

1. The state of stress at a point in a body is given as, $a_{ij} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ [9]

Find, (a) The principal stresses and corresponding principal directions.
 (b) The maximum shear stresses and the direction of maximum shear stress.

2. The displacement field of a body is given by, [6]
 $u = \left[(3 + xy)e_x + (5y + 3yz)e_y + (x^2 + 2z^2)e_z \right]$.

Find the displacement gradient, small strain tensor and rotation tensor at a point (3, 4, 2)

3. The state of strain at a point with reference to $\mathbf{X} = (x, y, z)$ are, $\varepsilon_{ij} = p \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$. [7]

Where, $p = 10^{-2}$.

- (i) Find the strain tensor at the same point with respect to new set of co-ordinate axes $\mathbf{X}' = (x', y', z')$, which is obtained after 60° rotations of co-ordinate axes $\mathbf{X} = (x, y, z)$ about the z -axis in counterclockwise direction.
 (ii) Find the strain invariants in new set of co-ordinate axes $\mathbf{X}' = (x', y', z')$.
 (iii) Resolve the strain tensor in new set of co-ordinate axes $\mathbf{X}' = (x', y', z')$ into spherical (i.e., isotropic) state of strain and deviatoric state of strain.
 (iv) Determine the volumetric strain in new set of co-ordinate axes $\mathbf{X}' = (x', y', z')$.

4. The cantilever beam with rectangular cross-section having unit width subjected to moment (M_o), shear force (F_s) and axial force (F_a) at the free end shown in figure 1. Find the stress distributions (σ_{xx} , σ_{yy} , τ_{xy}) within cantilever beam using Airy stress approach. [8]

