

20.1.09

Ex/BESUS/AM-101A/09

B.Arch. Part-I 1st Semester Examination, 2009\

**Engineering Mechanics**  
(AM-101A)

Time : 3 hours

Full Marks : 70

Use separate answerscript for each half.  
Answer SIX questions, taking THREE from each half.  
Two marks are reserved for neatness in each half.

**FIRST HALF**

1. a) Referring to Fig. Q1a, find the value of the angle  $\phi$  defining the position of the point  $B$  where the particle will jump clear of the cylindrical surface after the string  $OA$  has been cut. Neglect friction.
- b) A ball of weight  $W$  is supported in a vertical plane as shown in Fig. Q1b. Find the compressive force in the bar  $BC$ : (a) just before the string  $AB$  is cut and (b) just after the string  $AB$  is cut. [7+4]

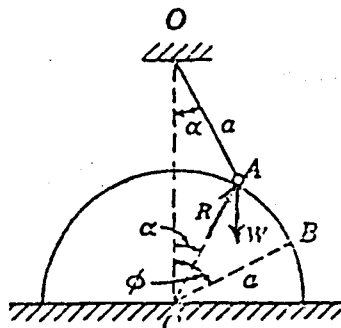


Fig.Q.1(a)

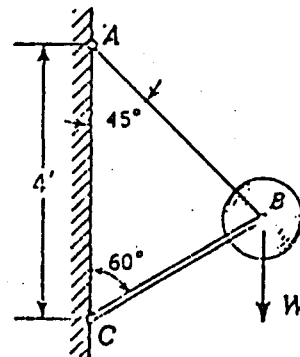


Fig.Q.1(b)

2. a) Prove that the equation of the path of the projectile is parabola.
- b) An airplane is moving with a horizontal velocity  $v$  at a height  $h$  above a level. If a projectile is fired from a gun at the instant when the plane is vertically above the gun, what must be the angle of elevation  $\alpha$  and that is the minimum initial velocity  $v_0$  of the projectile in order to hit the airplane? [4+7]
3. In Fig. Q3, a small car of weight  $W$  starts from rest at  $A$  and rolls without friction along an inclined plane to  $B$  where it strikes a block also of weight  $W$  and initially at rest. Assuming a plastic impact at  $B$ , the car and block will move from  $B$  to  $C$  as one particle. If the coefficient of friction between the block and plane is 0.5, calculate the distance  $x$  to the point  $C$  where the bodies come to rest. [11]

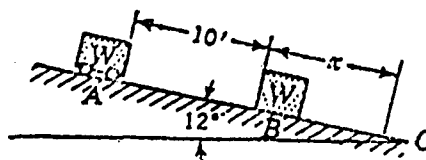


Fig.Q.3

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— (2) —

4. A particle of mass  $m$  moves rectilinearly under the action of a force  $X = F(t)$  as represented by the force-time diagram  $OCB$  in the Fig. Q4. If the curve is a parabola, find the displacement at time  $t_1$ . [11]

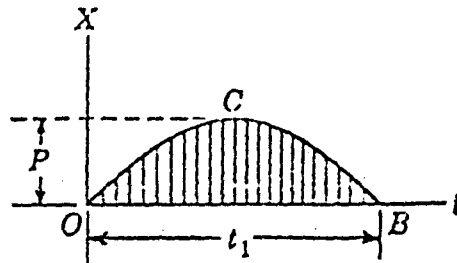


Fig.Q.4

### SECOND HALF

5. a) Explain the term 'equilibrium'.  
b) Two smooth circular cylinders, each of weight  $W = 100\text{ N}$  and radius  $r = 6\text{ cm}$ , are connected at their centres by a string  $AB$  of length  $l = 16\text{ cm}$  and rest upon a horizontal plane, supporting above them a third cylinder of weight  $Q = 200\text{ N}$  and radius  $r = 6\text{ cm}$  (Fig. Q.5). Find the force  $S$  in the string  $AB$  and the pressures induced on the floors at the points of contact  $D$  and  $E$ . Draw the vector diagram of the three ball system isolated from the floor as a whole. [11]

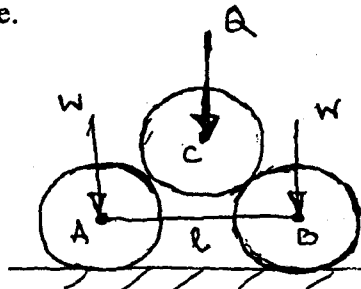


Fig.Q.5

6. a) State theorem of Varignon and explain its applicability.  
b) A beam  $AB$ , hinged at  $A$  and supported at  $B$  by a vertical bar  $BC$ , is subjected to the action of a force  $P$  as shown in Fig.Q.6. Assuming ideal hinges at  $A$ ,  $B$  and  $C$ ; find the force  $S$  in bar  $BC$  neglecting the weight of beam. [11]

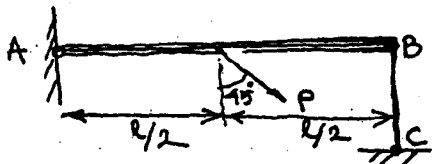


Fig.Q.6

7. Two blocks of weights  $W_1$  and  $W_2$  rest on a rough inclined plane and are connected by a short piece of string as shown in Fig.Q.7. If the co-efficients of friction are  $\mu_1 = 0.2$  and  $\mu_2 = 0.3$  respectively, find the angle of inclination of the plane for which sliding will impend. Assume  $W_1 = W_2 = 5\text{ N}$ . [11]

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— (3) —

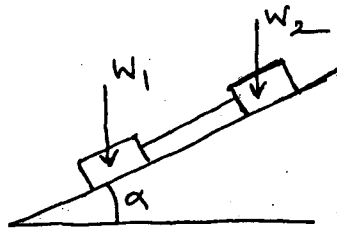


Fig.Q.7

8. Determine the axial force in each bar of the plane truss supported and loaded as shown in Fig.Q.8. ABCD is square and AC is horizontal. [11]

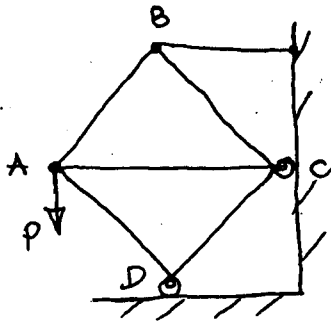


Fig.Q.8

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