

Subject card

Subject name and code	Mechanics of materials, PG_00064820							
Field of study	Mechanical Engineering							
Date of commencement of studies	February 2025		Academic year of realisation of subject			2024/2025		
Education level	second-cycle studies		Subject group			Obligatory subject group in the field of study		
						Subject group related to scientific research in the field of study		
Mode of study	Full-time studies		Mode of delivery			at the university		
Year of study	1		Language of instruction		Polish			
Semester of study	1		ECTS credits		2.0			
Learning profile	general academic profile		Assessment form		assessment			
Conducting unit	Institute of Ocean Engineering and Ship Technology -> Faculty of Mechanical Engineering and Ship Technology							
Name and surname	Subject supervisor		dr hab. inż. Beata Zima					
of lecturer (lecturers)	Teachers dr hab. inż. Bogdan Rozmarynowski							
Lesson types and methods of instruction	Lesson type	Lecture	Tutorial	Laboratory	Projec	Project Seminar		SUM
	Number of study hours	15.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		30
	E-learning hours inclu	uded: 0.0	•					
Learning activity and number of study hours	Learning activity	Participation in didactic classes included in study plan		Participation in consultation hours		Self-study		SUM
	Number of study hours	30		5.0		15.0		50
Subject objectives	Providing knowleddimensional systems Preparing the stud Developing the abil Consolidation of sk	(bars, beams, ent to solve pro ity to assess th	frames) and so oblems involving stability of st	elected two-dim ng complex cas tructural elemei	nensiona es of ma nts (forn	al syste aterial s as of st	ems (shield, p strength. ability loss, ci	lates).

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on the basis of general knowledge of the scientific disciplines forms of the scientific disciplines forms or strength and schriques for strength and schriqu	Learning outcomes Course outcome		Subject outcome	Method of verification			
Boblained from the literature and other sources in the field of Mechanical and Netheratical Engineering and presents and analyses the results of solutions to technical problems in this field technical problems in the field of advanced methods and tools for spoking complex engineering tasks of a practical nature, characteristic of the field of study, and selects and applies appropriate methods and tools for this purpose and applies appropriate techniques, such as strength and spike and spike and spike appropriate techniques, such as strength and spike a		on the basis of general knowledge of the scientific disciplines forming the theoretical basis of Mechanics and Mechanical Engineering, the structure and principles of operation of mechanical systems	apply computational methods and techniques for strength and material analysis to examine and describe the functioning of the specified systems, processes, and	[SW1] Assessment of factual knowledge			
of advanced methods and tools for solving complex is an analyse information solving complex and tools for solving complex in the field of study, and selects and applies appropriate methods and tools for this purpose solving complex in the field of study, and selects and applies appropriate methods and tools for this purpose solving complex in the field of mechanics of materials. They effectively utilize appropriate techniques, such as strength analysis, stability assessment of structural elements, and the Finite Element Method (FEM), to develop practical technical solutions. 1. Introduction, classification of structure elements. Specification and definitions of elements of bar and planar structures. The problem of the degree of static indeterminacy. Presentation: Internal forces in 31 systems. 2. Stress analysis. Definition of the stress vector with its components in the normal and tangential direr in the case of a three-dimensional Cartesian space; The concept of a stress tensor with its special cas Thermal stresses. 3. State of deformation, constitutive relation. Description of the deformation state of three-, two-and or dimensional deformations in terms of small displacements and deformations. Hooke's law and a gener description of constitutive relations. 4. The principle of virtual work and its applications. The principle applies to the statics of bar systems is variant of real displacements and virtual loads, and is the theoretical basis of the Force Method (FM). 5. The Force Method and the Displacement Method Definition of unknowns, coefficients for unknowns canonical equation. Basics of the classical approach to the Displacement Method (DM) applied to bear frame systems. 6. The Matrix Displacement Method (DM). Fundamentals of FEM. Application of matrix calculus to statics of trusses, beams and flat frames. The importance of the stiffness matrices of the element and system. FEM: 8 main steps of the Finite Element Method algorithm (linear and planar elements). Stiffn matrices of basic rements (truss and b		obtained from the literature and other sources in the field of Mechanics and Mechanical Engineering and presents and analyses the results of solutions to	knowledge of mathematical analysis methods and numerical experiments, is able to apply it to solve engineering tasks within the specified scope using the Finite Element Method (FEM) as a modern and effective computational approach implemented in commercial software systems (e.g., Femap,	[SU2] Assessment of ability to			
planar structures. The problem of the degree of static indeterminacy. Presentation: Internal forces in 3 systems. 2. Stress analysis. Definition of the stress vector with its components in the normal and tangential direr in the case of a three-dimensional Cartesian space; The concept of a stress tensor with its special cas Thermal stresses. 3. State of deformation, constitutive relation. Description of the deformation state of three-, two- and or dimensional deformations in terms of small displacements and deformations. Hooke's law and a gener description of constitutive relations. 4. The principle of virtual work and its applications. The principle applies to the statics of bar systems in variant of real displacements and virtual loads, and is the theoretical basis of the Force Method (FM). 5. The Force Method and the Displacement Method. Definition of unknowns, coefficients for unknowns canonical equation. Basics of the classical approach to the Displacement Method (DM) applied to bear frame systems. 6. The Matrix Displacement Method (MDM). Fundamentals of FEM. Application of matrix calculus to so statics of trusses, beams and flat frames. The importance of the stiffness matrices of the element and system. FEM: 8 main steps of the Finite Element Method algorithm (linear and planar elements). Stiffn matrices of basic elements (truss and beam). Transformations of coordinate systems. 7. Tensile - axial compression. State of stress and deformation. 8. Bending. Moment applied about principal axis and moment arbitrarily applied. 9. Shear in bending. Center of shear (twisting). 10. Torsion of thin-walled bars. Free torsion of thin-walled multi-chamber closed sections (with partition the concept of restrained torsion of thin-walled persections. 11. Elements of the theory of shields and plates. The case of isotropic, rectangular and circular discs at thin plates. Definitions of internal forces, description of the state of stress and deformation. 12. Stability problems (bars, rectangular plates). Determinati		of advanced methods and tools for solving complex engineering tasks of a practical nature, characteristic of the field of study, and selects and applies appropriate methods	applicability of advanced methods and tools for solving complex engineering problems in the field of mechanics of materials. They effectively utilize appropriate techniques, such as strength analysis, stability assessment of structural elements, and the Finite Element Method (FEM), to develop practical technical	[SU2] Assessment of ability to analyse information			
Assessment methods and criteria Assessment methods and criteria Continuous methods and criteria Continuous methods Continuous		 Stress analysis. Definition of the stress vector with its components in the normal and tangential directions in the case of a three-dimensional Cartesian space; The concept of a stress tensor with its special cases. Thermal stresses. State of deformation, constitutive relation. Description of the deformation state of three-, two- and one-dimensional deformations in terms of small displacements and deformations. Hooke's law and a general description of constitutive relations. The principle of virtual work and its applications. The principle applies to the statics of bar systems in the variant of real displacements and virtual loads, and is the theoretical basis of the Force Method (FM). The Force Method and the Displacement Method. Definition of unknowns, coefficients for unknowns, canonical equation. Basics of the classical approach to the Displacement Method (DM) applied to beam and frame systems. The Matrix Displacement Method (MDM). Fundamentals of FEM. Application of matrix calculus to solve statics of trusses, beams and flat frames. The importance of the stiffness matrices of the element and the system. FEM: 8 main steps of the Finite Element Method algorithm (linear and planar elements). Stiffness matrices of basic elements (truss and beam). Transformations of coordinate systems. Tensile - axial compression. State of stress and deformation. Bending. Moment applied about principal axis and moment arbitrarily applied. Shear in bending. Center of shear (twisting). Torsion of thin-walled bars. Free torsion of thin-walled multi-chamber closed sections (with partitions), the concept of restrained torsion of thin-walled open sections. Elements of the theory of shields and plates. The case of isotropic, rectangular and circular discs and thin plates. Definitions of internal forces, description of the state of stress and deformation. Stability problems (bars, rectangular pl					
and criteria Lecture test 60.0% 40.0%		He knows and is able to solve simple cases of material strength.					
250.076		Subject passing criteria	Passing threshold	Percentage of the final grade			
Solving problems 60.0% 60.0%		Lecture test	60.0%	40.0%			
		Solving problems	60.0%	60.0%			
Recommended reading Basic literature 1. Hibbeler R.C.: Mechanics of Materials. Prentice Hall, 8th Edition 2011	Recommended reading	Basic literature					
Supplementary literature 1. Hibbeler R. C.: Engineering Mechanics, Statics. 12ve Edition, 2		Supplementary literature	1. Hibbeler R. C.: Engineering Mechanics, Statics. 12ve Edition, 2013.				
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Example issues/ example questions/ tasks being completed	 Draw the stress vector and its components in the general case of the vector location, name the components of the stress vector. What planes (sections) do we call the principal? Give the rules for dimensioning the cross-section (determining the dimensions of the cross-section) taking into account the strength condition and the stiffness condition in the case of tension / compression. Draw graphs of the maximum tangential and normal stresses in a cantilever loaded with a concentrated force P at its end. Determine the stiffness matrices of a truss, beam, frame and plate FEM elements?
Work placement	Not applicable

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