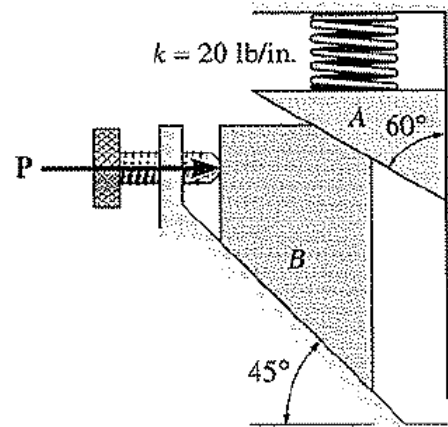


1. The two blocks used in a measuring device have negligible weight. If the spring is compressed 5 in. when in the position shown, determine the smallest axial force  $P$  that the adjustment screw must exert on  $B$  in order to start the movement of  $B$  downward. The end of the screw is smooth and the coefficient of static friction at all other points of contact is  $\mu_s=0.3$

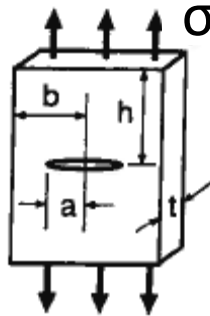


2. A center-cracked plate made of AISI 4340 steel has dimensions, as defined in the figure below, of  $b = 38$  mm and  $t = 6$  mm, and it contains an initial crack of half length  $a_i = 2$  mm. The stress intensity factor,  $K$ , for this crack configuration can be approximated as:

$$K = \sigma\sqrt{\pi a}$$

where  $\sigma$  is the far-field stress. The plate is subjected to tension-to-tension cyclic loading between constant values of minimum and maximum far-field stress,  $\sigma_{\min} = 0$  and  $\sigma_{\max} = 500$  MPa.

- (a) Determine the number of cycles that can be applied before failure occurs. List all your assumptions, and whenever possible, justify the validity of your equations.
- (b) How would you solve question (a) if  $\sigma_{\min} = 250$  MPa instead of 0. You do not need to estimate the number of cycles for this question; instead highlight the main difference(s) with respect to question (a).



You know the following materials properties:

Yield stress,  $\sigma_0 = 1255$  MPa

Plane strain Fracture toughness,  $K_{IC} = 130$  MPa.m<sup>1/2</sup>

Paris equation (for  $R = \sigma_{\min}/\sigma_{\max} = 0$ ):  $\frac{da}{dN} (mm / cycle) = 5.11 \times 10^{-10} \times (\Delta K (MPa\sqrt{m}))^{3.24}$

3. Consider a composite bar (1-D) with ends fixed on rigid walls as shown below. When the temperature is  $T_0$ , the interface between Al and Cu is at the middle  $x = L/2$ .

(a) Please find the position of the interface when the temperature is raised to  $T > T_0$ . Assume the Young's moduli and the thermal expansion coefficients of Al and Cu are, respectively,  $E_a$ ,  $E_c$ ,  $\alpha_a$ , and  $\alpha_c$ , both materials remain elastic, and these properties do not change with temperature.

(b) If it is assumed that Al has yield strength  $\sigma_{ya}$  and behaves elastic-perfectly plastic (to keep things relatively simple) while Cu has a higher yield strength, what is your answer?

