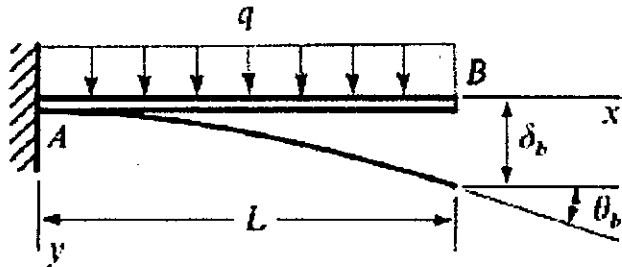
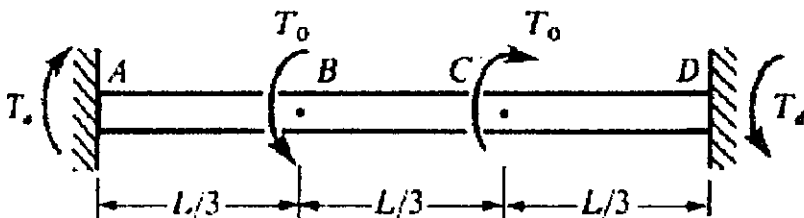


1. (25%) A cantilever beam AB is subjected to a uniform load of intensity q , as shown in the Figure. Please determine
- The general expression of the bending moment as a function of x (5%)
 - The equation of the deflection curve as a function of x (10%)
 - The angle of rotation θ_b at the free end of the beam (5%)
 - The deflection δ_b at the free end of the beam (5%)
- (Note: use following symbols in the expressions you derive. E : modulus of elasticity (Young's modulus); I : moment of inertia of the cross-sectional area)



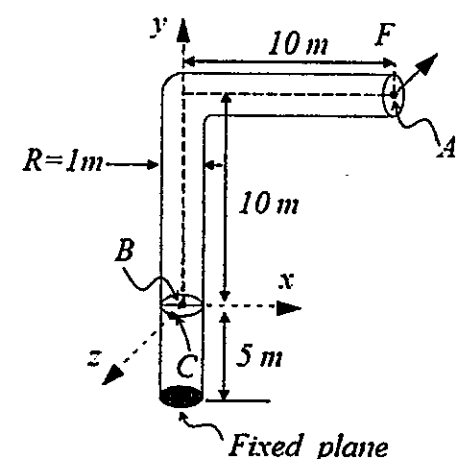
2. (25%) A solid circular bar with fixed ends is acted upon by two oppositely directed torques T_0 , as shown in the Figure. Please obtain the formulas for
- Reactive torque T_a (5%)
 - Reactive torque T_d (5%)
 - The angle of twist ϕ_b at section B (5%)
 - The angle of twist ϕ_m at the midsection of the bar (10%)
- (Note: use following symbols in the expressions you derive. G : shear modulus of elasticity; I_p : polar moment of inertia)



3. (25%) Consider a L-shaped lever as shown in the figure, a force $F=312.5\pi N$ is applied to end A in parallel with z -axis.

Please determine and make drawings of the following questions:

- An equivalent force-couple system at the center point B of the transverse section passing through point C (6%)
- The normal stress σ_x , σ_y , and shear stress τ_{xy} at point C (8%)
- The principal stresses and principal planes at point C (11%)



4. (25%) Consider a metal pipe of length $L=1.2 m$ with an outside diameter $d_2=5cm$ and inner diameter $d_1=3cm$. One side of this pipe is fixed on the floor. The top side of this pipe has a compressive force $F=4\pi \times 10^4 N$ applied on its surface. The elasticity and poisson's ratio of this metal is $E=200 GPa$ and $\nu=0.3$, respectively.

Determine the following quantities for this pipe:

- The axial normal stress σ_y , strain ϵ_y and the shorting δ (9%)
- the lateral strain ϵ_x (3%)
- The change of outer diameter Δd_2 and inner Δd_1 (6%)
- the increase in wall thickness Δt (3%)
- the dilation e (4%)

