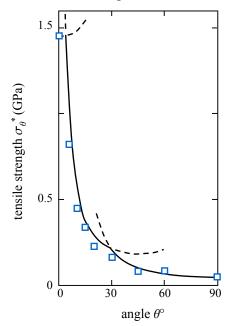
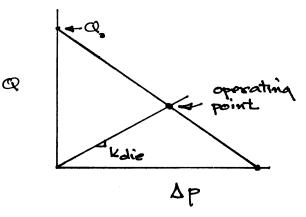
- 1. Consider a unidirectionally reinforced fiber-matrix composite:
 - a) What elastic constants (relative to the fiber and transverse directions) are needed to describe this material?
 - b) Describe how you would compute the elastic modulus in a direction inclined at an angle to the fiber direction.
 - c) Explain why the tensile strength seems to *increase* when the stress is applied at a small angle to the fibers as seen in the figure below.



- 2. Consider the metering zone of a single-screw extruder (neglect temperature variations):
 - a) Sketch the flow field and indicate the boundary conditions.
 - b) Describe the influence of the die on this field.
 - c) Describe how you would go about calculating the volumetric flow output of the extruder, and the power needed to drive it.
 - d) Explain the graph:



- 3. Give three examples of (a) commodity plastics, (b) engineering plastics, (c) elastomers, (d) transparent plastics, (e) thermoset resins for composites. Include chemical formulas if you can.
- 4. Short answers:
 - a) Why is polyethylene a good barrier against water transport but not for CO₂?
 - b) Why are some polymers transparent and some opaque or translucent? Why are some yellow?
 - c) What is it about polystyrene that makes it a poor choice for children's toys?

- How does compounding polystyrene with a suitable distribution of rubber particles d) improve its properties?
- Why does a short-fiber composite have inferior strengths and stiffnesses compared e) to continuous-fiber composites? Why might a plot of E vs. K_{Ic} be useful in materials selection?
- f)