

Problem # 1

Given the following cases:

- a) $\sigma_x = -20 \text{ kN/m}^2$ $\sigma_y = 100 \text{ kN/m}^2$
 $\tau_{xy} = 35 \text{ kN/m}^2$ $\tau_{yx} = -35 \text{ kN/m}^2$
- b) $\sigma_x = 10 \text{ kN/m}^2$ $\sigma_y = 50 \text{ kN/m}^2$
 $\tau_{xy} = -20 \text{ kN/m}^2$ $\tau_{yx} = 20 \text{ kN/m}^2$
- c) $\sigma_x = 20 \text{ kN/m}^2$ $\sigma_y = 0 \text{ kN/m}^2$
 $\tau_{xy} = 30 \text{ kN/m}^2$ $\tau_{yx} = -30 \text{ kN/m}^2$

Using both the equations derived in class, and the Mohr's circle and pole method, determine:

- i) The major and minor principal stresses and the planes on which they act.
- ii) The maximum shear stress and the inclination of the plane on which it acts.
- iii) For case (a), determine the normal and shear stresses on a plane inclined at 30° from the horizontal.

Problem # 2

The state of plane stress in a body is described by the following stresses:

$$\sigma_1 = 9000 \text{ kN/m}^2 \text{ compression}$$
$$\sigma_3 = 2000 \text{ kN/m}^2 \text{ tension.}$$

Determine by means of the Mohr's circle the normal stress and shear stress on a plane inclined at 10° to the plane on which the minor principal stress acts. Check the results analytically.