

[illegible]

SECTION-B

2. Determine the magnitude of the resultant force by adding the rectangular components of the three forces (Fig.1).

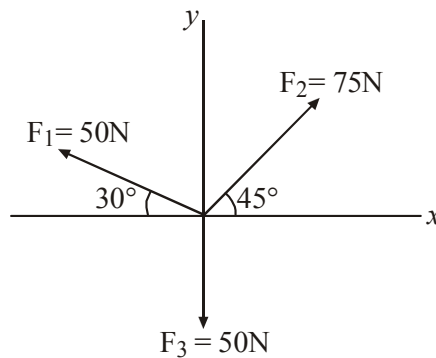


FIG.1

3. Define moment of force about a point and show that the algebraic sum of the moments of two coplanar forces about a point is equal to the moment of their resultant about that point.
4. The position coordinate of a particle which is confined to move along a straight line is given by $s = 2t^3 - 24t + 6$, where s is measured in meters from a convenient origin and t is in seconds. Determine :
- The time required for the particle to reach a velocity of 72 m/s from its initial condition at $t = 0$,
 - The acceleration of the particle when $v = 30$ m/s
 - The net displacement of the particle during the interval from $t = 1$ s to $t = 4$ s.
5. Determine the position of centroid and calculate the moment of inertia" about its horizontal centroidal axis of a T - beam shown in Fig.2.

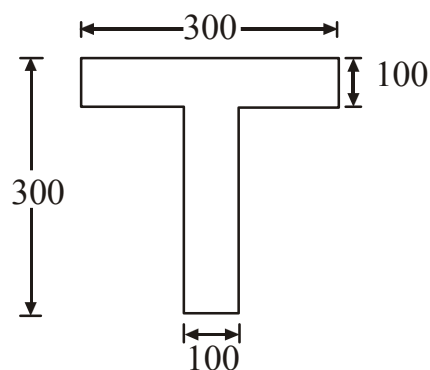


FIG.2

6. A dynamics instructor demonstrates gyroscopic principles to his students. He suspends a rapidly spinning wheel with a string attached to one end of its horizontal axle. Describe the precession motion of the wheel.

SECTION-C

7. a) Derive Euler theorem.
b) Distinguish kinematics & kinetics.
8. A simply supported beam AB of span 6 m is loaded as shown in Fig.3. Determine the reactions at A and B.

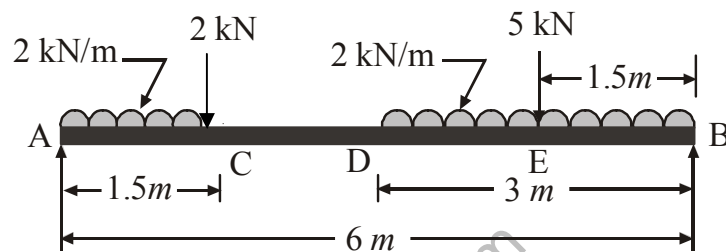


FIG. 3

9. A solid steel shaft transmits 100 kW at 150 rpm. Determine the suitable diameter of the shaft if the maximum torque transmitted exceeds the mean 20% in each revolution. The shear stress is not to exceed 60 MPa. Also find the maximum angle of twist in a length of 4 m of the shaft. $G = 80$ GPa.

NOTE : Disclosure of Identity by writing Mobile No. or Making of passing request on any page of Answer Sheet will lead to UMC against the Student.