MECHANICS OF SOLIDS

PHYSICS WALLAH

STRAIN

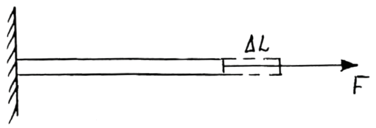
01 Longitudnal stress= $\frac{\Delta L}{L}$ $\frac{\text{Change in length}}{\text{Original length}}$

02 Volumetric strain= $\frac{\Delta V}{V}$ $\frac{\text{Change in volume}}{\text{Original volume}}$

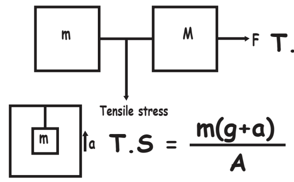
03 Shearing strain= $\phi = \frac{\Delta x}{L}$

LONGITUDNAL STRESS

Tensile stress causes increase in length

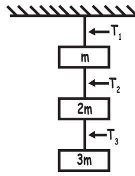


Tensile stress = $\frac{F}{A}$ unit N/m^2



$T.S = \frac{Fm}{(M+m)/A}$

$T.S = \frac{m(g+a)}{A}$



$T.S_1 = \frac{T_1}{A} = \frac{6\ mg}{A}$

$T.S_2 = \frac{T_2}{A} = \frac{5\ mg}{A}$

$T.S_3 = \frac{T_3}{A} = \frac{3\ mg}{A}$

VOLUME STRESS

- Same as pressure
- Causes change in volume

volume stress = $\frac{F}{A}$ = pressure

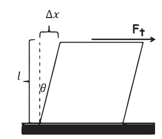
F = normal force/thrust

SHEARING STRESS

- Causes change in shape

shearing stress = $\frac{F_t}{A}$

F_t = tangential force

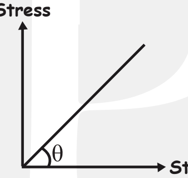


HOOKE' S LAW

$E = \frac{\text{Stress}}{\text{Strain}}$

(E= modulus of elasticity)

$\tan\theta$ = modulus of elasticity



1. For rigid body E = infinity
2. Steel is more elastic than rubber

risid body

3. Depends on :-
   (a) Nature of metal
   (b) Temperature
4. Independent of dimensions

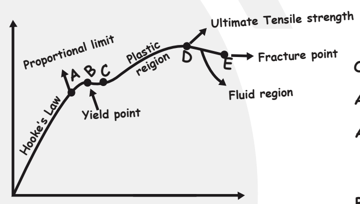
Young's modulus

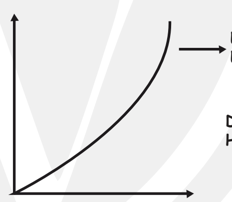
E

Bulk Modulus

Modulus of rigidity

STRESS STRAIN CURVE





Elastomer
Eg:-Rubber

Doesn't obey Hooke's Law

OA - Hooke's law obeyed

A - Proportional limit

AB - Not proportional but body regains it's original shape and size when load is removed

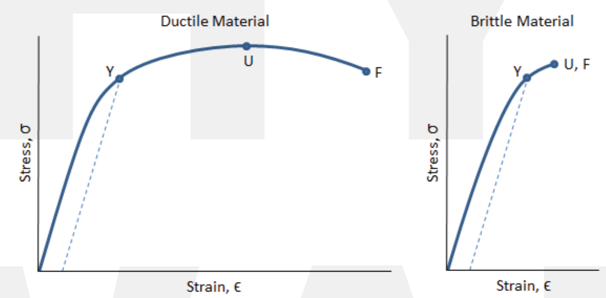
B - Yield point

B to D - Body doesn't regain it's original dimension. Beyond B is plastic region.

D - Ultimate stress point

beyond D - added strain is produced even for a small applied force.

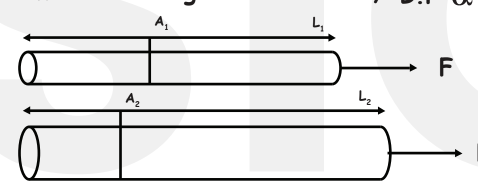
E - Fracture occur



Plastic reigion is large for ductile materials and smaller for brittle materials

BREAKING STRESS

B.F = breaking stress x area, B.F α A



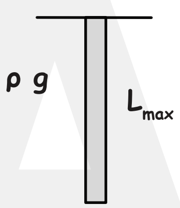
$\frac{F_1}{A_1} = \frac{F_2}{A_2}$ $(B.S)_1 = (B.S)_2$

BREAKING OF WIRE UNDER IT'S OWN WEIGHT

B.S A T= mg

B.S A = Vx ρxg = A L_{max} ρ g

$L_{max} = \frac{B.S}{\rho g}$



RATIO OF DENSITY OF BODY TO THAT OF LIQUID IN WHICH BODY IS IMMERSED

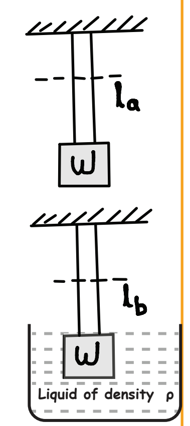
$W = Kl_a$

$W(1-\frac{\rho}{\sigma}) = Kl_b$

$(1-\frac{\rho}{\sigma}) = \frac{l_b}{l_a}$

$\frac{\rho}{\sigma} = \frac{l_a - l_b}{l_a}$

$\frac{\sigma}{\rho} = \frac{l_a}{l_a - l_b}$



YOUNG'S MODULUS

$Y = \frac{\text{Longitudnal stress}}{\text{Longitudnal strain}} = \frac{FL}{A\Delta L}$

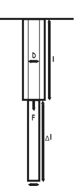
Comparing with a spring of force constant K

$Y = \frac{FL}{Ax}$ $F = \frac{AYx}{L} = kx$ $k = \frac{AY}{L}$

POISSON'S RATIO

$\sigma = \frac{\text{Lateral strain}}{\text{Longitudinal strain}}$

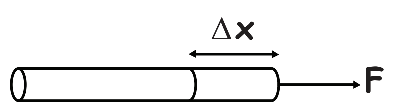
$\sigma = \frac{(-dr/r)}{(\frac{dL}{L})} = \frac{-\frac{\Delta r}{r}}{\frac{\Delta l}{l}} = \frac{-\frac{\Delta D}{D}}{\frac{\Delta l}{l}}$



Theoretical value :- $-1 < \sigma < 0.5$

Practical value :- $0 < \sigma < 0.5$

ELASTIC POTENTIAL ENERGY



$E.PE = \frac{1}{2} kx^2 = \frac{F^2}{2k} = \frac{1}{2} Fx$

$= \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{YA}{L}\right) x^2$

$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\text{Stress}}{\text{Strain}} \times \text{volume} \times \text{strain}^2$

$= \frac{1}{2} \times \text{Stress} \times \text{volume} \times \text{strain}$

INCREASE IN LENGTH DUE TO IT'S OWN WEIGHT

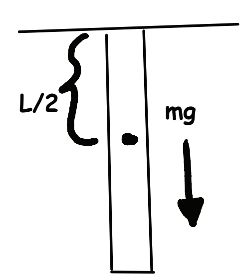
F = kx

$Mg = \frac{YA}{\frac{L}{2}} x$

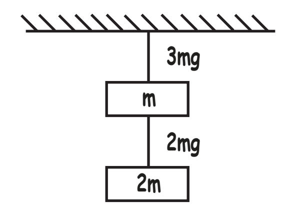
$x = \frac{mgL}{2YA}$

$P.E = \frac{F^2}{2\ k}$

$= \frac{M^2\ g^2}{2\ \frac{YA}{\frac{L}{2}}} = \frac{1}{4}\ \frac{M^2\ g^2\ L}{YA}$



RATIO OF EXTENSION



$\frac{x_1}{x_2} = \frac{\frac{F_1}{k_1}}{\frac{F_2}{k_2}} = \frac{\frac{3mg \times L_1}{Y_1 \times A_1}}{\frac{2mg \times L_2}{Y_2 \times A_2}} = \frac{3l}{2yd^2}$

where $l = \frac{L_1}{L_2}$ $y = \frac{Y_1}{Y_2}$ $d = \frac{D_1}{D_2}$

BULK MODULUS

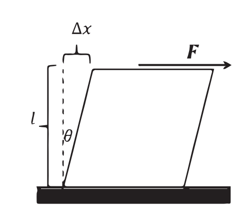
Bulk modulus, $B = \frac{\Delta P}{-\frac{\Delta V}{V}}$

$K = \frac{1}{B}$ =compressibility

$B_{isothermal} = P$ $B_{adibatic} = \gamma P$

MODULUS OF RIGIDITY

$\eta = \frac{F}{A\phi} = \frac{Fl}{Ax}$



https://t.me/neetwallahpw