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