

ME-265

L-2/T-2/IPE

Date : 08/12/2014

BANGLADESH UNIVERSITY OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY, DHAKA

L-2/T-2 B. Sc. Engineering Examinations 2012-2013

Sub : **ME 265** (Thermodynamics and Heat Transfer)

Full Marks : 280

Time : 3 Hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Assume reasonable values for any missing data. Symbols indicate their usual meaning.

USE SEPARATE SCRIPTS FOR EACH SECTION

SECTION - A

There are **FOUR** questions in this Section. Answer any **THREE**.

1. (a) Briefly explain the physical mechanism associated with the heat transfer by convection. Distinguish between convection and advection. (8)

(b) The hot combustion gases of a furnace are separated from the ambient air and its surroundings, which are at 25°C, by a 0.15 m thick brick wall. The brick has a thermal conductivity of 1.2 W/m. K and a surface emissivity of 0.8. Under steady-state conditions an outer surface temperature of 100°C is measured. Free convection heat transfer to the air adjoining the surface is characterized by a convection heat transfer coefficient of $h = 20 \text{ W/m}^2\cdot\text{K}$. What is the brick inner surface temperature? Use, $\sigma = 5.67 \text{ E-8 W/m}^2\cdot\text{K}^4$. (10)

(c) Derive the heat diffusion equation for cylindrical coordinates beginning with the differential control volume shown in Figure 1(c). (28 $\frac{2}{3}$)

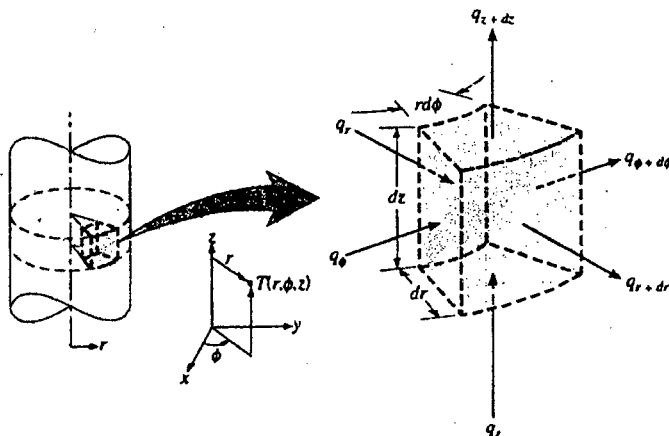


Figure 1(c)

2. (a) A house has a composite wall of plywood, fiberglass insulation, and plaster board, as indicated in the Figure 2(a). On a cold winter day the convection heat transfer coefficients are $h_0 = 60 \text{ W/m}^2\cdot\text{K}$ and $h_i = 30 \text{ W/m}^2\cdot\text{K}$. The total wall surface area is 350 m^2 . For the given condition, the thermal conductivity of plywood, fiberglass insulation, and plaster board are 0.12 W/m.k, 0.038 W/m.k, and 0.17 W/m.K respectively. (18)

(i) Draw the thermal circuit and determine a symbolic expression for the total thermal resistance of the wall, including inside and outside convection effects for the prescribed conditions.

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(ii) Determine the total heat loss through the wall.

(iii) What is the controlling resistance that determines the amount of heat flow through the wall?

(b) Derive nodal finite difference equation for a node at an internal corner with convection shown in Figure 2(b). (12)

(c) Consider two-dimensional, steady-state condition in a square cross section with prescribed surface temperatures. Determine the temperatures at nodes 1, 2, 3, and 4. (16 2/3)

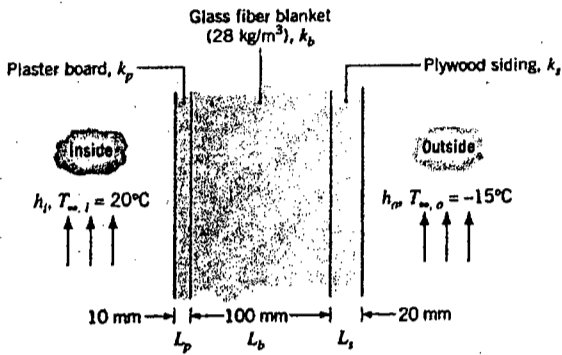


Figure 2(a)

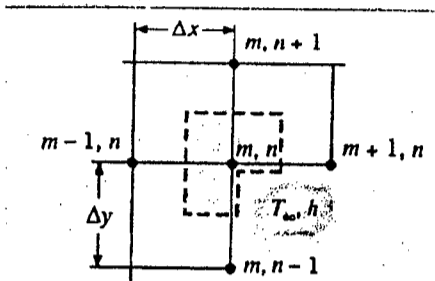


Figure 2(b)

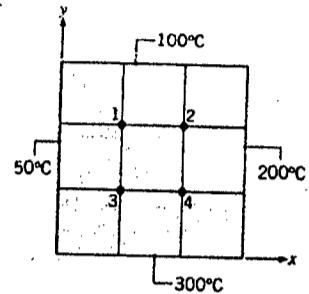


Figure 2(c)

3. (a) What are meant by a hydrodynamic boundary layer and a thermal boundary layer?

Show with a neat sketch the development of hydrodynamic boundary layer on a flat plate. (7)

(b) Using the integral momentum analysis show that the laminar hydrodynamic boundary layer thickness on a flat plate can be expressed by, (25)

$$\frac{\delta}{x} = 4.64 / Re^{1/2}$$

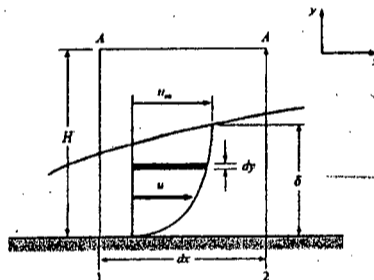


Figure 3(b)

The elemental control volume for the integral momentum analysis is given in Figure 3(b).

(c) Air at 27°C and 1 atm flows over a flat plate at a speed of 2 m/s. Assume that the plate is heated over its entire length to a temperature of 60°C. Calculate the heat transferred in (a) the first 20 cm of the plate and (b) the first 40 cm of the plate. (14 2/3)

4. (a) Water at the rate of 1 kg/s is forced through a tube with a 2.5-cm inner dia. The inlet water temperature is 15°C, and the outlet water temperature is 50°C. The tube wall temperature is 14°C higher than the water temperature all along the length of the tube. What is the length of the tube? (16 2/3)

(b) Derive kirchoff's identify equation, $\epsilon = \alpha$. (8)

(c) Briefly discuss different types of heat exchangers. (10)

(d) Briefly classify IC engines, Write down the major differences between SI and CI engines. (12)

ME 265(IPE)**SECTION – B**

There are **FOUR** questions in this Section. Answer any **THREE**.

Use the enclosed thermodynamic chart if necessary.

5. (a) Define thermodynamic system and briefly describe different types of thermodynamic systems. (8)
- (b) Briefly discuss macroscopic and microscopic view point of thermodynamics. (5)
- (c) Using the first law of thermodynamics, show that the internal energy of a system is a thermodynamic property. (8)
- (d) Define reversible and irreversible process. Also briefly discuss various factors that cause a real process to be irreversible. (10)
- (e) A piston-cylinder device contains 25 g of saturated water vapor that is maintained at constant pressure of 300 kPa. A resistant heater within the cylinder is turned on and passes a current of 0.2 A for 5 minutes from a 120 V source. At the same time 3.5 kJ heat is lost to the surroundings. Determine the final temperature of the system. (15)
6. (a) Define boiler and classify it from different point of views. (8)
- (b) What do you understand by boiler mountings and accessories? Give four examples of each category. (8)
- (c) Consider a steam power plant operating on ideal reheat Rankine cycle. Steam enters the high pressure turbine at 15 MPa and 600°C and is condensed at 10 kPa. If the moisture content is not to exceed 10.4% at the exit of the low pressure turbine (i) determine the pressure at which the steam to be reheated (ii) the thermal efficiency of the system. Assume that the steam is reheated to the inlet temperature of the high pressure turbine. (20)
- (d) How the efficiency of Rankine cycle can be increased? Explain briefly. (10)
7. (a) Define energy. Briefly describe various forms of energy. (8)
- (b) Starting from the Maxwell's relation $\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T}\right)_v = \left(\frac{\partial s}{\partial v}\right)_T$, obtain the Clapeyron relation, for a phase change process, $\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T}\right)_{sat} = \frac{h_{fg}}{T v_{fg}}$ (10)
- (c) A gas turbine power plant operates on simple Brayton cycle with air as the working fluid and delivers 32 MW of power. The minimum and maximum temperature in the cycle is 310 K and 900 K respectively. The pressure at the exit of the compressor is 8 times of the inlet pressure. Assuming an isentropic efficiency of 80% for compressor and 85% for turbine, determine the mass flow rate of air through the cycle. Use air standard assumptions. (20)
- (d) With neat sketch and T-S diagram, briefly describe combined gas-vapor power cycle. (8)

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8. (a) With the help of a block diagram, briefly explain the working principle of vapor absorption refrigeration system. Also mention its advantageous over vapor compression refrigeration system. **(14)**
- (b) Refrigerant R134-a enters the compressor of a refrigerator as superheated vapor at 0.14 MPa and -10°C at a rate of 0.05 kg/s and leaves at 0.8 MPa and 50°C . The refrigerant is cooled in the condenser to 26°C and 0.72 MPa and is throttled to 0.15 MPa. Disregarding any heat transfer and pressure drop in the connecting lines between the components, determine (i) the refrigeration effect (ii) isentropic efficiency of the compressor (iii) C.O.P of the system. **(20)**
- (c) Write short notes on: **(12)**
- (i) AHU
 - (ii) Human comfort factors
 - (iii) Cascade refrigeration system.
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Summary of equations for forced convection on a flat plate

Laminar, local	$T_w = \text{const}, Re_x < 5 \times 10^5,$ $0.6 < Pr < 50$	$Nu_x = 0.332 Pr^{1/3} Re_x^{1/2}$
Laminar, local	$T_w = \text{const}, Re_x < 5 \times 10^5,$ $Re_x Pr > 100$	$Nu_x = \frac{0.3387 Re_x^{1/2} Pr^{1/3}}{\left[1 + \left(\frac{0.0468}{Pr}\right)^{2/3}\right]^{1/4}}$
Laminar, local	$q_w = \text{const}, Re_x < 5 \times 10^5,$ $0.6 < Pr < 50$	$Nu_x = 0.453 Re_x^{1/2} Pr^{1/3}$
Laminar, local	$q_w = \text{const}, Re_x < 5 \times 10^5$	$Nu_x = \frac{0.4637 Re_x^{1/2} Pr^{1/3}}{\left[1 + \left(\frac{0.0207}{Pr}\right)^{2/3}\right]^{1/4}}$
Laminar, average	$Re_L < 5 \times 10^5, T_w = \text{const}$	$\overline{Nu}_L = 2 Nu_{x=L} = 0.664 Re_L^{1/2} Pr^{1/3}$
Laminar, local	$T_w = \text{const}, Re_x < 5 \times 10^5,$ $Pr \ll 1$ (liquid metals)	$Nu_x = 0.564 (Re_x Pr)^{1/2}$
Laminar, local	$T_w = \text{const}, \text{starting at}$ $x = x_0, Re_x < 5 \times 10^5,$ $0.6 < Pr < 50$	$Nu_x = 0.332 Pr^{1/3} Re_x^{1/2} \left[1 - \left(\frac{x_0}{x}\right)^{3/4}\right]^{-1/3}$
Turbulent, local	$T_w = \text{const}, 5 \times 10^5 < Re_x < 10^7$	$St_x Pr^{2/3} = 0.0296 Re_x^{-0.2}$
Turbulent, local	$T_w = \text{const}, 10^7 < Re_x < 10^9$	$St_x Pr^{2/3} = 0.185 (\log Re_x)^{-2.584}$
Turbulent, local	$q_w = \text{const}, 5 \times 10^5 < Re_x < 10^7$	$Nu_x = 1.04 Nu_{x,T_w=\text{const}}$
Laminar-turbulent, average	$T_w = \text{const}, Re_x < 10^7,$ $Re_{crit} = 5 \times 10^5$	$\overline{St} Pr^{2/3} = 0.037 Re_L^{-0.2} - 871 Re_L^{-1}$ $\overline{Nu}_L = Pr^{1/3} (0.037 Re_L^{0.8} - 871)$
Laminar-turbulent, average	$T_w = \text{const}, Re_x < 10^7,$ liquids, μ at T_{∞} .	$\overline{Nu}_L = 0.036 Pr^{0.43} (Re_L^{0.8} - 9200) \left(\frac{\mu_{\infty}}{\mu_w}\right)^{1/4}$

Properties of air at atmospheric pressure

The values of $\mu, k, c_p,$ and Pr are not strongly pressure-dependent and may be used over a fairly wide range of pressures

T, K	ρ , kg/m ³	c_p , kJ/kg ^o C	$\mu \times 10^5$, kg/m ^o s	$\nu \times 10^6$, m ² /s	k, W/m ^o C	$\alpha \times 10^4$, m ² /s	Pr
100	3.6010	1.0266	0.6924	1.923	0.009246	0.02501	0.770
150	2.3675	1.0099	1.0283	4.343	0.013735	0.05745	0.753
200	1.7684	1.0061	1.3289	7.490	0.01809	0.10165	0.739
250	1.4128	1.0053	1.5990	11.31	0.02227	0.15675	0.722
300	1.1774	1.0057	1.8462	15.69	0.02624	0.22160	0.708
350	0.9980	1.0090	2.075	20.76	0.03003	0.2983	0.697
400	0.8826	1.0140	2.286	25.90	0.03365	0.3760	0.689
450	0.7833	1.0207	2.484	31.71	0.03707	0.4222	0.683
500	0.7048	1.0295	2.671	37.90	0.04038	0.5564	0.680
550	0.6423	1.0392	2.848	44.34	0.04360	0.6532	0.680
600	0.5879	1.0551	3.018	51.34	0.04659	0.7512	0.680
650	0.5430	1.0635	3.177	58.51	0.04953	0.8578	0.682
700	0.5030	1.0752	3.332	66.25	0.05230	0.9672	0.684
750	0.4709	1.0856	3.481	73.91	0.05509	1.0774	0.686
800	0.4405	1.0978	3.625	82.29	0.05779	1.1951	0.689
850	0.4149	1.1095	3.765	90.75	0.06028	1.3097	0.692
900	0.3925	1.1212	3.899	99.3	0.06279	1.4271	0.696
950	0.3716	1.1321	4.023	108.2	0.06525	1.5510	0.699
1000	0.3524	1.1417	4.152	117.8	0.06752	1.6779	0.702
1100	0.3204	1.160	4.44	138.6	0.0732	1.969	0.704
1200	0.2947	1.179	4.69	159.1	0.0782	2.251	0.707
1300	0.2707	1.197	4.93	182.1	0.0837	2.583	0.705
1400	0.2515	1.214	5.17	205.5	0.0891	2.920	0.705
1500	0.2355	1.230	5.40	229.1	0.0946	3.262	0.705
1600	0.2211	1.248	5.63	254.5	0.100	3.609	0.705
1700	0.2082	1.267	5.85	280.5	0.105	3.977	0.705
1800	0.1970	1.287	6.07	308.1	0.111	4.379	0.704
1900	0.1858	1.309	6.29	338.5	0.117	4.811	0.704
2000	0.1762	1.338	6.50	369.0	0.124	5.260	0.702
2100	0.1682	1.372	6.72	399.6	0.131	5.715	0.700
2200	0.1602	1.419	6.93	432.6	0.139	6.120	0.707
2300	0.1538	1.482	7.14	464.0	0.149	6.540	0.710
2400	0.1458	1.574	7.35	504.0	0.161	7.020	0.718
2500	0.1394	1.688	7.57	543.5	0.175	7.441	0.730

Summary of forced-convection relations

Tube flow	$Nu_d = 0.023 Re_d^{0.8} Pr^n$	Fully developed turbulent flow, $n = 0.4$ for heating, $n = 0.3$ for cooling, $0.6 < Pr < 100,$ $2500 < Re_d < 1.25 \times 10^5$
Tube flow	$Nu_d = 0.0214 (Re_d^{0.8} - 100) Pr^{0.4}$ $Nu_d = 0.012 (Re_d^{0.87} - 280) Pr^{0.4}$	$0.5 < Pr < 1.5,$ $10^4 < Re_d < 5 \times 10^6$ $1.5 < Pr < 500,$ $3000 < Re_d < 10^6$
Tube flow	$Nu_d = 0.027 Re_d^{0.8} Pr^{1/3} \left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_w}\right)^{0.14}$	Fully developed turbulent flow
Tube flow, entrance region	$Nu_d = 0.036 Re_d^{0.8} Pr^{1/3} \left(\frac{d}{L}\right)^{0.055}$	Turbulent flow

Table A-4 Properties of water (saturated liquid) †

Note: $C_p = Pr \left(\frac{g \rho \rho^2 c_p}{\mu k} \right) \approx \Delta T$							
T, °F	T, °C	C_p , kJ/kg · °C	ρ , kg/m ³	μ , kg/m · s	k , W/m · °C	Pr	$\frac{g \rho \rho^2 c_p}{\mu k}$, 1/m ³ · °C
32	0	4.225	999.8	1.79×10^{-3}	0.566	13.25	
40	4.44	4.208	999.8	1.55	0.575	11.35	1.91×10^9
50	10	4.195	999.2	1.31	0.585	9.40	6.34×10^9
60	15.56	4.186	998.6	1.12	0.595	7.88	1.08×10^{10}
70	21.11	4.179	997.4	9.8×10^{-4}	0.604	6.78	1.46×10^{10}
80	26.67	4.179	995.8	8.6	0.614	5.85	1.91×10^{10}
90	32.22	4.174	994.9	7.65	0.623	5.12	2.48×10^{10}
100	37.78	4.174	993.0	6.82	0.630	4.53	3.3×10^{10}
110	43.33	4.174	990.6	6.16	0.637	4.04	4.19×10^{10}
120	48.89	4.174	988.8	5.62	0.644	3.64	4.89×10^{10}
130	54.44	4.179	985.7	5.13	0.649	3.30	5.66×10^{10}
140	60	4.179	983.3	4.71	0.654	3.01	6.48×10^{10}
150	65.55	4.183	980.3	4.3	0.659	2.73	7.62×10^{10}
160	71.11	4.186	977.3	4.01	0.665	2.53	8.84×10^{10}
170	76.67	4.191	973.7	3.72	0.668	2.33	9.85×10^{10}
180	82.22	4.195	970.2	3.47	0.673	2.16	1.09×10^{11}
190	87.78	4.199	966.7	3.27	0.675	2.03	
200	93.33	4.204	963.2	3.06	0.678	1.90	
220	104.4	4.216	955.1	2.67	0.684	1.66	
240	115.6	4.229	946.7	2.44	0.685	1.51	
260	126.7	4.250	937.2	2.19	0.685	1.36	
280	137.8	4.271	928.1	1.98	0.685	1.24	
300	148.9	4.296	918.0	1.86	0.684	1.17	
350	176.7	4.371	890.4	1.57	0.677	1.02	
400	204.4	4.467	859.4	1.36	0.665	1.00	
450	232.2	4.585	825.7	1.20	0.646	0.85	
500	260	4.731	785.2	1.07	0.616	0.83	
550	287.7	5.024	735.5	9.51×10^{-5}			
600	315.6	5.703	678.7	8.68			

TABLE A-5

Saturated water—Pressure table

Press., P kPa	Sat. temp., T_{sat} °C	Specific volume, m ³ /kg		Internal energy, kJ/kg			Enthalpy, kJ/kg			Entropy, kJ/kg · K		
		Sat. liquid, v_f	Sat. vapor, v_g	Sat. liquid, u_f	Evap., u_{fg}	Sat. vapor, u_g	Sat. liquid, h_f	Evap., h_{fg}	Sat. vapor, h_g	Sat. liquid, s_f	Evap., s_{fg}	Sat. vapor, s_g
1.0	6.97	0.001000	129.19	29.302	2355.2	2384.5	29.303	2484.4	2513.7	0.1059	8.8690	8.9749
1.5	13.02	0.001001	87.964	54.686	2338.1	2392.8	54.688	2470.1	2524.7	0.1956	8.6314	8.8270
2.0	17.50	0.001001	66.990	73.431	2325.5	2398.9	73.433	2459.5	2532.9	0.2606	8.4621	8.7227
2.5	21.08	0.001002	54.242	88.422	2315.4	2403.8	88.424	2451.0	2539.4	0.3118	8.3302	8.6421
3.0	24.08	0.001003	45.654	100.98	2306.9	2407.9	100.98	2443.9	2544.8	0.3543	8.2222	8.5765
4.0	28.96	0.001004	34.791	121.39	2293.1	2414.5	121.39	2432.3	2553.7	0.4224	8.0510	8.4734
5.0	32.87	0.001005	28.185	137.75	2282.1	2419.8	137.75	2423.0	2560.7	0.4762	7.9176	8.3938
7.5	40.29	0.001008	19.233	168.74	2261.1	2429.8	168.75	2405.3	2574.0	0.5763	7.6738	8.2501
10	45.81	0.001010	14.670	191.79	2245.4	2437.2	191.81	2392.1	2583.9	0.6492	7.4996	8.1488
15	53.97	0.001014	10.020	225.93	2222.1	2448.0	225.94	2372.3	2598.3	0.7549	7.2522	8.0071
20	60.06	0.001017	7.6481	251.40	2204.6	2456.0	251.42	2357.5	2608.9	0.8320	7.0752	7.9073
25	64.96	0.001020	6.2034	271.93	2190.4	2462.4	271.96	2345.5	2617.5	0.8932	6.9370	7.8302
30	69.09	0.001022	5.2287	289.24	2178.5	2467.7	289.27	2335.3	2624.6	0.9441	6.8234	7.7675
40	75.86	0.001026	3.9933	317.58	2158.8	2476.3	317.62	2318.4	2636.1	1.0261	6.6430	7.6691
50	81.32	0.001030	3.2403	340.49	2142.7	2483.2	340.54	2304.7	2645.2	1.0912	6.5019	7.5931
75	91.76	0.001037	2.2172	384.36	2111.8	2496.1	384.44	2278.0	2662.4	1.2132	6.2426	7.4558
100	99.61	0.001043	1.6941	417.40	2088.2	2505.6	417.51	2257.5	2675.0	1.3028	6.0562	7.3589
101.325	99.97	0.001043	1.6734	418.95	2087.0	2506.0	419.06	2256.5	2675.6	1.3069	6.0476	7.3545
125	105.97	0.001048	1.3750	444.23	2068.8	2513.0	444.36	2240.6	2684.9	1.3741	5.9100	7.2841
150	111.35	0.001053	1.1594	466.97	2052.3	2519.2	467.13	2226.0	2693.1	1.4337	5.7894	7.2231
175	116.04	0.001057	1.0037	486.82	2037.7	2524.5	487.01	2213.1	2700.2	1.4850	5.6865	7.1716
200	120.21	0.001061	0.88578	504.50	2024.6	2529.1	504.71	2201.6	2706.3	1.5302	5.5968	7.1270
225	123.97	0.001064	0.79329	520.47	2012.7	2533.2	520.71	2191.0	2711.7	1.5706	5.5171	7.0877
250	127.41	0.001067	0.71873	535.08	2001.8	2536.8	535.35	2181.2	2716.5	1.6072	5.4453	7.0525
275	130.58	0.001070	0.65732	548.57	1991.6	2540.1	548.86	2172.0	2720.9	1.6408	5.3800	7.0207
300	133.52	0.001073	0.60582	561.11	1982.1	2543.2	561.43	2163.5	2724.9	1.6717	5.3200	6.9917
325	136.27	0.001076	0.56199	572.84	1973.1	2545.9	573.19	2155.4	2728.6	1.7005	5.2645	6.9650
350	138.86	0.001079	0.52422	583.89	1964.6	2548.5	584.26	2147.7	2732.0	1.7274	5.2128	6.9402
375	141.30	0.001081	0.49133	594.32	1956.6	2550.9	594.73	2140.4	2735.1	1.7526	5.1645	6.9171
400	143.61	0.001084	0.46242	604.22	1948.9	2553.1	604.66	2133.4	2738.1	1.7765	5.1191	6.8955
450	147.90	0.001088	0.41392	622.65	1934.5	2557.1	623.14	2120.3	2743.4	1.8205	5.0356	6.8561
500	151.83	0.001093	0.37483	639.54	1921.2	2560.7	640.09	2108.0	2748.1	1.8604	4.9603	6.8207
550	155.46	0.001097	0.34261	655.16	1908.8	2563.9	655.77	2096.6	2752.4	1.8970	4.8916	6.7886
600	158.83	0.001101	0.31560	669.72	1897.1	2566.8	670.38	2085.8	2756.2	1.9308	4.8285	6.7593
650	161.98	0.001104	0.29260	683.37	1886.1	2569.4	684.08	2075.5	2759.6	1.9623	4.7699	6.7322
700	164.95	0.001108	0.27278	696.23	1875.6	2571.8	697.00	2065.8	2762.8	1.9918	4.7153	6.7071
750	167.75	0.001111	0.25552	708.40	1865.6	2574.0	709.24	2056.4	2765.7	2.0195	4.6642	6.6837

6

6



TABLE A-6

Superheated water (Continued)

Table with 16 columns (T, v, u, h, s for three pressure levels) and rows for pressures from 4.0 MPa to 12.5 MPa. Includes saturation data (Sat.) and temperature ranges from 275 to 1300 °C.

TABLE A-6

Superheated water (Concluded)

Table with 16 columns (T, v, u, h, s for three pressure levels) and rows for pressures from 15.0 MPa to 60.0 MPa. Includes saturation data (Sat.) and temperature ranges from 375 to 1300 °C.

TABLE A-13

Superheated refrigerant-134a

<i>T</i> °C	<i>v</i> m ³ /kg	<i>u</i> kJ/kg	<i>h</i> kJ/kg	<i>s</i> kJ/kg · K	<i>v</i> m ³ /kg	<i>u</i> kJ/kg	<i>h</i> kJ/kg	<i>s</i> kJ/kg · K	<i>v</i> m ³ /kg	<i>u</i> kJ/kg	<i>h</i> kJ/kg	<i>s</i> kJ/kg · K
<i>P</i> = 0.06 MPa (<i>T</i> _{sat} = -36.95°C)				<i>P</i> = 0.10 MPa (<i>T</i> _{sat} = -26.37°C)				<i>P</i> = 0.14 MPa (<i>T</i> _{sat} = -18.77°C)				
Sat.	0.31121	209.12	227.79	0.9644	0.19254	215.19	234.44	0.9518	0.14014	219.54	239.16	0.9446
-20	0.33608	220.60	240.76	1.0174	0.19841	219.66	239.50	0.9721				
-10	0.35048	227.55	248.58	1.0477	0.20743	226.75	247.49	1.0030	0.14605	225.91	246.36	0.9724
0	0.36476	234.66	256.54	1.0774	0.21630	233.95	255.58	1.0332	0.15263	233.23	254.60	1.0031
10	0.37893	241.92	264.66	1.1066	0.22506	241.30	263.81	1.0628	0.15908	240.66	262.93	1.0331
20	0.39302	249.35	272.94	1.1353	0.23373	248.79	272.17	1.0918	0.16544	248.22	271.38	1.0624
30	0.40705	256.95	281.37	1.1636	0.24233	256.44	280.68	1.1203	0.17172	255.93	279.97	1.0912
40	0.42102	264.71	289.97	1.1915	0.25088	264.25	289.34	1.1484	0.17794	263.79	288.70	1.1195
50	0.43495	272.64	298.74	1.2191	0.25937	272.22	298.16	1.1762	0.18412	271.79	297.57	1.1474
60	0.44883	280.73	307.66	1.2463	0.26783	280.35	307.13	1.2035	0.19025	279.96	306.59	1.1749
70	0.46269	288.99	316.75	1.2732	0.27626	288.64	316.26	1.2305	0.19635	288.28	315.77	1.2020
80	0.47651	297.41	326.00	1.2997	0.28465	297.08	325.55	1.2572	0.20242	296.75	325.09	1.2288
90	0.49032	306.00	335.42	1.3260	0.29303	305.69	334.99	1.2836	0.20847	305.38	334.57	1.2553
100	0.50410	314.74	344.99	1.3520	0.30138	314.46	344.60	1.3096	0.21449	314.17	344.20	1.2814
<i>P</i> = 0.18 MPa (<i>T</i> _{sat} = -12.73°C)				<i>P</i> = 0.20 MPa (<i>T</i> _{sat} = -10.09°C)				<i>P</i> = 0.24 MPa (<i>T</i> _{sat} = -5.38°C)				
Sat.	0.11041	222.99	242.86	0.9397	0.09987	224.48	244.46	0.9377	0.08390	227.14	247.28	0.9346
-10	0.11189	225.02	245.16	0.9484	0.09991	224.55	244.54	0.9380				
0	0.11722	232.48	253.58	0.9798	0.10481	232.09	253.05	0.9698	0.08617	231.29	251.97	0.9519
10	0.12240	240.00	262.04	1.0102	0.10955	239.67	261.58	1.0004	0.09026	238.98	260.65	0.9831
20	0.12748	247.64	270.59	1.0399	0.11418	247.35	270.18	1.0303	0.09423	246.74	269.36	1.0134
30	0.13248	255.41	279.25	1.0690	0.11874	255.14	278.89	1.0595	0.09812	254.61	278.16	1.0429
40	0.13741	263.31	288.05	1.0975	0.12322	263.08	287.72	1.0882	0.10193	262.59	287.06	1.0718
50	0.14230	271.36	296.98	1.1256	0.12766	271.15	296.68	1.1163	0.10570	270.71	296.08	1.1001
60	0.14715	279.56	306.05	1.1532	0.13206	279.37	305.78	1.1441	0.10942	278.97	305.23	1.1280
70	0.15196	287.91	315.27	1.1805	0.13641	287.73	315.01	1.1714	0.11310	287.36	314.51	1.1554
80	0.15673	296.42	324.63	1.2074	0.14074	296.25	324.40	1.1983	0.11675	295.91	323.93	1.1825
90	0.16149	305.07	334.14	1.2339	0.14504	304.92	333.93	1.2249	0.12038	304.60	333.49	1.2092
100	0.16622	313.88	343.80	1.2602	0.14933	313.74	343.60	1.2512	0.12398	313.44	343.20	1.2356
<i>P</i> = 0.28 MPa (<i>T</i> _{sat} = -1.25°C)				<i>P</i> = 0.32 MPa (<i>T</i> _{sat} = 2.46°C)				<i>P</i> = 0.40 MPa (<i>T</i> _{sat} = 8.91°C)				
Sat.	0.07235	229.46	249.72	0.9321	0.06360	231.52	251.88	0.9301	0.051201	235.07	255.55	0.9269
0	0.07282	230.44	250.83	0.9362								
10	0.07646	238.27	259.68	0.9680	0.06609	237.54	258.69	0.9544	0.051506	235.97	256.58	0.9305
20	0.07997	246.13	268.52	0.9987	0.06925	245.50	267.66	0.9856	0.054213	244.18	265.86	0.9628
30	0.08338	254.06	277.41	1.0285	0.07231	253.50	276.65	1.0157	0.056796	252.36	275.07	0.9937
40	0.08672	262.10	286.38	1.0576	0.07530	261.60	285.70	1.0451	0.059292	260.58	284.30	1.0236
50	0.09000	270.27	295.47	1.0862	0.07823	269.82	294.85	1.0739	0.061724	268.90	293.59	1.0522
60	0.09324	278.56	304.67	1.1142	0.08111	278.15	304.11	1.1021	0.064104	277.32	302.96	1.0814
70	0.09644	286.99	314.00	1.1418	0.08395	286.62	313.48	1.1298	0.066443	285.86	312.44	1.1094
80	0.09961	295.57	323.46	1.1690	0.08675	295.22	322.98	1.1571	0.068747	294.53	322.02	1.1369
90	0.10275	304.29	333.06	1.1958	0.08953	303.97	332.62	1.1840	0.071023	303.32	331.73	1.1640
100	0.10587	313.15	342.80	1.2222	0.09229	312.86	342.39	1.2105	0.073274	312.26	341.57	1.1907
110	0.10897	322.16	352.68	1.2483	0.09503	321.89	352.30	1.2367	0.075504	321.33	351.53	1.2171
120	0.11205	331.32	362.70	1.2742	0.09775	331.07	362.35	1.2626	0.077717	330.55	361.63	1.2431
130	0.11512	340.63	372.87	1.2997	0.10045	340.39	372.54	1.2882	0.079913	339.90	371.87	1.2688
140	0.11818	350.09	383.18	1.3250	0.10314	349.86	382.87	1.3135	0.082096	349.41	382.24	1.2942

SECTION – AThere are **FOUR** questions in this Section. Answer any **THREE**.

1. (a) Explain nominal-level and interval-level data. (14)
- (b) In a high school graduating class of 100 students, 54 studied mathematics, 69 studied history, and 35 studied both mathematics and history. If one of these students is selected at random, find the probability that (16)
- (i) the student took mathematics or history;
- (ii) the student did not take either of these subjects,
- (iii) the student took history but not mathematics.
- (c) The probability that a married man watches a certain television show is 0.4 and the probability that married women watches the show is 0.5. The probability that a man watches the show, given that his wife does, is 0.7. Find the probability that (16 $\frac{2}{3}$)
- (i) a married couple watches the show;
- (ii) a wife watches the show given that her husband does;
- (iii) at least, 1 person of a married couple will watch the show.
2. (a) Define random variable and expected value. (8)
- (b) Explain Chebyshev's theorem. (8)
- (c) A producer of a certain type of electronic component ships to suppliers in lots of twenty. Suppose that 60% of all such lots contain no defective components, 30% contain on defective component, and 10% contain two defective components. A lot is selected and two components from the lot are randomly selected and tested and neither is defective.
- (i) What is the probability that zero defective components exist in the lot?
- (ii) What is the probability that one defective exists in the lot?
- (iii) What is the probability that two defectives exists in the lot? (18 $\frac{2}{3}$)
- (d) Suppose that an antique jewellery dealer is interested in purchasing a gold necklace for which the probabilities are 0.22, 0.36, 0.28, and 0.14, respectively, that she will be able to sell it for a profit of \$250, sell it for a profit of \$150, break even or sell it for a loss of \$150. What is her expected profit? (12)

$$\frac{1}{2} =$$

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3. (a) Mention the application of binomial distribution. (6 $\frac{2}{3}$)
- (b) Prove that the mean and variance of the hypergeometric distribution $h(x, N, n, k)$ are $\mu = nk/N$, and $\sigma^2 = (N - n)/(N - 1) \cdot n \cdot k/N (1 - k/N)$. (15)
- (c) A large company has an inspection system for the batches of small compressors purchased from vendors. A batch typically contains 15 compressors. In the inspection system a random sample of 5 is selected and all are tested. Suppose there are 2 faulty compressors in the batch of 15. (15)
- (i) What is probability that for a given sample there will be 1 faulty compressor?
- (ii) What is the probability that inspection will discover both faulty compressors?
- (d) Explain the characteristics of Geometric distribution. (10)
4. (a) Explain the characteristics of Exponential distribution. (10)
- (b) The probability that a student pilot passes the written test for a private pilot's license is 0.7. Find the probability that the student will pass the test (16 $\frac{2}{3}$)
- (i) on the third try;
- (ii) before the fourth try.
- (c) A soft-drink machine is regulated so that it discharges an average of 200 milliliters per cup. If the amount of drink is normally distributed with a standard deviation equal to 15 milliliters, (20)
- (i) what fraction of the cups will contain more than 224 milliliters?
- (ii) what is the probability that a cup contains between 191 and 209 milliliters?
- (iii) how many cups will probably overflow if 230 milliliter cups are used for the next 1000 drinks?
- (iv) below that value do we get the smallest 25% of the drinks?

SECTION - B

There are **FOUR** questions in this Section. Answer any **THREE**.

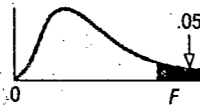
5. (a) What are the reasons for sampling? (12)
- (b) Elaborate the characteristics of 't' distribution. (10)
- (c) A survey of 36 randomly selected "iPhone" owners showed that the purchase price has a mean of \$416 with a sample standard deviation of \$ 180. (18)
- (i) Compute the standard error of the sample mean.
- (ii) Compute the 95 percent confidence interval for the mean.
- (iii) How large a sample is needed to estimate the population mean within \$ 10?
- (d) Explain "Systematic Random Sampling". (6 $\frac{2}{3}$)

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6. (a) Explain alpha (α) and beta (β) for testing a hypothesis. (8)
- (b) Briefly mention "One-Tailed Test" are different from "Two-Tailed Tests". (8)
- (c) Define, with an example, null hypothesis and alternate hypothesis. (6)
- (d) A cable news network, in a segment on the price of gasoline, reported that the mean price nationwide is \$3.75 per gallon. A random sample of 35 stations in the Gotham area revealed that the mean price was \$3.77 per gallon and that the standard deviation was \$0.05 per gallon. At the 0.05 significance level, can we conclude that the price of gasoline is higher in the Gotham area? Determine the p-value. (24 $\frac{2}{3}$)
7. (a) Mention the underlying assumptions of ANOVA. (6)
- (b) Discuss the characteristics of chi-square distribution. (10)
- (c) What is Goodness-of-Fit Test? (3)
- (d) There are two Ferrari dealers in Shire. The mean monthly sales at Kent Automobiles and Wayne Enterprise are about the same. However, Clark Kent, the owner of Kent Automobiles, believes his sales are more consistent. Below is the number of new cars sold at Kent Automobiles in the last seven months and for the last eight months at Wayne Enterprise. Do you agree with Mr. Kent? Use the 0.01 significance level. (27 $\frac{2}{3}$)
- | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| Kent | 98 | 78 | 54 | 57 | 68 | 64 | 70 | |
| Wayne | 75 | 81 | 81 | 30 | 82 | 46 | 58 | 101 |
8. (a) What are the characteristics of Coefficient of Correlation? (12)
- (b) Briefly explain the following terms: (8)
- (i) Coefficient of Determination
- (ii) Least Squares Principle
- (c) Discuss the assumptions of Linear Regression. (6)
- (d) The owner of Bun 'N' Run Hamburgers wishes to compare the sales per day at two locations. The mean number sold for 10 randomly selected days at the Baker Street site was 83.55, and the standard deviation was 10.50. For a random sample of 12 days at the Rivendell location, the mean number sold was 78.80 and the standard deviation was 14.25. At the 0.05 significance level, is there a difference in the mean number of hamburgers sold at the two locations? What is the p-value? (20 $\frac{2}{3}$)
-

Appendix B

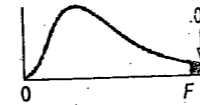
B.4 Critical Values of the F Distribution at a 5 Percent Level of Significance



Degrees of Freedom for the Denominator	Degrees of Freedom for the Numerator															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	15	20	24	30	40
1	161	200	216	225	230	234	237	239	241	242	244	246	248	249	250	251
2	18.5	18.0	19.2	19.2	19.3	19.3	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.5	19.5	19.5
3	10.1	9.55	9.28	9.12	9.01	8.94	8.89	8.85	8.81	8.79	8.74	8.70	8.66	8.64	8.62	8.59
4	7.71	6.94	6.59	6.39	6.26	6.16	6.09	6.04	6.00	5.96	5.91	5.86	5.80	5.77	5.75	5.72
5	6.61	5.79	5.41	5.19	5.05	4.95	4.86	4.82	4.77	4.74	4.68	4.62	4.56	4.53	4.50	4.46
6	5.99	5.14	4.76	4.53	4.39	4.28	4.21	4.15	4.10	4.06	4.00	3.94	3.87	3.84	3.81	3.77
7	5.59	4.74	4.35	4.12	3.97	3.87	3.79	3.73	3.68	3.64	3.57	3.51	3.44	3.41	3.38	3.34
8	5.32	4.46	4.07	3.84	3.69	3.58	3.50	3.44	3.39	3.35	3.28	3.22	3.15	3.12	3.08	3.04
9	5.12	4.26	3.86	3.63	3.48	3.37	3.29	3.23	3.18	3.14	3.07	3.01	2.94	2.90	2.86	2.83
10	4.96	4.10	3.71	3.48	3.33	3.22	3.14	3.07	3.02	2.98	2.91	2.85	2.77	2.74	2.70	2.66
11	4.84	3.98	3.59	3.36	3.20	3.09	3.01	2.95	2.90	2.85	2.79	2.72	2.65	2.61	2.57	2.53
12	4.75	3.89	3.49	3.26	3.11	3.00	2.91	2.85	2.80	2.75	2.69	2.62	2.54	2.51	2.47	2.43
13	4.67	3.81	3.41	3.18	3.03	2.92	2.83	2.77	2.71	2.67	2.60	2.53	2.46	2.42	2.38	2.34
14	4.60	3.74	3.34	3.11	2.96	2.85	2.76	2.70	2.65	2.60	2.53	2.46	2.39	2.35	2.31	2.27
15	4.54	3.68	3.29	3.06	2.90	2.79	2.71	2.64	2.59	2.54	2.48	2.40	2.33	2.29	2.25	2.20
16	4.49	3.63	3.24	3.01	2.85	2.74	2.66	2.59	2.54	2.49	2.42	2.35	2.28	2.24	2.19	2.15
17	4.45	3.59	3.20	2.96	2.81	2.70	2.61	2.55	2.49	2.45	2.38	2.31	2.23	2.19	2.15	2.10
18	4.41	3.55	3.16	2.93	2.77	2.66	2.58	2.51	2.46	2.41	2.34	2.27	2.19	2.15	2.11	2.06
19	4.38	3.52	3.13	2.90	2.74	2.63	2.54	2.48	2.42	2.38	2.31	2.23	2.16	2.11	2.07	2.03
20	4.35	3.49	3.10	2.87	2.71	2.60	2.51	2.45	2.39	2.35	2.28	2.20	2.12	2.08	2.04	1.99
21	4.32	3.47	3.07	2.84	2.68	2.57	2.49	2.42	2.37	2.32	2.25	2.18	2.10	2.05	2.01	1.96
22	4.30	3.44	3.05	2.82	2.66	2.55	2.46	2.40	2.34	2.30	2.23	2.15	2.07	2.03	1.98	1.94
23	4.28	3.42	3.03	2.80	2.64	2.53	2.44	2.37	2.32	2.27	2.20	2.13	2.05	2.01	1.96	1.91
24	4.26	3.40	3.01	2.78	2.62	2.51	2.42	2.36	2.30	2.25	2.18	2.11	2.03	1.98	1.94	1.89
25	4.24	3.39	2.99	2.76	2.60	2.49	2.40	2.34	2.28	2.24	2.16	2.09	2.01	1.96	1.92	1.87
30	4.17	3.32	2.92	2.69	2.53	2.42	2.33	2.27	2.21	2.16	2.09	2.01	1.93	1.89	1.84	1.79
40	4.08	3.23	2.84	2.61	2.45	2.34	2.25	2.18	2.12	2.08	2.00	1.92	1.84	1.79	1.74	1.69
60	4.00	3.15	2.76	2.53	2.37	2.25	2.17	2.10	2.04	1.99	1.92	1.84	1.75	1.70	1.65	1.59
120	3.92	3.07	2.68	2.45	2.29	2.18	2.09	2.02	1.96	1.91	1.83	1.75	1.66	1.61	1.55	1.50
∞	3.84	3.00	2.60	2.37	2.21	2.10	2.01	1.94	1.88	1.83	1.75	1.67	1.57	1.52	1.46	1.39

Appendix B

B.4 Critical Values of the F Distribution at a 1 Percent Level of Significance (concluded)



Degrees of Freedom for the Denominator	Degrees of Freedom for the Numerator															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	15	20	24	30	40
1	4052	5000	5403	5625	5764	5859	5928	5981	6022	6056	6106	6157	6209	6235	6261	6287
2	98.5	99.0	99.2	99.2	99.3	99.3	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.5	99.5
3	34.1	30.8	29.5	28.7	28.2	27.9	27.7	27.5	27.3	27.2	27.1	26.9	26.7	26.6	26.5	26.4
4	21.2	18.0	16.7	16.0	15.5	15.2	15.0	14.8	14.7	14.5	14.4	14.2	14.0	13.9	13.8	13.7
5	16.3	13.3	12.1	11.4	11.0	10.7	10.5	10.3	10.2	10.1	9.89	9.72	9.55	9.47	9.38	9.29
6	13.7	10.9	9.78	9.15	8.75	8.47	8.26	8.10	7.98	7.87	7.72	7.56	7.40	7.31	7.23	7.14
7	12.2	9.55	8.45	7.85	7.46	7.19	6.99	6.84	6.72	6.62	6.47	6.31	6.16	6.07	5.99	5.91
8	11.3	8.65	7.59	7.01	6.63	6.37	6.18	6.03	5.91	5.81	5.67	5.52	5.36	5.28	5.20	5.12
9	10.6	8.02	6.99	6.42	6.06	5.80	5.61	5.47	5.35	5.26	5.11	4.96	4.81	4.73	4.65	4.57
10	10.0	7.56	6.55	5.99	5.64	5.39	5.20	5.06	4.94	4.85	4.71	4.56	4.41	4.33	4.25	4.17
11	9.65	7.21	6.22	5.67	5.32	5.07	4.89	4.74	4.63	4.54	4.40	4.25	4.10	4.02	3.94	3.86
12	9.33	6.93	5.95	5.41	5.06	4.82	4.64	4.50	4.39	4.30	4.16	4.01	3.86	3.78	3.70	3.62
13	9.07	6.70	5.74	5.21	4.86	4.62	4.44	4.30	4.19	4.10	3.96	3.82	3.66	3.59	3.51	3.43
14	8.86	6.51	5.56	5.04	4.69	4.46	4.28	4.14	4.03	3.94	3.80	3.66	3.51	3.43	3.35	3.27
15	8.68	6.36	5.42	4.89	4.56	4.32	4.14	4.00	3.89	3.80	3.67	3.52	3.37	3.29	3.21	3.13
16	8.53	6.23	5.29	4.77	4.44	4.20	4.03	3.89	3.78	3.69	3.55	3.41	3.26	3.18	3.10	3.02
17	8.40	6.11	5.18	4.67	4.34	4.10	3.93	3.79	3.68	3.59	3.46	3.31	3.16	3.08	3.00	2.92
18	8.29	6.01	5.09	4.58	4.25	4.01	3.84	3.71	3.60	3.51	3.37	3.23	3.08	3.00	2.92	2.84
19	8.18	5.93	5.01	4.50	4.17	3.94	3.77	3.63	3.52	3.43	3.30	3.15	3.00	2.92	2.84	2.76
20	8.10	5.85	4.94	4.43	4.10	3.87	3.70	3.56	3.46	3.37	3.23	3.09	2.94	2.86	2.78	2.69
21	8.02	5.78	4.87	4.37	4.04	3.81	3.64	3.51	3.40	3.31	3.17	3.03	2.88	2.80	2.72	2.64
22	7.95	5.72	4.82	4.31	3.99	3.76	3.59	3.45	3.35	3.26	3.12	2.98	2.83	2.75	2.67	2.58
23	7.88	5.66	4.76	4.26	3.94	3.71	3.54	3.41	3.30	3.21	3.07	2.93	2.78	2.70	2.62	2.54
24	7.82	5.61	4.72	4.22	3.90	3.67	3.50	3.36	3.26	3.17	3.03	2.89	2.74	2.66	2.58	2.49
25	7.77	5.57	4.68	4.18	3.85	3.63	3.46	3.32	3.22	3.13	2.99	2.85	2.70	2.62	2.54	2.45
30	7.56	5.39	4.51	4.02	3.70	3.47	3.30	3.17	3.07	2.98	2.84	2.70	2.55	2.47	2.39	2.30
40	7.31	5.18	4.31	3.83	3.51	3.29	3.12	2.99	2.89	2.80	2.66	2.52	2.37	2.29	2.20	2.11
60	7.08	4.98	4.13	3.65	3.34	3.12	2.95	2.82	2.72	2.63	2.50	2.35	2.20	2.12	2.03	1.94
120	6.85	4.79	3.95	3.48	3.17	2.96	2.79	2.66	2.56	2.47	2.34	2.19	2.03	1.95	1.86	1.76
∞	6.63	4.61	3.78	3.32	3.02	2.80	2.64	2.51	2.41	2.32	2.18	2.04	1.88	1.79	1.70	1.59

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The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Assume any reasonable value for missing data. The symbols have their usual meanings.

USE SEPARATE SCRIPTS FOR EACH SECTION

SECTION – A

There are **FOUR** questions in this Section. Answer any **THREE**.

1. (a) The wooden members A and B are to be joined by plywood splice plates that will be fully glued on the surfaces in contact as shown in Fig. for Q. No. 1(a). As part of the design of the joint, and knowing that the clearance between the ends of the members is to be 6 mm, determine the smallest allowable length L if the average shearing stress in the glue is not to exceed 700 kPa. (15)
- (b) A rigid bar of negligible weight is supported as shown in Fig. for Q. No. 1(b). If $W = 80$ kN, compute the temperature change that will cause the stress in the steel rod to be 55 MPa. Assume the coefficients of linear expansion are $11.7 \mu\text{m}/(\text{m} \cdot ^\circ\text{C})$ for steel and $18.9 \mu\text{m}/(\text{m} \cdot ^\circ\text{C})$ for bronze. (20)
2. (a) A compound shaft consisting of a steel segment and an aluminum segment is acted upon by two torques as shown in Fig. for Q. No. 2(a). Determine the maximum permissible value of T subject to the following conditions:

$\tau_{st} \leq 83$ MPa, $\tau_{al} \leq 55$ MPa, and the angle of rotation of the free end is limited to 6° .

Assume for steel, $G = 83$ GPa and for aluminum, $G = 28$ GPa. (15)
- (b) A homogeneous 50 kg rigid block is suspended by the three springs whose lower ends were originally at the same level as shown in Fig. for Q. No. 2(b). Each steel spring has 24 turns of 10-mm-diameter wire on a mean diameter of 100 mm, and $G = 83$ GPa. The bronze spring has 48 turns of 20-mm-diameter wire on a mean diameter of 150 mm, and $G = 42$ GPa. Compute the maximum shearing stress in each spring. (20)
3. (a) The column has a uniform rectangular cross-section and is braced in the xz-plane at its midpoint C as shown in Fig. for Q. No. 3(a). (20)
 - (i) Determine the ratio b/d for which the factor of safety is the same with respect to buckling in the xz and yz planes.
 - (ii) Using the ratio found in part (i), design the cross-section of the column so that the factor of safety will be 3.0 when $P = 4.4$ kN, $L = 1$ m, and $E = 200$ GPa.
- (b) A pinned-end strut of length 1.6 m is constructed of steel pipe ($E = 200$ GPa) having inside diameter $d_1 = 50.8$ mm and outside diameter $d_2 = 55.88$ mm. as shown in Fig. for Q. No. 3(b). A compressive load $P = 4.5$ kN is applied with eccentricity $e = 25.4$ mm, (15)

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Contd ... Q. No. 3(b)

- (i) What is the maximum compressive stress σ_{\max} in the strut?
 - (ii) What is the allowable load P_{allow} if a factor of safety 2 with respect to yielding is required? (Assume the yield stress of steel $\sigma_y = 295$ MPa).
4. (a) What is plane stress? Derive the transformation equations for plane stresses on an inclined section and show that "the sum of the normal stresses acting on perpendicular faces of plane-stress elements (at a given point in a stressed body) is constant and independent of the angle θ (orientation)". (17)
- (b) An element in biaxial stress is subjected to stresses $\sigma_y = 63$ MPa, as shown in Fig. for Q. No. 4(b). Using Mohr's circle, determine- (18)
- (i) the stresses acting on the element oriented at a slope of 1 on 2.5, and
 - (ii) The maximum shear stresses and associated normal stresses.
- Show all results on sketches of properly oriented elements.

SECTION – B

There are **FOUR** questions in this Section. Answer any **THREE**.

5. (a) A cylindrical steel pressure vessel 400 mm in diameter with a wall thickness of 20 mm, is subjected to an internal pressure of 4.5 MN/m². (i) Calculate the tangential and longitudinal stresses in the steel. (ii) To what value may the internal pressure be increased if the stress in the steel is limited to 120 MN/m²? (ii) If the internal pressure be increased until the vessel burst, sketch the type of fracture that would occur. (18)
- (b) The cantilever beam AC in Fig. 5(b) is loaded by the uniform load of 600 N/m over the length BC together with the couple of magnitude 4800 N.m at the tip C. Draw the shearing force and bending moment diagrams. (17)
6. (a) A beam is loaded by one couple at each of its ends, the magnitude of each couple being 5 kNm. The beam is made of steel and of T-type cross section with the dimensions indicated in Fig. 6(a). Determine the maximum tensile stress in the beam and its location, and the maximum compressive stress and its location. (18)
- (b) A cantilever beam 3 m long is subjected to a uniformly distributed load of 30 kN per meter of length. The allowable working stress in either tension or compression is 150 MPa. If the cross section is to be rectangular, determine the dimensions if the height is to be twice as great as the width. The loading diagram for the beam is shown in Fig. 6(b). (17)
7. (a) A cantilever beam carrying a parabolically distributed load is shown in Fig. 7(a). Determine the equation of the deflected beam as well as the deflection of the tip. (18)

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Contd ... Q. No. 7

- (b) The simple beam as shown in Fig. 7(b) supports a concentrated load of 300 N at 2 m from the left support. Compute the value of $EI\delta$ at B. Which is 1 m from the left support. **(17)**
8. (a) A timber beam 150 mm wide by 250 mm deep is to be reinforced at the top and bottom by steel plates 10 mm thick. How wide should the steel plates be if the beam is to resist a moment of 40 kNm? Assume that $n = 15$ and the allowable stresses in the wood and steel are 10 MPa and 120 MPa, respectively. **(18)**
- (b) The U-shaped bar of rectangular cross section is loaded by collinear, oppositely directed forces of 9680 N, as shown in Fig. 8(b). The cross-sectional dimensions are 40 mm \times 60 mm. The action line of the forces lies 120 mm from the centroid of the cross section. Determine the normal stresses at points A and B. Use curved beam's bending formula. **(17)**

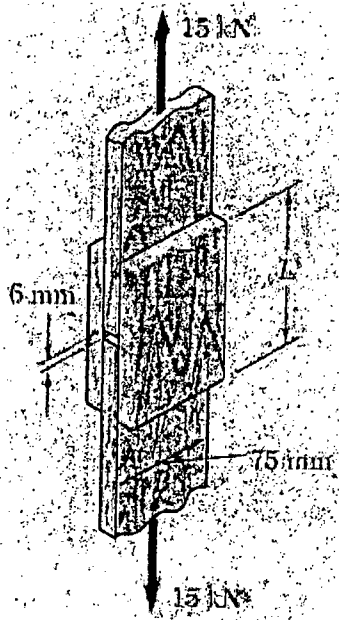


Fig. for Que. No. 1(a)

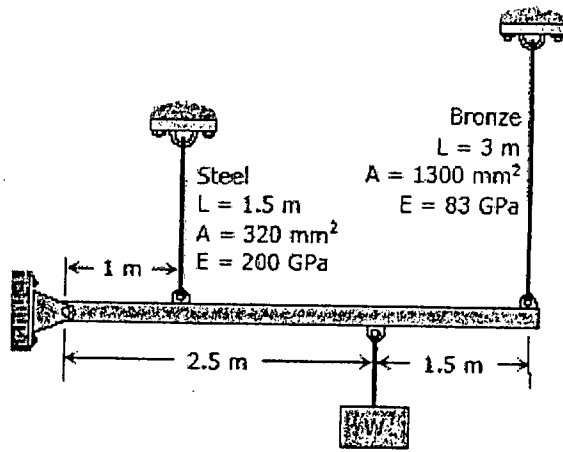


Fig. for Que. No. 1(b)

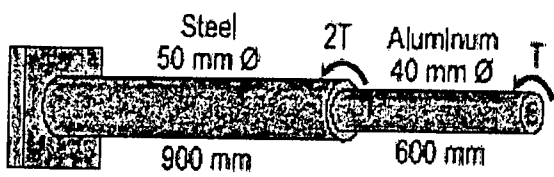


Fig. for Que. No. 2(a)

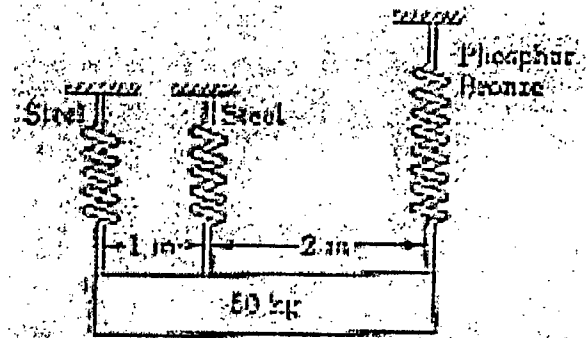


Fig. for Que. No. 2(b)

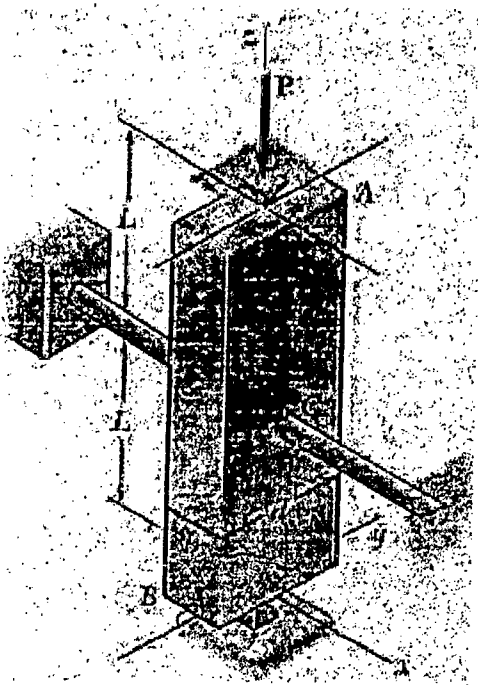


Fig. for Que. No. 3(a)



Fig. for Que. No. 3(b)

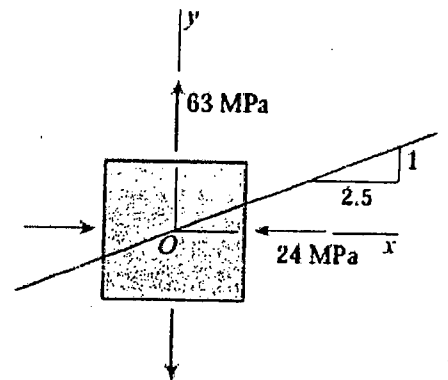
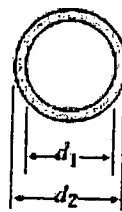


Fig. for Que. No. 4(b)

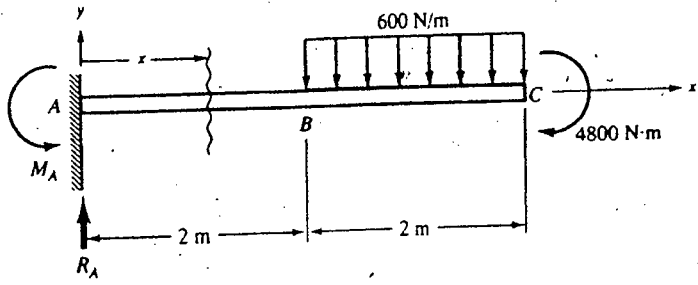


Fig. for Question 5(b)

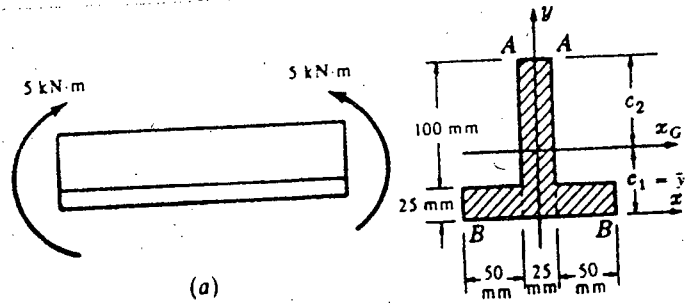
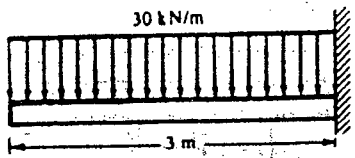


Fig. for Question 6(a)



Loading Diagram

Fig. for Question 6(b)

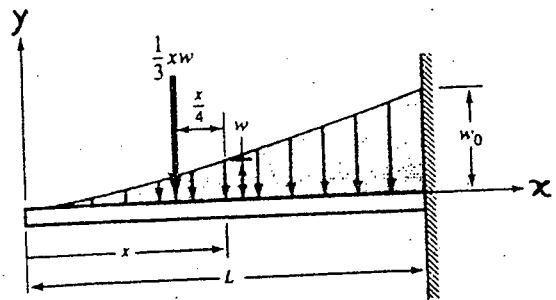


Fig. for Question 7(a)

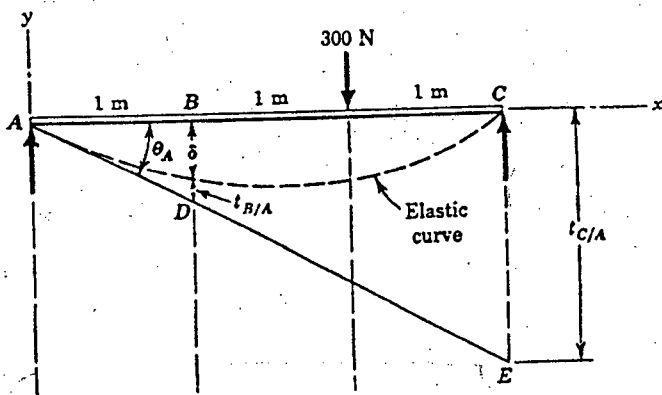


Fig. for Question 7(b)

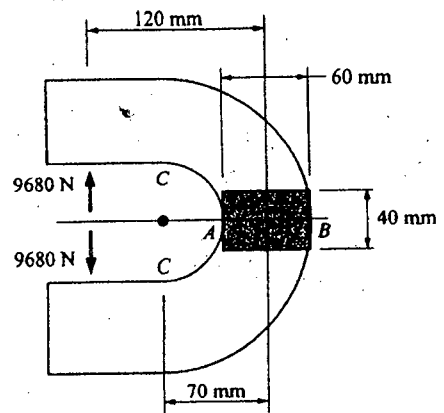


Fig. for Question 8(b)

BANGLADESH UNIVERSITY OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY, DHAKA

L-2/T-2 B. Sc. Engineering Examinations 2012-2013

Sub : **IPE 205** (Manufacturing Process I)

Full Marks : 210

Time : 3 Hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

USE SEPARATE SCRIPTS FOR EACH SECTION

SECTION – A

There are **FOUR** questions in this Section. Answer any **THREE**.

1. (a) Why proper heat balance during welding is necessary and how proper heat balance in spot welding can be achieved? Explain briefly. (10)
- (b) Explain how constant arc length can be maintained during gas metal arc welding? (10)
- (c) With the help of neat sketches, describe briefly. (15)
 - (i) Types of flames during gas welding
 - (ii) Stretch forming
2. (a) What are the important casting defects? Describe them with necessary sketches. (15)
- (b) What are the cases where it is necessary to use metal chills? Describe how does it work with appropriate sketches. (13)
- (c) Why directional solidification might be desired in the production of a casting product? (7)
3. (a) Explain different techniques to deduce the friction in extrusion process. (15)
- (b) Write down the difference between cold extrusion forging and impact extrusion. (12)
- (c) How can the oxide film on the hot billet be overcome? (8)
4. (a) Describe the thermit welding process with necessary sketches. (12)
- (b) Write down the difference between hot chamber and cold chamber die casting process. (8)
- (c) How does seam welding differ from spot welding? (5)
- (d) Compare soldering, brazing and welding. (10)

SECTION – B

There are **FOUR** questions in this Section. Answer any **THREE**.

5. (a) With the help of necessary sketches, explain centrifugal casting process. (8)
- (b) Illustrate the important properties of sand in sand casting process. (8)
- (c) Write down the factors affecting shrinkage, machining and draft allowance of the pattern. (12)
- (d) Describe the factors that affect the fluidity of molten metal. (7)

IPE 205

6. (a) Compare among investment casting, plaster mold casting and shell mold casting process. (15)
- (b) Why are wood patterns not usually suitable in sand casting? (5)
- (c) Write short notes on any three: (15)
- (i) Slush casting
 - (ii) Sweep pattern
 - (iii) Coreprint
 - (iv) Cope and drag pattern
7. (a) Why depressions or indentation occurred during spot welding and how these depressions can be minimized? (8)
- (b) Describe the main cause and remedies of inadequate joint penetration, slag inclusion and porosity in the weld joint. (12)
- (c) Explain percussion welding with the help of a neat sketch. (8)
- (d) From production viewpoint, what are some of the attractive characteristics of resistance welding? (7)
8. (a) Describe the working principle of TIG welding with necessary sketches. (7)
- (b) What types of defect can develop on an extruded part? What are the significance of draw beads? (12)
- (c) With the help of diagram, discuss any two of the following : (10)
- (i) Impact Extrusion
 - (ii) Hydrostatic Extrusion
 - (iii) Tube Drawing
- (d) Describe the difference between compound, progressive and transfer die. (6)
-

SECTION - A

There are **FOUR** questions in this Section. Answer any **THREE**.

1. (a) Differentiate "Incremental cost" and "Sunk cost" (6)
 (b) What is "Contingent Proposal"? (4 1/3)
 (c) Two machines are under consideration for purchasing. The 1st machine (A) costs 25,000\$ and the 2nd machine (B) costs 30,000\$ now. The first machine requires 5000\$ each year for maintenance, upto its life of 5 years. The 2nd machine requires 4000\$ each year for maintenance, upto its life of 3 years. (13)
 It is estimated that the 1st machine will have a salvage value of 5000\$, if it is sold after 3 years and salvage value of 4000\$ if it is sold after its life of 5 years. The 2nd machine does not have any salvage value after 3 years. Assuming service alternative, which machine is better at an MARR of 15%? Consider $n > n^*$, with usual meanings.
2. (a) With a schematic diagram, show the relationships among i , i' and f (having usual meanings) (No need to explain). (10 1/3)
 (b) Derive a mathematical equation to show relationship between \bar{f} and \bar{k} , where \bar{f} is the average rate of price increase and \bar{k} is the average rate of loss of purchasing power. (13)
3. (a) What is Geometric gradient series factor? (10 1/3)
 (b) A person wants to get \$ 5000 this year. However, his receipts will decrease each year by an amount \$ 600 for the next 5 years. If interest rate is 9%, what is the equal amount (annuity) of receipts? (13)
4. (a) What is the effective interest when nominal rate is 15%, compounded monthly for a time interval of 18 months? (8 1/3)
 (b) For an interest rate of 20% per year, compounded continuously, calculate the effective interest rates per quarter and bi-annual (i.e., 6 months period). (8+7)

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SECTION – B

There are **FOUR** questions in this Section. Answer any **THREE**.

5. (a) What is the *multiple purpose project*? Discuss with suitable examples. (7)
- (b) Contrast the criteria for evaluation of private and public projects. (6)
- (c) Two mutually exclusive alternative public works projects are under consideration. Their respective costs and benefits are included in the table below. Project I has an anticipated life of 35 years, and the useful life of Project II has been estimated to be 25 years. If the nominal interest rate is 9%, which, if either, of these projects should be selected? The effects of inflation are negligible. (10 1/3)

	Project I	Project II
Capital Investment	\$750,000	\$625,000
Annual oper. and maint. Costs	120,000	110,000
Annual benefit	245,000	230,000

6. (a) How does depreciation affect the profit and loss statement of a company? (5)
- (b) Derive the expressions of annual depreciation deduction in year k , book value at the end of year k , estimated salvage value at the end of year N , and cumulative depreciation through year k for the declining balance method. (9)
- (c) An asset for drilling was purchased and placed in service by a petroleum production company. Its cost basis is \$60,000 and it has an estimated MV of \$12,000 at the end of an estimated useful life of 14 years. Compute the depreciation amount in the third year and the BV at the end of the fifth year of life by each of the following methods: (9 1/3)
- (i) The SL method.
- (ii) The SYD method.
- (iii) The 200% DB method with switchover to SL.

7. (a) Consider a firm that had a taxable income of \$90,000 in the current tax year, total gross revenues of \$220,000. Based on these information, answer the following questions: (10)
- (i) How much federal income tax was paid for the tax year?
- (ii) What was the net income after taxes (*NLAT*)?
- (iii) What was the total amount of deductible expenses (e.g., materials, labor, fuel, and interest) and depreciation deductions claimed in the tax year?

Note the corporate federal income tax rates given below.

IPE 209

Contd ... Q. No. 7

Interval	Tax Rate
(0, 50K]	15%
(50K, 75K]	25%
(75K, 100K]	34%
(100K, 335K]	39%
(335K, 10M]	34%
(10M, 15M]	35%
(15M, 18.3M]	38%
(18.3M,.....]	35%

(b) Discuss the *life-cycle cost* concept. Why is the potential for achieving life-cycle cost savings greatest in the acquisition phase of the life cycle? (8)

(c) Define *sunk cost* and explain why it should not be considered in engineering economy studies? (5 1/3)

8. (a) What is *cost-driven design optimization*? Outline a general approach for optimizing a design with respect to cost. (10)

(b) The fixed cost related to the production of a product is \$500,000 per year. Assume that the variable cost is \$20,000 and the selling price is \$30,000 for each percentage of annual output capacity (which equals sales demand). (13 1/3)

(i) What are the maximum sales per year?

(ii) Determine the breakeven point for this situation.

(iii) Develop the mathematical expression for profit or loss in this situation as a function of demand, *D*.

9% INTEREST FACTORS FOR DISCRETE COMPOUNDING

n	Single Payment		Equal Payment Series				Uniform gradient-series factor
	Compound-amount factor	Present-worth factor	Compound-amount factor	Sinking-fund factor	Present-worth factor	Capital-recovery factor	
	To find F Given P F/P, i, n	To find P Given F P/F, i, n	To find F Given A F/A, i, n	To find A Given F A/F, i, n	To find P Given A P/A, i, n	To find A Given P A/P, i, n	
1	1.090	0.9174	1.000	1.0000	0.9174	1.0900	0.0000
2	1.188	0.8417	2.090	0.4785	1.7591	0.5685	0.4785
3	1.295	0.7722	3.278	0.3051	2.5313	0.3951	0.9426
4	1.412	0.7084	4.573	0.2187	3.2397	0.3087	1.3925
5	1.539	0.6499	5.985	0.1671	3.8897	0.2571	1.8282
6	1.677	0.5983	7.523	0.1329	4.4859	0.2229	2.2498
7	1.828	0.5470	9.200	0.1087	5.0330	0.1987	2.6774
8	1.993	0.5019	11.028	0.0907	5.5348	0.1807	3.0512
9	2.172	0.4604	13.021	0.0768	5.9953	0.1668	3.4312
10	2.367	0.4224	15.193	0.0658	6.4177	0.1558	3.7978
11	2.580	0.3875	17.560	0.0570	6.8052	0.1470	4.1510
12	2.813	0.3555	20.141	0.0497	7.1607	0.1397	4.4910
13	3.066	0.3262	22.953	0.0436	7.4869	0.1336	4.8182
14	3.342	0.2993	26.019	0.0384	7.7862	0.1284	5.1325
15	3.642	0.2745	29.361	0.0341	8.0607	0.1241	5.4346
16	3.970	0.2519	33.003	0.0303	8.3126	0.1203	5.7245
17	4.328	0.2311	36.974	0.0271	8.5436	0.1171	6.0024
18	4.717	0.2120	41.301	0.0242	8.7556	0.1142	6.2687
19	5.142	0.1945	46.018	0.0217	8.9501	0.1117	6.5236
20	5.604	0.1784	51.160	0.0196	9.1286	0.1096	6.7675
21	6.109	0.1637	56.765	0.0176	9.2923	0.1076	7.0006
22	6.659	0.1502	62.873	0.0159	9.4424	0.1059	7.2232
23	7.258	0.1378	69.532	0.0144	9.5802	0.1044	7.4358
24	7.911	0.1264	76.790	0.0130	9.7066	0.1030	7.6384
25	8.623	0.1160	84.701	0.0118	9.8226	0.1018	7.8316
26	9.399	0.1064	93.324	0.0107	9.9290	0.1007	8.0156
27	10.245	0.0976	102.723	0.0097	10.0266	0.0997	8.1906
28	11.167	0.0896	112.968	0.0089	10.1161	0.0989	8.3572
29	12.172	0.0822	124.135	0.0081	10.1983	0.0981	8.5154
30	13.268	0.0754	136.308	0.0073	10.2737	0.0973	8.6657
31	14.462	0.0692	149.575	0.0067	10.3428	0.0967	8.8083
32	15.763	0.0634	164.037	0.0061	10.4063	0.0961	8.9436
33	17.182	0.0582	179.800	0.0056	10.4645	0.0956	9.0718
34	18.728	0.0534	196.982	0.0051	10.5178	0.0951	9.1933
35	20.414	0.0490	215.711	0.0046	10.5668	0.0946	9.3083
40	31.409	0.0318	337.882	0.0030	10.7574	0.0930	9.7957
45	48.327	0.0207	525.859	0.0019	10.8812	0.0919	10.1603
50	74.358	0.0135	815.084	0.0012	10.9617	0.0912	10.4295
55	114.408	0.0088	1260.092	0.0008	11.0140	0.0908	10.6261
60	176.031	0.0057	1944.792	0.0005	11.0480	0.0905	10.7683
65	270.846	0.0037	2998.288	0.0003	11.0701	0.0903	10.8702
70	416.730	0.0024	4619.223	0.0002	11.0845	0.0902	10.9427
75	641.191	0.0016	7113.232	0.0002	11.0938	0.0902	10.9940
80	986.552	0.0010	10950.574	0.0001	11.0999	0.0901	11.0299
85	1517.932	0.0007	16854.800	0.0001	11.1038	0.0901	11.0551
90	2335.527	0.0004	25939.184	0.0001	11.1064	0.0900	11.0726
95	3593.497	0.0003	39916.635	0.0000	11.1080	0.0900	11.0847
100	5529.041	0.0002	61422.675	0.0000	11.1091	0.0900	11.0930

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15% INTEREST FACTORS FOR DISCRETE COMPOUNDING

n	Single Payment		Equal Payment Series				Uniform gradient-series factor
	Compound-amount factor	Present-worth factor	Compound-amount factor	Sinking-fund factor	Present-worth factor	Capital-recovery factor	
	To find F Given P $F/P, i, n$	To find P Given F $P/F, i, n$	To find F Given A $F/A, i, n$	To find A Given F $A/F, i, n$	To find P Given A $P/A, i, n$	To find A Given P $A/P, i, n$	
1	1.150	0.8696	1.000	1.0000	0.8696	1.1500	0.0000
2	1.323	0.7562	2.150	0.4651	1.6257	0.6151	0.4651
3	1.521	0.6575	3.473	0.2980	2.2832	0.4350	0.9071
4	1.749	0.5718	4.993	0.2003	2.8550	0.3503	1.3263
5	2.011	0.4972	6.742	0.1483	3.3522	0.2983	1.7228
6	2.313	0.4323	8.754	0.1142	3.7845	0.2642	2.0972
7	2.660	0.3759	11.067	0.0904	4.1604	0.2404	2.4499
8	3.059	0.3269	13.727	0.0729	4.4873	0.2229	2.7813
9	3.518	0.2843	16.786	0.0596	4.7716	0.2096	3.0922
10	4.046	0.2472	20.304	0.0493	5.0188	0.1993	3.3832
11	4.652	0.2150	24.349	0.0411	5.2337	0.1911	3.6550
12	5.350	0.1869	29.002	0.0345	5.4206	0.1845	3.9082
13	6.153	0.1625	34.352	0.0291	5.5832	0.1791	4.1438
14	7.078	0.1413	40.505	0.0247	5.7245	0.1747	4.3624
15	8.137	0.1229	47.580	0.0210	5.8474	0.1710	4.5650
16	9.358	0.1069	55.717	0.0180	5.9542	0.1680	4.7523
17	10.761	0.0929	65.075	0.0154	6.0472	0.1654	4.9251
18	12.375	0.0808	75.836	0.0132	6.1280	0.1632	5.0843
19	14.232	0.0703	88.212	0.0113	6.1982	0.1613	5.2307
20	16.367	0.0611	102.444	0.0098	6.2593	0.1598	5.3651
21	18.822	0.0531	118.810	0.0084	6.3125	0.1584	5.4883
22	21.645	0.0462	137.632	0.0073	6.3587	0.1573	5.6010
23	24.891	0.0402	159.276	0.0063	6.3988	0.1563	5.7040
24	28.625	0.0349	184.168	0.0054	6.4338	0.1554	5.7979
25	32.919	0.0304	212.793	0.0047	6.4642	0.1547	5.8834
26	37.867	0.0264	245.712	0.0041	6.4906	0.1541	5.9612
27	43.535	0.0230	283.569	0.0035	6.5135	0.1535	6.0319
28	50.066	0.0200	327.104	0.0031	6.5335	0.1531	6.0960
29	57.575	0.0174	377.170	0.0027	6.5509	0.1527	6.1541
30	66.212	0.0151	434.745	0.0023	6.5660	0.1523	6.2066
31	76.144	0.0131	500.957	0.0020	6.5791	0.1520	6.2541
32	87.565	0.0114	577.100	0.0017	6.5905	0.1517	6.2970
33	100.700	0.0099	664.668	0.0015	6.6005	0.1515	6.3357
34	115.805	0.0086	765.365	0.0013	6.6091	0.1513	6.3705
35	133.176	0.0075	881.170	0.0011	6.6166	0.1511	6.4019
40	267.864	0.0037	1779.090	0.0006	6.6418	0.1506	6.5168
45	538.769	0.0019	3635.128	0.0003	6.6543	0.1503	6.5830
50	1083.657	0.0009	7217.718	0.0002	6.6605	0.1501	6.6205

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