

**ANURAG Engineering College**

(An Autonomous Institution)

II B.Tech. I Semester Regular Examinations, Jan/Feb-2024

**STRENGTH OF MATERIAL - I**

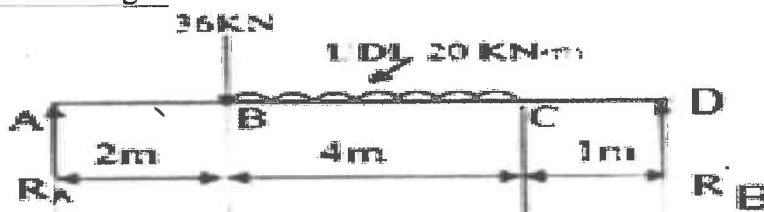
(CIVIL ENGINEERING)

**Time: 3 Hours****Max. Marks: 60****Section – A (Short Answer type questions)****(10 Marks)****Answer All Questions**

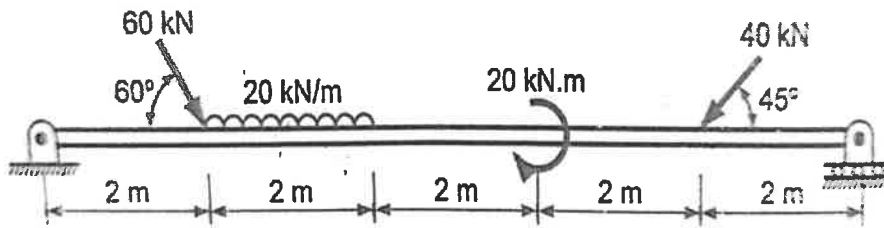
|   | Course Outcome | B.T Level | Marks |
|---|----------------|-----------|-------|
| 1. What is Limit of proportionality                                 | CO1            | L2        | 1M    |
| 2. Define Elasticity and plasticity                                 | CO1            | L1        | 1M    |
| 3. Define Point of contraflexure                                    | CO2            | L3        | 1M    |
| 4. Draw S.F.D for cantilever Beam with point load at free end?      | CO2            | L3        | 1M    |
| 5. Write the shear stress equations and explain the terms?          | CO3            | L2        | 1M    |
| 6. Write section modulus formula for circular section?              | CO3            | L2        | 1M    |
| 7. Distinguish between real beam and conjugate beam method?         | CO4            | L3        | 1M    |
| 8. Write maximum deflection of fixed beam carrying UDL over a span. | CO4            | L1        | 1M    |
| 9. Define Mohr circle?  | CO5            | L1        | 1M    |
| 10. Write about maximum principal strain theory?                    | CO5            | L2        | 1M    |

**Section B (Essay Questions)****Answer all questions, each question carries equal marks.****(5 X 10M = 50M)**

11. A copper rod 50 mm in diameter is encased and rigidly attached at the end of steel tube which is 70 mm external diameter, thickness of metal being 6 mm. The composite section is then subjected to an axial pull of 200 KN. Find the stresses induced in each metal and extension on the length of 3 m. Take  $E$  (Steel) = 200 GPa and  $E$  (copper) = 1.1 X 10<sup>5</sup> MPa
- OR**
- B) With the help of strain-stress curve for mild steel, explain the following terms.
- Limit of proportionality.
  - Yield point.
  - Ultimate stress.
  - Breaking point.
12. Analysis the simply supported beam shown in figure and sketch the SF and BM diagram.

**OR**

- B) Draw shear force & bending moment diagram for the beam shown in fig. 3. & define point of contra-flexure. CO2      L3      10M



13. Obtain the shear stress distribution for a rectangular cross section CO3      L2      10M  
 A) 250×400 mm subjected to a shear force of 80 KN. Calculate the maximum and average shear stress.

OR

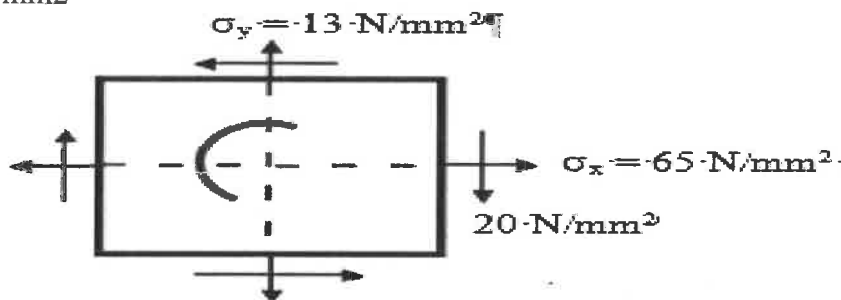
- B) Derive the bending equation from fundamentals  $M/I = f/y = E/R-3$  CO3      L1      10M

14. Find the deflection at the free end of a cantilever of length 'L' subjected CO4      L2      10M  
 A) to UDL of intensity 'w' per unit length over its entire span. Use Double integration method.

OR

- B) A simply supported beam of length 4 m carries a point load of 3 KN at a CO4      L1      10M  
 distance of 1 m from each end. If  $E=2 \times 10^5 \text{ N/mm}^2$  and  $I = 10^8 \text{ mm}^4$  for the beam, then using conjugate beam method determine  
 i) Slope at each end      ii) Deflection at centre.

15. A mild steel plate is stressed as shown in fig. 7 Before stressing, a circle CO5      L3      10M  
 A) of 300mm dia. Is drawn on the plate. Determine the lengths & directions of the major & minor axes of the ellipse into which the circle deforms after stressing. Poisson's ratio = 0.3, modulus of elasticity  $\square 200 \text{ kN / mm}^2$



OR

- B) The principal stresses at a point across two perpendicular planes are 85 CO5      L2      10M  
 MN/m<sup>2</sup> (T) and 45 MN/m<sup>2</sup>. Find the normal, tangential stresses and the resultant stress and its obliquity on a plane at 300 with the major principal plane.