

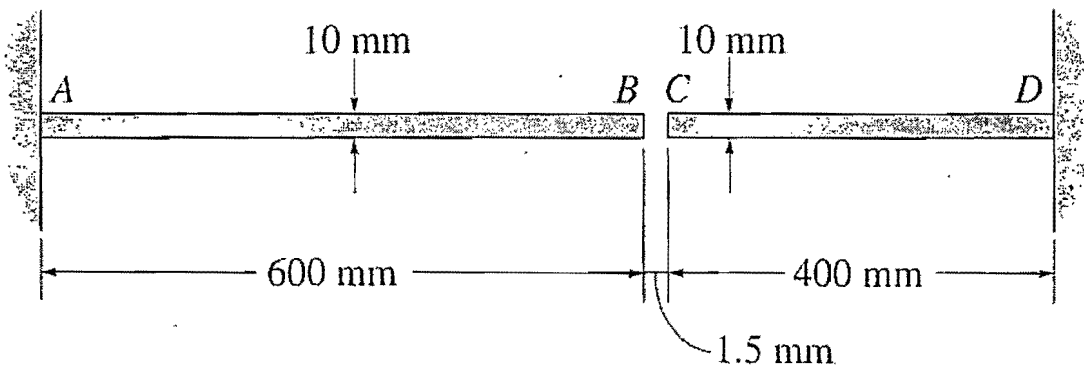


1. A thermo gate consists of a 6061-T6-aluminum plate AB and an Am-1004-T61-magnesium plate CD , each having a width of 15 mm and fixed supported at their ends. (a) If the gap between them is 1.5 mm when the temperature is $T_1 = 25^\circ\text{C}$, determine the temperature required to just close the gap. (b) Also, what is the axial force in each plate if the temperature becomes $T_2 = 100^\circ\text{C}$? Assuming bending or buckling will not occur. The Young's modulus and coefficient of thermal expansion for both materials are as follows:

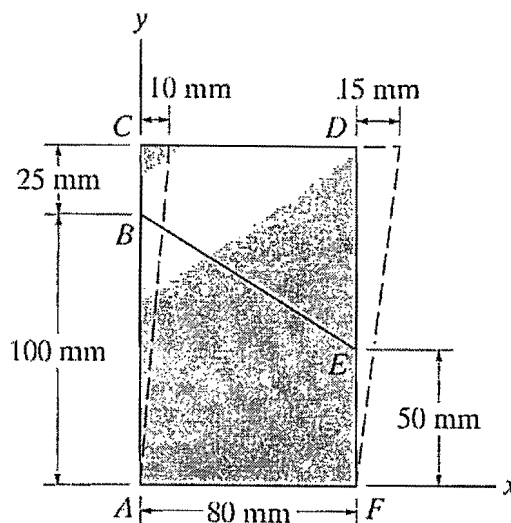
$$E_{al} = 68.9\text{GPa}, \alpha_{al} = 24 \times 10^{-6}/^\circ\text{C} \text{ for aluminum}$$

$$E_{mg} = 44.7\text{GPa}, \alpha_{mg} = 26 \times 10^{-6}/^\circ\text{C} \text{ for magnesium}$$

[25%]



2. The material distorts into the dashed position shown. Determine (a) the average normal strains ϵ_x , ϵ_y , and the shear strain γ_{xy} at A , and (b) the average normal strain along line AD . [25%]





3. A cantilever beam AB carrying two concentrated loads P (Fig.3) has a rectangular cross section of width b and height h . (a) Determine the reaction for the beam. (b) Construct the shear-force and bending-moment diagrams for the beam. (c) Determine the maximum bending and transverse shear stress in the beam. (25%)

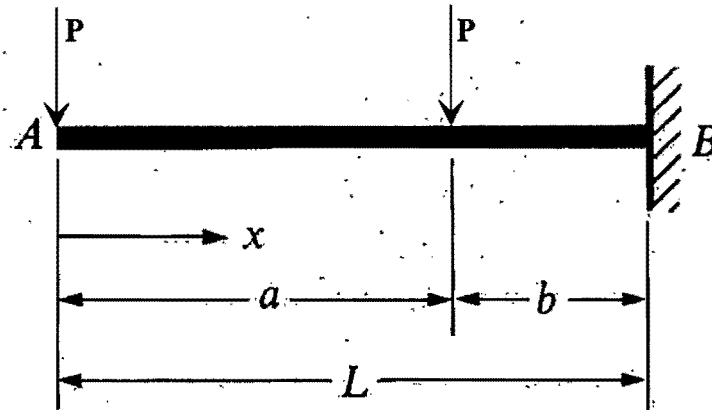


Fig.3

4. Due to the applied loading, the element at point A on the outer surface of solid cylinder in Fig.4 is subjected to the state of stress. (a) Make a sketch for the view of stress of element A and show the values of the stress. (b) Determine the principal stresses acting at element A. (c) Determine the maximum in-plane shear stress at element A. (25%)

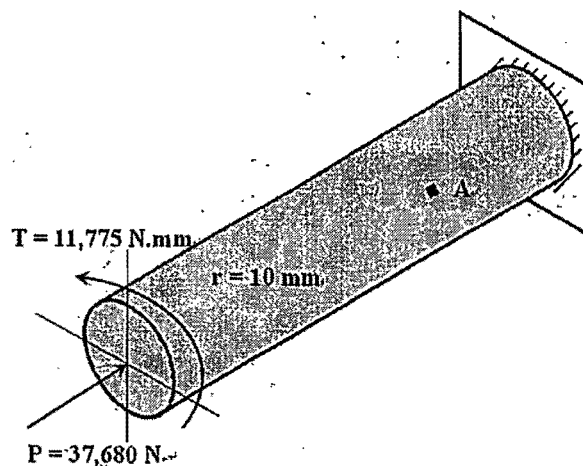


Fig.4