

MEEG 4103

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

(Underline your **last name**.)

Midterm Exam

ID#: \_\_\_\_\_

1. (25%) A steel countershaft ( $E = 30 \times 10^6$  psi) with roller bearings at  $O$  and  $B$  is in equilibrium as shown, where  $T_1 = 8T_2$ . Taking the bearings as simple supports, determine (a) the deflection  $y_C$  at  $C$ , (b) the minimum shaft diameter  $d_{\min}$  needed, using  $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. increments, if the slope at either bearing should not exceed  $0.05^\circ$ , (c) the value of  $y_C$  when the shaft diameter is  $d_{\min}$ .

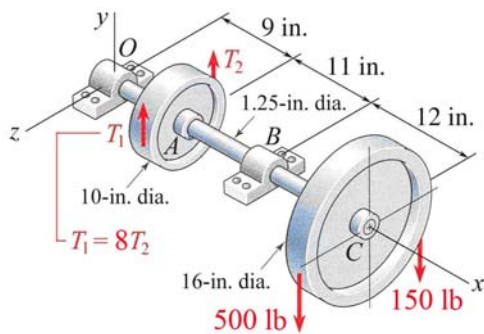


Fig. P1

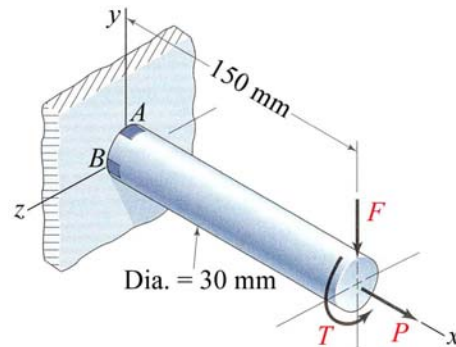


Fig. P2

2. (25%) A bar is made of AISI 1006 hot-rolled steel with  $S_y = 170$  MPa and is loaded as shown, where  $F = 1.5$  kN,  $P = 18$  kN, and  $T = 150$  N·m. Compute the factor of safety  $n$  for stress elements at  $A$  and  $B$  using the *distortion-energy theory*.

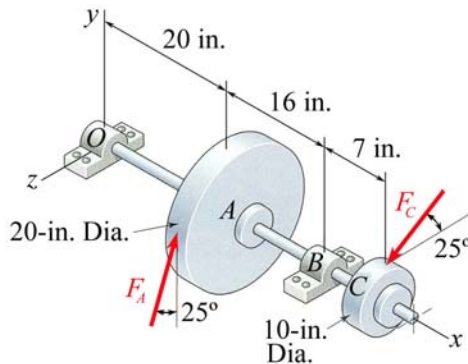


Fig. P3

3. (20%) The gear forces shown are parallel to the  $yz$  plane, where  $F_A = 500$  lb, the bearings at  $O$  and  $B$  may be taken as simple supports, and the shaft has  $S_y = 50$  kpsi. For static analysis and a factor of safety of 3.5, use *distortion-energy theory* to find the minimum safe diameter  $d_{\min}$  of the shaft.
4. (30%) (a) Derive the octahedral normal stress  $\sigma_{\text{oct}}$  and octahedral shear stress  $\tau_{\text{oct}}$  in terms of the principal stresses  $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3$ . (b) Describe the *octahedral-shear-stress theory*.