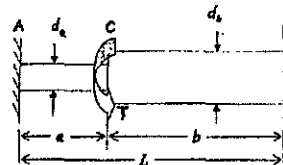
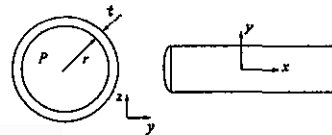


1. (25%) A solid circular steel shaft AB, held rigidly at both ends, has two different diameters (see Figure 1). Assuming that the maximum permissible shear stress is 60 MPa, determine the allowable torque  $T$  that may be applied at the junction C. ( $d_a = 20$  mm,  $d_b = 40$  mm,  $a = 0.2$  m,  $b = 0.5$  m,  $L = 0.7$  m)

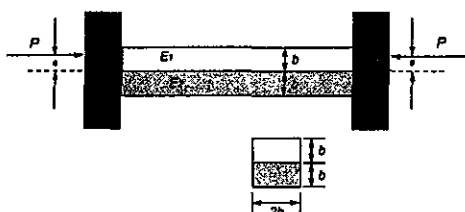


(Figure for Problem 1)

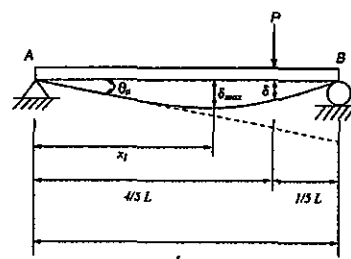


(Figure for Problem 2)

2. (25%) The internal pressure ( $P$ ) of a closed cylindrical vessel is 2 MPa. The radius ( $r$ ) is 20 cm and the thickness ( $t$ ) is 1 mm. The configuration is shown in Figure 2.
- Calculate the circumferential stress ( $\sigma_{\theta\theta}$ ) and longitudinal stress ( $\sigma_{xx}$ ). (5%)
  - Calculate the principal stresses at lateral outer surface. (5%)
  - What is the absolute maximum shear stress at the lateral outer surface? (10%)
  - Calculate the principal stresses at lateral inner surface. (5%)
3. (20%) A composite bar of square cross section with dimension  $2b \times 2b$  is constructed of two different materials having moduli of elasticity  $E_1$  and  $E_2$ . Both parts of the bar have the same cross-sectional dimensions. (see Figure 3)
- Assuming that the end plates are rigid, derive a formula for the eccentricity  $e$  of the load  $P$  so that each part of the bar is stressed uniformly in compression. (10%)
  - Under these conditions, what are the axial forces  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  carried by materials 1 and 2, respectively? (10%)



(Figure for Problem 3)



(Figure for Problem 4)

4. (30%) A simple beam  $AB$  supports a concentrated load  $P$  as shown in the Figure 4. Determine the followings:
- angle of rotation  $\theta_a$  at support  $A$ . (6%)
  - the deflection  $\delta$  under the load  $P$ . (8%)
  - the location of the maximum deflection  $x_l$ . (8%)
  - the maximum deflection  $\delta_{max}$ . (8%)
- (Use these symbols in your derivation ~ Young's modulus:  $E$ , moment of inertial:  $I$ )