

Reg. No: .....

**SLOT C**

Name: .....

**APJ ABDUL KALAM TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY**

**FIRST SEMESTER M.TECH DEGREE EXAMINATION, DECEMBER 2017**

**Mechanical Engineering**

**Machine Design**

**01ME6103, FINITE ELEMENT METHOD**

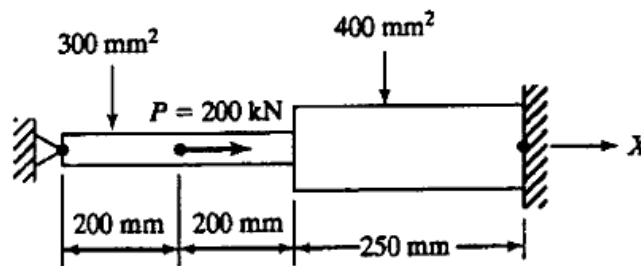
Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 60

Instructions: Answer any two questions from each part

**PART A**

1.
  - a. How is patch test done in FEM? 2
  - b. What are the properties of Shape function? 2
  - c. Derive the stiffness matrix of a beam element 5
2.
  - a. Prove that the relation between global stiffness matrix and local stiffness matrix is given by  $[K]_{global} = [T]^T [K]_{local} [T]$  where  $[T]$  is the transformation matrix. 3
  - b. Determine the shape functions for the bar element with end nodes and mid length node shown in Figure. Let the variation of axial displacement inside the element is  $u(x) = a_1 + a_2x + a_3x^2$ . 3
  - c. Discuss the different types of refinement in FEM. 3
3. Consider the bar shown in figure. Determine the nodal displacements, element stresses, and support reactions. 9



$$E = 123 \times 10^3 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

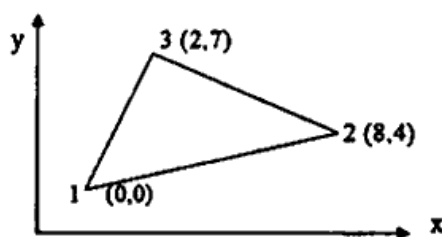
(1 kN = 1000 N)

**PART B**

4.
  - a. Derive the stiffness matrix for a CST element using the principle of minimization of potential energy. 7

- b. For the element shown in the figure find the displacements at the point (3,5) if the nodal displacement is given by

$$[0.0001 \quad -0.004 \quad 0.003 \quad 0.002 \quad -0.002 \quad 0.005]^T \quad 2$$



5.

- a. Discuss Neumann, Dirichlet and Robin boundary conditions 3  
 b. Consider a uniform rod subjected to linearly varying load  $q=ax$ . The governing differential equation is given by  $AE \frac{d^2 u}{dx^2} + ax = 0$  with boundary conditions  $u(0) = 0, AE \frac{du}{dx} \Big|_{x=L} = 0$ . Solve this equation using weighted residual technique. 6

6. Explain the Galerkin Finite Element Method for a one dimensional problem considering the differential equation  $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + f(x) = 0, a \leq x \leq b$ , subject to the boundary conditions  $y(a) = y_a, y(b) = y_b$  9

### PART C

7. Discuss the use of axisymmetric elements in FEM and derive the stiffness matrix of any axisymmetric element. 12

8.

- a. Draw an isoparametric 8 node rectangular element and write the shape functions 2

- b. Evaluate the integrals  $I = \int_{-1}^1 (3^x - x) dx$  using three point Gaussian quadrature

where the integration points and weights are -0.77459, 0, 0.77459 and  $\frac{5}{9}, \frac{8}{9}, \frac{5}{9}$  respectively. 3

- c. Show that the Jacobian for a four node isoparametric quadrilateral element is

$$\text{given by } [J] = \frac{1}{8} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1-t & t-s & s-1 \\ -1+t & 0 & s+1 & -s-t \\ s-t & -1-s & 0 & 1+t \\ 1-s & s+t & -1-t & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \end{bmatrix} \quad 7$$

9.

- a. Derive the consistent mass matrix for a beam element. 5  
 b. Discuss any Central difference technique for transient analysis 4  
 c. Discuss the Newton Raphson technique for nonlinear problems 3