

Program: BE Mechanical Engineering

Curriculum Scheme: Revised 2016

Examination: Third Year Semester VI

Course Code: MEC603 and Course Name: Finite Element Analysis

Time: 1-hour

Max. Marks: 50

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Note to the students:- All the Questions are compulsory and carry equal marks .

Q1.	<b>1 Example of 2-D Element is _____ .</b>
Option A:	bar
Option B:	triangle
Option C:	hexahedron
Option D:	tetrahedron
Q2.	<b>The number of shape functions will be equal to the number of</b>
Option A:	nodes of element
Option B:	elements of the structure
Option C:	size of the structure
Option D:	coordinates
Q3.	<b>How many nodes are in 3-D brick element</b>
Option A:	3
Option B:	6
Option C:	5
Option D:	8
Q4.	<b>The first book on Finite Element Methods were written and published in 1967</b>
Option A:	Wolowitz and Cooper
Option B:	Farrahfowler and Hofstader
Option C:	Bing and Geller
Option D:	Zienkiewicz and Chung
Q5.	<b>Condition of a system that fluctuate with time is called as</b>
Option A:	Transverse State Condition
Option B:	Transient State Condition
Option C:	Transistent State Condition
Option D:	Transgressive State Condition
Q6.	<b>The mathematical process of dividing a domain into a number of subdomains</b>

	<b>of finite length is called as</b>
Option A:	Cutting
Option B:	Mincing
Option C:	Discrete lcing
Option D:	Discretizing
<b>Q7.</b>	<b>The dependent variable of a differential equation is known as</b>
Option A:	pre primary variable
Option B:	primary variable
Option C:	secondary variable
Option D:	higher secondary variable
<b>Q8.</b>	<b>For thermal analysis, the field variable is _____.</b>
Option A:	stress
Option B:	strain
Option C:	displacement
Option D:	temperature
<b>Q9.</b>	<b>Finite element analysis deals with</b>
Option A:	Approximate numerical solutions
Option B:	Non boundary value problems
Option C:	Partial Differential equations
Option D:	Differential equations
<b>Q10.</b>	<b>The shape function has.....value at one nodal point and.....value at other nodal point</b>
Option A:	unity, negative
Option B:	positive, negative
Option C:	unity, zero
Option D:	high, low
<b>Q11.</b>	<b>The nature of loading at various locations and other surfaces conditions called</b>
Option A:	boundary condition
Option B:	traction
Option C:	friction
Option D:	surfacing
<b>Q12.</b>	<b>Axis-Symmetric element is_____Element</b>
Option A:	1D
Option B:	2D
Option C:	3D
Option D:	4D
<b>Q13.</b>	<b>A small unit having definite shape of geometry and node is known as</b>

Option A:	Discrete element
Option B:	finite element
Option C:	assembled element
Option D:	Infinite element
Q14.	<b>Sum of all shape functions is equal to</b>
Option A:	Zero
Option B:	-1
Option C:	+1
Option D:	2
Q15.	<b>Which of the following can be used to identify distinct nodes</b>
Option A:	Change of Geometry
Option B:	Change of color
Option C:	Change of resistance
Option D:	No change
Q16.	<b>Which of the following is associated with the value of weight function in Petrov Galerkin Method to solve for the numerical solution of a differential equation</b>
Option A:	Any algebraic polynomial
Option B:	Any quadratic polynomial
Option C:	Any differential polynomial
Option D:	Any parabolic polynomial
Q17.	<b>If the number of nodes used for defining the geometry is more than the number of nodes used for defining the displacements, then it is known</b>
Option A:	Sub Parametric elements
Option B:	Iso Parametric elements
Option C:	Super Parametric elements
Option D:	Meta Parametric Elements
Q18.	<b>The element matrix equation for analysis of a bar under axial loading is given by</b>
Option A:	$\frac{EA}{h_e} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1^e \\ u_2^e \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} P_1^e \\ P_2^e \end{bmatrix}$
Option B:	$\frac{EA}{h_e} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1^e \\ u_2^e \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} P_1^e \\ P_2^e \end{bmatrix}$
Option C:	$\frac{EA}{h_e} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1^e \\ u_2^e \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} P_1^e \\ P_2^e \end{bmatrix}$
Option D:	$\frac{EA}{h_e} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} P_1^e \\ P_2^e \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} u_1^e \\ u_2^e \end{bmatrix}$

Q19.	<b>Which of the following best describes a beam element in Finite Element Analysis</b>
Option A:	Members supported at one end and is subjected to transverse loading
Option B:	Members supported at one or both the ends or in between and are subjected to axial loading
Option C:	Members supported at one or both the ends or in between and is subjected to transverse loading
Option D:	Members supported at one or both the ends and are subjected to no loading
Q20.	<b>In one of the property of shape function, summation of shape function is</b>
Option A:	n
Option B:	2n
Option C:	1
Option D:	0
Q21.	<b>In case of a truss member if there are 3 nodes and each node 2 DOF, then the order of Stiffness matrix is</b>
Option A:	2x2
Option B:	3x3
Option C:	2x3
Option D:	6x6
Q22.	<b>Which of the following is true for plane strain conditions</b>
Option A:	Opted when the thickness is very less as compared to the size of the domain
Option B:	Opted when the thickness is very large as compared to the size of the domain
Option C:	Never opted when the thickness is very less as compared to the size of the domain
Option D:	Never opted when the thickness is very large as compared to the size of the domain
Q23.	<b>The governing equation for free transverse vibration of a beam is given by</b>
Option A:	$EI \frac{\partial^4 v}{\partial x^4} + \rho A \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} = 0$
Option B:	$EA \frac{\partial^4 v}{\partial x^4} + \rho A \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} = 0$
Option C:	$MC \frac{\partial^4 v}{\partial x^4} + \rho A \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} = 0$
Option D:	Governing Differential Equation does not exist
Q24.	<b>Which of the following denotes shape function of a rectangular element with four nodes at the vertices</b>

Option A:	$\left[1 - \frac{2x}{l}\right] \left[1 - 2\frac{\bar{y}}{h}\right], \frac{\bar{x}}{l} \left[1 - \frac{2y}{h}\right], \frac{\bar{x}\bar{y}}{lh}, \frac{\bar{y}}{h} \left(1 - \frac{\bar{x}}{l}\right)$
Option B:	$\left[1 - \frac{\bar{x}}{l}\right] \left[1 - \frac{\bar{y}}{h}\right], \frac{\bar{x}}{l} \left[1 - \frac{\bar{y}}{h}\right], \frac{\bar{x}\bar{y}}{lh}, \frac{\bar{y}}{h} \left(1 - \frac{\bar{x}}{l}\right)$
Option C:	$\left[1 - \frac{2x}{h}\right] \left[1 - 2\frac{\bar{y}}{h}\right], \frac{\bar{x}}{h} \left[1 - \frac{2y}{h}\right], \frac{\bar{x}\bar{y}}{lh}, \frac{\bar{y}}{h} \left(1 - \frac{\bar{x}}{l}\right)$
Option D:	Shape function of a rectangular element does not exist
Q25.	<b>The rows of pascals triangle for the generation of the _____ family of the triangular elements.</b>
Option A:	Lagrange
Option B:	Hermite
Option C:	polynomial
Option D:	cubic polynomial