

Code: 9A21701

R09

B.Tech IV Year I Semester (R09) Regular & Supplementary Examinations December 2015

FINITE ELEMENT & MODELING METHODS

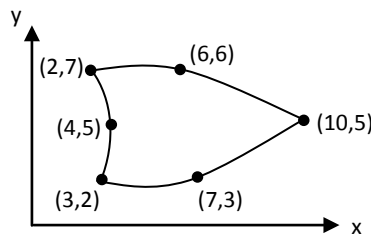
(Aeronautical Engineering)

Time: 3 hours

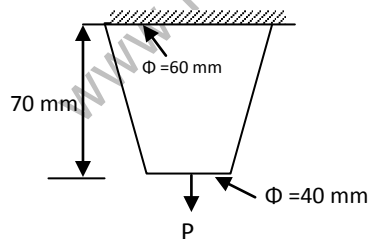
Max. Marks: 70

Answer any FIVE questions
All questions carry equal marks

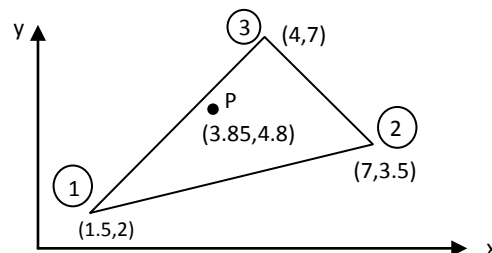
- 1 (a) State the principle of minimum potential energy.
- (b) Determine the jacobian matrix for the quadratic isoparametric triangular element shown below.



- 2 (a) Describe general steps of finite element method.
- (b) Explain variational approach and weighted residual methods.
- 3 (a) What is the basic in finite element method?
- (b) Derive the stiffness matrix for a plane stress triangular element using:
 - (i) Principle of minimum potential energy.
 - (ii) Galerkin method.
- 4 (a) Why Gauss quadrature method is preferred in FEM?
- (b) Find the displacement of a truncated cone bar subjected to axial load as shown in figure below, using FE technique. Take $P = 50 \text{ kN}$, $E = 210 \text{ GPa}$ and $\rho = 7800 \text{ kg/m}^3$.



- 5 (a) What are the advantages of lumped matrix over consistent matrix?
- (b) Evaluate the shape functions N_1 , N_2 and N_3 at the interior point P for the triangular element shown in below.

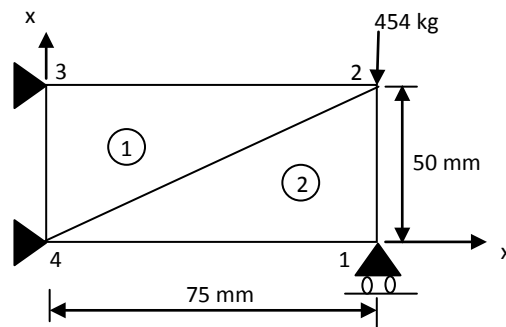


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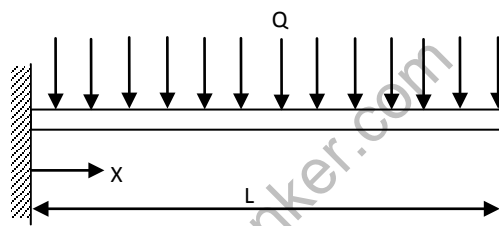
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- 6 For two dimensional loaded plate shown below, determine the displacement of nodes 1 & 2 and the element stresses using plane stress conditions. Body forces may be neglected in comparison with external forces.

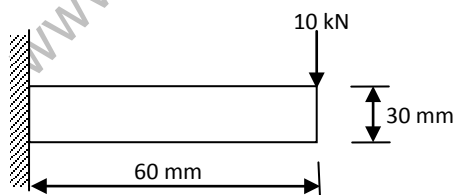


Thickness = 12.5 mm
Young's modulus = 70 GPa
Poisson's ratio = 0.25

- 7 (a) Write the properties of shape functions.
(b) Develop the expression for the maximum deflection of a cantilever beam shown in figure using the following methods: (i) Point collocation method. (ii) Least square method. (iii) Galerkin method.



- 8 (a) What are the ways in which 3D problem can be reduced to a 2D approach.
(b) Solve the plane stress problem using two different mesh divisions. Compare the deformation and stresses with values obtained from elementary beam theory.



$E = 70 \text{ GPa}$
 $\gamma = 0.3$
Thickness = 10 mm
