1-2. The two aluminum rods support the vertical force of $P \sim N(30, 4^2)$ kN. The allowable tensile stress for the aluminum is $S_a \sim N(150, 20^2)$ MPa. Determine the diameters of the two rods to make sure that the probabilities of failure of them both are less than 10^{-4} . Assume that *P* and *S_a* are independent.



Fig. 1.2.1

Solution

Internal Loadings: The force developed in each rod can be determined by using the method of joints. Consider the equilibrium of joint A as shown in Fig. 1.2.2,





Fig. 1.2.2

For rod AB, the probability of failure p_f is

$$p_{f} = \Pr(S_{AB} > S_{a}) = \Pr(Y = S_{a} - S_{AB} < 0) = \Pr\left(Y = S_{a} - \frac{F_{AB}}{A} < 0\right) = \Pr\left(Y = S_{a} - \frac{0.577P}{A} < 0\right)(1)$$

Since $P \sim N(30, 4^2) \text{ kN}$, $S_a \sim N(150, 20^2) \text{ MPa}$, and P and S_a are independent, Y also follows a normal distribution, $Y \sim N(\mu_Y, \sigma_Y^2)$.

$$\mu_{Y} = \mu_{S_{a}} - \left(\frac{0.577}{A}\right)\mu_{P} = 150 - \left(\frac{0.577}{\frac{\pi d_{AB}^{2}}{4}}\right)3 \times 10^{4}$$
(2)

$$\sigma_{Y} = \sqrt{\sigma_{S_{a}}^{2} + \left(\frac{0.577}{A}\right)^{2} \sigma_{P}^{2}} = \sqrt{20^{2} + \left(\frac{0.577}{\frac{\pi d_{AB}^{2}}{4}}\right)^{2} \left(4\right)^{2}}$$
(3)

Equation (1) can be written as

$$p_f = \Pr\left(Y < 0\right) = \Pr\left(\frac{Y - \mu_Y}{\sigma_Y} < \frac{-\mu_Y}{\sigma_Y}\right) = \Phi\left(\frac{-\mu_Y}{\sigma_Y}\right) < 10^{-4} = \Phi\left(-3.719\right)$$

Therefore,
$$\frac{-\mu_Y}{\sigma_Y} < -3.719$$
(4)

From (1), (2) and (3), we can get $d_{AB} > 8.33 \text{ mm}$.

Ans.

Similarly, For rod AC, the probability of failure p_f is

$$p_{f} = \Pr(S_{AC} > S_{a}) = \Pr(Y = S_{a} - S_{AC} < 0) = \Pr\left(Y = S_{a} - \frac{F_{AC}}{A} < 0\right) = \Pr\left(Y = S_{a} - \frac{1.155P}{A} < 0\right)$$
(5)

we can get $d_{AC} > 11.786 \text{ mm}$.

Ans.