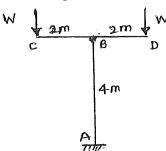
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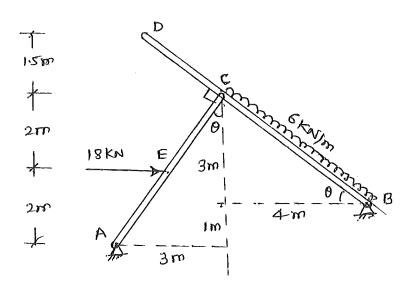
(3 Hours)

[Total Marks: 100

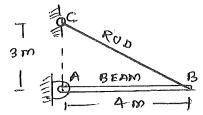
- N.B. 1) Question No. 1 is compulsory. Attempt any four questions out of remaining six questions.
 - 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
 - 3) Assume suitable data if needed but justify the same.
- Q.1 Answer following questions-
- a) State the internal forces acting at any section of a i) Cable ii) Beam iii) Arch iv) Pin-jointed frame v) Rigid-jointed frame.
- b) A straight uniform bar of circular cross section is subjected to pure bending. Compare the strain energy in flexure with the torsional strain energy when the same bar is subjected to a constant torsional moment of magnitude equals to that of bending moment. Take E=2.5G. (05)
- c) A symmetrical cable of span 100 m with central dip 12 m is loaded with udl of 24 KN/m. Find the maximum & minimum tension in the cable. (05)
- d) Find the value of load 'W' at which the column AB just buckles. Note that the member 'CD' is rigidly connected to the column at 'B' as shown in figure. $\mathbf{E} \mathbf{\Gamma} = \mathbf{Const} \mathbf{ANT}$ (05)



Q.2 a) In the plane frame loaded & supported as shown in figure, the member AC is pin connected at 'C' to the other member BD. Find the support reactions and draw AFD, SFD & BMD, constructing clearly the FBD of member AC and BCD. (14)



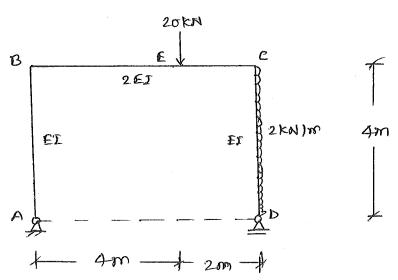
b) A beam AB is supported by a rod BC which is hinged at points 'B' and 'C' as shown. Construct ILD for tension in the rod and find its maximum value due to a load of 15 KN moves along AB. (06)



- Q.3 a) A three hinged stiffening girder of a suspension bridge of span 90 m is subjected to udl of 50 KN/m over left half portion of span along with a point load of 100 KN at 60 m from left support. The supporting cable has a central dip of 9 m. Calculate maximum SF and BM in the girder.

 Also draw SFD & BMD for the girder. (12)
- b) A simply supported girder of span 30 m, is traversed by a series of wheel loads 150 KN, 200 KN,250 KN and 200 KN spaced at distances 3 m, 3 m and 2 m respectively. The load system moves from left to right with 200 KN load leading. Find the location & magnitude of absolute maximum bending moment anywhere in the girder. (08)
- Q.4 a) A three hinged symmetrical parabolic arch ACB hinged at the ends A & B and at the crown 'C' is of span 30 m with central rise 7.5 m. It is loaded with udl of intensity 20 KN/m over right half portion of arch along with a point load of 15 KN at the crown. Find-

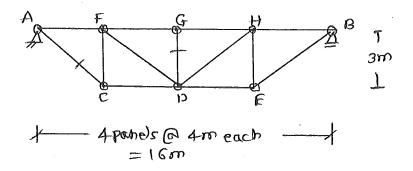
- ii) BM, NT and RSF at right quarter span point 'E' (06)
- iii) Position and magnitude of maximum BM in part AC. (02)
- Also draw BMD for the arch. (02)
- b) A hollow circular column section of external diameter 200 mm with metal thickness 20 mm is 5.5 m long having one end fixed and other hinged. It carries a load of 100 KN at an eccentricity of 25 mm from column axis. Find the maximum & minimum stresses induced in the c/s. Also draw stress distribution diagram at no tension condition Take E = 200 GPa. (08)
- Q.5 a) For the rigid jointed plane frame loaded & supported as shown, find the horizontal movement of roller support at 'D'. Use **Virtual Work Method**. (12)



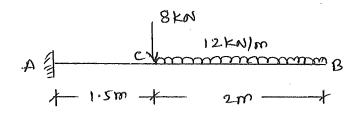
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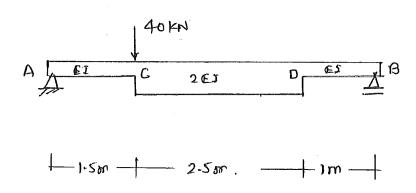
b) Draw ILD for axial force in the members 'AC' and 'DG' of a simply supported bridge truss shown in figure. Also find the maximum values of these forces if a load of 90 KN moves along the top chord members. (08)



Q.6 a) A cantilever beam of span 3.5 m is loaded as shown in figure. Find the slope and deflection at the free end 'B'. Use Moment Area Method. EI = Constant (10)



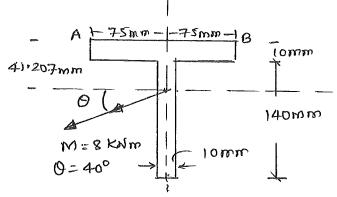
b) Using Conjugate Beam Method, determine slope at 'A' and deflection 'C' of a non-prismatic simply supported beam loaded as shown in figure. Take EI = 6000 KN m². (10)



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Q.7a) Figure shows the cross section of a Tee beam with its c.g. 41.207 mm below the top surface AB. The c/s is subjected to a sagging bending moment of 8 KNm acting in a plane shown in figure. Find the maximum compressive & tensile stresses induced in the c/s. Also locate the neutral axis position.



b) Using unit load method or any other energy method, find the vertical deflection of joint 'E' of a pin jointed truss loaded & supported as shown in figure. Take AE= Constant for all members. (12) $A = 1000 \text{ mm}^2$ $E = 2 \times 10^5 \text{ N} \text{ mm}^2$

