

Note: (a) All questions are compulsory.

(b) Marks are indicated against each question in square brackets.

(c) The candidate is allowed to make Suitable numeric assumptions wherever required for solving problems.

Q.1 Discuss Mohr's circle for three-dimensional state of stress. [4]

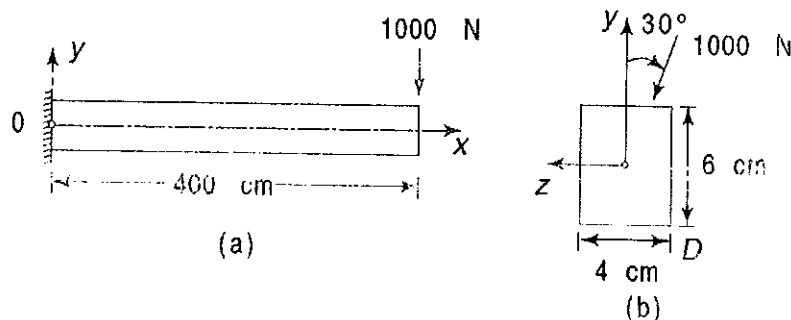
Q.2 What do you understand by stress invariants? Prove that cubic equation of stress has real roots. [4]

Q.3 A thick-walled steel cylinder with radii $a = 5$ cm and $b = 10$ cm is subjected to an internal pressure p . The yield stress in tension for the material is 350 MPa. Using a factor of safety of 1.5, determine the maximum working pressure p according to the major theories of failure. $E = 207 \times 10^6$ kPa, $\nu = 0.25$. At $r = a$ state of stress can be assumed as follows: [3]

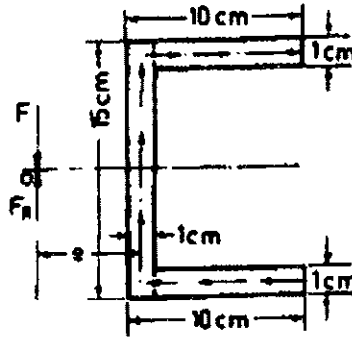
$$\sigma_r = -p, \quad \sigma_\theta = p \frac{b^2 + a^2}{b^2 - a^2}, \quad \sigma_z = p \frac{a^2}{b^2 - a^2}$$

Q.4 With neat diagram explain the problem of stresses in composite tubes—shrink fits? [3]

Q.5 A cantilever beam of rectangular section is subjected to a load of 1000 N (102 kgf) which is inclined at an angle of 30° to the vertical. What is the stress due to bending at point D near the built-in-end? [4]



Q.6 Why is it important to find out shear center for unsymmetrical sections? Determine the shear center for the given channel section? [4]



Q.7 Write the expression of stress on a fibre at a distance y from centroidal axis in a curved beam as per Winkler Bach theory. Find the value of h^2 for rectangular cross-section of width B and depth D , if the neutral axis position is given by the formula $y = -[Rh^2/(r^2+h^2)]$. [4]

Q.8 A cubical element is subjected to the following state of stress. $\sigma_x = 100$ MPa, $\sigma_y = -20$ MPa, $\sigma_z = -40$ MPa, $\tau_{xy} = \tau_{yz} = \tau_{zx} = 0$. Assuming the material to be homogeneous and isotropic, determine the principal shear strains and the octahedral shear strain, if $E = 2 \times 10^5$ MPa and Poisson's ratio = 0.25. [4]