



P.E.S. College of Engineering, Mandya - 571 401

(An Autonomous Institution affiliated to VTU, Belgaum)

First Semester, M. Tech - Mechanical Engineering (MMDN)

Semester End Examination; Jan/Feb. - 2016

Finite Element Method

Time: 3 hrs

Max. Marks: 100

Note: Answer FIVE full questions, selecting ONE full question from each unit.

UNIT - I

- 1 a. What are the requirements of convergence? Explain briefly. 4
- b. With the help of Pascal tetrahedron explain briefly how geometric isotropy is achieved in 3-D problems. 6
- c. For a 3 - D elastic body derive the expression for the potential energy functional. 5
- d. Explain briefly the principal of virtual work or deriving the element equations. 5
- 2 a. For the one dimensional quadratic bar element write the shape functions. 3
- b. Derive the expression for element load vector for a bar element due to,
- i) Body force ii) Traction 5
- iii) Force applied at a point and acting along the length of the bar.
- c. A bar of length 1000 mm is made of brass and aluminium and subjected to loads as shown in Fig. Q 2(c). AC is made of brass. Its length is 500 mm with area 1000 mm^2 and $E_b = 105 \text{ GPa}$. CE is made of aluminium. Its length is 500 mm, area 2000 mm^2 and $E_a = 70 \text{ GPa}$. The loads are applied at the mid points of AC and CE. Compute the stress developed in the two materials. 12

UNIT - II

- 3 a. With the examples briefly explain :
- i) Plane stress ii) Plane strain problems. 4
- b. Write the shape functions for a nine noded quadrilateral element in natural coordinates. 8
- c. Derive the Jacobian matrix for a 4 - noded quadrilateral (QUAD 4) element. 8
- 4 a. With neat sketches show the variation of shape functions for a CST element. 6
- b. The nodal coordinates of a CST element are in cm: 1 (2, 2), 2(4, 3) and 3(3, 6). Derive the strain-displacement matrix. 8
- c. Evaluate the shape functions N_1 , N_2 and N_3 at the interior pint P for the triangular element shown in Fig. Q 4C. 6

UNIT - III

- 5 a. Derive the element stiffness matrix for a triangular torus, whose vertical cross section is a plane triangle. 12

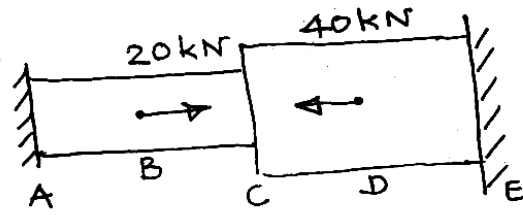


Fig Q 2C.

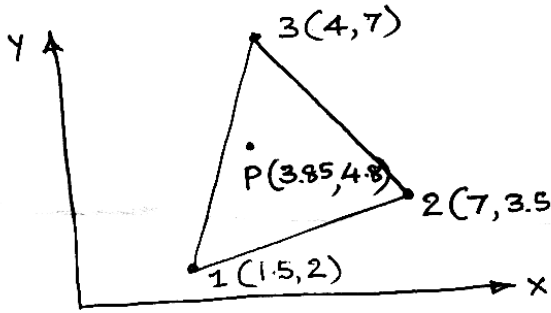


Fig Q 4C

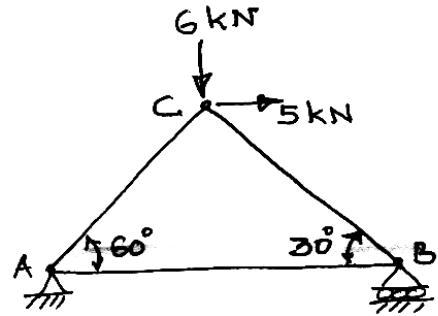
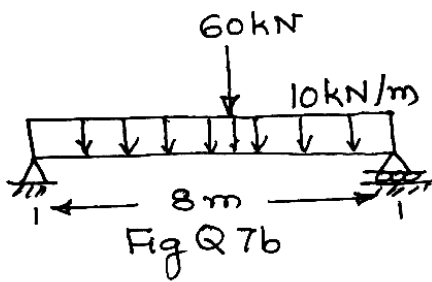
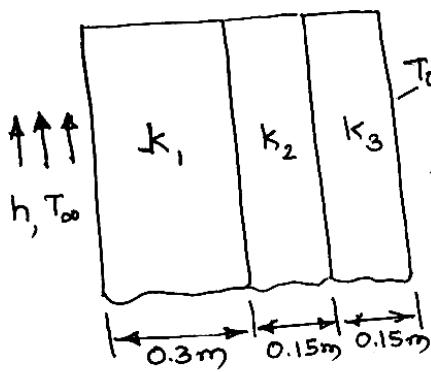


Fig Q 6b



$E = 200 \text{ GPa}$
 $I = 2 \times 10^4 \text{ m}^4$

Fig Q 7b



$k_1 = 20 \text{ W/m}\cdot^\circ\text{C}$
 $k_2 = 30 \text{ W/m}\cdot^\circ\text{C}$
 $k_3 = 50 \text{ W/m}\cdot^\circ\text{C}$
 $h = 25 \text{ W/m}^2\cdot^\circ\text{C}$
 $T_0 = 20^\circ\text{C}$

Fig. Q 9C.

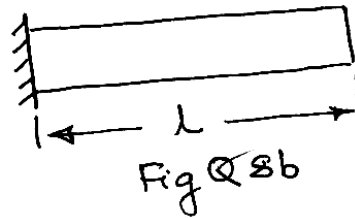


Fig Q 8b
