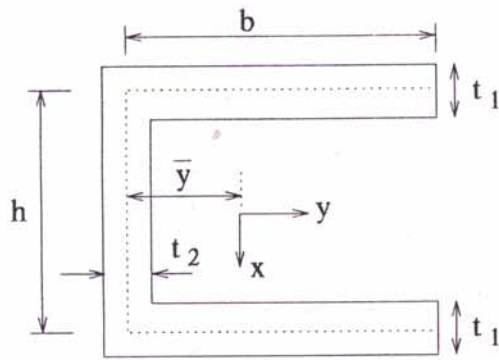
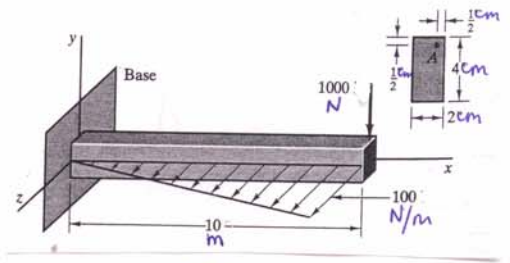


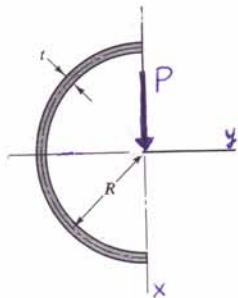
1. Determine the coordinates of shear center of the thin-walled section with respect to its centroid. Assume $t_1, t_2 \ll b, h$.
2. At the base section of the cantilevered beam shown, find:
 - (a) σ_{xx} at A
 - (b) the total shear stress at A in the yz plane
3. Find the twist per unit length for the section with loading as shown.
4. A simply supported aluminium beam with a span of 2.0m and cross section as shown carries a load $P = 5$ kN at the mid-span. The load makes an angle $\phi = 1.40$ rad with the x -axis. Determine the maximum tensile and compressive stresses in the beam.
5. A simply supported 6.0m span girder that supports a wall is made of an I-beam ($A_1 = 6032 \text{ mm}^2$, $I_{x1} = 90.7 \times 10^6 \text{ mm}^4$, $I_{y1} = 3.9 \times 10^6 \text{ mm}^4$), a channel ($A_2 = 3929 \text{ mm}^2$, $I_{x2} = 53.7 \times 10^6 \text{ mm}^4$, $I_{y2} = 1.61 \times 10^6 \text{ mm}^4$), and a cover plate ($300 \times 10 \text{ mm}^2$). The load is uniformly distributed with $w = 20$ kN/m. Determine the orientation of the neutral axis and the maximum tensile and compressive stresses.
6. Determine the location e of the shear center for the cross section shown.
7. Determine the circumferential stresses at B and C for the curved beam with triangular section as shown, for load $P = 40$ kN.
8. For the curved beam with a U-shaped cross section and loading as shown, the ultimate tensile strength is $\sigma_u = 320$ MPa. Determine:
 - (a) the maximum load based on ultimate strength and a factor of safety $SF = 4$
 - (b) the maximum radial stress when this load is applied.



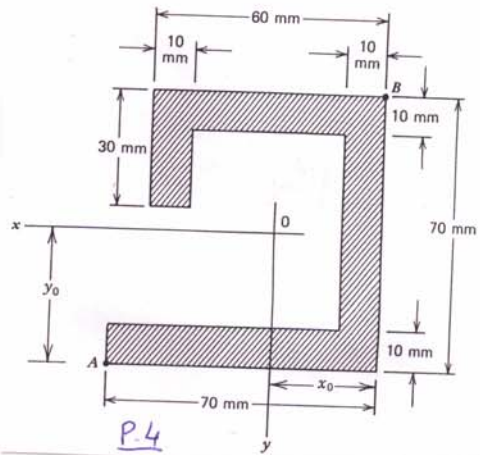
P.1



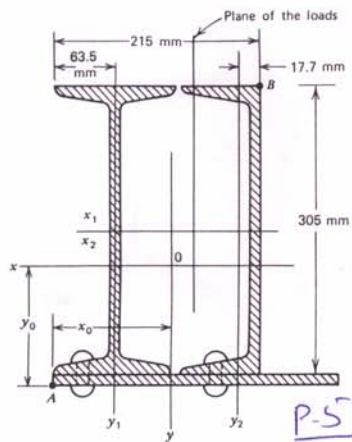
P.2



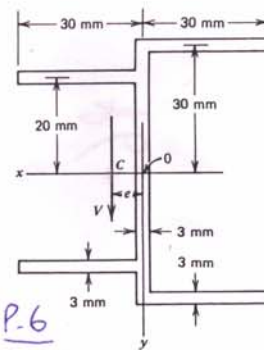
P.3



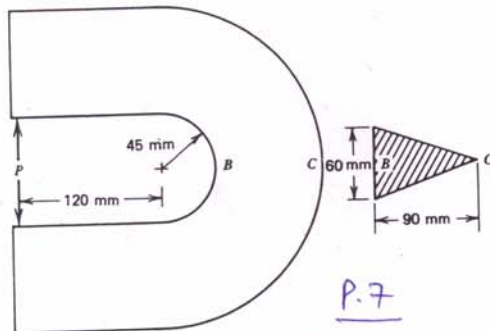
P.4



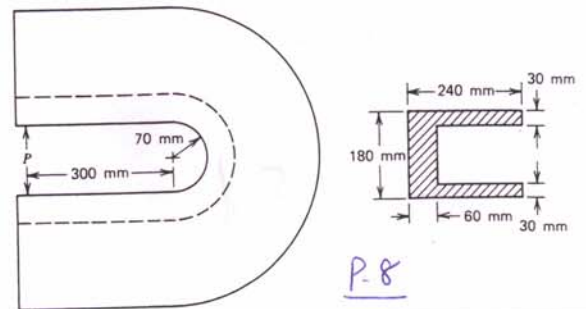
P.5



P.6



P.7



P.8