

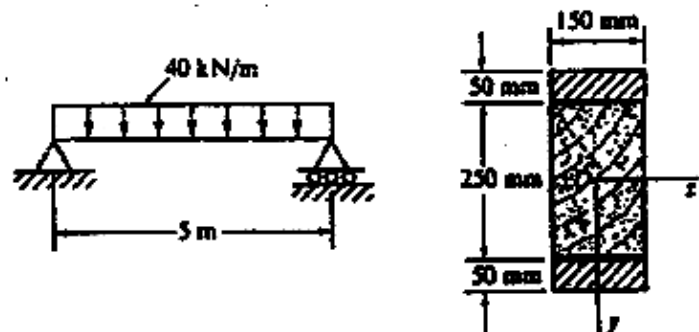
1. Define or explain the following technical terms.

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| (1) Homogeneous and isotropic materials (2%) | (5) Factor of safety (2%) |
| (2) Nominal and true strains (2%) | (6) Modulus of toughness (2%) |
| (3) Elasticity and plasticity (2%) | (7) Statically indeterminate problems (2%) |
| (4) Poisson's ratio (2%) | (8) Torsional stiffness or torsional rigidity (2%) |

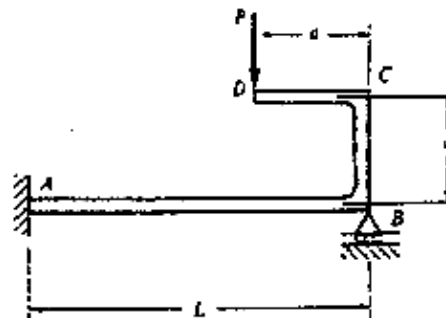
2. A tapered bar AB of circular cross section is twisted by torques T applied at the ends. The diameter of the bar varies *uniformly* from d_a at the left end to d_b at the right end. Derive a formula for the angle of twist ϕ of the bar. Assuming that $d_b > d_a$. (9%)

3. The composite beam shown in the following figure is simply supported, and it carries a total uniform load of 40 kN/m on a span length of 5 m. The beam is built of a wood member having cross-sectional dimensions 150 mm x 250 mm and two steel plates of dimensions 50 mm x 150 mm.

- (1) Determine the maximum stresses σ_s and σ_w in the steel and wood, respectively, if the moduli of elasticity are $E_s = 210$ GPa (steel) and $E_w = 11$ GPa (wood). (13%)
- (2) Find the maximum permissible bending moment M_{max} about the z axis if the allowable stress in the wood is 8 MPa and in steel is 130 MPa. (12%)



4. The beam AB with an attached bracket BCD is supported and loaded as shown in the following figure. The flexural rigidity EI is the same for all parts of the structure. Determine the horizontal deflection δ_h and vertical deflection δ_v at point D. (25%)



5. A 10,000-lb elevator is supported by a standard steel cable of 2.5-in.² cross section and an effective modulus of elasticity of 15×10^6 psi. As the elevator is descending at a constant velocity of 3 ft per second, an accident causes the top of the cable, 60 ft above the elevator, to stop suddenly. Estimate the maximum elongation and maximum tensile stress developed in the cable at this impact. (25%)