

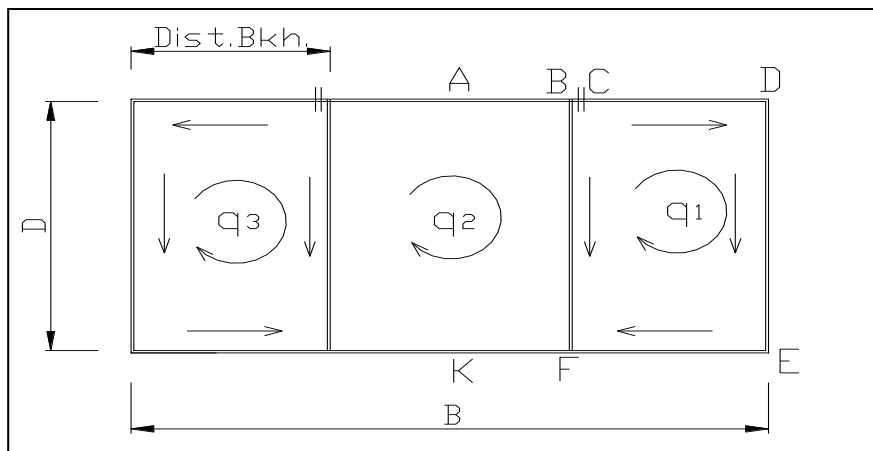
Ship Structures I

1st Evaluation, II 2017

November/30/2017

Student: .....

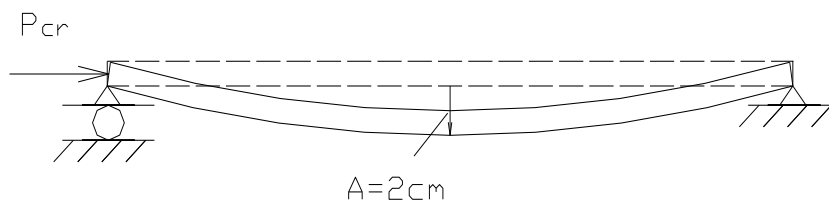
1.- The following is a simplified section of a steel tanker ship, which includes simple bottom and two longitudinal bulkheads, with dimensions:  $B=9.3$ ,  $D=4.65$ , and  $DBkh=3.2$  in meters. All thicknesses are 8 mm.



In a preliminary analysis, after performing two cuts in the section, values for the correcting shear flows are  $q'_1$ : -81.3,  $q'_2$ : 0.0 and  $q'_3$ : +81.3  $m^2$ -mm ( $q'_i=I_c q_i/V$ , where  $I_c$  is the sectional inertia,  $q_i$  is the correction shear flow and  $V$  is the shear force on the section).

Determine the maximum shear force that may be applied on the structure, with a safety factor of 1.2. (35)

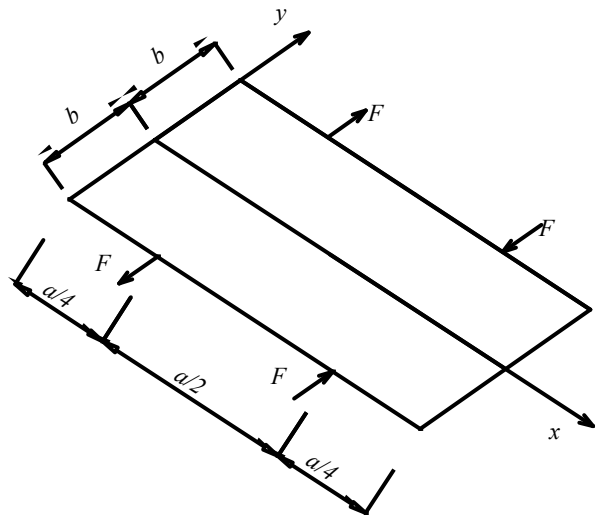
2.- Energy methods: Consider the elastic buckling of a flat bar ( $l$ : 50 cm and, rectangular constant transverse section 2.5x0.3 cm) made of aluminum alloy ( $E$ :  $7.0E5$  kg/cm<sup>2</sup>,  $\nu$ : 0.33, and,  $\sigma_y$ : 210 N/mm<sup>2</sup>). In an experimental apparatus, it is measured the amplitude of lateral deflection after the column has buckled, 2 cm, as shown in the figure. Calculate the work developed by the axial force from the beginning of the experiment until the column reaches its equilibrium after buckling. (30)



3.- Plane stress: Four concentrated forces are applied on a isotropic rectangular flat plate of 8 mm in thickness, on its x-edges, as shown in the following figure. Each force  $F$  is 500 kN, and plate dimensions are:  $a = 2.5$  m, and  $2b = 1.0$  m.

a) You are asked to express the load distribution with two harmonics of the sinusoidal series, so calculate their amplitudes  $q_1$  and  $q_2$ , and comment on your results. (10)

b) Calculate how much changes the dimension in the  $x$  direction of the plate, at the horizontal centerline, that is estimate  $u(x, y=0)$  with respect to the displacement of the origin. Plot and comment your results. (15)



4.- Give translation of the following technical terms: (10)

- |                       |                            |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| Momento Flector ..... | Espesor .....              |
| Mamparo Estanco ..... | Deformación Unitaria ..... |
| Pandeo .....          | Empotrado .....            |
| Ala .....             | Alma .....                 |

From class notes:  $C_1 = \frac{2A}{\alpha^2} \frac{\sinh \alpha b + \alpha b \cosh \alpha b}{\sinh 2\alpha b + 2\alpha b}$ ,  $C_4 = -\frac{2A}{\alpha^2} \frac{\alpha \sinh \alpha b}{\sinh 2\alpha b + 2\alpha b}$ .

$$\sigma_x(x, y) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} 2q_m \sin \alpha_m x \left[ \frac{(\alpha_m b \cosh \alpha_m b - \sinh \alpha_m b) \cosh \alpha_m y - \alpha_m y \sinh \alpha_m b \sinh \alpha_m y}{\sinh 2\alpha_m b + 2\alpha_m b} \right]$$

$$\sigma_y(x, y) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} -2q_m \sin \alpha_m x \left[ \frac{(\alpha_m b \cosh \alpha_m b + \sinh \alpha_m b) \cosh \alpha_m y - \alpha_m y \sinh \alpha_m b \sinh \alpha_m y}{\sinh 2\alpha_m b + 2\alpha_m b} \right]$$

$$\tau_{xy}(x, y) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} -2q_m \cos \alpha_m x \left[ \frac{\alpha_m b \cosh \alpha_m b \sinh \alpha_m y - \alpha_m y \sinh \alpha_m b \cosh \alpha_m y}{\sinh 2\alpha_m b + 2\alpha_m b} \right]$$

jrm/2017

I declare that during this exam I have fulfilled the Code of Ethics of our university.  
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