



*(University of Choice)*

**MASINDE MULIRO UNIVERSITY OF  
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY  
(MMUST)**

**MAIN CAMPUS**

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS**

**2022/2023 ACADEMIC YEAR**

**SECOND YEAR SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS**

**FOR THE DEGREE**

**OF**

**BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN MECHANICAL AND INDUSTRIAL  
ENGINEERING**

**COURSE CODE: TEM 222**

**COURSE TITLE: SOLID MECHANICS I**

**DATE: 21/04/2023**

**TIME: 3:00 PM – 5:00 PM**

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

1. This paper consists of **FOUR** questions
2. Answer Question **ONE (Compulsory)** and any other **TWO** Questions
3. All symbols have their usual meaning

**TIME: 2 Hours**

MMUST observes **ZERO** tolerance to examination cheating

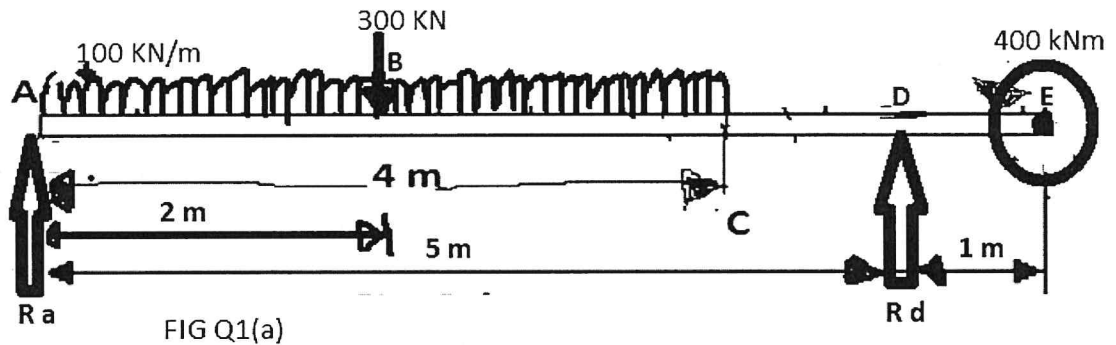
This Paper Consists of **5** Printed Pages. Please Turn Over

**QUESTION ONE (compulsory) [30 MARKS]**

(a) A 6 m horizontal beam  $AE$  is simply supported at  $A$  and  $D$ , 5 m apart. The beam is subjected to an **anticlockwise couple** of 400 kNm at the right end  $E$ , a 300 kN point load at the midpoint of a 4 m long 100 kN/m spread from the left end as shown in Fig. Q 1(a). If  $E = 200$  GN/m<sup>2</sup> and  $I = 2 \times 10^{-4}$  m<sup>4</sup>, determine:

- (i) Deflection at the point where couple is acting
- (ii) The maximum deflection between the supports  $A$  and  $D$ .
- (iii) Using appropriate graph papers draw shear force and bending moment diagrams

[20 marks]



(b) A steel tube of 30 mm external diameter and 20 mm internal diameter encloses a copper rod of 15 mm diameter to which it is rigidly joined at each end. If, at a temperature of 10°C there is no longitudinal stress, calculate the stresses in the rod and tube when the temperature is raised to 200°C. Take  $E$  for steel and copper as 210 GPa and 100 GPa respectively. The values of the coefficient of linear expansion for steel and copper are given as  $11 \times 10^{-6}$  per °C and  $18 \times 10^{-6}$  per °C respectively.

[10 marks]

**QUESTION TWO (20 MARKS)**

A 50.8 mm diameter bar 1.83 m long shortens 1.19 mm under an axial load of 178 kN. If the diameter is increased 0.01 mm during loading, calculate:

- (a) Poisson's ratio; [6 marks]
- (b) The modulus of elasticity; and [7 marks]
- (c) The shear modulus of elasticity. [7 marks]

**QUESTION THREE (20 MARKS)**

- (a) Explain how failure of a short and long column takes place? [6 marks]
- (b) A hollow cylindrical cast iron column is 4 m long with both ends fixed. Determine the minimum diameter of the column if it has to carry a safe load of 250 kN with a factor of safety of 5. Take the internal diameter as 0.8 times the external diameter. Take  $\sigma_c = 550$  MPa and  $\alpha = 1/1600$  in Rankine's formula.

[14 marks]

**QUESTION FOUR (20 MARKS)**

(a) Distinguish between the following, giving due explanation:

- (i) Stress and strain
- (ii) Force and stress, and
- (iii) Tensile stress and compressive stress.

[12 marks]

(b) A tensile test was conducted on a mild steel bar. The following data was obtained from the test:

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<i>(i) Diameter of the steel bar</i>	<i>= 3 cm</i>
<i>(ii) Gauge length of the bar</i>	<i>= 20 cm</i>
<i>(iii) Load at elastic limit</i>	<i>= 250 kN</i>
<i>(iv) Extension at a load of 150 kN</i>	<i>= 0.21 mm</i>
<i>(v) Maximum load</i>	<i>= 380 kN</i>
<i>(vi) Total extension</i>	<i>= 60 mm</i>
<i>(vii) Diameter of the rod at failure</i>	<i>= 2.25 cm</i>

**Determine :**

- |                                      |           |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| (a) The Young's Modulus              | [2 marks] |
| (b) The stress at elastic limit      | [2 marks] |
| (c) The percentage elongation        | [2 marks] |
| (d) The percentage decrease in area. | [2 marks] |