VASAVI COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING (AUTONOMOUS), HYDERABAD B.E. (CBCS) II-Semester Main & Backlog Examinations, May/June-2019 Basic Engineering Mechanics

(CSE, ECE & IT)

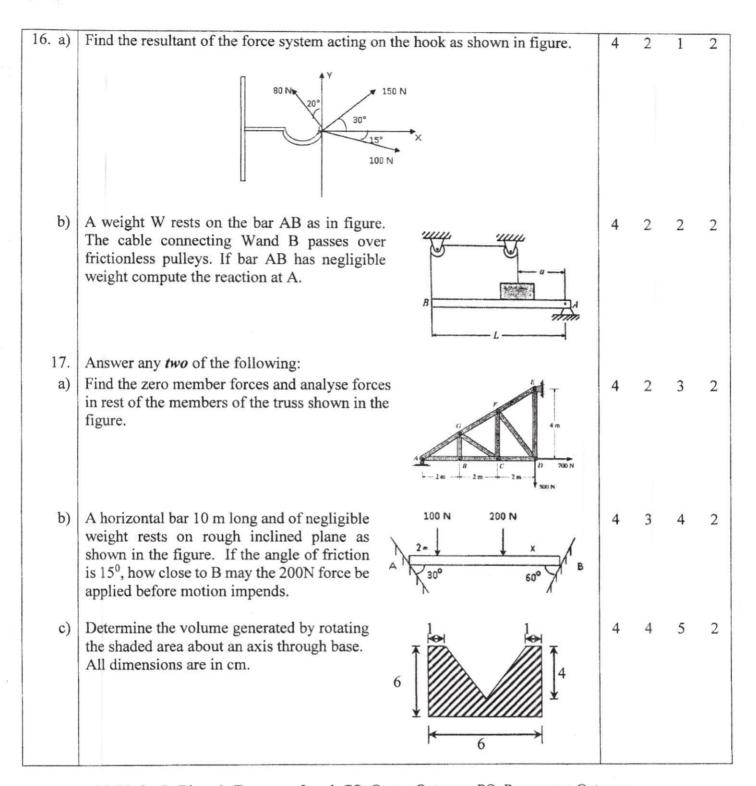
Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 60

Note: Answer ALL questions in Part-A and any FIVE from Part-B

Q.No.	Stem of the question	M	L	СО	PO
	Part-A $(10 \times 2 = 20 \text{ Marks})$			100	
1.	List the characteristics of a couple.	2	1	1	1
2.	Express the force vector of a 100kN force, passing from point A(2,4,1) to point	2	1	1	1
	B(6,7,8) and also write its unit vector.				
3.	Define Free Body Diagram. Illustrate with an example.	2 2	1	2	1
4.	Three forces $\mathbf{F} = 10(2\mathbf{i} + 8\mathbf{j} - 6\mathbf{k})$, $\mathbf{P} = 20(-8\mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j} + 5\mathbf{k})$ and \mathbf{T} acting on a body	2	2	2	1
_	maintains its equilibrium. Find the magnitude and direction of missing force T.			_	
5.	What is a truss? Explain with suitable example how its indeterminacy can be determined.	2	1	3	1
6.	Describe the relationship between the number of joints and number of	2	1	3	1
7	members in a perfect truss.	_	1		
7. 8.	State laws of friction.	2 2	1	4	1
0.	A body is on the point of sliding down an inclined plane under its own weight. If the inclination of the plane to the horizon is 30°, what will be the angle of	2	2	4	1
	friction?				
9.	State Parallel axis theorem and Perpendicular axes theorem.	2	1	5	1
10.	Define the terms Moment of Inertia and polar moment of Inertia.	2	1	5	2
	Part-B ($5 \times 8 = 40 \text{ Marks}$)	_			-
11. a)	Three Force F,P and T with Force multiplier F _m , P _m and T _m as 12 N/m, 20 N/m	4	3	1	2
	and 30 N/m starts from O(0,0,0) and pointed towards points A(1,2,3), B(2,3,4)				
	and C(-5,-2,-1) respectively. Find the Magnitude and direction of the Resultant				
	Force R.				
b)	A flat plate is subjected to the	4	2	1	2
	coplanar system of forces				
	shown in figure. Determine the				
	resultant and its x & y 2cm				
	intercepts. 2cm 632 N				
	X X				
	450 N 722 N				
12. a)	Two cylinders are piled in a rectangular ditch	4	3	2	2
	as shown in figure. Neglecting friction, determine the reactions at various contact				
	determine the reactions at various contact				
	points.				
	——————————————————————————————————————				
	18cm				

b)	A bar AB of negligible weight is subjected to a vertical force of 600 N and horizontal force of 300N applied as shown in figure. Find the angle Θ at which equilibrium exists. Assume smooth inclined surfaces.	4	2	2	2
13. a)	Differentiate between Method of joints and Method of sections.	2	2	3	1
b)	Analyse the pin jointed plane frame shown in the figure using the method of joints. All horizontal and vertical members are 4m in length.	6	3	3	2
14. a)	A uniform ladder weighing 20N of 10m length is placed against a smooth vertical wall with its lower end 4m away from the wall. The coefficient of friction between the ladder and the floor is 0.3. Check whether or not the ladder will be in equilibrium in this position.	2	2	4	2
b)	The 2225-N block shown in Fig. is in contact with	6	4	4	2
	45° incline. The coefficient of static friction is				
	0.25.Compute the value of the horizontal force P				
	necessary to, (a) just start the block up the incline,				
	(b) just prevent motion down the incline.				
	(c) If P = 1780 N, what is the amount and direction of the friction force?				
15. a)	From the first principles, locate the centroid of a triangle.	^	2	-	
b)		2	2	5	1
0)	Find the moment of inertia about centroidal axes shown in the figure.	6	3	5	2
	20 mm yo 140 mm -20 mm -20 mm -20 mm -20 mm				



M: Marks; L: Bloom's Taxonomy Level; CO: Course Outcome; PO: Programme Outcome

S. No.	Criteria for questions	Percentage	
1	Fundamental knowledge (Level-1 & 2)	60	
2	Knowledge on application and analysis (Level-3 & 4)	40	
3	*Critical thinking and ability to design (Level-5 & 6)	-	
	(*wherever applicable)		