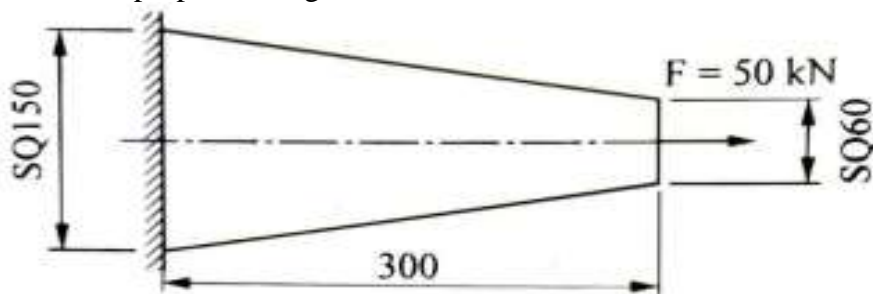


**GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY****BE - SEMESTER-VII (NEW) EXAMINATION – WINTER 2022****Subject Code:3171920****Date:20-01-2023****Subject Name:Finite Element Methods****Time:10:30 AM TO 01:00 PM****Total Marks:70****Instructions:**

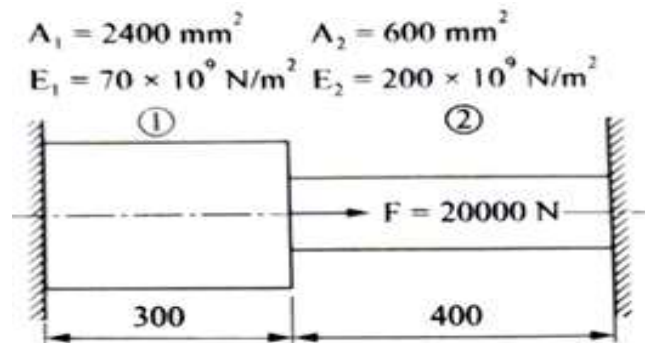
1. Attempt all questions.
2. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
3. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
4. Simple and non-programmable scientific calculators are allowed.

- |            |  | Marks     |
|------------|--|-----------|
| <b>Q.1</b> | (a) “A few higher order elements are far superior to several lower order elements” Comment on the degree of validity of the statement.   | <b>03</b> |
|            | (b) Comment on the statement: “Finite Element Analysis plays a crucial role in the new product development process.”   | <b>04</b> |
|            | (c) Compare the solution obtained by Galerkin’s method with exact solution for $X=0.5$ and $1$ for the following differential equation.  | <b>07</b> |
|            | $\frac{d^2u}{dx^2} + u = x^2; 0 \leq x \leq 1$   |           |
|            | Consider quadratic polynomial function ( $u = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2$ ).  |           |
| <b>Q.2</b> | (a) State the importance of Von Misses Stress distribution.  | <b>03</b> |
|            | (b) Explain: Local Coordinates, Global Coordinates, Natural Coordinates and Area Coordinates   | <b>04</b> |
|            | (c) Distinguish between essential boundary conditions and natural boundary conditions with suitable examples.  | <b>07</b> |
|            | <b>OR</b>  |           |
|            | (c) Model the tapered bar (as shown in <b>figure 1</b> ) into two equal elements and derive the global stiffness matrix. Assume $E = 200 \times 10^3 \text{ N/mm}^2$ . Also mention the properties of global stiffness matrix. | <b>07</b> |

**Figure 1**

- |            |  |           |
|------------|--|-----------|
| <b>Q.3</b> | (a) Draw different types of 1D, 2D and 3D elements.  | <b>03</b> |
|            | (b) Explain, with a sketch, plane stress and plane strain.   | <b>04</b> |
|            | (c) Enlist step by step procedure for Finite Element Analysis starting from a given differential equation. | <b>07</b> |
|            | <b>OR</b>  |           |
| <b>Q.3</b> | (a) Discuss the meshing convergence requirements in FEA.   | <b>03</b> |
|            | (b) Discuss the role of interpolation function in FEA and derive shape functions for 1-D linear element.   | <b>04</b> |

- (c) Determine the displacements at each node for the given loading conditions as shown in **figure 2**. 07



**Figure 2**

- Q.4** (a) Explain the concepts of iso, sub and super parametric elements. 03  
 (b) Define skyline solutions with its importance. 04  
 (c) Write properties of stiffness matrix K. Show the general node numbering scheme and the half bandwidth. 07

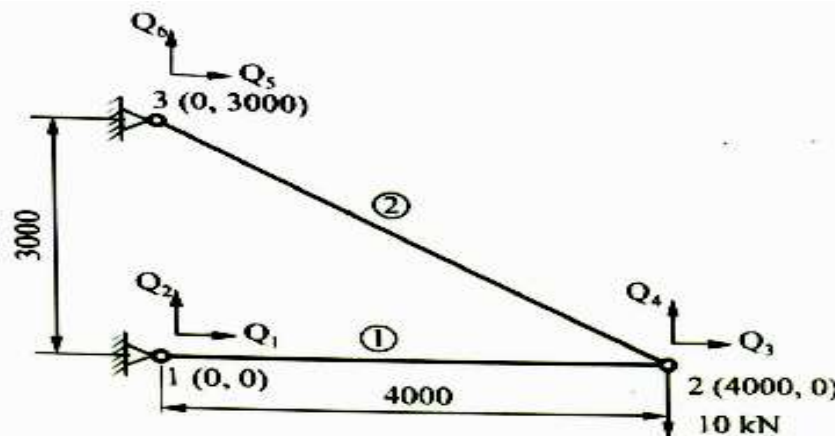
**OR**

- Q.4** (a) Write Boundary conditions, force vector and stiffness matrix for Beams. 03  
 (b) Evaluate the stress-strain relationship of an Orthotropic materials. 04  
 (c) Illustrate the Plane Frames element with neat sketch indicating degree of freedoms. How it is differed from beam element. Write element stiffness matrix K, transformation matrix L and load vector F. 07

- Q.5** (a) Discuss discretization process of a given domain based on element shapes, number and size. 03  
 (b) Discuss the term CST & LST. 04  
 (c) Formulate the additional load vector due to thermal effect in 1D bar elements. 07

**OR**

- Q.5** (a) List out the application of axisymmetric elements. 03  
 (b) What are the conditions necessary to be followed for considering a problem as axisymmetric? 04  
 (c) A two member truss having 200 mm² cross sectional area is subject to a system of forces as shown in **Figure 3**. Determine the nodal displacements in each of the members and consider the modulus of elasticity is 200 GPa. 07



**Figure 3**