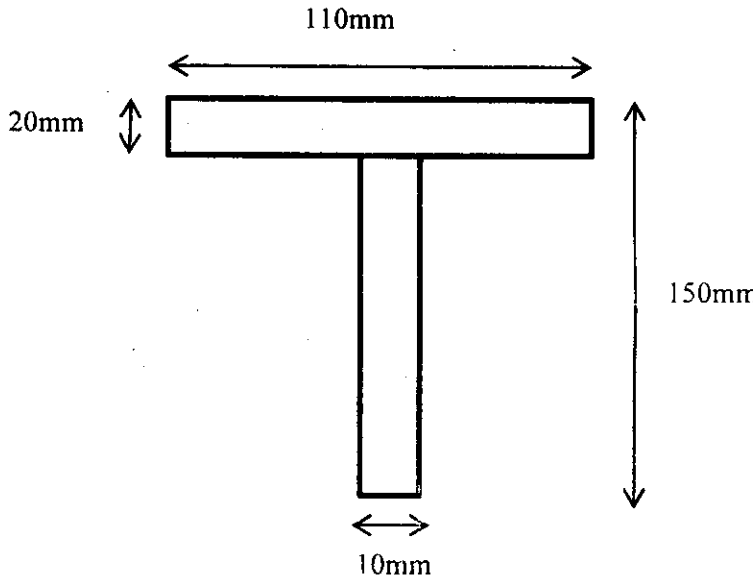


B. ARCHITECTURE 2ND YR 1ST SEM. EXAM. 2017

Subject: THEORY OF STRUCTURE- I TIME: 3 Hours

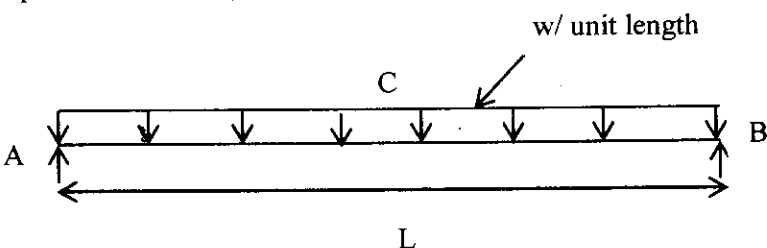
Full Marks: 100

Assume any necessary data if required

No. of questions	Answer any Five questions.	Marks (5x20=100)
1. a) b)	<p>Prove the basic equation of theory of simple bending of a rectangular beam section i.e. $M/I = \sigma / y = E/R$.</p> <p>Dimensions of a T section are given in the figure 1. A cantilever beam of 4 m long made by this section. Determine the point load W at the free end so the maximum stress in the section does not exceed 90 N/mm^2.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Figure 1.</p>	10+10 = 20
2. a) b)	<p>Show that maximum shear stress of a rectangular beam section is 1.5 times the average shear stress of that section i.e. $\tau_{\max} = 1.5 \tau_{\text{av}}$ with neat sketch.</p> <p>A wooden beam of rectangular cross section $150 \text{ mm} \times 300 \text{ mm}$ is simply supported over a length of 4 m. It carries a udl of 4 kN/m throughout its length. What is the maximum shear stress developed in the beam section.</p>	10+10=20

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<p>3.</p> <p>a)</p> <p>b)</p>	<p>Draw the mohr's circle for the following cases of stress conditions</p> <p>i) When normal stresses are equal magnitude but opposite in sign i.e $\sigma_x = -\sigma_y$</p> <p>ii) When only σ_x exist and σ_y is zero</p> <p>The principal tensile stresses at a point across two perpendicular planes are 80 N/mm^2 and 40 N/mm^2. Find the normal and tangential stresses on a plane at 20 degree with the major principal plane.</p>	10+10=20
<p>4.</p> <p>a)</p> <p>b)</p>	<p>Write down the assumptions and limitations of Euler's theory of column buckling.</p> <p>Derive the Euler's formula for column buckling for a column with both end hinged condition.</p>	10+10=20
<p>5.</p> <p>a)</p> <p>b)</p>	<p>Write down the first and second theorem of moment area method with neat sketch</p> <p>Derive the end slope θ_A and maximum deflection δ_C of the simply supported beam shown in figure 2. Assume moment of inertia I and young's modulus E for the material of the beam are constant throughout. (C is midpoint of the beam).</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>The diagram shows a horizontal beam of length L, supported at points A and B. A uniformly distributed load of intensity w per unit length is applied downwards along the entire length of the beam. The midpoint of the beam is labeled C. The beam is shown with its supports at A and B, and the load is represented by a series of downward-pointing arrows along the top of the beam.</p> </div> <p>Figure 2.</p>	10+10=20

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arks: 100

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Full Marks: 100

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0=20

6. a)	A solid round bar 60 mm dia and 2.5 m long is used as column, one end of which is fixed while other end hinged. Find the safe compressive load for the column using Euler's formula. Assume $E = 200 \times 10^9 \text{ N/m}^2$ and factor of safety 3.	10+10 =20
b)	Deduce and draw the shear stress distribution of a standard symmetrical I-section.	

20

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