

# CBCS SCHEME

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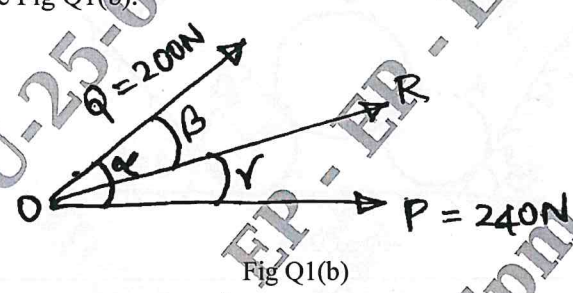
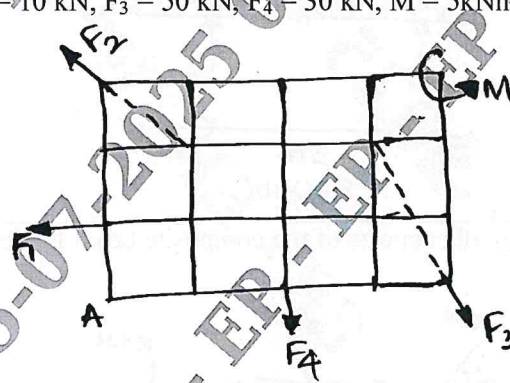
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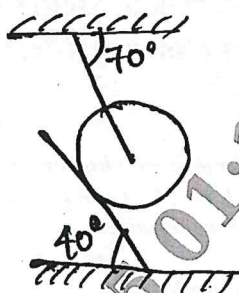
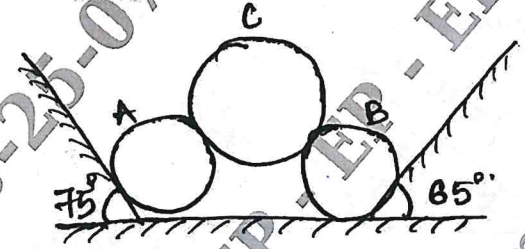
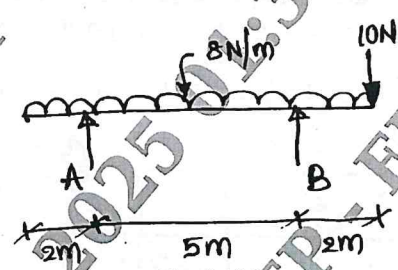
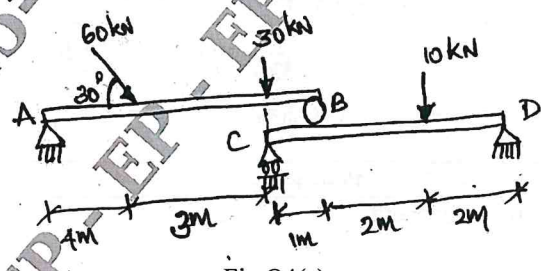
## First/Second Semester B.E./B.Tech. Degree Examination, June/July 2025 Engineering Mechanics

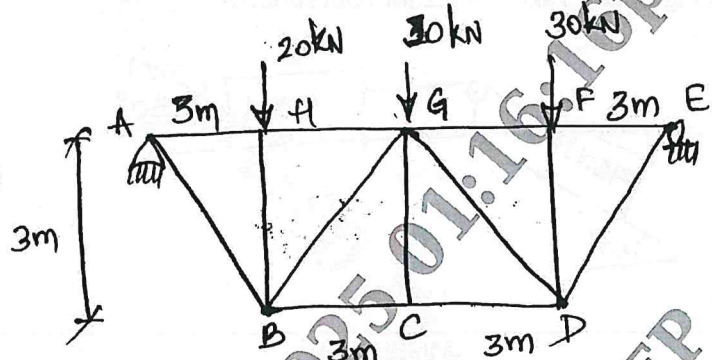
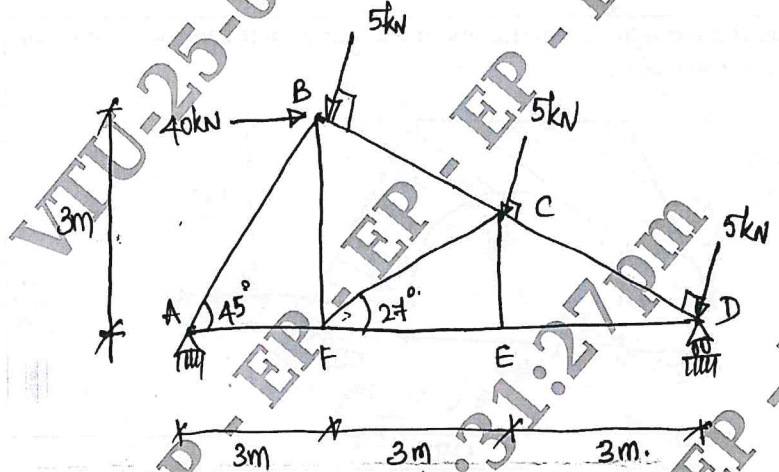
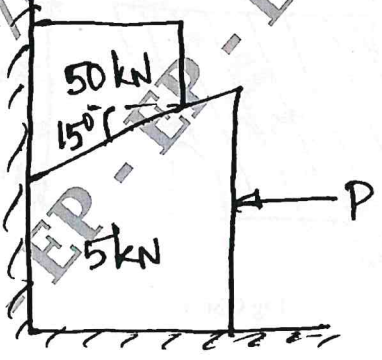
Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 100

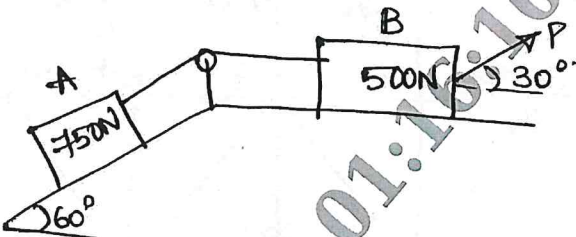
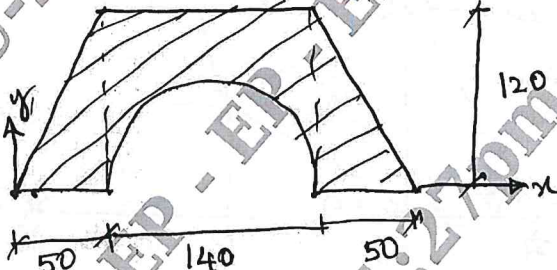
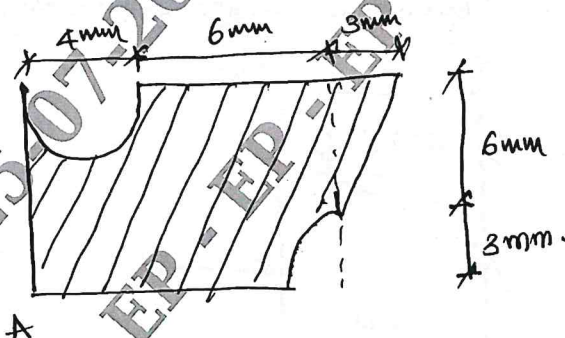
- Note: 1. Answer any FIVE full questions, choosing ONE full question from each module.  
2. M : Marks , L: Bloom's level , C: Course outcomes.  
3. VTU Formula Hand Book is permitted.*

Module - 1				M	L	C
Q.1	a.	Explain classification of force system with neat sketches.		10	L2	CO1
	b.	Two forces of magnitude 240N and 200N are acting at a point O as shown in Fig Q1(b). If the angle between the forces is $60^\circ$ , determine the magnitude of the resultant forces. Also, determine the angle $\beta$ and $\gamma$ as shown in the Fig Q1(b).		10	L3	CO1
 <p style="text-align: center;">Fig Q1(b)</p>						
OR						
Q.2	a.	State and Prove Varignon's theorem of moments.		10	L2	CO1
	b.	Four forces and a couple are acting on a lamina as shown in Fig Q2(b). Each block is a square of side 1 m. Find the position of resultant with respect to point A. $F_1 = 5 \text{ kN}$ , $F_2 = 10 \text{ kN}$ , $F_3 = 50 \text{ kN}$ , $F_4 = 30 \text{ kN}$ , $M = 5 \text{ kNm}$		10	L3	CO1
 <p style="text-align: center;">Fig Q2(b)</p>						
Module - 2						
Q.3	a.	State and prove Lami's theorem.		5	L2	CO2

	<p>b. Find the reactions from the inclined plane and tension in the string for the arrangement shown in Fig Q3(b). Take weight of the ball as 500 N.</p>  <p>Fig Q3(b)</p>	5	L3	CO2
	<p>c. Determine the reactions at contact points for sphere A, B and C as shown in Fig Q3(c).  <math>W_A = W_B = 4 \text{ kN}</math>, <math>W_C = 6 \text{ kN}</math>, <math>d_A = d_B = 500 \text{ mm}</math>, <math>d_C = 800 \text{ mm}</math>.</p>  <p>Fig Q3(c)</p>	10	L3	CO2
OR				
Q.4	<p>a. Explain different types of loads with a neat sketch.</p>	5	L2	CO2
	<p>b. Find the reactions at both the supports for the beam shown below in Fig Q4(b)</p>  <p>Fig Q4(b)</p>	5	L3	CO2
	<p>c. Find the reactions at all supports of the composite beam loaded as shown in Fig Q4(c).</p>  <p>Fig Q4(c)</p>	10	L3	CO2

Module – 3						
Q.5	a.	Analyze the truss shown in Fig Q5(a), by the method of joints.	10	L3	CO3	
		 <p>Fig Q5(a)</p>				
	b.	Find the support reactions and forces in members BC, CF, EF and CE of truss as shown in Fig Q5(b).	10	L3	CO3	
		 <p>Fig Q5(b)</p>				
OR						
Q.6	a.	A block of weight 50 kN is kept in equilibrium by a wedge as shown in Fig Q6(a). If $\mu = 0.2$ for all surfaces and wedge has a weight of 5 kN. Determine the force P necessary to cause a tendency the block to move up.	10	L3	CO3	
		 <p>Fig Q6(a)</p>				



	b.	What is the minimum value of P in the system such that the 750 N block is lifted in Fig Q6(b). Take $\mu = 0.2$ for both surfaces	10	L3	CO3
 <p style="text-align: center;">Fig Q6(b)</p>					
<b>Module – 4</b>					
Q.7	a.	Define : i) Moment of inertia ii) Radius of gyration iii) Polar moment of inertia.	6	L1	CO4
	b.	Explain perpendicular axis theorem.	4	L2	CO4
	c.	Determine the moment of inertia about the horizontal centroidal axis for Fig Q7(c), show below.	10	L3	CO4
 <p style="text-align: center;">Fig Q7(c)</p>					
<b>OR</b>					
Q.8	a.	Derive an expression for centroid of a semicircle from first principle.	6	L2	CO4
	b.	Explain the following terms : i) Centroid ii) Centroidal axis.	4	L1	CO4
	c.	Locate the centroid of shaded area shown in Fig Q8(c) with respect to point A.	10	L3	CO4
 <p style="text-align: center;">Fig Q8(c)</p>					

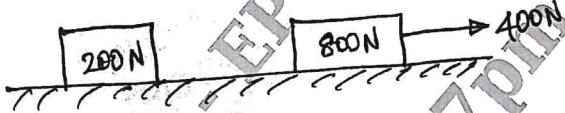
Module – 5					
Q.9	a.	Define the following : i) Angle of projection ii) Horizontal range iii) Vertical height iv) Time of flight	8	L1	CO5
	b.	A burglar's car starts at an acceleration of $2 \text{ m/sec}^2$ . A police vigilant party come after 5 secs and continued to chase the burglar's car with uniform velocity of $20 \text{ m/sec}$ . Find the time taken in which the police van will overtake the car.	12	L3	CO5
OR					
Q.10	a.	State D'Alembert's principle and write significance of its structural dynamics.	8	L2	CO5
	b.	Two weights $800 \text{ N}$ and $200 \text{ N}$ are connected by a thread and they move along a rough horizontal plane under the action of a force of $400 \text{ N}$ applied to $800 \text{ N}$ weight as shown in Fig Q10(b). The coefficient of friction between sliding surface of the weights and plane is $0.3$ . Using D'Alembert's principle, determine the acceleration of the weight and tension in the thread. 	12	L3,4	CO5

Fig Q10(b)

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