

**UNIVERSITY OF RUHUNA**

Faculty of Engineering

End-Semester 5 Examination in Engineering: December 2020

Module Number: ME5302

Module Name: Computer Aided Design  
[Three Hours]

[Answer all questions. All questions carry equal marks]

- Q1. a) Derive the stiffness matrix for two node spring element. Use stiffness of the spring element as "K". State all the steps clearly. [4.0 Marks]
- b) The spring assemblage with arbitrarily numbered nodes is given in Figure Q1-b. A force of 5000 lb is applied at node 4 in the x direction. The spring constants are given in the figure. Nodes 1 and 2 are fixed, obtain;

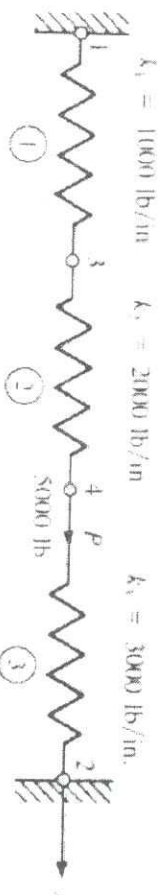


Figure Q1-b

- i) the global stiffness matrix by using the concept of superposition. [4.0 Marks]
- ii) the displacements of nodes 3 and 4. State the boundary conditions clearly.
- iii) the reaction forces at nodes 1 and 2.
- iv) the forces in each spring.
- Q2. a) Suppose that you are asked to purchase a CAD system for your organization. For the evaluation of the system, state the main points that you are going to evaluate under geometric modeling capabilities and explain them briefly. [8.0 Marks]
- b) Draw the flow chart of the Bresenham's algorithm for a line where the gradient of the line  $m$  is  $0 < m < 1$ , and the current point is  $(x_i, y_i)$ . [3.0 Marks]
- c) Use the flow chart stated in b) and find consecutive five points for the line to be drawn from (10, 20) to (150, 125)mm on a display which is mapped to approximately 300mm in X direction and 250mm in Y direction. The resolution of the screen is 640X480. [2.0 Marks]
- d) Explain why the Bresenham's algorithm is more convenient to draw lines than digital differential analyzer (DDA) algorithm. [5.0 Marks]
- Q3. a) Find the equation for the Bezier curve for the given data points (1,1,0), (2,4,0), (5,5,0) and (4,2,0). [2.0 Marks]
- b) Find points on the curve at  $u=0, 1/3, 1/2$  and 1. [3.0 Marks]

- c) Find the tangent to the curve at  $u=1/2$ . [3.0 Marks]
- d) Plot the curve in the given graph sheet. [3.0 Marks]

Q4 a) "A Bezier curve is a polynomial of degree one less than the no of control points used." Discuss whether this statement is correct. [3.0 Marks]

b) Suppose that we join two Bezier curves of degree 2, using the control point sequences  $(P_0, P_1, P_2)$  and  $(P_2, P_3, P_4)$ , respectively. What conditions must be satisfied by these five points to have  $C^1$  continuity. [3.0 Marks]

c) Draw and label four points  $P_0, P_1, P_2$  and  $P_3$  such that the cubic Bezier curve  $P(u)$  derived from them is a simple, closed curve. Sketch the resulting curve freehand, as accurately as you can. [3.0 Marks]

d) Explain with the aid of a diagram, why it would be impossible to construct a simple, closed cubic Bezier curve that has  $C^1$  continuity everywhere. [3.0 Marks]

Q5 a) Write the general homogeneous transformation matrix for reflection. Use that matrix and write the matrices for reflection through  $X=0$  principal plane, reflection through  $X$  axis and reflection through the origin. [3.0 Marks]

b) Write the homogeneous transformation matrix to get the front view in orthographic projection. Use that matrix and find the coordinates of the points  $P, A, B, C, D,$  and  $E$  in front view seen from  $Z$  direction of the object shown in Figure Q5. [4.0 Marks]

c) Write the homogeneous transformation matrix to get the right view in orthographic projection. Use that matrix and find the coordinates of the points  $P, A, B, C, D,$  and  $E$  in right view of the object shown in Figure Q5. [4.0 Marks]

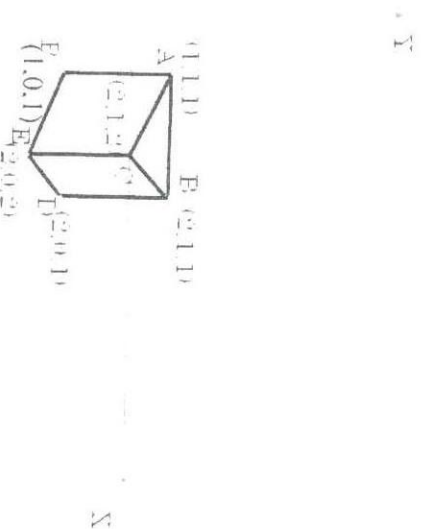


Figure Q5