

PILLAI COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, NEW PANVEL

(Autonomous) (Accredited 'A+' by NAAC)

END SEMESTER EXAMINATION

SECOND HALF 2021(Supplementary)

SEM-I

Branch:- FE(COMP/IT)

Subject: Engineering Mechanics & Graphics

Max. Marks: 60

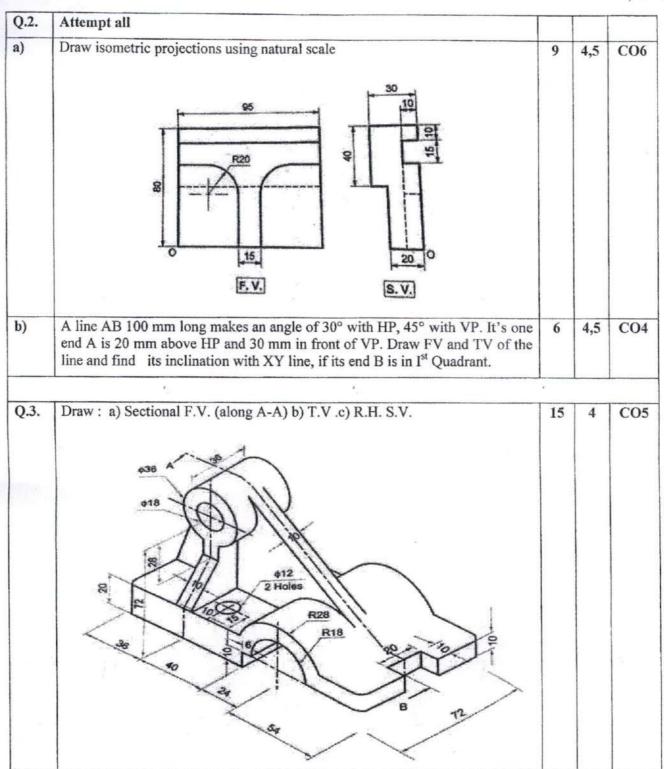
Time: 03.00 Hours
Date: 03-06-2022
CE108.IT110

Section A: Engineering Mechanics

Attempt all Two tugboats are towing a cargo ship as shown below. Tugboat A exerts a force of 15 kN at a 30° angle while tugboat B exerts a force of 20kN at a 50° angle. Determine the magnitude and direction of the resultant force acting on the cargo ship. $R = \sqrt{15^2 + 20^2 + 2 \times 15 \times 20 \times \cos 80}$ $= 27.003 \text{ KN}$ $= 46.83^{\circ}$	M 4	BT 4,5	CO1
= 27.003KN	Ge 780)	
30° - 30 = 16.83° - 50° - 70°			
A roller of weight 500N has a radius of 120mm and is pulled over a step of height 60mm by a horizontal force P. Find magnitude of P to just start the roller over the step. A roller of weight 500N has a radius of 120mm and is pulled over a step of height 60mm by a horizontal force P. Find magnitude of P to just start the roller over the step.	5 8.6 577	4.5 7 KN 35 K	CO3
Determine the reactions at all the supports of the beam shown in Fig. 125 86 kN 20kN/m 50kN/m 80kN 50kN/m B C C C C C C C C C	6	4,5	CO2 CO3
Determine the magnitude of the resultant of parallel force system shown in fig. 30N 60N 20N 40N	4	4,5	CO
	A roller of weight 500N has a radius of 120mm and is pulled over a step of height 60mm by a horizontal force P. Find magnitude of P to just start the roller over the step. SOON P SOON P P P P P P P P P	A roller of weight 500N has a radius of 120mm and is pulled over a step of height 60mm by a horizontal force P. Find magnitude of P to just start the roller over the step. SON SON	A roller of weight 500N has a radius of 120mm and is pulled over a step of height 60mm by a horizontal force P. Find magnitude of P to just start the roller over the step. SooN So

L			2	1048
- b)	During a test a car moves in a straight line such that its velocity is defined by v=0.3(9t ² +2t) m/s, where 't' is in seconds. Determine the position and acceleration when t=3sec. Take at t=0, x=0.	5	4,5	CO1
c)	Two spheres A and B are kept in a horizontal channel. Determine the reactions coming from all contact surfaces. Consider the radius of A and B is 40mm and 30mm respectively. Take $W_A = 500 \text{ N}$ and $W_B = 200 \text{ N}$. Refer fig. $ \begin{array}{c} $	6	4,5	CO2, CO3
Q.3.	Attempt all			
a)	A cylinder B, W _b =1000N .dia 40 cm hangs by a coble A Pr. 40	4	4,5	CO2, CO3
b)	Motion of particle along straight line is defined by $v^3 = 64 s^2$ where v is in m/sec and s is in m. Determine: i. Velocity when distance covered is 4m. ii. Acceleration when distance covered is $18m. \frac{dv}{dt} \cdot 3v^2 = 64 \cdot 25 \cdot \frac{ds}{dt}$	5	4,5 12.8 8=2	CO1 S·V 7·47 m
c)	Find the resultant of the forces and locate it about point B.	9	27· 4,5	95 m).
	D = 2.0879 $A = 2.9679$ $A = 2.9279$ $A =$	5 N	7	
	$\frac{\sqrt{2} R_{2} = 143.3N}{2}$ 0.3(9t ² +2t) int $2 = 0.3$ (9t ³ 2t ² .2)			

Empt any two: Attempt all Using the first angle method of projection draw the following views- a) Front view in the direction of arrow X b) Top View Attempt all Using the first angle method of projection draw the following views- a) Front view in the direction of arrow X b) Top View Attempt all Using the first angle method of projection draw the following views- a) Front view in the direction of arrow X b) Top View Attempt all Using the first angle method of projection draw the following views- a) Front view in the direction of arrow X b) Top View Attempt all Attempt all Using the first angle method of projection draw the following views- a) Front view in the direction of arrow X b) Top View Attempt all Attempt				
Using the first angle method of projection draw the following views- a) Front view in the direction of arrow X b) Top View Draw isometric projections using natural scale.				
Using the first angle method of projection draw the following views- a) Front view in the direction of arrow X b) Top View Draw isometric projections using natural scale.	M		BT	CO
24 08 100 0	9	9	4	COS
32 44	6	6	4,4	5 CO



CO1- To verify the law of moments and draw a Free Body Diagram and label the reactions on it.

CO2-To determine the centroid and MI of plane lamina.

CO3-To apply equilibrium equations in statics.

CO4-To Apply the basic principles of projections in Projection of Lines

CO5-To Apply the basic principles of projections in reading and converting 3D view to 2D drawing.

CO6- To Visualize an object from the given two views.

M-Marks, BT- Bloom's Taxonomy, CO-Course Outcomes.

