

Code No: **R42016**

**R10**

**Set No. 1**

**IV B.Tech II Semester Supplementary Examinations, April - 2018**  
**FINITE ELEMENT METHODS**  
(Civil Engineering)

**Time : 3 hours**

**Max. Marks: 75**

**Answer any FIVE Questions**  
**All Questions carry equal marks**

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- 1 A fixed beam of length 'l' and moment of inertia 'I' is subjected to uniformly distributed load over the entire span and a point load 'P' at the center of the span. Take young's modulus as E. Derive the expression for its maximum deflection by using Rayleigh Ritz method [15]
- 2 a) Explain the term Axis symmetric problems and derive the constitutive relationships for the problems. [8]  
b) The axial bar shown in the figure 2(b) below is tapered and the areas of cross section at ends are  $A_1$  and  $A_2$ . Calculate the strain energy of the bar assuming the material obeys hooks law.

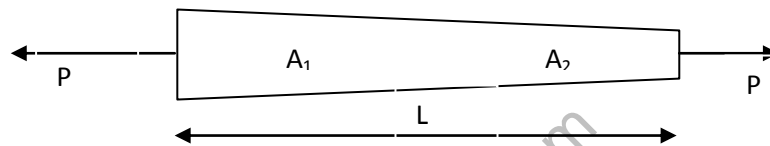


Figure 2 (b)

- 3 a) Derive and plot the shape functions for 1D linear element and 1D quadratic element. [8]  
b) Determine the axial deformation of a non uniform bar,  $A=A_0+A_1x$ , under its own weight ( $P$  per unit length). Use two linear elements. The bar end is fixed at  $x=0$ .  $A$  is the cross section. [7]
- 4 a) Derive the stiffness matrix of the isoparametric four-noded finite element. [10]  
b) Discuss convergent and compatibility requirements. [5]
- 5 a) Derive the shape function 4noded rectangular elements using natural co-ordinate system. [8]  
b) Explain the procedure for deriving stiffness matrix for a beam element. [7]
- 6 a) Differentiate between Lagrangian and Serendipity elements. [7]  
b) Derive the shape functions for CST element. [8]
- 7 a) Derive the strain-displacement matrix for an axisymmetric element. [7]

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- b) Explain the significance of Jacobian matrix  $J$  in finite element analysis? Write the Jacobian matrix  $J$  for an axisymmetric ring element in terms of  $(r, z)$  coordinates. [8]
- 8 An axial bar with non-uniform section shown in the figure.8. Treating this as consisting of two bars, obtain the stiffness matrix and Condense out the internal degree of freedom by Gauss elimination procedure.

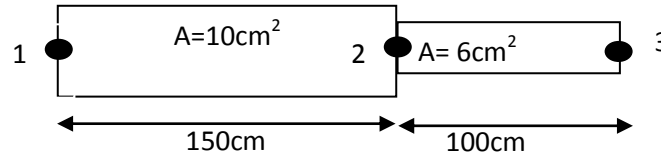


Figure.8

[15]