



**B.E/B.TECH DEGREE EXAMINATIONS: APRIL /MAY 2024**

(Regulation 2018)

Fourth Semester

**CIVIL ENGINEERING**

U18CET4004: Strength of Materials

**COURSE OUTCOMES**

**CO1:** Understand the deformation and strains under different load action and response in terms of forces and moments.

**CO2:** Apply engineering principles to calculate the reactions, forces and moments.

**CO3:** Analyze the state of stress in three dimension and structural members using various theories of failure.

**CO4:** Analyse the long and short columns and determine the design loads

**CO5:** Analyse the unsymmetrical sections and curved beams.

**Time: Three Hours**

**Maximum Marks: 100**

**Answer all the Questions:-**

**PART A (10 x 2 = 20 Marks)**

- |                                                                                                 |     |                   |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-------------------|
| 1. Define strain energy.                                                                        | CO1 | [K <sub>1</sub> ] |
| 2. State Castigliano's first theorem.                                                           | CO1 | [K <sub>1</sub> ] |
| 3. Find the reaction at prop for a propped cantilever subjected to concentrated load at centre. | CO2 | [K <sub>3</sub> ] |
| 4. Mention the advantages of fixed beam over simply supported beam.                             | CO2 | [K <sub>1</sub> ] |
| 5. Enlist the different theories of failure.                                                    | CO3 | [K <sub>1</sub> ] |
| 6. Define principle stresses and principle plane.                                               | CO3 | [K <sub>1</sub> ] |
| 7. Write the expression for crippling load when both ends of the column are fixed.              | CO4 | [K <sub>1</sub> ] |
| 8. Compare column and strut.                                                                    | CO4 | [K <sub>2</sub> ] |
| 9. Outline the reasons for unsymmetrical bending.                                               | CO5 | [K <sub>2</sub> ] |
| 10. Identify the nature of stress in the inside section of a crane hook.                        | CO5 | [K <sub>2</sub> ] |

**Answer any FIVE Questions:-**

**PART B (5 x 16 = 80 Marks)**

- |                                                                                                                                                                                      |    |     |                   |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|-----|-------------------|
| 11. Using Castigliano's theorem, determine the deflection under single concentrated load applied to a simply supported beam as shown in Figure.1. Take EI as 2.2 MN/m <sup>2</sup> . | 16 | CO1 | [K <sub>3</sub> ] |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|-----|-------------------|

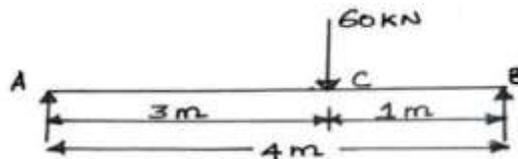
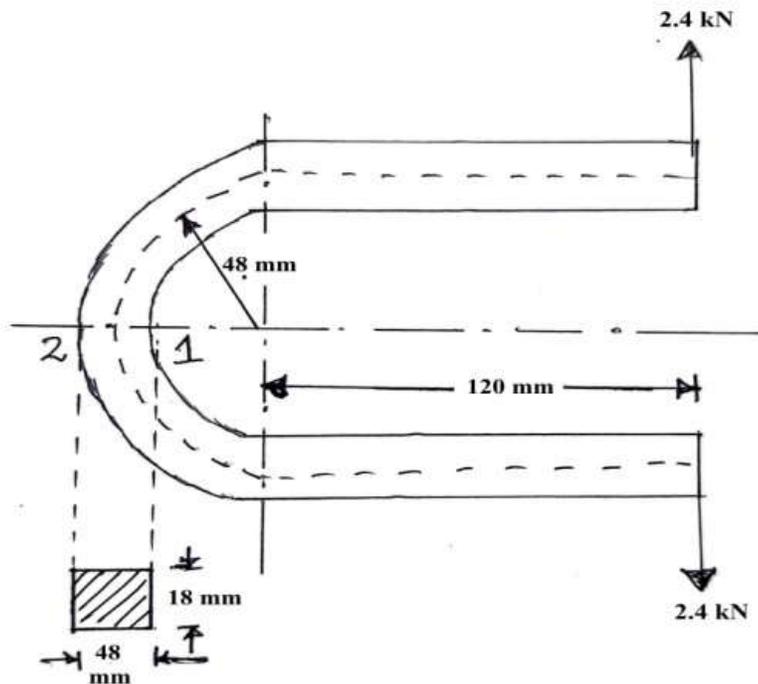


Figure.1

12. A continuous beam ABC covers two consecutive span AB and BC of lengths 4 m and 6 m, carrying an UDL of 6 kN/m and 10 kN/m throughout the span respectively. If the ends A and C are simply supported, find the support moments at A, B and C. Draw shear force diagram and bending moment diagram. 16 CO2 [K<sub>4</sub>]
13. A mild steel shaft 120 mm diameter is subjected to a maximum torque of 20 kNm and a maximum bending moment of 12 kNm at a particular section. Determine the factor of safety according to the maximum shear stress theory if the elastic limit in simple tension is 220 MN/m<sup>2</sup>. 16 CO3 [K<sub>3</sub>]
14. A solid round bar 3 m long and 5 cm in diameter is used as a column. Determine the crippling load when the column is used with following end conditions. 16 CO4 [K<sub>3</sub>]
- Both ends are fixed.
  - One end fixed and other end hinged.
  - Both ends are hinged.
  - One end fixed and other end free.
15. A 1.5 m long cast iron column has a circular cross section of 5 cm diameter. One end of the column is fixed in direction and position and the other end is free. Taking factor of safety as 3, calculate the safe load using 16 CO4 [K<sub>3</sub>]
- Rankine-Gordon formula; take yield stress 560 MN/m<sup>2</sup> and  $a=1/1600$
  - Euler's formula; Young's modulus of cast iron=120 GN/m<sup>2</sup>
16. Find the resultant stresses at a point 1 and 2 for the frame subjected to a load of 2.4 kN as shown in figure.3. Also locate the position of neutral axis. 16 CO5 [K<sub>3</sub>]



**Figure.2**

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