I. Attempt any four parts of the following: \[5 \times 4 = 20\]

(a) What do you understand by earthquake? Explain in sufficient detail also explain the various types of waves generated due to earthquake.

(b) Explain the following terms:
(i) Focus
(ii) Surface waves

(c) What do you mean by degree of freedom? Explain.

(d) Explain various types of vibrations.

(e) The standard torsion seismograph records trace amplitude 8.9 mm long in E-W direction. The distance to the epicentre is estimated as 112 km. The station correction is +0.2. Determine the magnitude of earthquake. The distance correction for 112 km is 3.1.

(f) What do you understand by intensity and magnitude of earthquake?
2. Attempt any two parts of the followings: \(10 \times 2 = 20\)

(a) Write down the equation for dynamic equilibrium for a single degree of freedom system. Solve this equation for undamped free vibration.

(b) Derive the equation for single degree of freedom system for a damped system. Hence draw the curve for displacement versus time for an overdamped system.

(c) A steel portal frame is subjected to free vibrations by giving an initial displacement without velocity. Taking the damping as 47 of critical find the characteristics of the motion. The total mass of 40 tonnes is lumped at roof level and the column which are 10 m high and 16 m apart can be taken as weightless.

Take \(E = 2.1 \times 10^{11} \, \text{N/m}^2\) and the moment of inertia of each column is \(0.0008 \, \text{M}^4\).

Attempt any two parts of the followings: \(10 \times 2 = 20\)

(a) Describe the Holzer's numerical technique for determining natural periods of vibration for multi degree of freedom system.

(b) Consider three degree of freedom system shown in fig. 1. Obtain the possible modes of vibration using either stiffness or flexibility approach.

![Diagram of a 3-degree of freedom system]

Fig. 1
(c) Describe the Rayleigh’s method for the determination of frequency in the fundamental mode of vibrations.

4 Attempt any one part of the followings: 20×1=20

(a) A four storey RCC building is shown in fig. 2. the height between floors is 3 m and the total height building is 12 m. the dead load and normal live loads are lumped at respective floors. The soil below the foundation is assumed to be hard rock. Assume the building to be used as hospital. Determine the total base shear and distribute the base shear along the height of the building. Let the building be located in zone IV.

(b) (i) What do you mean by infill walls? How are they useful in making the structure earthquake resistant? Explain various modes/mechanism for failure of infilled frame.

(ii) Explain the analysis of infill wall using equivalent diagonal strut for infill with and without openings.
Attempt any two parts of the followings: \[ 10 \times 2 = 20 \]

(a) Explain the method for determination of lateral loads in masonry buildings.

(b) A column in a multistory R.C. building is subjected to an axial force of 2500 kN and bending moment of 650 kN-M under gravity and earthquake loads. Design the column section for ductility. Use of M20 concrete and Fe415 grade steel.

(c) Explain the recommendations of IS code for detailing of RC beams for ductility.