



Reg. No. :

Name :

First Semester M.Tech. Degree Examination, June 2009
Branch : Civil (2008 Scheme)
Structural Engineering and Construction Management (Common)
CSC 1005 : THEORY OF ELASTICITY

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

Instructions : 1) Answer *any five* questions.
 2) All questions carry *equal* marks.

1. a) What is generalized Hooke's law ? Establish the stress-strain relationship for isotropic materials and hence the relationship between the elastic constants.
- b) The state of stress at a point with respect to the xyz system is

$$\begin{pmatrix} 300 & 200 & -200 \\ 200 & 0 & -100 \\ -200 & -100 & -200 \end{pmatrix} \text{MPa}$$

Determine the stress tensor relative to the $x'y'z'$ coordinate system obtained by a rotation through 30° about the z-axis.

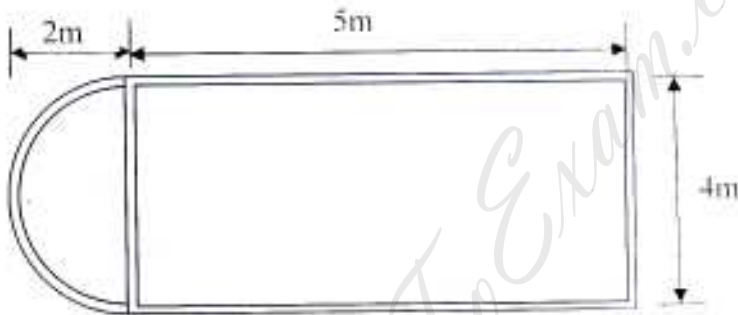
2. a) Derive the compatibility conditions for 3D in terms of stress.
- b) Show that $\Phi = \frac{q}{8c^3} \left\{ x^2(y^3 - 3c^2y + 2c^3) - \frac{1}{5}y^3(y^2 - 2c^2) \right\}$ is an acceptable stress function and hence find the stress field it represents.
3. a) What is stress-function in the solution of two dimensional problems in elasticity ? Obtain the biharmonic equation in polar co-ordinates from the Cartesian Co-ordinate system.
- b) Derive the equilibrium equations in polar Co-ordinate system.

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- 4. a) Derive the stress components of a rotating circular disc of uniform thickness with central hole of radius 'a'.
- b) Determine the stress distribution in a curved bar with constant narrow rectangular cross-section in pure bending.
- 5. a) Analyse the torsion of an equilateral triangular bar.
- b) Find the shear stresses and the angle of twist in the multi-cellular structure, as shown in figure, subjected to a torque of 400 kNm. Wall thickness of the structure is uniform and is equal to 15 mm. Take $G = 31.1$ GPa.



- 6. a) Discuss St. Venant's semi-inverse method for torsion of general prismatic bars. Also obtain the relation between torsion, angle of twist and torsional rigidity.
- b) Derive the expression for ' τ_{\max} ' and ' θ ' for thin rectangular section subjected to a torque ' T '.
