



TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF MOMBASA  
**Faculty of Engineering &  
Technology**

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING & CIVIL ENGINEERING  
**DIPLOMA IN BUILDING & CIVIL ENGINEERING (DBCE 12M)**  
**DIPLOMA IN ARCHITECTURE (DA 13M)**

EBC 2202: THEORY OF STRUCTURES I

**END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATION**

SERIES: APRIL 2014

**TIME ALLOWED: 2 HOURS**

**Instructions to Candidates:**

You should have the following for this examination

- Answer booklet
- Drawing Paper
- Drawing Instruments

This paper consists of **FIVE** questions. Answer any **THREE** questions of the **FIVE** questions

All questions carry equal marks  
Maximum marks for each part of a question are as shown  
This paper consists of **THREE** printed pages

### Question One

A T-section 150mm x 120mm x 20mm is used to strut of 4m long with hinged at its both ends calculate the crippling load, if Young's modulus for the material be 200Gpa. **(20 marks)**

### Question Two

Figure 1 show a column of rectangular section loaded in a number of different ways. Calculate the combined direct and bending stress in the extreme fibres at each corners of the section. **(20 marks)**

80mm      300mm      30mm      120mm

### Question Three

A simply supported steel beam is subject to the combined application of an axial tension and a lateral load as shown in figure 2. The beam consists of a joist section having the following properties.

Depth = 152mm, area = 2180mm<sup>2</sup>, second moment of area 8.81 x 10<sup>6</sup>mm<sup>4</sup>

Calculate the maximum compressive and tensile stresses acting in the beam. **(20 marks)**

160KN

### Question Four

Using Macaulay's method, determine the position and magnitude of the maximum deflection for the beam loaded as shown in figure 3. Give E = 250KN/m<sup>2</sup> and I = 170 x 10<sup>6</sup>mm<sup>4</sup>. **(20 marks)**

### Figure 3

#### Question Five

Find the Euler's crippling load for a hollow cylindrical steel column of 38mm external diameter and 2.5mm thick. Take length of column as 2.3m and hinged at its both ends. Take  $E = 2.05 \times 10^3 \text{KN/mm}^2$ .

Also determine the crippling load by Rankine's formula, using constant as  $3.35 \text{KN/mm}^2$  and  $1/7500$ .

**(20 marks)**