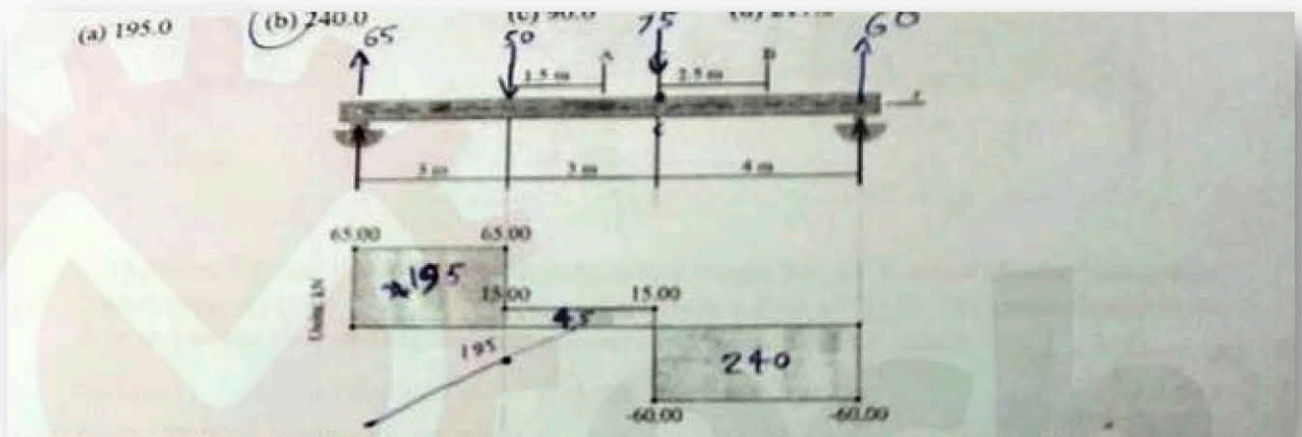


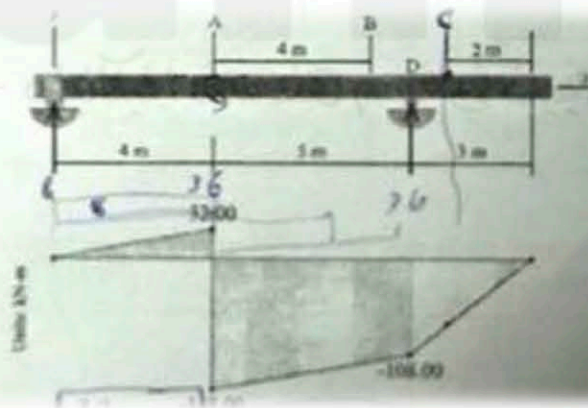
1) Given the shear force diagram for a simply supported beam subjected to a loading (not shown), the bending moment in KN.m at point C is :

- (a) 195 (b) 240 (c) 90 (d) 217.5 **Answer : (b)**



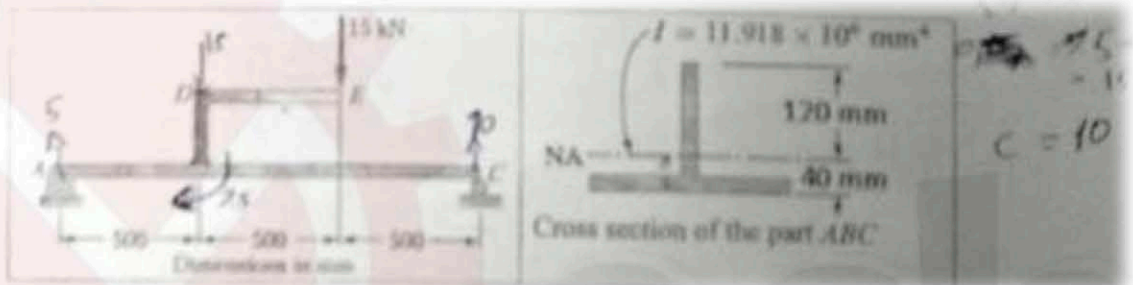
2) Given the bending moment diagram for a simply supported beam subjected to a loading (not shown), the shear force in KN at point C is :

- (a) 28 (b) 36 (c) 8 (d) 16 **Answer : (b)**



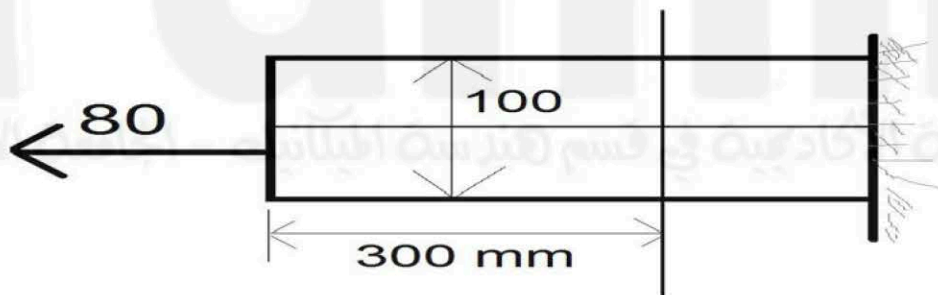
3) the maximum bending tensile stress in MPa in the part ABC of the structure shown is :

- (a) 50 (b) 13.9 (c) 33.6 (d) 100.7 **Answer : (c)**



4) The horizontal force $P=80$ kN acts at the end of the plate with $d=50$ mm. The plate has thickness of 100 mm. The compression stress in MPa acting along section a-a is :

- (a) 10 (b) 50
(c) 20 (d) 100 **Answer : (c)**



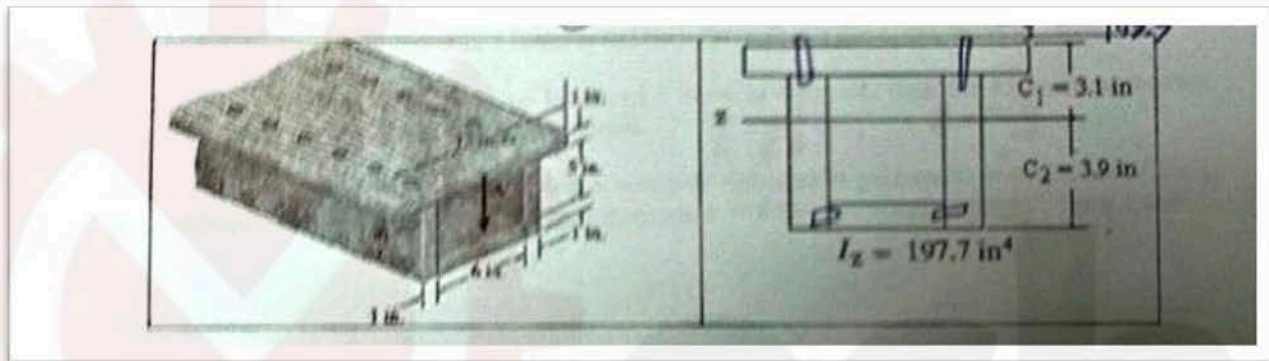
5) The box beam is constructed from four boards that are fastened together using nails spaced along the beam every 3 in. If each nail can resist a shear of 50 lb. The greatest shear force V in lb that can be applied to the beam without causing failure of the nails is :

(a) 211

(b) 317

(c) 323

(d) 485



6) The maximum shear stress in MPa in the web of the beam shown is :

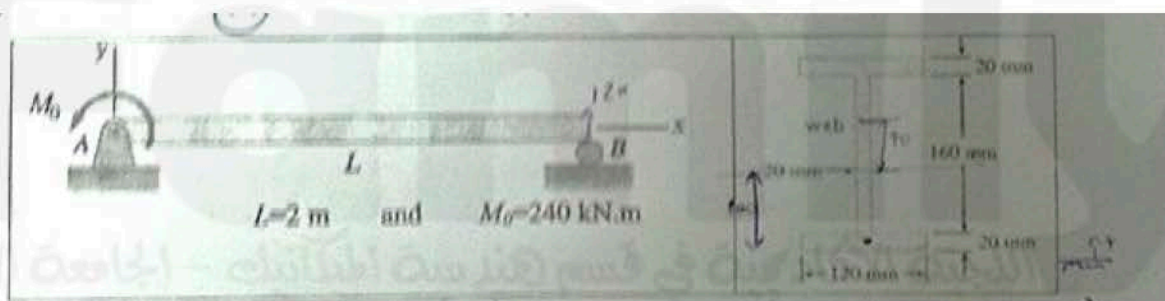
(a) 45.78

(b) 36.62

(c) 24.42

(d) 30.52

Answer : (b)



7) Beam A of steel with E , is simply connected, carries a uniformly distributed load w N/M over its entire length. Beam B of Brass with $E/2$, is cantilever carries a uniformly distributed load $w/4$ N/M, over its entire length. The two beams are of same length and have same cross-sectional area. If σ_A and σ_B denote the maximum bending stresses developed in beams A and B respectively, then

- (a) $\sigma_A/\sigma_B=1$ (b) $\sigma_A/\sigma_B<1$ (c) $\sigma_A/\sigma_B>1$
(d) σ_A/σ_B depends on the shape of cross section

*** Solution in last page**

Questions (8-12) (True/False)

- 8) when the shear force along a section is zero, bending moment is maximum or minimum.
- 9) the transverse shear stress acting in a beam of rectangular cross-section, subjected to a transverse shear load is uniform.
- 10) the bending shear stress induced in a beam is uniform through out the cross section.
- 11) if the bending moment along the length of a beam is constant, then the beam cross section will not experience any shear stress.
- 12) In a simply supported beam carrying a concentrated load at mid-span, both the shear force and bending moment diagrams are triangular in nature without any change in sign.

Solution of Question 7:

simple beam

M_{max}
 $\sum M = 0$

$M_{max} - \frac{wL}{2} \times \frac{L}{2} + \frac{wL}{2} \times \frac{L}{4} = 0$

$M_{max} = \frac{wL^2}{8}$

$M_{max} = \frac{w}{4} \times L \times \frac{L}{2}$

$= \frac{wL^2}{8}$

$\sigma_A = \frac{M y}{I}$

$\sigma_B = \frac{M y}{I}$

$(M_A)_{max} = (M_B)_{max}$

$y_A = y_B$

$A_A = A_B$

$I_A = I_B$ (shape of the cross section)

Diagram (A) shows a simply supported beam of length L with a uniformly distributed load w . The reaction at the left support is $\frac{wL}{2}$ (up) and at the right support is $\frac{wL}{2}$ (up). The maximum moment M_{max} is indicated at the center.

Diagram (B) shows a cantilever beam of length L fixed at the left end and free at the right end, with a uniformly distributed load w acting downwards.