1)

Let P_a = portion of axial force carried by shell. P_a = portion of axial force carried by core.

$$S = \frac{P_{a}L}{E_{a}A_{a}} \qquad P_{a} = \frac{E_{a}A_{a}}{L} S$$
$$S = \frac{P_{s}L}{E_{s}A_{s}} \qquad P_{s} = \frac{E_{s}A_{s}}{L} S$$

Total force $P = P_a + P_s = (E_a A_a + E_s A_s) \frac{5}{L}$

Data: P = 160 kN

$$A_a = \frac{\pi}{4} (d_0^2 - d_1^2) = \frac{\pi}{4} (0.062^2 - 0.025^2) = 0.002528 m$$

 $A_s = \frac{\pi}{4} d^2 = \frac{\pi}{4} (0.025)^2 = 0.000491 m^2$

$$\frac{S}{L} = \mathcal{E} = \frac{P}{E_a A_a + E_s A_s}$$

$$\frac{-160000}{(70 \times 10^{9})(0.002528) + (200 \times 10^{9})(0.000491)} = -581.5 \times 10^{-6}$$
(a) $G_{s} = E_{s} \varepsilon = (200 \times 10^{9})(-581.5 \times 10^{-6}) = -116.3 MPa$
 $G_{a} = E_{a} \varepsilon = (70 \times 10^{9})(-581.5 \times 10^{-6}) = -40.7 MPa$

(b) S = LE = (0.25) (-581.5×10) = -145×10 m = -0.145 mm

$$P = 75 \text{ kN} = 75 \times 10^{3} \text{ N} \qquad A = \frac{\pi}{4}d^{2} = \frac{\pi}{4}(0.022)^{2} = 380.13 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^{2}$$

$$\sigma = \frac{P}{A} = \frac{75 \times 10^{3}}{380.13 \times 10^{-6}} = 197.301 \times 10^{6} \text{ Pa}$$

$$\varepsilon_{x} = \frac{\sigma}{E} = \frac{197.301 \times 10^{6}}{200 \times 10^{9}} = 986.51 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$\delta_{x} = L\varepsilon_{x} = (200 \text{ mm})(986.51 \times 10^{-6})$$
(a)
$$\delta_{x} = 0.1973 \text{ mm}$$

$$\varepsilon_y = -v\varepsilon_x = -(0.3)(986.51 \times 10^{-6}) = -295.95 \times 10^{-6}$$

 $\delta_y = d\varepsilon_y = (22 \text{ mm})(-295.95 \times 10^{-6})$

(b) $\delta_y = -0.00651 \,\mathrm{mm}$