



**UNIVERSITI KUALA LUMPUR**  
**Malaysia France Institute**

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**FINAL EXAMINATION**  
**JANUARY 2011 SESSION**

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<b>SUBJECT CODE</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>FMB 20102</b>
<b>SUBJECT TITLE</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>STRENGTH OF MATERIALS</b>
<b>LEVEL</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>BACHELOR</b>
<b>TIME / DURATION</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>12.30pm – 2.30pm</b> <b>( 2 HOURS )</b>
<b>DATE</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>10 MAY 2011</b>

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

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1. Please read the instructions given in the question paper **CAREFULLY**.
2. This question paper is printed on both sides of the paper.
3. Please write your answers on the answer booklet provided.
4. Answer should be written in blue or black ink except for sketching, graphic and illustration.
5. This question paper consists of **TWO (2)** sections. Section A and B. Answer all questions in Section A. For Section B, Answer **THREE (3)** questions only.
6. Answer all questions in English.
7. *Formulae are appended.*

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**\* THERE ARE 3 PAGES OF QUESTIONS AND 1 PAGE OF APPENDIX, EXCLUDING THIS PAGE.**

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**SECTION A (Total: 40 marks)****INSTRUCTION: Answer ALL questions.****Please use the answer booklet provided.****Question 1**

A 100-mm long rod has a diameter of 15 mm. If an axial tensile load of 100 kN is applied determine its change in length. Take  $E = 200 \text{ GN/m}^2$ .

(10 marks)

**Question 2**

A bar has a length of 200 mm and cross sectional area of  $7000 \text{ mm}^2$ . Determine the modulus of elasticity of the material if it is subjected to an axial load of 50 kN and stretches 0.075 mm.

(10 marks)

**Question 3**

A 200-mm long rod has a diameter of 20 mm. If an axial load of 15 kN is applied to it, determine its change in diameter. Take Young's modulus,  $E = 70 \text{ GPa}$  and Poisson's ratio,  $\nu = 0.35$ .

(10 marks)

**Question 4**

A solid cylinder bar is made up of two lengths. The first is 200 mm long with diameter of 40 mm; the second is 150 mm long with diameter of 30 mm. Calculate the total compression of this bar under a load of 100 kN.  $E = 180 \text{ GN/m}^2$ .

(10 marks)

**SECTION B (Total: 60 marks)****INSTRUCTION: Answer THREE (3) questions only.****Please use the answer booklet provided.****Question 4**

A steel bar 600 mm long, 30 mm diameter is turned down to 20 mm diameter for one-third of its length is clamped at both ends. It is heated 30 °C above room temperature. Find the maximum stress in the bar.  $E = 200 \text{ GN/m}^2$ ,  $\alpha = 12 \times 10^{-6} / ^\circ\text{C}$ .

(20 marks)

**Question 5**

Draw the shear force and bending moment diagram for the cantilever beam shown in Figure 1. State the greatest value of shear force and bending moment and where it occurs.

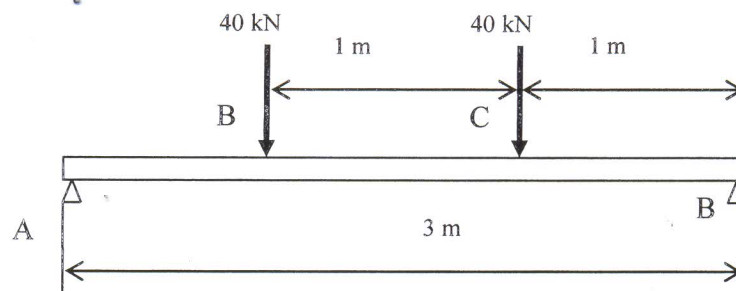


Figure 1

(20 marks)

**Question 6**

A concrete column with diameter of 200 mm is reinforced by two steel bars of diameter 20 mm. Calculate the stress on the concrete and steel when the column carries an axial load of 400 kN.  $E$  for concrete is  $20 \text{ GN/m}^2$  and  $E$  for steel is  $200 \text{ GN/m}^2$ .

(20 marks)

**Question 7**

A solid shaft of 500 mm long is to transmit 100 kW at 1250 rev/min. If the ultimate shear strength of the shaft is  $180 \text{ MN/m}^2$ , calculate the minimum diameter of the shaft. The factor of safety is to be 4.

(20 marks)

**END OF QUESTION**

**Formulae**

$$\text{Stress, } \sigma = \frac{F}{A}$$

$$\text{Strain, } \varepsilon = \frac{x}{l}$$

$$\frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon} = E \text{ (Young's modulus)}$$

$$\text{Shear stress, } \tau = \frac{F}{A}$$

$$\text{Modulus of rigidity, } G = \frac{\tau}{\phi} = \frac{\tau}{r\theta/l}$$

$$\frac{T}{J} = \frac{G\theta}{l} = \frac{\tau}{r}$$

$$J \text{ for solid shaft} = \frac{\pi(d^4)}{32}, \quad J \text{ for hollow shaft} = \frac{\pi(d_1^4 - d_2^4)}{32}, \quad J \text{ for thin tube} = 2\pi r^3 t$$

$$\text{Poisson's ratio, } \nu = \frac{\text{lateral strain}}{\text{longitudinal strain}}$$

$$\text{Volumetric strain (Change in volume), } \Delta V = \varepsilon(1 - 2\nu)$$

$$\text{Stiffness} = \frac{T}{\theta} = \frac{GJ}{l}$$

$$\text{Power} = \frac{\text{torque(Nm)} \times \text{speed(rad/s)}}{1000} \text{ kW}$$

$$\text{Strain Energy, } U = \frac{\sigma^2}{2E} \times \text{volume}$$

$$\text{Thermal strain, } \varepsilon = \alpha t$$