MATH7019: Sample Test 1

Name:

Student Number:

Answer all questions. Marks may be lost if necessary work is not clearly shown.

Useful Formulae: Binomial and, respectively, Poisson Distributions

$$\mathbb{P}[X = k] = \binom{n}{k} p^k (1 - p)^{n-k}$$

$$\mathbb{P}[X = k] = \frac{\lambda^k e^{-\lambda}}{k!}$$

- 1. Write down the bending moment due to the following loads on a 5 m beam:
 - (a) Point loads of 10 and 12 kN at x = 2 and x = 3 respectively.
 - (b) A U.D.L. of 16 kN m⁻¹ from x = 2 to x = 3 and a point load of 32 kN at x = 1.
 - (c) a linear load varying from 8 kN m⁻¹ at x = 0 to 18 kN m⁻¹ at x = 5.

2. A light beam of span 6 m is simply supported at its endpoints. Between the points x=4 m and x=6 m there is a U.D.L. of 72 kN m⁻¹. At the point x=2 m there is a load of 72 kN. Express the Bending Moment M in terms of step functions. Solve the differential equation

$$EI\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -M$$

to find the deflection y at any point on the beam. At both ends the deflection is zero.

3. Alight beam of span 6 m has both ends embedded in walls. Between the points x=3 m and x=6 m there is a U.D.L. of 24 kN m⁻¹. Express the Bending Moment M in terms of step functions. Solve the differential equation

$$EI\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -M$$

to find the deflection y at any point on the beam.

4. Bricks are sold in batches of 100. A number of these batches were inspected for faulty bricks and the results are recorded in the table below

Calculate the average number of faulty bricks per batch. By using the Binomial Distribution calculate the probability that a batch will contain less than three faulty bricks.

,	5.	The average number of vehicles arriving at a particular interchange is 1080 per hour Using the Poisson Distribution calculate the probability of four or more vehicles arriving at this interchange in a five second period.