

**Department of Mechanical Engineering
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan**

**Ph.D. Qualifying Exam
in Solid Mechanics**

- **Open One Book**
- **Answer all questions. All questions have the same weight.**

Exam prepared by
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Problem 1

A strain rosette is attached to a point on the surface of a pump as shown. The pump is made of steel. Due to the loading, the strain gauges give a reading of:

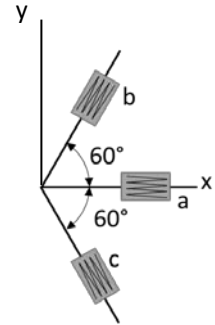
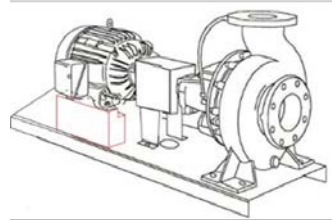
$$\varepsilon_a = -250 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$\varepsilon_b = 300 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$\varepsilon_c = -200 \times 10^{-6}$$

Determine:

- the complete *strain state* at the point,
- the *shear stress* τ_{xy} at the point.



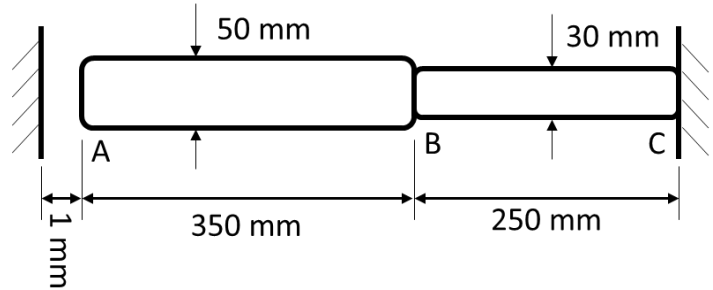
	Steel	Cupronickel	Aluminum
Young's Modulus	30×10^6 psi (210 GPa)	20×10^6 psi (140 GPa)	10×10^6 psi (70 GPa)
Shear Modulus	11×10^6 psi (80 GPa)	7.5×10^6 psi (52 GPa)	4×10^6 psi (28 GPa)
Coefficient of Thermal Expansion	6.5×10^{-6} 1/°F (12×10^{-6} 1/°C)	9.75×10^{-6} 1/°F (18×10^{-6} 1/°C)	13×10^{-6} 1/°F (24×10^{-6} 1/°C)

Problem 2

The circular aluminum rods AB and BC are attached to a rigid support at C and are initially unstressed. At room temperature (20°C) a 1 mm gap exists between the end of the rod and the rigid support at A.

If the temperature is increased to 140°C, determine:

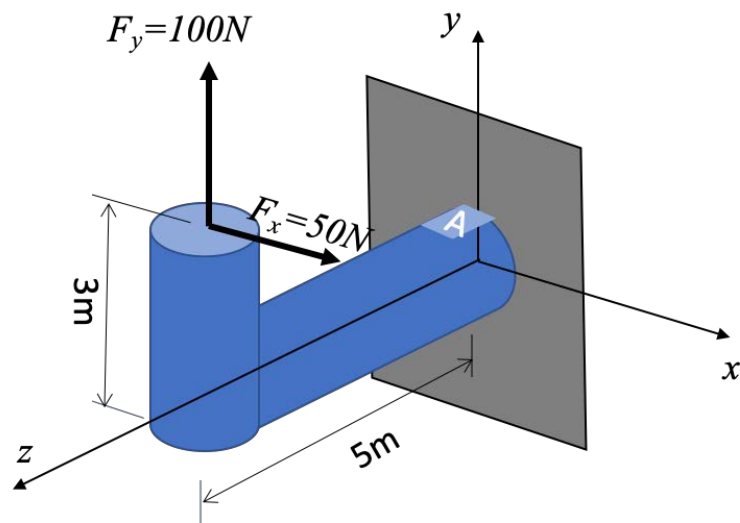
- the normal stress in the rod AB
- the change in length of the rod AB



	Steel	Cupronickel	Aluminum
Young's Modulus	30×10^6 psi (210 GPa)	20×10^6 psi (140 GPa)	10×10^6 psi (70 GPa)
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Problem 3

A structure has a 90-degree elbow made of solid cylinder coming out of rigid wall. The radius of the solid cylinder is 2cm. The forces are given in two directions, $F_y=100N$ and $F_x=50N$. (a) Determine the stresses on A presented in the picture. (b) Determine the complete stress state at the most critical location where yielding is most likely to occur.



Problem 4

The beam whose dimensions and cross-section are also shown below is loaded with a distributed load and a concentrated load as shown below. Determine the maximum shear stress and the maximum normal stress in the beam.

