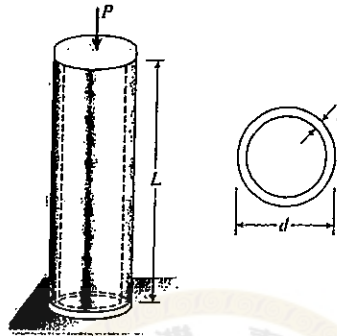
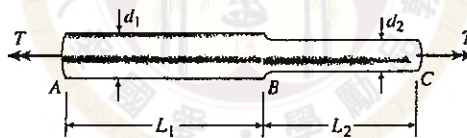


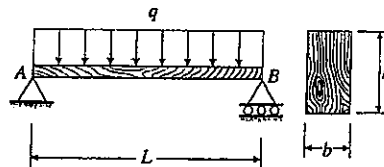
1. A hollow, circular, steel column ($E = 210 \text{ GPa}$) is subjected to a compressive load P . The column has length $L = 2.5 \text{ m}$ and outside diameter $d = 200 \text{ mm}$. The load $P = 500 \text{ kN}$. If the allowable compressive stress is 55 MPa and the allowable shortening of the column is 0.60 mm , what is the required wall thickness t_{\min} ? (15%)



2. A solid circular bar ABC ($G = 80 \text{ GPa}$) consists of two segments. One segment has diameter $d_1 = 50 \text{ mm}$ and length $L_1 = 1.25 \text{ m}$; the other segment has diameter $d_2 = 40 \text{ mm}$ and length $L_2 = 1 \text{ m}$. What is the allowable torque T_{allow} if the shear stress is not to exceed 30 MPa and the angle of twist between the ends of the bar is not to exceed 1.5° ? (15%)

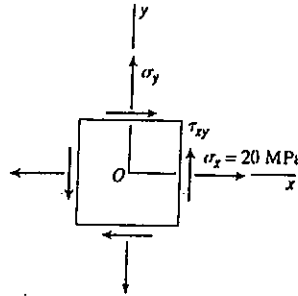


3. A simply supported wood beam AB with span length $L = 3.75 \text{ m}$ carries a uniform load of intensity $q = 6.4 \text{ kN/m}$. Calculate the maximum bending stress σ_{\max} due to the load q if the beam has a rectangular cross section with width $b = 150 \text{ mm}$ and height $h = 300 \text{ mm}$. (15%)

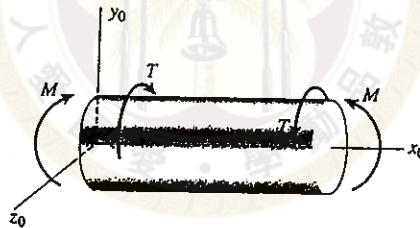


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4. A plate in plane stress is subjected to normal stresses σ_x and σ_y and shear stress τ_{xy} . At counterclockwise angles $\theta = 40^\circ$ and $\theta = 80^\circ$ from the x axis the normal stress is 50 MPa tension. If the stress σ_x equals 20 MPa tension, what are the stresses σ_y and τ_{xy} ? (15%)



5. A cylindrical pressure vessel with flat ends is subjected to a torque T and a bending moment M . The outer radius is 300 mm and the wall thickness is 25 mm. The loads are as follows: $T = 90 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}$, $M = 100 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}$, and the internal pressure $p = 6.25 \text{ MPa}$. Determine the maximum tensile stress σ_t , maximum compressive stress σ_c , and maximum shear stress τ_{\max} in the wall of the cylinder. (20%)



6. The fixed-end beam ACB supports a concentrated load P at the midpoint. Analyze this beam by solving the fourth-order differential equation of the deflection curve (the load equation). Determine the reactions, shear forces, bending moments, slopes, and deflections of the beam. (20%)

