



9. What is dry friction?  
 10. What is general plane motion? Give one example.

PART B — (5 × 16 = 80 marks)

11. (a) Two cylinders C, F of diameter 60mm and 30mm, weighing 160 N and 40 N respectively are placed as shown in Fig. 11(a). Assuming all the contact surfaces to be smooth, find the reactions at A, B and C.

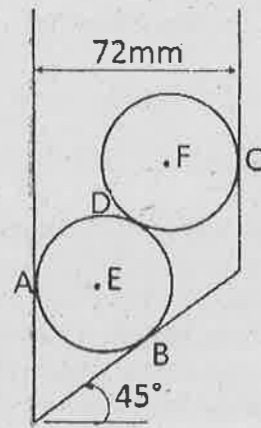


Fig. 11(a)

Or

- (b) Forces 32 kN, 24 kN, 24 kN and 120 kN are concurrent at origin (0,0,0) and are respectively directed through the points whose coordinates are A(2, 1, 6), B(4, -2, 5), C(-3, -2, 1) and D(5, 1, -2). Determine resultant of the system.
12. (a) Four tug boats are used to bring a large ship to its pier. Each tug boat exerts a 5000N force in the direction as shown in Fig. 12(a). Determine the equivalent force-couple system at point 'O', and the point on hull where a single more powerful tugboat should push to produce the same effect as the original four tugboats.

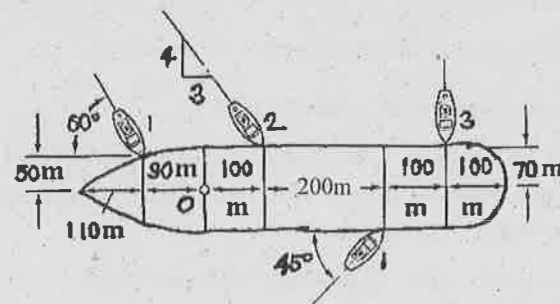


Fig. 12(a)

Or

- (b) A light bar AD is suspended from a cable BE and supports a 50 kg block at C as shown in Fig. 12(b). The ends A and D of the bar are in contact with frictionless vertical walls. Determine the tension in cable BE and the reactions at A and D.

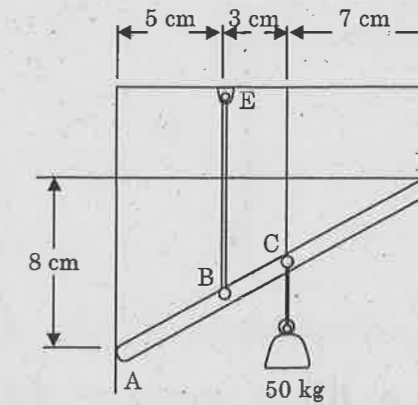


Fig. 12(b)

13. (a) Determine the location of centroid for the right angle triangle from the first principles and find the volume of cone using Pappus-Guldinus theorem.

Or

- (b) Calculate the moment of inertia of the section shown in Fig. 13(b) about "x" and "y" axes through the centroid.

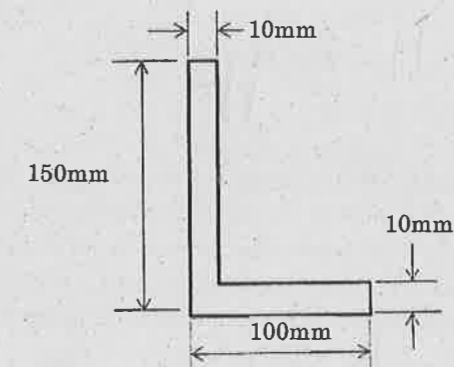


Fig. 13(b)

14. (a) A body moving with uniform acceleration is observed to travel 33 m in 8<sup>th</sup> second and 53 m in 13<sup>th</sup> second of its travel. Calculate the velocity at start and uniform acceleration.

Or