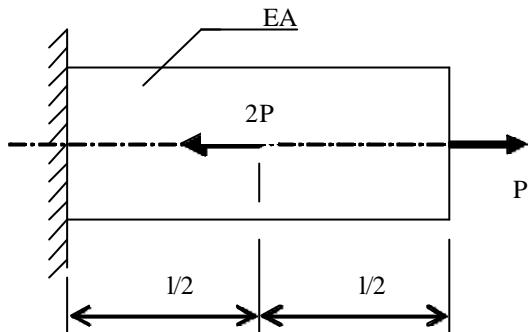


REZISTENTA MATERIALELOR I
SUBIECTE EXAMEN LICENTA

- 1) Deplasarea sectiunii capatului liber al barei prezentate in figura este:

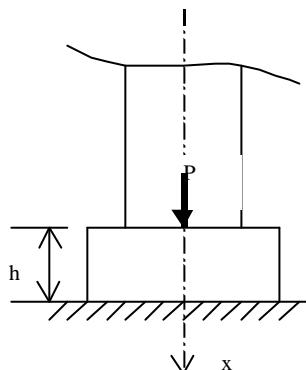


- a) $\frac{Pl}{2EA}$
 b) $\frac{Pl}{EA}$
 c) $-\frac{2Pl}{EA}$
 d) 0

a)
b)
c)
d)

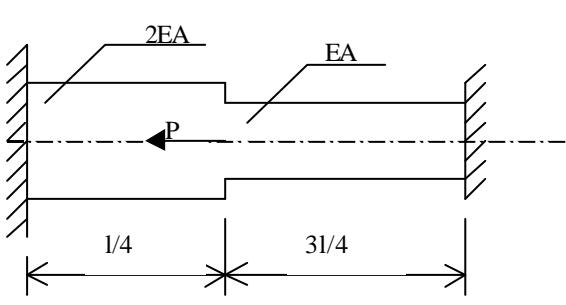
- 2) Pentru determinarea sectiunii de rezemare pe teren a fundatiei stalpului din figura, incarcat cu forta P, se foloseste relatia:

- a) $A_{nec} = \frac{P}{s_{0teren} - g_{beton} \cdot h}$
 b) $A_{nec} = \frac{P}{s_{0beton} - g_{beton} \cdot h}$
 c) $A_{nec} = \frac{P + g_{beton} \cdot h}{s_{0teren}}$
 d) $A_{nec} = \frac{P + g_{beton} \cdot h}{s_{0beton}}$



a)
b)
c)
d)

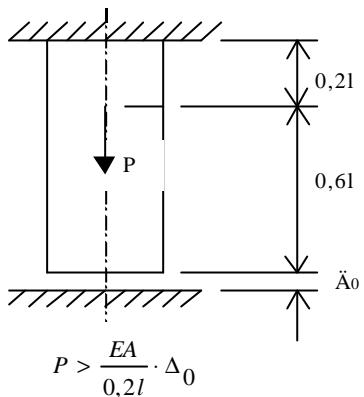
- 3) Tensiunea maxima in valoare absoluta din bară incarcata cu forta P, prezentata in figura este:



- a) $\frac{P}{7EA}$
 b) $\frac{6P}{14A}$
 c) $\frac{P}{14A}$
 d) $\frac{2P}{7EA}$

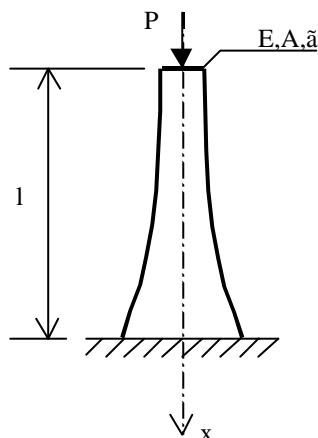
a)
b)
c)
d)

- 4) Tensiunea maxima produsa de forta P in bara metalica din figura, este data de relatia:



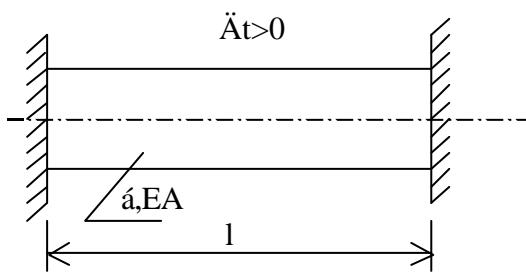
- a) $\sigma_x = \frac{0,2P}{A} - \frac{\Delta_0 E}{l}$ a)
 b) $\sigma_x = \frac{0,2P}{l} + \frac{\Delta_0 E}{l}$ b)
 c) $\sigma_x = \frac{0,8P}{A} + \frac{\Delta_0 E}{l}$ c)
 d) $\sigma_x = \frac{0,8P}{A} - \frac{\Delta_0 E}{l}$ d)

- 5) Pentru bara de egala rezistenta din figura, la proiectarea careia s-a luat in considerare si greutatea ei proprie, diagramele de variatie a tensiunilor normale, σ_x si a deplasarilor, u in lungul axei longitudinale sunt:



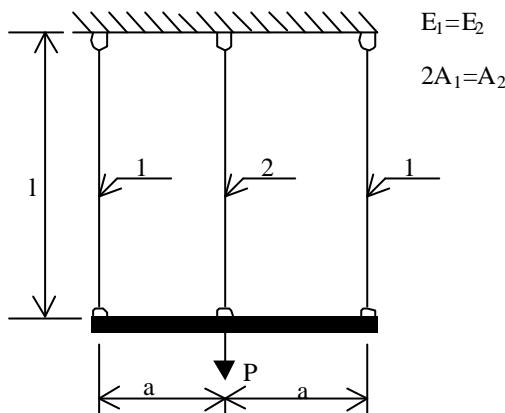
- a) constanta pentru σ_x
 liniara pentru u a)
 b) liniara pentru σ_x
 constanta pentru u b)
 c) liniara pentru σ_x
 parabolica pentru u c)
 d) constanta pentru σ_x
 parabolica pentru u d)

- 6) Tensiunea normala ce se produce intr-o bara cu sectiune constanta, supusa unei variatii uniforme de temperatura $\Delta t > 0$ este:



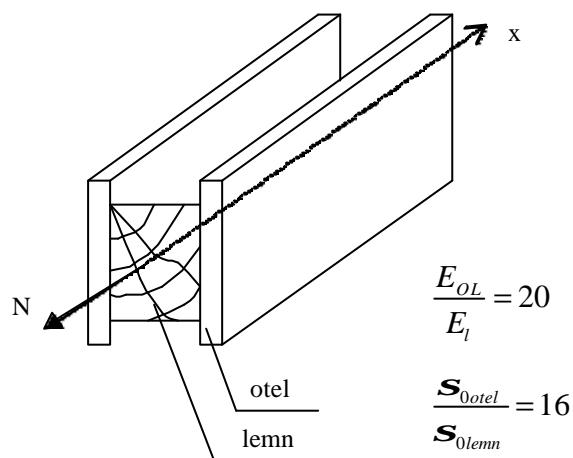
- a) $- EA\alpha\Delta t$ a)
 b) $El\alpha\Delta t$ b)
 c) $- E\alpha\Delta t$ c)
 d) $l\alpha\Delta t$ d)

- 7) Efortul din bara centrală, (2) a sistemului din figura este:



- a) $N_2 = \frac{P}{3}$ a)
 b) $N_2 = \frac{P}{2}$ b)
 c) $N_2 = \frac{2P}{3}$ c)
 d) $N_2 = \frac{P}{4}$ d)

- 8) Forța capabilă în elastic a barei neomogene, monolite, prezentată în figura este:

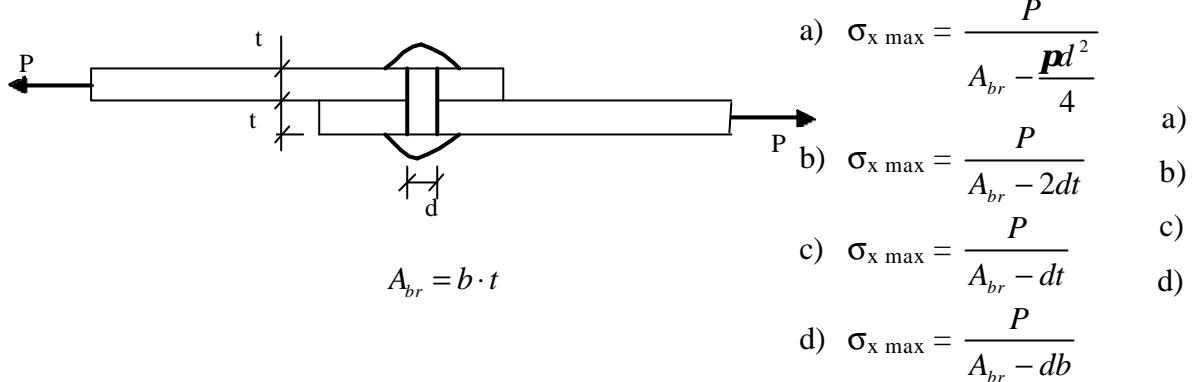


- a) $N_{cap} = A_{lemn}\sigma_{0\text{lemn}} + A_{otel}\sigma_{0\text{otel}}$ a)
 b) $N_{cap} = A_{otel}\sigma_{0\text{otel}} + A_{lemn} \frac{s_{0\text{otel}}}{20}$ b)
 c) $N_{cap} = A_{lemn}\sigma_{0\text{lemn}} + A_{otel} 20\sigma_{0\text{lemn}}$ c)
 d) $N_{cap} = A_{otel}\sigma_{0\text{lemn}} + A_{lemn} 16\sigma_{0\text{lemn}}$ d)

- 9) Tensiunea principală maximă la starea de tensiune de forfecare pură (σ_1) și direcția acesteia data de unghiul α_1 sunt:

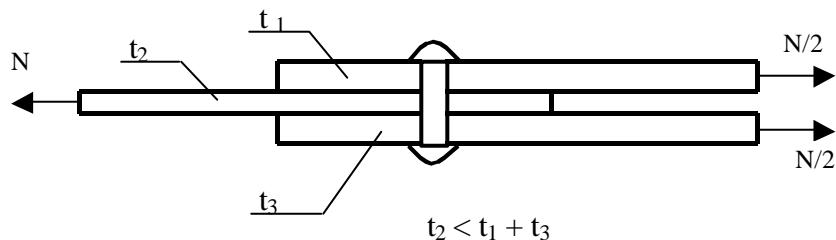
- a) $\sigma_1 = \tau$
 $\alpha_1 = 0$ a)
 b) $\sigma_1 = \tau$
 $\alpha_1 = 45^\circ$ a)
 c) $\sigma_1 = \frac{\tau}{2}$
 $\alpha_1 = 45^\circ$ b)
 d) $\sigma_1 = 2\tau$
 $\alpha_1 = 90^\circ$ c)

10) Tensiunea maxima din bara prezentata in figura se obtine cu relatia:



11) Efortul capabil al nitului din imbinarea prezentata in figura este dat de relatia:

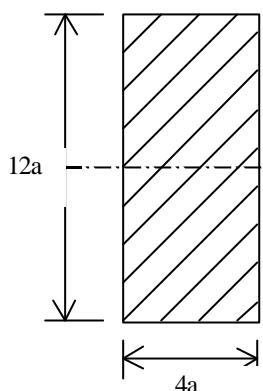
- a) $N_{1 \text{ nit}} = \min \left[\frac{pd^2}{4} \mathbf{t}_{0 \text{ nit}}, d(t_1 + t_2) \mathbf{s}_{0g} \right]$ a)
b) $N_{1 \text{ nit}} = \min \left[\frac{pd^2}{4} \mathbf{t}_{0 \text{ nit}}, d(t_1 + t_3) \mathbf{s}_{0g} \right]$ b)
c) $N_{1 \text{ nit}} = \min \left[\frac{pd^2}{4} \mathbf{t}_{0s}, dt_1 \mathbf{t}_{0 \text{ nit}} \right]$ c)
d) $N_{1 \text{ nit}} = \min \left[\frac{pd^2}{2} \mathbf{t}_{0 \text{ nit}}, dt_2 \mathbf{s}_{0g} \right]$ d)



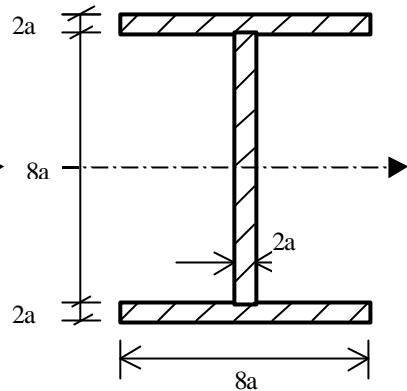
12) Energia potentiala specifica de deformatie la forfecare pura se stabeleste cu relatia:

- a) $U_{ds} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{T^2}{GA^2}$ a)
b) $U_{ds} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{T^2}{EA}$ b)
c) $U_{ds} = \frac{T^2}{GA}$ c)
d) $U_{ds} = \frac{T^2}{EI}$ d)

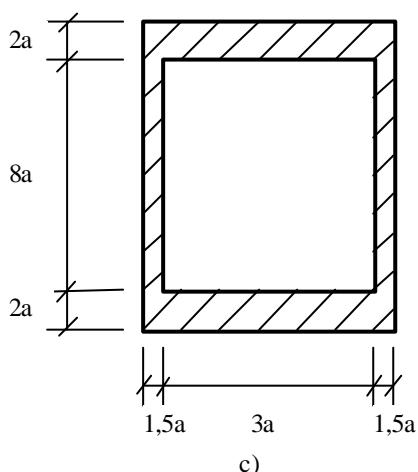
13) Care dintre sectiunile prezentate in figura este mai eficienta la incovoiere plana?



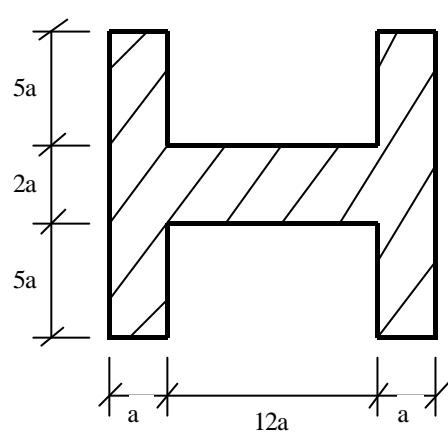
a)



b)



c)



d)

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)

14) Valoarea tensiunii tangentiale maxime pe o sectiune dreptunghiulara solicitata la incovoiere cu forfecare este:

a) $\frac{3}{2} \frac{T}{A}$

c) $\frac{4}{3} \frac{T}{A}$

a)

b) $\frac{2}{3} \frac{T}{A}$

d) $\frac{3}{4} \frac{T}{A}$

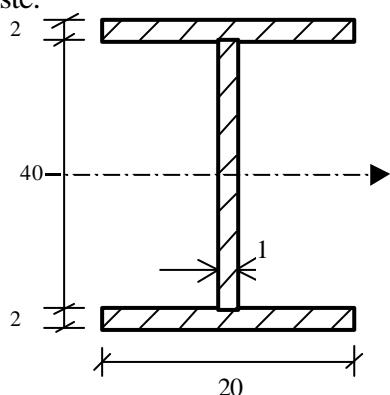
b)

c)

d)

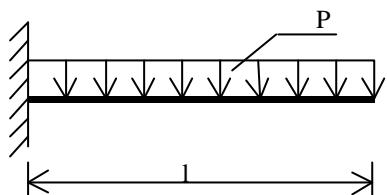
15) Bratul cuplului elastic interior pentru sectiunea din figura, solicitata la incovoiere este:

- a) 18cm
- b) 24cm
- c) 39cm
- d) 52cm



- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)

16) Valoarea sagetii maxime pentru grinda din figura este:



a) $\frac{pl^4}{4EI}$

b) $\frac{pl^4}{2EI}$

c) $\frac{pl^4}{16EI}$

d) $\frac{pl^4}{8EI}$

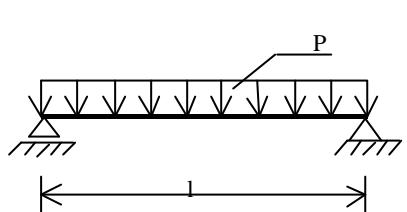
a)

b)

c)

d)

17) Rotirea sectiunii de reazem pentru grinda din figura este:



a) $\frac{pl^3}{24EI}$

b) $\frac{pl^3}{48EI}$

c) $\frac{pl^4}{48EI}$

d) $\frac{pl^3}{12EI}$

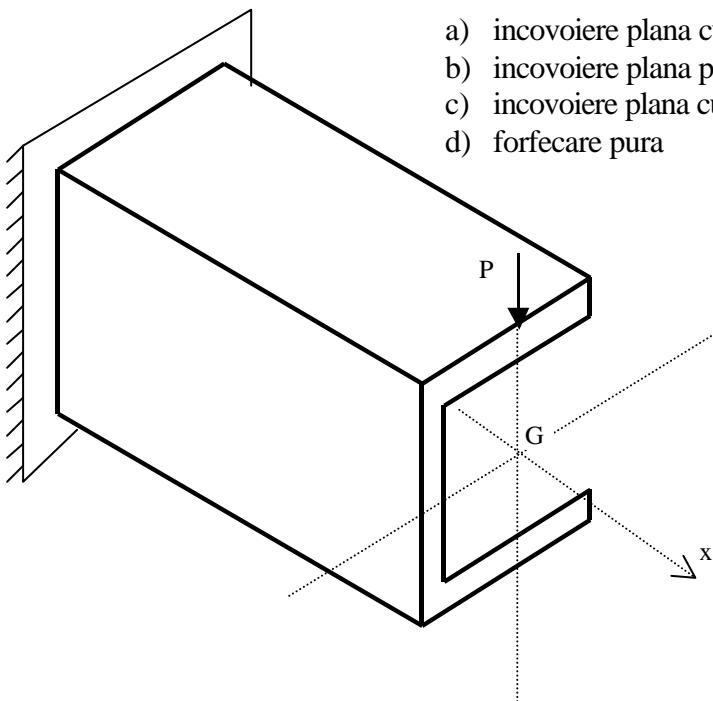
a)

b)

c)

d)

18) Starea de solicitare pentru grinda din figura este:



a) incovoiere plana cu forfecare

b) incovoiere plana pura

c) incovoiere plana cu forfecare si torsiune

d) forfecare pura

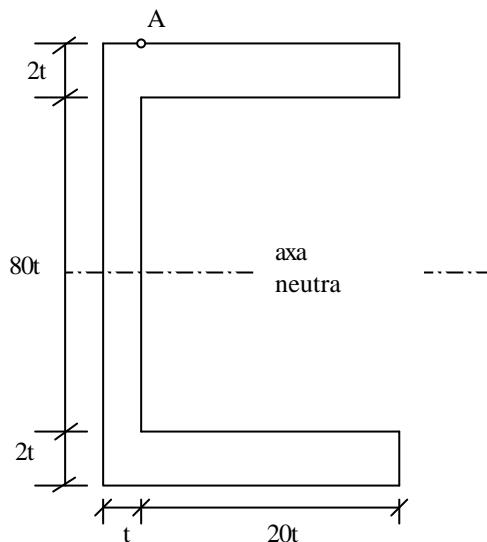
a)

b)

c)

d)

19) La sectiunea din figura, tensiunea tangentiala din punctul A, produsa de incovoierea in jurul axei neutre este:



a) $\frac{T}{164t^2}$

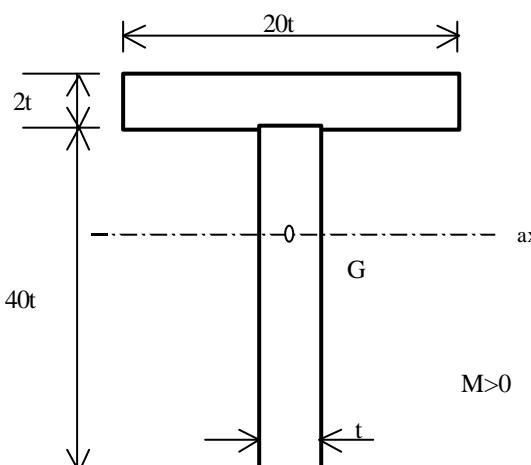
b) $\frac{T}{224t^2}$

c) $\frac{T}{1640t^3}$

d) $\frac{T}{328t^2}$

a)
b)
c)
d)

20) Tensiunea normala maxima produsa pe sectiunea din figura, din incovoierea in jurul axei neutre, este:



a) $\frac{M}{464t^3}$

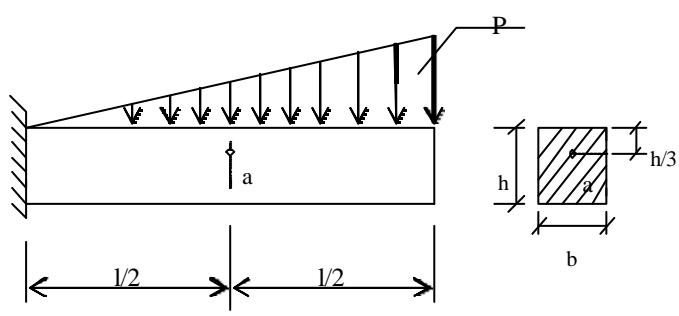
b) $\frac{M}{1260t^3}$

c) $\frac{M}{842t^2}$

d) $\frac{M}{1654t^2}$

a)
b)
c)
d)

21) Tensiunea principala σ_1 in punctul "a" din grinda prezentata in figura se determina cu relatia:



a) $\sigma_1 = 12 \frac{P}{b}$

b) $\sigma_1 = 22 \frac{P}{b}$

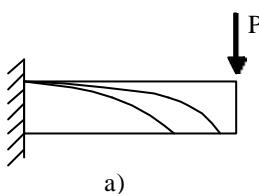
c) $\sigma_1 = 12 \frac{P}{b^2}$

d) $\sigma_1 = 220 \frac{P}{b}$

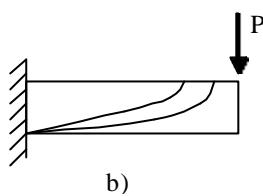
a)
b)
c)
d)

$l=10h$

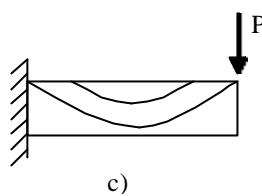
22) Liniile izostatice de spata I (traectoriile tensiunilor σ_1) la grinda din figura au alura:



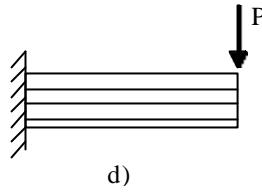
a)



b)



c)



d)

a) b) c) d)

23) Energia de deformatie la incovoiere plana cu forfecare este data de relatia:

a) $U_d = \iiint_v \left(\frac{M^2}{EI} + \frac{K_T T^2}{GA} \right) dV$

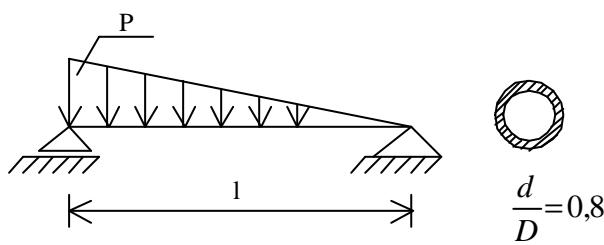
b) $U_d = \iiint_v \left(\frac{M^2}{GA} + \frac{K_T T^2}{EI} \right) dV$ a)
b)

c) $U_d = \iiint_v \left(\frac{M^2}{2EI} + \frac{K_T T^2}{2GA} \right) dV$ c)
d)

d) $U_d = \iiint_v \left(\frac{M}{2EI} + \frac{K_T T}{2GA} \right)^2 dV$

24) Tensiunile normale maxime in grinda din figura sunt:

a) $\sigma_{x \max} = 2,08 \frac{pl^2}{D^2}$

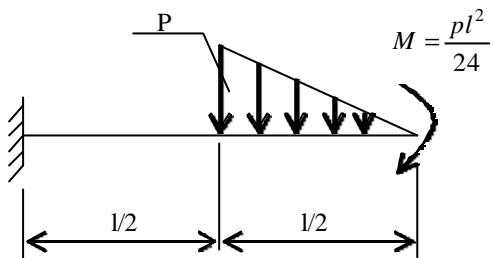


b) $\sigma_{x \max} = 1,107 \frac{pl^2}{D^3}$ a)
b)

c) $\sigma_{x \max} = \frac{Ppl^2}{D^3}$ c)
d)

d) $\sigma_{x \max} = \frac{pl^2}{225D^2}$

25) Tensiunile tangentiale maxime in grinda din figura sunt:



a) $\tau_{\max} = 0,5 \frac{pl}{t^3}$

a)

b) $\tau_{\max} = 0,5 \frac{pl}{t^2}$

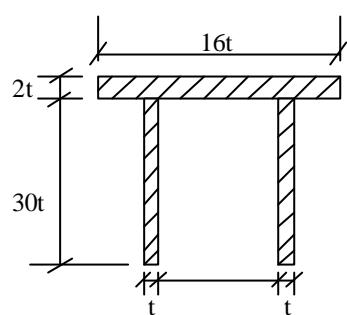
b)

c) $\tau_{\max} = 20 \frac{pl}{t^2}$

c)

d) $\tau_{\max} = 0,005 \frac{pl}{t^2}$

d)



26) Distributia tensiunilor tangentiale τ pe o sectiune circulara solicitata la torsiune este:

- a) parabolica, cu valori maxime in centrul de greutate al sectiunii si nule pe contur;
- b) liniara, cu valori maxime pe contur si nule in centrul de greutate;
- c) uniforma;
- d) liniara, cu valori maxime in centrul de greutate si nule pe contur.

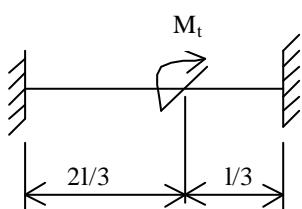
a)

b)

c)

d)

27) Momentul de torsiune maxim in lungul barei din figura este:



a) $\frac{2M_t}{3}$

a)

b) $\frac{M_t}{3}$

b)

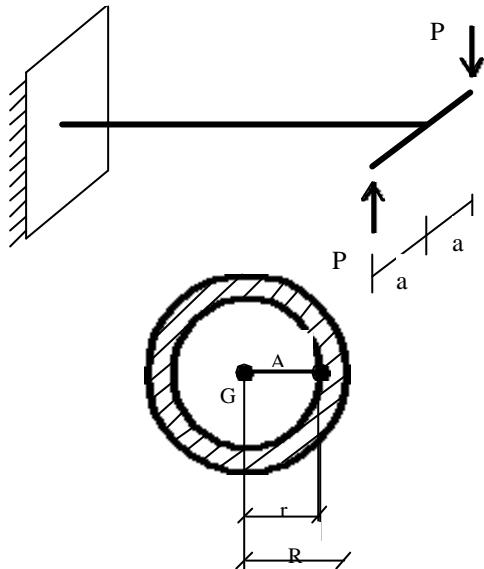
c) $\frac{3M_t}{2}$

c)

d) M_t

d)

28) Tensiunea tangentiala din punctul A al barei din figura se determina cu relatia:



a) $\tau = \frac{2Pa}{\frac{P R^4}{4} (1 - a^4)} r$

b) $\tau = \frac{Pa}{\frac{P R^4}{4} (1 - a^4)} r$ a)
b)
c)

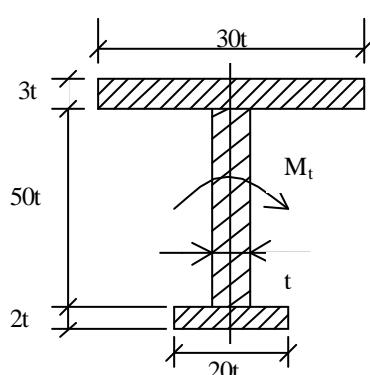
c) $\tau = \frac{2Pa}{\frac{P R^3}{4} (1 - a^4)}$ d)

d) $\tau = \frac{2Pa}{\frac{P R^4}{4} (1 - a^2)} r$

29) Distributia tensiunilor tangentiale, τ pe o sectiune cu pereti subtiri profil inchis este:

- a) liniara pe grosimea peretelui sectiunii; a)
- b) constanta, $\tau = \frac{M_t}{I_t} t$; b)
- c) parabolica pe inaltimea sectiunii; c)
- d) constanta, $\tau = \frac{M_t}{2\Omega t}$. d)

30) Tensiunea tangentiala maxima pe sectiunea din figura, supusa la torsiune de un moment M_t , este:



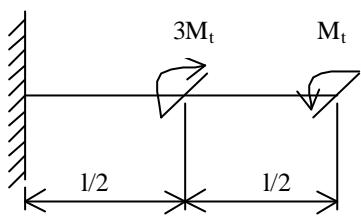
a) $\tau_{max} = \frac{3M_t}{340t^3};$ a)

b) $\tau_{max} = \frac{M_t}{340t^3};$ b)

c) $\tau_{max} = \frac{M_t}{170t^3};$ c)

d) $\tau_{max} = \frac{3M_t}{170t^3};$ d)

31) Unghiul de rasucire dintre extremitatile barei torsionate din figura este:



- a) $\frac{2M_t \cdot l}{G \cdot I_t}$; a)
- b) $\frac{M_t \cdot l}{2G \cdot I_t}$; b)
- c) $\frac{M_t \cdot l}{G \cdot I_t}$; c)
- d) $\frac{2M_t \cdot l}{3G \cdot I_t}$; d)