UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

1st Semester Examination 2010/2011 Academic Session

November 2010

EAS 661/4 – Advanced Structural Mechanics

Duration: hours

Please check that this examination paper consists of printed pages before you begin the examination.
[Instructions: This paper contains <u>FIVE (5)</u> questions. Answer () questions only.
You must answer the questions in English.
All question MUST BE answered on a new sheet.

1. Dr Choong

(20 marks)

2. Dr. Choong

(20 marks)

3. Dr Choong

(20 marks)

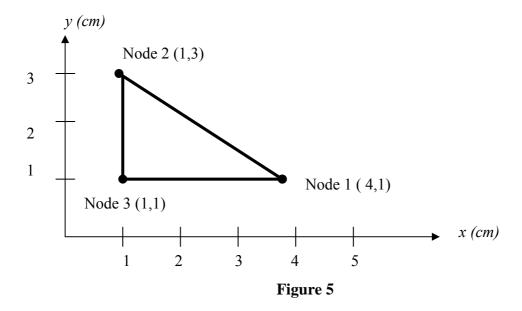
(Dr Neeraj) Question 1: a) In continuum mechanics, contravariant and covariant tensor are frequently used, so what is the difference between these two tensors. If a contravariant tensor is defined by $S=a_{\alpha\beta\gamma}x^{\alpha}x^{\beta}x^{\gamma}=0$, then evaluate $\frac{\partial^{\alpha}S}{\partial x^{\beta}\partial x^{\beta}\partial x^{\beta}}$.

- b) A covariant tensor has components a, b, c in rectangular Cartesian co-ordinates, find the components in spherical co-ordinates.
- 5. (a) Briefly define the difference between a triangular and rectangular finite element in plane elasticity.

(5 marks)

5. (b) Show clearly in a step by step manner the development process of a stiffness matrix, $[K]^e$, for a triangular element in a state of plane stress as shown in Figure 5. Given E = 200 GN/m^2 , v = 0.3 and t = 1 cm.

(15 marks)



6. (a) Clearly define the difference between a bar and beam in the analysis using finite element Method.

(5 marks)

- (c) Figure 6 shows a system of two beams labeled with node 1,2 and 3 and a spring labeled with node 3 and 4 subjected to a nodal forces of P=50~kN at node 3. The beam is fixed at node 1, simply supported at node 2 and spring support at node 3. The spring system can only displace in axial direction and is supported at node 4. Given the value of k=200~kN/m, $L_1=L_2=3m$, E=210GPa and $I=2x10^{-4}~m^4$.
 - i. Obtain the element stiffness matrix for the beam and the spring.
 - ii. Derive the global stiffness matrix for the system.
 - iii. Evaluate the deflection v_3 , θ_2 and θ_3 in unit metre and rad respectively.

(15 marks)

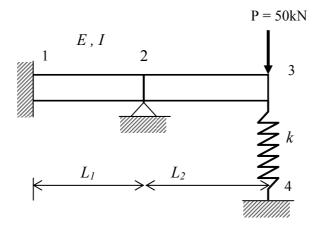


Figure 6

Given the stiffness of the beam element in dimensional space:

$$k = \frac{EI}{L^{3}} \begin{bmatrix} v_{i} & \theta_{i} & v_{j} & \theta_{j} \\ 12 & 6L & -12 & 6L \\ 6L & 4L^{2} & -6L & 2L^{2} \\ -12 & -6L & 12 & -6L \\ 6L & 2L^{2} & -6L & 4L^{2} \end{bmatrix}$$
 for the beam element