Problem Statement - Consider the problem of torsion of a homogeneous isotropic prismatic bar. The general two-dimensional boundary-value problem is:

\[ \nabla^2 \phi(x, y) + 2G \theta = 0 \quad \text{in } \Omega \]

\[ \phi = 0 \quad \text{on } \Gamma \]

where the dependent variable \( \phi \) is the Prandlt stress function, \( G \) is the shear modulus, and \( \theta \) is the constant rate of twist along the axis of the bar. The stress components are given in terms of the derivatives of the Prandlt stress function.

\[ \tau_{xz} = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \quad \tau_{yz} = -\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \]

The total torque transmitted along the bar is determined from:

\[ T = 2 \iint_{\Omega} \phi \, dA \]

Consider the a cross-section shown in the diagram below:

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Use **POIS36** to the model this problem for the various cases indicated by the ratios \( a/b \) and \( G_1/G_2 \). From these results plot the stress function and calculate the torque on the cross-section. See - J.F. Ely and O.C. Zienkiewicz, “Torsion of compound bars - a relaxation solution.” Int. J. Mech. Sci. Vol 1, pp. 356-365, 1960.