

DEC 2014

GENERAL ENGINEERING SCIENCE I

Attempt ALL questions

Marks for each question are shown in brackets.

1. Solve for x in the following equation:

$$2(x - 2) + 4(x - 3) = x - 6 \quad (8)$$

2. A right-angled triangle is standing on its base which is 3.8 cm long. The perpendicular height is 2.24 times the base length.

Calculate EACH of the following:

- (a) the other base angle; (3)
(b) the difference between the perpendicular height and the hypotenuse. (5)

3. A solid right cone has a base diameter of 15 cm and a perpendicular height of 20 cm.

Calculate EACH of the following:

- (a) the surface area of the cone in m^2 ; (5)
(b) the volume of the cone in m^3 . (3)

4. The following formula is used when electric cells are connected in series.

$$I = \frac{nV}{R + nr}$$

Make n the subject of the formula. (8)

5. A screw jack has a turning lever 260 mm in length which operates a single start screw thread of 5 mm pitch.
- Calculate the efficiency of the machine when an effort of 230 N just lifts a mass of 3.4 tonne. (8)
6. A body is travelling at 1.3 m/s when it is uniformly accelerated to 6.1 m/s in 12 seconds.
- Calculate EACH of the following:
- (a) the acceleration; (3)
- (b) the distance travelled during the acceleration period. (5)
7. An electric drive comes to rest from running speed in 106 seconds and turns through 1236 complete revolutions.
- Calculate EACH of the following:
- (a) the running speed in rev/min; (4)
- (b) the retardation in rad/s^2 . (4)
8. A uniform horizontal beam AB is 5 m long and simply supported at its ends. A mass of 220 kg is applied at a point 2.8 m from the left hand end A, while a uniformly distributed load (UDL) of 12 kg/m run is applied over a distance of 1.2 m from end B.
- (a) Make a simple sketch of the loaded beam. (2)
- (b) Using the sketch in Q8(a), determine the value of the reactions R_A and R_B . (8)

11. A simple wall crane consists of a jib, 2.75 m long being of hollow tubular section, O.D. 150 mm, I.D. 136 mm and making an angle of 35° to the wall. The tie is 1.93 m long and makes a right angle with the jib. The wall crane is supporting a mass of 1.2 tonne at the jibhead.
- (a) Produce a simple dimensional sketch of the crane. (2)
- (b) Calculate EACH of the following:
- (i) the load in the jib; (2)
- (ii) the load in the tie; (2)
- (iii) the direct stress in the jib. (4)
12. A bulkhead is 5.3 m deep and is flooded to the top on one side only with water of density 1014 kg/m^3 .
- Calculate EACH of the following:
- (a) the hydrostatic pressure at the base of the bulkhead; (3)
- (b) the width of the bulkhead if the hydrostatic force under these conditions is 1.16 MN. (5)

1. Solve for x in the following equation:

$$2(x - 2) + 4(x - 3) = x - 6$$

(8)

$$2x - 4 + 4x - 12 = x - 6$$

$$5x - 16 = -6$$

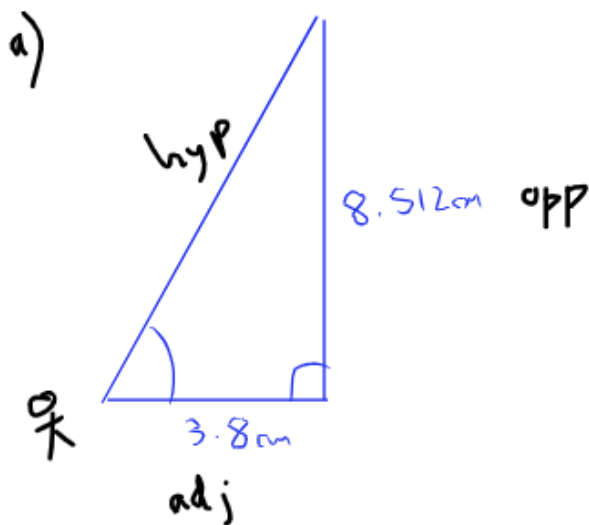
$$5x = 10$$

$$x = 2$$

2. A right-angled triangle is standing on its base which is 3.8 cm long. The perpendicular height is 2.24 times the base length.

Calculate EACH of the following:

- (a) the other base angle; (3)
(b) the difference between the perpendicular height and the hypotenuse. (5)



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$$\tan \theta = \frac{8.512}{3.8}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{8.512}{3.8}\right)$$

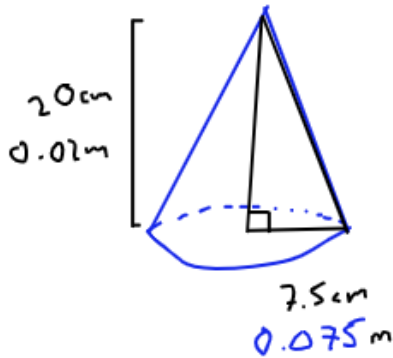
$$\theta = 65.94^\circ$$

b)

$$\sqrt{3.8^2 + 8.512^2} = 9.32170$$

$$9.32170 - 8.512 = 0.80970 \text{ cm}$$

3. A solid right cone has a base diameter of 15 cm and a perpendicular height of 20 cm.
Calculate EACH of the following:
(a) the surface area of the cone in m^2 ; (5)
(b) the volume of the cone in m^3 . (3)



$$\text{Area} = \text{Curved SA} + \text{base} \\ \pi R L + \pi R^2$$

$$\text{Slant } l = \sqrt{0.02^2 + 0.075^2} = 0.2136 \text{ m}$$

$$\pi(0.075)(0.2136) + \pi(0.075)^2$$

$$0.06799977 \text{ m}^2$$

Volume



$$\frac{1}{3} b \times h$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \pi (0.075)^2 \times 0.2 =$$

A calculator screenshot showing the calculation: $0.075^2 \times 0.2 \times \pi \div 3$ resulting in $1.178097245 \times 10^{-3}$.

4. The following formula is used when electric cells are connected in series.

$$I = \frac{nV}{R + nr}$$

Make n the subject of the formula.

(8)

$$I(R + nr) = nV$$

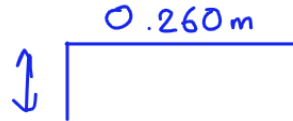
$$IR + Inr = nV$$

$$IR = nV - Inr$$

$$IR = (V - Ir)n$$

$$\frac{IR}{(V - Ir)} = n$$

5. A screw jack has a turning lever 260 mm in length which operates a single start screw thread of 5 mm pitch.
Calculate the efficiency of the machine when an effort of 230 N just lifts a mass of 3.4 tonne. (8)



$$\text{Force Ratio} = \frac{\text{Lifting Force}}{\text{Applied Force}} = \frac{3400 \times 9.81}{230} = \frac{33354}{230} = 145.0174$$

$$\text{Movement Ratio} = \frac{\text{Distance 1 turn}}{\text{Distance Load travels}} = \frac{2 \times 260 \times \pi}{5} = 326.73$$

$$\text{Eff} = \frac{145.0174}{326.73} \times 100 = 44.385\%$$

6. A body is travelling at 1.3 m/s when it is uniformly accelerated to 6.1 m/s in 12 seconds.
Calculate EACH of the following:
(a) the acceleration; (3)
(b) the distance travelled during the acceleration period. (5)

$$\begin{aligned} S & \\ u &= 1.3 \\ v &= 6.1 \\ a &= (0.4) \\ t &= 12 \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} v &= u + at \\ 6.1 &= 1.3 + 12x \\ a &= 0.4 \text{ m/s}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S &= ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2 \\ v &= u + at \\ S &= \left(\frac{u+v}{2}\right)t \end{aligned}$$

7. An electric drive comes to rest from running speed in 106 seconds and turns through 1236 complete revolutions.
Calculate EACH of the following:
(a) the running speed in rev/min; (4)
(b) the retardation in rad/s^2 . (4)

$$S = 1236 \text{ Rev}$$
$$u = x$$
$$v = 0$$
$$a =$$
$$t = 106 \text{ sec}$$

$$v = u + at$$
$$S = \left(\frac{u+v}{2}\right)t$$
$$S = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$$

$$a) \quad 1236 = \left(\frac{x+0}{2}\right)106$$

$$x = 23.320 \text{ Rev per sec}$$

$$\text{Running speed} = 1399.25 \text{ Rev/min}$$

b)

$$S = 1236 \text{ Rev} \xrightarrow{\times 2\pi} 7766.01704 \text{ Rads}$$
$$u = 23.320 \text{ Rev} \xrightarrow{\times 2\pi} 146.5289 \text{ Rads/sec}$$
$$v = 0$$
$$a = x$$
$$t = 106 \text{ sec}$$

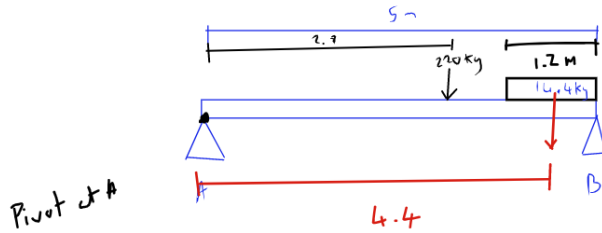
$$v = u + at$$

$$0 = 146.5289 + 106a$$

$$-1.382 \text{ Rads/sec}^2$$

8. A uniform horizontal beam AB is 5 m long and simply supported at its ends. A mass of 220 kg is applied at a point 2.8 m from the left hand end A, while a uniformly distributed load (UDL) of 12 kg/m run is applied over a distance of 1.2 m from end B.

(a) Make a simple sketch of the loaded beam. (2)
(b) Using the sketch in Q8(a), determine the value of the reactions R_A and R_B . (8)



$$12 \text{ kg} \times 1.2 = 14.4 \text{ kg}$$

clockwise moments = anticlockwise moments

Force down = Force up

Name	Mass	Force	Distance	Moment	Clck/Anti
Weight 1	220	2158.2	2.8	6042.96	C
UDL	14.4	141.214	4.4	621.5616	C
R_B		x	5	$5x$	A

clockwise moments = anticlockwise moments

$$6042.96 + 621.5616 = 5x$$

$$x = 1332.9 \text{ N}$$

Force down = Force up

$$2158.2 + 141.214 = R_A + R_B + 1332.9$$

$$R_A = 966.564 \text{ N}$$

11. A simple wall crane consists of a jib, 2.75 m long being of hollow tubular section, O.D. 150 mm, I.D. 136 mm and making an angle of 35° to the wall. The tie is 1.93 m long and makes a right angle with the jib. The wall crane is supporting a mass of 1.2 tonne at the jibhead.

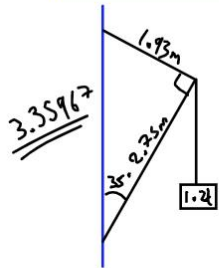
(a) Produce a simple dimensional sketch of the crane. (2)

(b) Calculate EACH of the following:

(i) the load in the jib; (2)

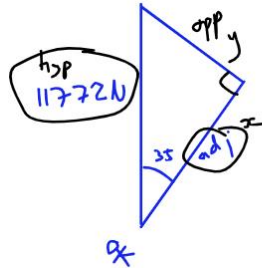
(ii) the load in the tie; (2)

(iii) the direct stress in the jib. (4)



$$\sqrt{1.93^2 + 2.75^2} = \text{wall} = 3.35967 \text{ m}$$

$$1200 \times 9.81 = 11772 \text{ N}$$



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Jib

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\text{adj}}{\text{hyp}}$$

$$\cos 35 = \frac{x}{11772}$$

Tie

$$\sin \theta = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{hyp}}$$

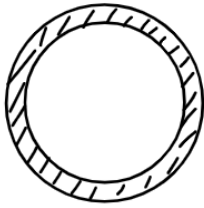
$$\sin 35 = \frac{y}{11772}$$

$$11772 \cos 35 = x$$

$$\text{Jib} = 9643.057 \text{ N}$$

$$\text{tie} = 6752.14 \text{ N}$$

bii)



$$\text{Area} = \text{Big} - \text{Small}$$

$$\pi r^2 - \pi r^2$$

$$D = 150 \quad d = 136$$

$$R = 75 \text{ mm} \quad r = 68 \text{ mm}$$

$$R = 0.075 \text{ m} \quad r = 0.068 \text{ m}$$

$$\pi (0.075)^2 - \pi (0.068)^2$$

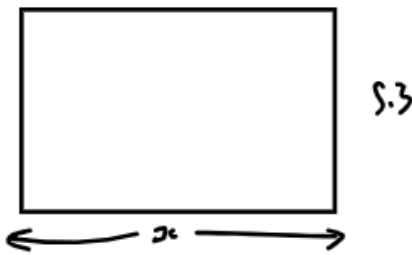
$$\pi \times 0.075^2 - \pi \times 0.068^2$$

$$3.144734246 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\text{Stress} = \frac{F}{A} = \frac{9643.057 \text{ N}}{3.144734246 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^2} = 3066413.962 \text{ N/m}^2$$

12. A bulkhead is 5.3 m deep and is flooded to the top on one side only with water of density 1014 kg/m^3 .
Calculate EACH of the following:
(a) the hydrostatic pressure at the base of the bulkhead; (3)
(b) the width of the bulkhead if the hydrostatic force under these conditions is 1.16 MN. (5)

$$F = \rho g a h \quad P = \rho g h$$



$$P = 1014 \times 9.81 \times 5.3$$
$$P = 52720.902 \text{ (Pa)}$$

b) $F = 1.16 \times 10^6 \text{ N}$

$$h = 2.65 \text{ m}$$

$$a = 5.3x$$

$$1.16 \times 10^6 = 1014 \times 9.81 \times 5.3x \times 2.65$$

$$\frac{1.16 \times 10^6}{139710.39} = x = 8.30288998$$

$$\underline{\underline{8.3029 \text{ m}}}$$