



Question One:

(a) Two solid cylindrical rods AB and BC are welded together at B and loaded as shown in Fig. 1. Knowing that the average normal stress must not exceed 150MPa in either rod. Determine the smallest allowable values of diameters d_1 and d_2 .

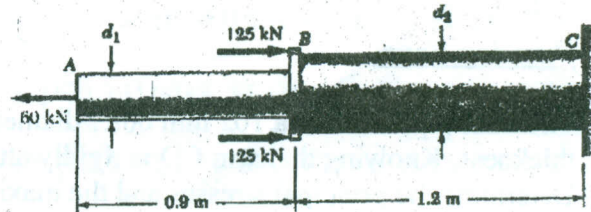


Fig. 1

(b) Two wooden planks, each (7/8) in. thick and 6 in. wide, are joined by the glued mortise joint shown in Fig. 2 knowing that the joint will fail when the average shearing stress in the glue reaches 120 psi. Determine the smallest allowable length d of the cuts if the joint is to withstand an axial load of magnitude $P=1200$ lb.

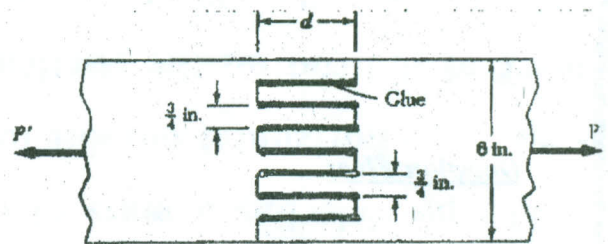


Fig. 2

Question Two:

Shaft BC is hollow with inner and outer diameters of 90 mm and 120 mm, respectively. Shafts AB and CD are solid of diameter d . For the loading shown in Fig. 3,

Determine:

- (a) The minimum and maximum shearing stress in shaft BC,
- (b) The required diameter d of shafts AB and CD if the allowable shearing stress in these shafts is 65 MPa.

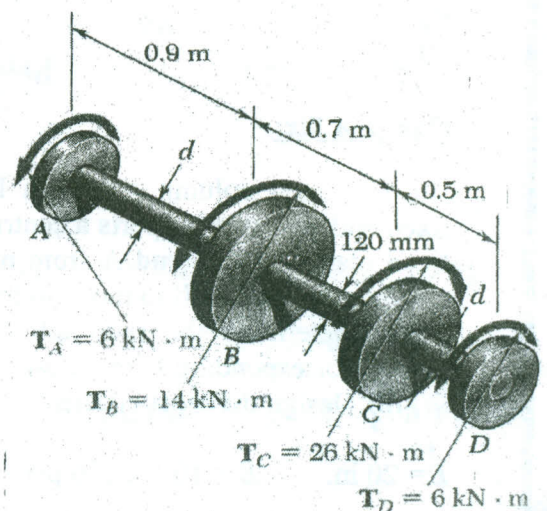


Fig. 3

Question Three:

Determine the largest permissible uniformly distributed load w for the beam shown in Fig. 4, knowing that the allowable normal stress is +12 ksi in tension and -19.5 ksi in compression.

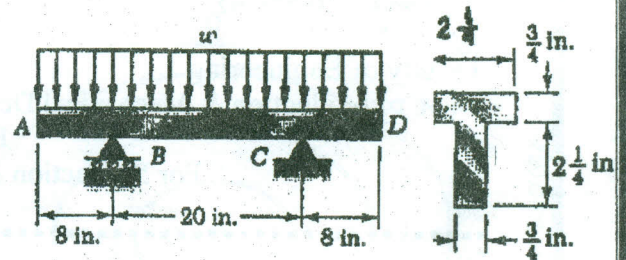


Fig. 4

Question Four:

The steel pipe AB has a 102 mm outer diameter and 6 mm wall thickness. Knowing that arm CD is rigidly attached to the pipe. Determine the principal stresses and the maximum shearing stress at point H and K.

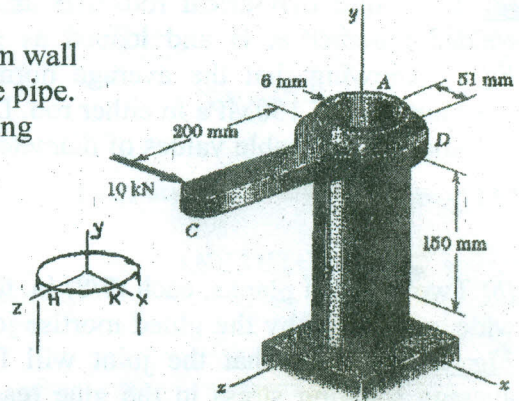


Fig. 5

Question Five:

The pressure tank shown in Fig. 6 has a (3/8) in. wall thickness and butt-welded seams forming an angle $\beta = 20^\circ$ with a transverse plane. For a gage pressure of 85 psi, determine:

- (a) The normal stress perpendicular to the weld.
- (b) The shearing stress parallel to the weld.

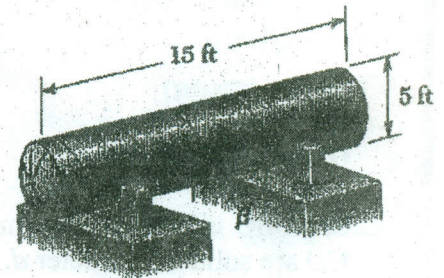


Fig. 6

Question Six:

An aluminum column of length L and rectangular cross-section has a fixed end at B and supports a centric load at A. Two smooth and rounded fixed plates restrain end A from moving in one of the vertical planes of symmetry but allow it to move in the other plane as shown in Fig. 7.

- (a) Determine the ratio a/b of the two sides of the cross-section corresponding to the most efficient design against buckling.
- (b) Design the most efficient cross-section for the column

$L = 20 \text{ in.}$ $E = 10.1 \times 10^6 \text{ psi}$ $P = 5 \text{ kips}$ $FS = 2.5$

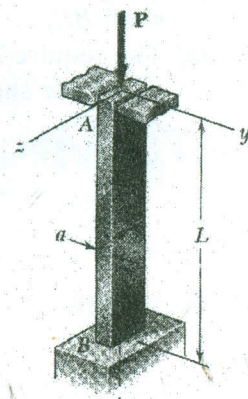


Fig. 7