كلية اللهندسة
الدارة إلذّاسـة والامتحانتات
位

كلأية الهندسة الدارة اللدراسسة والالمتحانات
位

قَائمهة بـأسيماء اللطلابـب


كلية المهندسـة إدارّة اللار اسة والالمتحـانتات


-5- الموظف المنتصن

للعام الجامعى(Y+1人 - Y 1V)/الدور الأول

كلية الثهندسة
ادارة الاراسةة والاستحانتات



ثانية - الـهندسة المدنبية


كلية الـهندسة ابدارة اللداسـة والامتحـانابت

位

<br>ثـانية－الههندسة المدنيةً<br>

|  |  |  |  |  |  | － | رقّم الطّلب | حالة القيد | $\bigcirc$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | $-10-$ | شُبيماء يوسف عبدالاهلادى بوسف | 1．．．．§£Y9 | مستجد تمّبير | 1 |
|  |  |  |  | 11： | $3-$ |  | 1．．．．toryr | مستجد تخلفـ | r |
|  |  |  |  |  | $-9$. | صصلاح الدين نـلجح الشّربينى |  | بسنتج تقدير | r |
|  |  | ． |  |  | $7$ | صصلاح محمد صصلاح عبدالند | 1．．．．ntiva | هستّجد | £ |
|  |  |  |  |  | $-9$ | طارت عمطا السيل عبداللعزيز البكراوى | 1．．．．se．1V | هستجد تَهدير | $\bigcirc$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | $-8$ | عاصم عابد ابوشُبانه｜حمد | 1．．．077YY | مسستجد تخلف | 7 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 8－ | عاطلف السيد ابر｜هيم بلر | 1．．．0．407 | باكِ | $V$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | $-8-$ | عبداللحليم يوسف الشّبراوى عبداللحليم | 1．．．．E0人rr | هستّجد | $\wedge$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | 14 | عبدالر | 1．．．．0．190 | هسِتجد تَّهدير | 9 |
|  |  |  | $\cdot$ |  | $-4=$ | عبداللرحمن سلي هحما بوض ابو السعود | 1．．．．tortr | مستجد تِّدير | 1. |
|  |  |  |  |  | $-3-$ | عبدالرحمن عالد اللرينّى عبدالمزيز | 1．．．．そ¢ヶケV | هنسلتجد تَلدير | 11 |
|  |  |  |  |  | $-2$ | عبد الرحمن فوز | 1．．．．101\％． | ． | 17 |
|  |  |  |  |  | $7$ | عبداللرحمن مجى هـمدا على | 1．．．．for．r | هستجد | 1 r |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\longrightarrow$ | －كعبدالل | HTYIMVTV | بالق | 12 |
|  |  |  |  |  | $-7-$ |  |  | مستجبد تَّدير | 10 |
|  |  |  |  |  | $17$ | عبدالرحمن هحمد هحمد احمد ابوالنجها | 1．．．．£ ¢ ¢ ¢ | هستجد تَّدير | 17 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 17 | عبداللرحمن بحمد | 1．．．．tsy | هستجد تقدير | IV |
|  | ． |  |  |  | 21 |  | 1．．．．toltt | مستلجد تُندير | 1 N |
|  |  |  |  |  | 18 | عبداللعزيز مخيمر ابراهيم مـمد عبدالمزيز | 1．．．1汉口 | هستّجد تَّدير | 19 |
| $1$ |  |  |  |  | $-8-$ | عبدالفتاع عادل）عبدالفتا ابوالحسن | 1．．．．soyrl | هستجد تقدير | Y． |
|  |  |  |  |  | $-3=$ | عبدالله ابر اهيم ابل｜الهيم صـلح | 1．．．．£\＆917 | هستجد تَّهر | r 1 |
| $1=$ |  |  |  |  | $15$ | عبدالله ابر｜هيم عبدالرحيم اللـّخيبى | 1．．．．tolvy | مسلتجد | Yr |
|  |  |  |  |  | $-9-$ | عبدالله عبدالل | 1．．．．so．rv | مسلجد تقدير | rr |
| ， |  |  |  |  | $-9-$ | عبداللن عبدالمعزيز ابر｜هيم السيد تبدإلعزيز | 1．．．．soiry | هسستج تُّدير | Y $\ddagger$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | 15 |  | 1．．．．t0YVA | مسلتجد | ro |
|  |  |  |  |  | 17 |  | 1．．．to90． | هسیتجد تهدّير | Y 7 |
|  |  |  | ， |  | 17 | عبدالله محمود السيد محهد | 1．．．．tovry | مسلتجد تّقدير | YY |
|  |  |  |  |  | 18 |  | 1．．．．10ヶ0！ | مستجد تُّدير | Y $\lambda$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | 24 |  | 1．．．．ts 4 Y | مستجّ تَّدير | ra |
|  |  |  |  |  | －9－ |  | 1．．．．tigrv | 4． | $r$ ． |

قائنمة بأسسهاب اللطلابِ
تُاتية - ألهيندسانة المدنيـية


كلية ألـهندسـة الدارنَ اللدزاسة والامتحـدانّات


|  |  |  |  |  |  | － | رفّم الطلّب | حالّة الثيد | $\stackrel{3}{ }$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | 15 | عمرو خليفه خلئه السيد علمى | 1．．．．N土491 | عسـتجد تُّدير | 1 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1 | عمرو صدلاح حامد تبدالله | $1 \ldots \lambda 0 \ldots V$ | ＇مسنّجل تُّلير | $r$ |
|  |  |  |  | $1-$ | － | عصرو عالهل احلد | 1．．．．1r．vi | باتك | 「 |
|  |  |  |  |  | $0$ | عمرو عكداللجليل السبي على تبداللجليل | 1．．．．toryr | هسنتجد نَّلِير | ！ |
|  |  |  |  |  | 11 | عملو بـحمد سـلد عبدالمزيز | 1．．．．0．入7． | هسلتجد تِّلير | 0 |
|  |  | ． |  |  | 19 |  | 1．．．．$\lambda^{\text {a }}$ ．Y | هسـتجا تِّلِر | 7 |
| $1$ |  |  | $\cdots$ |  | $8$ | عمرو هـعد عبده حاهد الجهل |  | هسنتجد تّاكير | V |
|  |  |  |  |  | 10 | عوضن بـحد بوضن فـر | 1．．．入土99r | هسنّجد تُّلّير | 人 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 14 |  | 1．．．．10400 | هبلتجد تقدير | 9 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 11 | فيصل طلرقا على هحمد خبيب． | 1．．．tavVr | مسلتجد تّغلف | 1. |
|  |  |  | － | $\cdots-$ | $\square$ |  | 1．．．．1Y\＆00 | باقق بـلز | 11 |
|  |  | － |  |  |  | كريم اللمبي حلمى الميل |  | ｜ | Ir |
|  |  |  |  |  | 17 | كريم حامد عبدالسلام．عبدالحميل لقني4 | 1．．．．torr． | هسسنّجد تهكير | 1 H |
|  |  |  |  |  | 21 | كريم حسن كارم عبده المناوى | $1 . . .4$ ¢ $0 \vee \wedge$ | مسنتجد تقدير | 12 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | كريم حملده احما على يوسنس | 1．．．NEqYY | هسنتجل تَّكرير | 10 |
|  |  |  |  | $\because$ | $-8=$ |  | 1．．．．t © | هستّجد تُقدير | 14 |
|  |  |  | ＇ |  | 12 | كريم خبلا | 1．．．tı0ヶ9 | مستّجد | IV |
| $1$ |  |  | ！ |  | 17 | كريّر رضما هسلد حسن ضوانِ | 1．．．．\｛0，14 | هسنتّجد تَّدير | 1 1 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 10 | كريحم． | ！．．．．t0YVを |  | 19 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 15 |  | 1．．．．tsorio | هسسنجد | T． |
| $1$ |  | － |  | ． | 19 |  | 1．．．．titio | مبسلتِّ | Y 1 |
| ， |  |  |  |  | 11 | كريم مشدل إبراهيم رضولن هصطلى | 1．．．．for．$V$ | هسلتجا تُّدير | Yr |
|  |  |  |  |  | $-3-$ |  |  | مستنجد تّفدير | Yr |
|  |  |  | ． |  | 18 |  | 1．．．．¢ 0 \＆r | برسلتجد تِّلدير | 〉 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 16 | كمـلل هـسن هصطفى كمـل عبدالمشصود | 1．．．．t0入0́ | 4－4 | Yo |
| ， |  |  |  |  | $\rightarrow 5$ | هـجدى طلبا سـلد البطّبينّى | 1．．．．soroq | هسلتج | YY |
|  |  |  |  | 1 | －9 |  | 1．．．1人 490 | Aستِّجد تّكدير | YV |
|  |  |  |  |  | $-8$ |  | 1．．．10017 | هسلتجد تقّدير | r $\lambda$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | 12 |  | 1．．．．0．入9r | هستلجد تِّير | Y9 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 11 | محمد إحمد هحمد ابوالنصر إبوالمينين | 1．．．．talur | هس | 「． |


تانية - اللهندسة المدنية
للعام الجـامعى(Y• 1 A - Y) / الدور الأول


كلية المهندسة إدارة الدراسـة والامتحاتـات
位

|  |  |  |  |  |  | ｜الا | رقّم الهطلب | حالة | ¢ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ， |  |  |  |  | 15 | A هعمد | 1．．．．sivya | مسنتجد تِّدير | 1 |
| ， |  |  |  | 114 | － | هـحمد | 1．．．．rogrr | باقّ بـلذ | Y |
|  |  |  |  |  | $-5 \cdots$ | مـحمد شُعبان السيل محمد | 1．．．tiovra | هستّجد تُّاير | $r$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | 13 |  | 1．．．．40入1Y | مستجد تمّدير | $\mathfrak{t}$ |
| $\\|$ |  |  |  |  | 15 | هـحمد صـابر محمد حسنى مسلم |  | مسيتّجد تُبّبير | $\bigcirc$ |
| $\Delta$ |  |  |  |  | $-5-$ | هحمد صبحى تبدالعاطى اللسيد | 1．．．．60011 | مستّجد تقدير | 4 |
| $\sqrt{7}$ |  |  |  |  | 14 |  | 1．．．．totrA | مستجد تخلف｜ | $V$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | 10 |  | 1．．．．tolr！ | بسبلّجد | $\wedge$ |
|  |  |  | ． |  | 18 | مسمدصلاع الؤلفى همد عبدالخالتى | 1．．．tavr． | هسستجد | 9 |
|  |  |  | － | － | 14 |  | 1．．．．tsava |  | 1. |
| ＋ |  |  |  |  | 18 | مـمد صلاح عوض بـمود صلاح | 1．．．．入さ9V人 | مسنتجد تمّير | 11 |
|  |  |  |  |  | $-6$ |  | 1．．．．f0明 | مستجد تّدير | 1 r |
| ! |  |  |  |  | 12 |  | 1．．．．．arl． |  | $1 \%$ |
| $4$ |  | ． |  | ！ | 14 | مهـمد عادل هـحمود مـحود．البلؤى | ！．．．．．tarll |  | 15 |
| 1 |  |  |  |  | 12 | هحمد عبدالمليم اللميد هكيه | 1．．．．sorir | هستجد تّدير | 10 |
|  |  |  |  | ． | $-9$. |  | 1．．．．0．V7． | هسنتجّ | 17 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 17 | هحمد عبدالل | 1．．．．10\％． | هسنتجد | IV |
|  |  |  |  | $\square$ | $\longrightarrow$ | محمد عجداللسلام هحمول شمس اللاين | 1．．．1197\％ |  | 11 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 14 |  | 1．．．．toyty | هسلتجد تكدير | 19 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 20 | محمد عبداللمزبز بحد | 1．．．．torr． | هسעّجد تِّفير | $t$ ． |
|  |  |  |  |  | 12 |  | 1．．．．tstry | هستّجد تّلّدير | Y 1 |
|  |  |  |  |  | $-7$ | هحمد عبدالله احمد عبدالللطيف سـالم | 1．．．．f0．0． | هسلتجد تـغلفL | Yr |
|  |  |  |  | － | $17$ | بـحمد عبدالنل محمد السيد | 1．．．．toory | هسستجد تكّير | Yr． |
| ， |  |  |  |  | 12 | هحقد عبدالله هحمد． | 1．．．．t0．01 | مستّجد تكّلدِ | Yi |
|  |  |  | ． |  | 15 | هعمد عبدالمتمود | 1．．．t0701 |  | Yo |
| $1$ |  |  |  |  | 13 |  | 1．．．．¢ 0 ¢． 4 | هسلتجد تُّدير | Y4 |
|  |  |  |  |  | $-8$ |  | 1．．．．40\％90 | مستجد تكاير | rV |
|  |  |  |  |  | $-4-$ | بحمد برڤات احمد اللنحراوثى | $\ldots \ldots 5014 \%$ | هستجد تَلثّير | r |
| L |  |  |  |  | $-8-$ | محمد عزت السيد عبدالث3 | 1．．．．1．17． | هستّجد تّإير | Ya |
| $+\quad$. |  |  |  |  | 12 | مـحمد | 1．．．．．人¢9入人 | مستجد تمّدير | Y． |




كلية الـهندسة
ادارة الاراسة والامتحـانات

| 1 |  |  | ． |  | ． | － | رثّم المطلمب | حـالة القيد | F |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | 12 |  | 1．．．4017\％ | مستّجد تمدبر | 1 |
|  |  |  |  | ！1： | 14 | ．．． | $1 . . .1 \leqslant 100$ | هستّجذ تـقدير | Y |
|  |  |  |  |  | 21 |  | $1 . . .150010$ | ｜ | r |
| ， |  |  |  |  | $1+$ |  | 1．．．．soori | هسستجد تِّدير | 2 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 20 | بـعد عليوه عليوه عليوه النجار | 1．．．t0Y | هسلـّجد تِّلدير | 0 |
| \％ |  |  |  |  | 11 |  |  | ｜－ | 7 |
| P= |  |  |  |  | $-5$ |  | 1．．．tı9£4 | هسلّجد تقدير | $V$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | $7$ | بـحمد شِّ | 1．．．． 0 ¢9V | هسلتجد بـّهِير | 人 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ＊ | 1．1．．totry | هسىتجد لتخلفا | 9 |
|  |  |  |  |  | $-6$ |  |  | مسلجّج نـدّبر | 1. |
| － |  |  |  |  | $12$ |  | 1．．．tstrq | ｜مسلتجد تِّفا | 11 |
| － |  |  |  |  |  | هحمد مجدى اللسيد هتولمى | 1．．．t 0 ¢rr | ｜مستجد توّدير | 1 Y |
| ＋ | － |  |  |  | $-7$ |  | 1．．．0．Y71 | مسنتجد تمّدير | $1{ }^{4}$ |
| H |  |  |  | ： |  | عحمد هحسن عالفـ، السبد | 1＊．．tosY4 | هسنتجّ | 14 |
| \％ |  |  |  |  | $-4$ | －محهد مـحمد البر｜ | 1．．．forVY | 4 | 10 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 16 |  | 1．．．．\＆ 00.1 | هسنتجد تئدير | 17 |
|  |  |  | －． |  |  |  | 1．．．0．799 | هسنّجد تـخلفـ | IV |
|  |  |  |  |  | $-8=$ |  | 1，．\＆\＆Vr． | مسلّجهد نِّدبر | $1 \lambda$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | $-3=$ | 4 | 1．1．100V4 | بهسلتّهد تِّدير | 19 |
| $4$ |  |  |  | ． | 4 | هـحهد هـهول مبل｜لهأحود عبدالله حسين） | $1 . . .10179$ |  | $r$ ． |
| B |  |  |  |  | 0 |  |  |  | Y1 |
| \％ |  |  |  |  | $-5$ |  |  | شـسلتجل | Y Y |
| － |  |  |  |  | 10 | هـحدل هنصول هعمد اللمتولمى | 1．．．入入．．7 | 4سلتجد تُقديل | Yr |
| － |  |  |  |  | 13 |  | 1．．．．ssoor | 4سنّجد تقدير | Y2 |
| O |  |  |  |  | 11 | مسحل نبلِ المتّولى هـحد ريحانٍ | 1．．．teval | همستجد تّدير | Yo |
| ： |  |  |  |  | 10 | هسكمل نبيل هـحد ابر｜هـم السِي فضل | 1．．．．t́入9． | هسـتجد تمّدير | $Y 7$ |
| \％ |  |  |  |  | 11 |  | 1．．．人£ \＆人 ． | هس | YV |
| ， |  |  |  |  | 15 |  | 1．．．N\＆99r | هسلتجد تِّدير | r $\lambda$ |
| $\square$ |  |  |  |  | 15 |  | 1．．．12 20 No | هستجد | Yq |
| B－an | $11$ |  |  |  | 14 |  | 1．1．20．9Y | هسلتج | r． |

الدارة اللمر اسدة والامتيتحانات

|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{+8}$ | （e） | Le | 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | 14 | Herin | ［．．．．4tora｜ | ｜ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 12 | 1－ | $1 \cdots+$ isyy | س |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 13 |  | $1 . .640714$ | （1） |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 14 | （1） | Pr960811 | 隹 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 13 | Trill | 014 | （1） |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 14 |  | 1．1．tiort | ／ | 1 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 16 |  | $1 \times 1.60+9$ | （10） | v |
|  |  |  |  |  | 16 | 1－ | 1．．．it911 | （1） |  |
|  |  |  |  | zero | －0－ | 䢒 | 1.10 .971 | ｜remex |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 11 | 退 | 1096 | （mand |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | －9 |  | 11.345 vvo | （1） | 1 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 16 |  | 1．．．48414 |  | 11 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 13 | \％ | 1．．．46991 | س | $\stackrel{r}{r}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | 19 | 10 | $1 \cdots$ ．1．try | mex | 18 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 17 | ］ | 1．7．41007 | ｜rin | 10 |
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#  <br> تُانية - "اللهندسنة المدنينية <br>  

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هديل شُنُون اللطلانب

1-a) Define what is the gravitational unit system. Mention an example.

## (2Marks)

Gravitational systems are based on Length ( $L$ ), force ( $F$ ), and time ( $T$ ). The force (weight) depends on gravity acceleration ( $g$ ) which in turn varies with location, so the system is named gravitational. Force $F=$ weigth $=C\left(\frac{m^{\prime} M_{\text {earth }}}{r^{2}}\right)=C_{1}\left(\frac{m}{r^{2}}\right)=m . g, \quad g=$ fun $\left(\frac{1}{r^{2}}\right)$
where: $C, C_{1}$ are constants, $M_{\text {earth }}$ mass of earth and considered constant, $F$ weight of the studied mass $m, r$ is distance from center of earth to location of the mass $m$ on the earth surface.

$$
1 \mathrm{slug}=1 \mathrm{lb} /\left(1 \mathrm{ft} / \mathrm{s}^{2}\right)
$$

(1 Mark)

| Dimensions | Mass M | Length (L) | Force (F) | Time (T) | Temperature Absolute ( $\theta$ ) | Temperature Ordinary ( $\theta$ ) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BG system | Slug* | $\underline{\text { Foot (ft) }}$ | Pound force (lb) | Second (s) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rankine }\left(R^{0}\right) \\ R^{0}=F^{0}+459.67 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fahrenheit }\left(F^{0}\right) \\ & F^{0}=1.8 C^{0}+32 \end{aligned}$ |

(1 Mark)

1-b) The pressure in a natural gas pipeline is measured by the manometer shown. The local atmospheric pressure is $14 \mathrm{lb} / \mathrm{in}^{2}$. Determine the absolute pressure in the pipeline. (S.G.air $\left.=0\right) .\left(\gamma_{\mathrm{air}}=0\right)$
(4 Marks)


$$
\begin{align*}
& \gamma_{w}=62.4 \frac{l b}{f t^{3}} \times\left(\frac{1 f t}{12 i n}\right)^{3}=0.0361 \frac{\mathrm{lb}}{i n^{3}} \\
& P_{g a s}=P_{1}=P_{2}, \quad \& \quad P_{3}=P_{4}=P_{5}  \tag{1Mark}\\
& \therefore P_{g a s}=P_{2}=P_{3}+6 i n \times \gamma_{m}=27 \mathrm{in} \times \gamma_{w}+P_{a t m}+6 i n \times \gamma_{m} \\
& \therefore P_{g a s}=27 \mathrm{in} \times \gamma_{w}+P_{a t m}+6 \mathrm{in} \times S G_{m} \times \gamma_{w} \\
& \quad=27 \mathrm{in} \times 0.0361 \frac{\mathrm{lb}}{i n^{3}}+14 \frac{\mathrm{lb}}{i n^{2}}+6 \mathrm{in} \times 13.6 \times 0.0361 \frac{\mathrm{lb}}{i n^{3}}=17.92 \frac{\mathrm{lb}}{\mathrm{in}^{2}}=2580.7 \frac{\mathrm{lb}}{\mathrm{ft}^{2}} \tag{1Mark}
\end{align*}
$$

2) A long, solid cylinder of radius $r=2 f t$ hinged at point $A$ is used as an automatic gate. When the liquid depth reaches $15 f t$, the cylindrical gate opens by turning about the hinge at point $A$. Determine ( $a$ ) the hydrostatic force acting on the cylinder and its line of action when the gate opens and (b) the weight of the cylinder per ft length of the cylinder. (S.G. ${ }_{\text {liquid }}=1.2$ )
(10 Marks)

a) Horizontal hydrostatic forces acting on the cylinder are $\mathrm{H}_{1} \& \mathrm{H}_{2}$
$H_{1}=\gamma_{l} \times(L-r) \times r \times$ length $=1.2 \times 62.4 \frac{l b}{f t^{3}} \times 13 \mathrm{ft} \times 2 \mathrm{ft} \times 1 \mathrm{ft}=1947 \mathrm{lb} \quad$ (1 Mark)
$H_{2}=\gamma_{l} \times r \times \frac{r}{2} \times$ length $=1.2 \times 62.4 \frac{l b}{f t^{3}} \times 2 f t \times 1 f t \times 1 \mathrm{ft}=149.76 \mathrm{lb} \quad$ (1 Mark)
$H=H_{1}+H_{2}=1947+149.76=2096.76 \mathrm{lb}$
Moment of H @ $\mathrm{A}=\Sigma$ moment of their components @ A
$\therefore Y=\frac{H_{1} y_{1}+H_{2} y_{2}}{H}=\frac{1947 \times 1 \mathrm{ft}+149.76 \times 4 / 3 \mathrm{ft}}{2096.76}=1.023 \mathrm{ft}$
(1 Mark)
Or $H=\gamma A h_{c}=1.2 \times 62.4 \frac{l b}{f t t^{3}} \times 2 f t \times 1 \mathrm{ft} \times 14 \mathrm{ft}=2096.76 \mathrm{lb}$
$Y=\frac{r}{2}+\frac{I_{x c}}{A h_{c}}=\frac{2 f t}{2}+\frac{\frac{1 f t \times(2 f t)^{3}}{12}}{2 f t \times 1 f t \times 14 f t}=1+\frac{\frac{2}{3}}{28}=1.023 \mathrm{ft}$
(2Marsk)
Vertical hydrostatic forces acting on the cylinder are $\mathrm{V}_{1} \& \mathrm{~V}_{2}$
$V_{1}=\gamma_{l} \times(L-r) \times r \times$ length $=1.2 \times 62.4 \frac{l b}{f t^{3}} \times 13 f t \times 2 f t \times 1 f t=1947 \mathrm{lb} \quad$ (1 Mark)
$V_{2}=\gamma_{l} \times \frac{\pi r^{2}}{4} \times$ length $=1.2 \times 62.4 \frac{\mathrm{lb}}{f t^{3}} \times \frac{\pi(2 f t)^{2}}{4} \times 1 \mathrm{ft}=235.3 \mathrm{lb}$
(1 Mark)
$V=V_{1}+V_{2}=1947+235.3=2182.3 \mathrm{lb}$
Moment of V @ $A=\Sigma$ moment of their components @ A
$\therefore X=\frac{V_{1} X_{1}+V_{2} X_{2}}{V}=\frac{1947 \times 1 f t+235.3 \times\left(2 f t-\frac{4 r}{3 \pi} f t\right)}{2182.3}=\frac{1947 \times 1 \mathrm{ft}+235.3 \times 1.15 \mathrm{ft}}{2182.3}=1.016 \mathrm{ft}(1 \mathrm{Mark})$
Total Resultant of hydrostatic forces R
$R=\sqrt{H^{2}+V^{2}}=\sqrt{2096.67^{2}+2182.3^{2}}=3026.3 \mathrm{lb}$
(1 Mark)
$\tan \alpha=\frac{V}{H}=\frac{2182.3}{2096.67}=1.04$

$$
\therefore \alpha=46.15^{0} \quad \text { (1 Mark) }
$$

b) $\sum$ moment for all forces $@ A=0.0$
$\therefore W=\frac{H . Y+V . X}{r}=\frac{2096.67 \times 1.023+2182.3 \times 1.016}{2 f t}=2181 \mathrm{lb}$
(2 Marks)

3-a) The pressure outside the droplet of water of diameter 0.03 mm is 10 Pa . Calculate the pressure within the droplet if the surface tension of water is $0.00073 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{cm}$
(2 Marks)
Let the droplet with diameter $d$ is cut into two halves. The forces acting on one half will be: 1 ) tensile force due to surface tension acting around the perimeter of the cut ( $\sigma \pi d$ ) and 2) pressure force due to pressure intensity inside the droplet in excess of the outside pressure intensity ( $p \pi d^{2} / 4$ ), these two forces will be equal and opposite under equilibrium conditions, then:

(a) DROPLET

(b) SURFACE TENSION

(c) PRESSURE FORCES

$$
\begin{equation*}
p . \frac{\pi d^{2}}{4}=\sigma . \pi . d, \quad \text { or } \quad p=p_{\text {in }}-p_{\text {out }}=\frac{4 \sigma}{d} \tag{1Mark}
\end{equation*}
$$

$\therefore p_{\text {in }}=p_{\text {out }}+\frac{4 \sigma}{d}=10 \frac{\mathrm{~N}}{\mathrm{~m}^{2}}\left(\frac{1 \mathrm{~m}}{100 \mathrm{~cm}}\right)^{2}+\frac{4 \times 0.00073 \frac{\mathrm{~N}}{\mathrm{~cm}}}{0.003 \mathrm{~cm}}=0.974 \frac{\mathrm{~N}}{\mathrm{~cm}^{2}}$

3-b) A uniform wooden beam (S.G. $=0.65$ ) is $10 \mathrm{~cm} \times 10 \mathrm{~cm} \mathrm{X} 3 \mathrm{~m}$ and is hinged at $A$. At what angle $\theta^{\circ}$ will the beam float in water?

$W=$ weight of the body $\downarrow=$ volume of the body $\times \gamma_{b o d y}=$ Length $L \times$ cross section area $\boldsymbol{A} \times \gamma_{b o d y}$ $B=$ Uplift $\uparrow=$ submergened volume $\times \gamma_{w}=$ submergened length $\boldsymbol{X} \times$ cross section area $\boldsymbol{A} \times \gamma_{w}$

The body under equilibrium, then $\Sigma$ moment $@ A=0.0$
$\therefore W \times \frac{L}{2} \times \cos \boldsymbol{\theta}=B \times\left(L-\frac{X}{2}\right) \times \cos \boldsymbol{\theta}$
$\therefore L \times \boldsymbol{A} \times \gamma_{\text {body }} \times \frac{L}{2}=X \times \boldsymbol{A} \times \gamma_{\boldsymbol{w}} \times\left(L-\frac{X}{2}\right)$
$\therefore L \times S G_{\text {body }} \times \frac{L}{2}=X \times\left(L-\frac{X}{2}\right)$
$\therefore L^{2} \times S G_{b o d y}=2 X L-X^{2} \quad$ or $\quad X^{2}-2 X L+L^{2} \times S G_{b o d y}=0$
$\therefore X=\frac{+2 L \pm \sqrt{(-2 L)^{2}-4 L^{2} \times S G_{\text {body }}}}{2}$
$\therefore X=\frac{+6 \pm \sqrt{(-6)^{2}-4 \times 9 \times 0.65}}{2}=1.23 \mathrm{~m}$
$\sin \theta=\frac{1 m}{L-X}=\frac{1 m}{3-1.23}=0.565$
$\therefore \theta^{\circ}=34.4^{\circ}$

4-a) A tank has a bottom with $2 m$ wide $x 5 m$ long is filled to a depth of $0.8 m$ with a liquid of mass density $840 \mathrm{kgm}^{-3}$. What will be the force in $N$ on the bottom of the vessel ( $a$ ) when being accelerated vertically upwards at $4 \mathrm{~ms}^{-2},(b)$ when the acceleration ceases (stop) and the vessel continues to move at a constant velocity of $7 \mathrm{~ms}^{-1}$ vertically upwards?
(3Marks)
a) Force on tank bottom $F=$ pressure at the tank bottom $P X$ bottom area $A$
$P=\rho g h\left(1+\frac{a_{z}}{g}\right)=840 \frac{\mathrm{~kg}}{\mathrm{~m}^{3}} \times 9.81 \frac{\mathrm{~m}}{\mathrm{~s}^{2}} \times 0.8 \mathrm{~m} \times\left(1+\uparrow \frac{4}{9.81}\right)=6592 \frac{\mathrm{~N}}{\mathrm{~m}^{2}} \times 1.407=9280 \mathrm{~Pa}$
$\therefore F=2 m \times 5 m \times 9280 \mathrm{~Pa}=92800 \mathrm{~N}$
b) When the tank is moving with constant velocity vertical acceleration $\mathrm{a}_{2}=0$
$\therefore F=\rho g h A=6592 \times 2 m \times 5 m=65920 N$

4-b) A volume of glycerin equal to 10 liters has a specific gravity of 1.26. (a) Determine its weight in pounds and in Newton's at the Earth's surface. (b) What would be its mass (in slugs) and its weight (in pounds) if located on the moon's surface where the gravitational attraction is one-sixth that at the Earth's surface? (4 marks)
a) Weight $W=$ Mass $\times$ gravity acceleration $=$ Density $\times$ Volume $\times$ gravity acceleration $=\rho \times V o l \times g=S G \times \rho_{w} \times V o l \times g=S G \times V o l \times \gamma_{w}$
$\therefore W=1.26 \times 10$ liters $\times \frac{1000 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}}{1 \text { liter }} \times\left(\frac{1 \mathrm{ft}}{30.48 \mathrm{~cm}}\right)^{3} \times 62.4 \frac{\mathrm{lb}}{\mathrm{ft}^{3}}=27.77 \mathrm{lb}$
$\therefore W=1.26 \times 10$ liters $\times \frac{1 \mathrm{~m}^{3}}{1000 \text { liter }} \times 9810 \frac{\mathrm{~N}}{\mathrm{~m}^{3}}=123.6 \mathrm{~N}$
b) Mass on Earth $=$ Mass on Moon $=$ constant $M=S G \times \rho_{w} \times V o l .=S G \times \frac{\gamma_{w}}{g} \times V o l$.
$\therefore M=1.26 \times \frac{62.4 \frac{\mathrm{lb}}{f t^{3}}}{32.2 \frac{f t}{s^{2}}} \times 10$ liters $\times \frac{1000 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}}{1 \mathrm{liter}} \times\left(\frac{1 \mathrm{ft}}{30.48 \mathrm{~cm}}\right)^{3}=1.26 \times 1.94 \frac{\mathrm{slug}}{\mathrm{ft}^{3}} \times 0.353 \mathrm{ft}^{3}=0.86 \mathrm{slug}$
$W=$ weight on earth $\times \frac{\text { gravity acceleration on Moon }}{\text { gravity acceleration on Earth }}=27.77 \mathrm{lb} \times \frac{1}{6}=4.63 \mathrm{lb}$

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Mention corresponding dimensions of the calculations.
$\gamma_{w}=9810 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{m}^{3}=62.4 \mathrm{lb} / \mathrm{ft}^{3}, \quad g=9.81 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}=32.2 \mathrm{ft} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$

1-a) A volume of oil equal to 5liters has a specific gravity of 0.7 . (a) Determine its weight in pounds and in Newton's at the Earth's surface. (b) What would be its mass (in slugs) and its weight (in pounds) if located on the moon's surface where the gravitational attraction is one-sixth that at the Earth's surface?
(4 marks)
a) Weight $W=$ Mass $\times$ gravity acceleration $=$ Density $\times$ Volume $\times$ gravity acceleration

$$
=\rho \times V o l \times g=S G \times \rho_{w} \times V o l \times g=S G \times V o l \times \gamma_{w}
$$

$\therefore W=0.7 \times 5$ liters $\times \frac{1000 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}}{1 l i t e r} \times\left(\frac{1 \mathrm{ft}}{30.48 \mathrm{~cm}}\right)^{3} \times 62.4 \frac{\mathrm{lb}}{\mathrm{ft}^{3}}=7.72 \mathrm{lb}$
(1Mark)
$\therefore W=0.7 \times 5$ liters $\times \frac{1 \mathrm{~m}^{3}}{1000 \text { liter }} \times 9810 \frac{\mathrm{~N}}{\mathrm{~m}^{3}}=34.3 \mathrm{~N}$
b) Mass on Earth $=$ Mass on Moon $=$ constant $M=S G \times \rho_{w} \times V o l .=S G \times \frac{\gamma_{w}}{g} \times V o l$.
$\therefore M=0.7 \times \frac{62.4 \frac{\mathrm{lb}}{\mathrm{ft}}}{32.2 \frac{\mathrm{ft}}{s^{2}}} \times 5$ liters $\times \frac{1000 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}}{1 \text { liter }} \times\left(\frac{1 \mathrm{ft}}{30.48 \mathrm{~cm}}\right)^{3}=0.7 \times 1.94 \frac{\mathrm{slug}}{\mathrm{ft}^{3}} \times 0.1766 \mathrm{ft}^{3}=0.24 \mathrm{slug}$
(1Mark)
$W=$ weight on earth $\times \frac{\text { gravity acceleration on Moon }}{\text { gravity acceleration on Earth }}=7.72 \mathrm{lb} \times \frac{1}{6}=1.29 \mathrm{lb}$
(1Mark)

1-b) Define what is the inconsistence unit system. Mention an example.
(2 Marks)
Inconsistent system: the unit force does not cause unit mass to undergo unit acceleration; they require an additional conversion factor.
$1 \mathrm{~kg}=1 \mathrm{~kg} \times \underline{9.81} \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$
or $1 \mathrm{lb}=1 \mathrm{lb} b_{m} \times 32.2 \mathrm{ft} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$
(1 Mark)

| Dimensions | Mass M | Length <br> (L) | Force (F) | Time ( $T$ ) | Temperature <br> Absolute ( $\theta$ ) | Temperature Ordinary ( $\theta$ ) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Metric system (mks) | $\frac{\text { Kilogram }}{\underline{(k g)}}$ | $\frac{\text { Meter }}{(m)}$ | Second <br> (s) | Kilograme force $\left(k g_{f}\right)^{*}$ | Kelvin (K) $K=C^{0}+273.15$ | Celsius ( $C^{0}$ ) |
| United state <br> customary  <br> system(USCS)  | Pound mass (lb $b_{m}$ ) | Foot <br> (ft) | $\frac{\text { Second }}{(\underline{s})}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pound } \\ (l b)^{*}[U S C S] \end{gathered}$ | Rankine $\left(R^{0}\right)$ | Fahrenheit $\left(F^{0}\right)$ |

(1Mark)

2-a) The pressure outside the droplet of water of diameter 0.002 cm is $9 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$. Calculate the pressure within the droplet if the surface tension of water is $0.07 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{m}$
(2 Marks)
Let the droplet with diameter $d$ is cut into two halves. The forces acting on one half will be: 1 ) tensile force due to surface tension acting around the perimeter of the cut ( $\sigma \pi d$ ) and 2) pressure force due to pressure intensity inside the droplet in excess of the outside pressure intensity ( $p \pi d^{2} / 4$ ), these two forces will be equal and opposite under equilibrium conditions, then:

(a) DROPLET

(b) SURFACE TENSION

(c) PRESSURE FORCES

$$
\begin{equation*}
p . \frac{\pi d^{2}}{4}=\sigma . \pi . d, \quad \text { or } \quad p=p_{\text {in }}-p_{\text {out }}=\frac{4 \sigma}{d} \tag{1Mark}
\end{equation*}
$$

$\therefore p_{\text {in }}=p_{\text {out }}+\frac{4 \sigma}{d}=9 \frac{N}{m^{2}}\left(\frac{1 \mathrm{~m}}{100 \mathrm{~cm}}\right)^{2}+\frac{4 \times 0.0007 \frac{\mathrm{~N}}{\mathrm{~cm}}}{0.002 \mathrm{~cm}}=1.4009 \frac{\mathrm{~N}}{\mathrm{~cm}^{2}}$

2-b) The pressure in a natural gas pipeline is measured by the manometer shown. The local atmospheric pressure is $15 \mathrm{lb} / \mathrm{in}^{2}$. Determine the absolute pressure in the pipeline. (S.G.air $\left.=0\right) .\left(\gamma_{\mathrm{air}}=0\right) \quad$ (4 Marks)


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \gamma_{w}=62.4 \frac{l b}{f t^{3}} \times\left(\frac{1 f t}{12 i n}\right)^{3}=0.0361 \frac{l b}{i n^{3}} \\
& P_{g a s}=P_{1}=P_{2}, \quad \& \quad P_{3}=P_{4}=P_{5} \\
& \therefore P_{g a s}=P_{2}=P_{3}+6 i n \times \gamma_{m}=27 i n \times \gamma_{w}+P_{a t m}+6 i n \times \gamma_{m} \\
& \therefore P_{g a s}=27 i n \times \gamma_{w}+P_{a t m}+6 i n \times S G_{m} \times \gamma_{w} \\
& \quad=27 i n \times 0.0361 \frac{l b}{i n^{3}}+15 \frac{l b}{i n^{2}}+6 i n \times 13.6 \times 0.0361 \frac{l b}{i n^{3}}=18.92 \frac{\mathrm{lb}}{i n^{2}}=2724.5 \frac{\mathrm{lb}}{f t^{2}}
\end{aligned}
$$

3) A long, solid cylinder of radius $r=1 m$ hinged at point $A$ is used as an automatic gate. When the liquid depth reaches $5 m$, the cylindrical gate opens by turning about the hinge at point $A$. Determine $(a)$ the hydrostatic force acting on the cylinder and its line of action when the gate opens and (b) the weight of the cylinder per $m$ length of the cylinder. (S.G.liquid $=0.8$ )

a) Horizontal hydrostatic forces acting on the cylinder are $\mathrm{H}_{1} \& \mathrm{H}_{2}$
$H_{1}=\gamma_{l} \times(L-r) \times r \times$ length $=0.8 \times 9810 \frac{N}{m^{3}} \times 4 m \times 1 m \times 1 m=31392 N \quad$ (1 Mark) $H_{2}=\gamma_{l} \times r \times \frac{r}{2} \times$ length $=0.8 \times 9810 \frac{N}{m^{3}} \times 1 m \times 0.5 m \times 1 m=3924 N \quad$ (1 Mark) $H=H_{1}+H_{2}=31392+3924=35316 \mathrm{~N}$
Moment of $\mathrm{H} @ \mathrm{~A}=\Sigma$ moment of their components @ A
$\therefore Y=\frac{H_{1} y_{1}+H_{2} y_{2}}{H}=\frac{31392 \times 0.5 \mathrm{~m}+3924 \times 2 / 3 \mathrm{~m}}{35316}=0.519 \mathrm{~m}$
Or $H=\gamma A h_{c}=0.8 \times 9810 \frac{N}{m^{3}} \times 1 m \times 1 m \times 4.5 m=35316 \mathrm{~N}$
$Y=\frac{r}{2}+\frac{I_{x c}}{A h_{c}}=\frac{1 m}{2}+\frac{\frac{1 m \times(1 m)^{3}}{12}}{1 m \times 1 m \times 4.5 m}=0.5+\frac{\frac{1}{12}}{4.5}=0.518 \mathrm{~m}$
(2 Marks)
Vertical hydrostatic forces acting on the cylinder are $\mathrm{V}_{1} \& \mathrm{~V}_{2}$
$V_{1}=\gamma_{l} \times(L-r) \times r \times$ length $=0.8 \times 9810 \frac{N}{m^{3}} \times 4 m \times 1 m \times 1 m=31392 N \quad$ (1 Mark)
$V_{2}=\gamma_{l} \times \frac{\pi r^{2}}{4} \times$ length $=0.8 \times 9810 \frac{N}{m^{3}} \times \frac{\pi(1 m)^{2}}{4} \times 1 \mathrm{~m}=6166.3 \mathrm{~N}$
$V=V_{1}+V_{2}=31392+6166.3=37558.3 \mathrm{~N}$
Moment of V @ A = $\Sigma$ moment of their components @ A
$\therefore X=\frac{V_{1} X_{1}+V_{2} X_{2}}{V}=\frac{31392 \times 0.5 \mathrm{~m}+6166.3 \times\left(1 m-\frac{4 r}{3 \pi} m\right)}{37558.3}=\frac{31392 \times 0.5 \mathrm{~m}+6166.3 \times 0.576 \mathrm{~m}}{37558.3}=0.512 \mathrm{~m}$

Total Resultant of hydrostatic forces R
$R=\sqrt{H^{2}+V^{2}}=\sqrt{35316^{2}+37558^{2}}=51554 N$
(1 Mark)
$\tan \alpha=\frac{V}{H}=\frac{37558}{35316}=1.06$
$\therefore \alpha=46.76^{0}$
b) $\sum$ moment for all forces $@ A=0.0$
$\therefore W=\frac{H . Y+V . X}{r}=\frac{35316 \times 0.519+37558 \times 0.512}{1 \mathrm{~m}}=37558.7 \mathrm{~N}$
(2 Marks)

4-a) A cylindrical wooden (S.G. $=0.7$ ) is $3 f t$ diameter $x 10 f t$ length and is hinged at At what angle $\theta^{\circ}$ will the beam float in water?

$W=$ weight of the body $\downarrow=$ volume of the body $\times \gamma_{\text {body }}=$ Length $\boldsymbol{L} \times$ cross section area $\boldsymbol{A} \times \gamma_{b o d y}$ $B=$ Uplift $\uparrow=$ submergened volume $\times \gamma_{w}=$ submergened length $\boldsymbol{X} \times$ cross section area $\boldsymbol{A} \times \gamma_{w}$

The body under equilibrium, then $\Sigma$ moment $@ A=0.0$
$\therefore W \times \frac{L}{2} \times \cos \boldsymbol{\theta}=B \times\left(L-\frac{X}{2}\right) \times \boldsymbol{\operatorname { c o s }} \boldsymbol{\theta}$
$\therefore L \times \boldsymbol{A} \times \boldsymbol{\gamma}_{\text {body }} \times \frac{L}{2}=X \times \boldsymbol{A} \times \gamma_{\boldsymbol{w}} \times\left(L-\frac{X}{2}\right)$
$\therefore L \times S G_{\text {body }} \times \frac{L}{2}=X \times\left(L-\frac{X}{2}\right)$
$\therefore L^{2} \times S G_{b o d y}=2 X L-X^{2}$
or $\quad X^{2}-2 X L+L^{2} \times S G_{b o d y}=0$
(1 Mark)
(1 Mark)
$\therefore X=\frac{+2 L \pm \sqrt{(-2 L)^{2}-4 L^{2} \times S G_{\text {body }}}}{2}$
$\therefore X=\frac{+20 \pm \sqrt{(-20)^{2}-4 \times 100 \times 0.7}}{2}=4.5 \mathrm{ft}$
$\sin \theta=\frac{1 m}{L-X}=\frac{1 m}{10 f t-4.5 f t} \times \frac{1 \mathrm{ft}}{0.3048 \mathrm{~m}}=0.6$
$\therefore \theta^{\circ}=36.6^{\circ}$
4-b) A tank has a bottom with $1 m$ wide $x 3.0 m$ long is filled to a depth of $2 m$ with a liquid of mass density $900 \mathrm{kgm}^{-3}$. What will be the force in $N$ on the bottom of the vessel ( $a$ ) when being accelerated vertically upwards at $4 \mathrm{~ms}^{-2},(b)$ when the acceleration ceases (stop) and the vessel continues to move at a constant velocity of $9 \mathrm{~ms}^{-1}$ vertically upwards?
(3Marks)
a) Force on tank bottom $\mathrm{F}=$ pressure at the tank bottom PX bottom area A
$P=\rho g h\left(1+\frac{a_{z}}{g}\right)=900 \frac{\mathrm{~kg}}{\mathrm{~m}^{3}} \times 9.81 \frac{\mathrm{~m}}{\mathrm{~s}^{2}} \times 2 \mathrm{~m} \times\left(1+\uparrow \frac{4}{9.81}\right)=17658 \frac{\mathrm{~N}}{\mathrm{~m}^{2}} \times 1.407=24844.8 \mathrm{~Pa}$
$\therefore F=1 \mathrm{~m} \times 3 \mathrm{~m} \times 24844.8 \mathrm{~Pa}=74534.4 \mathrm{~N}$
b) When the tank is moving with constant velocity vertical acceleration $\mathrm{a}_{\mathrm{z}}=0$
$\therefore F=\rho g h A=17658 \times 1 \mathrm{~m} \times 3 \mathrm{~m}=52974 \mathrm{~N}$

1-a) Define what is the absolute unit system. Mention an example.
(2 Marks)
Absolute systems (non-gravitational) are based on length (L), mass ( $M$ ), and time ( $T$ ) and they named absolute because they are independent of the acceleration of gravity.
$1 N=1 \mathrm{~kg} \times 1 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$
(1 Mark)

| Dimensions | Mass M | Length <br> (L) | Time (T) | Force (F) | Temperature <br> Absolute ( $\theta$ ) | Temperature Ordinary ( $\theta$ ) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SI system | $\frac{\text { Kilogram }}{\underline{(k g)}}$ | Meter <br> ( $m$ ) | $\frac{\text { Second }}{(s)}$ | Newton ( $N$ ) ${ }^{*}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Kelvin }(K) \\ & K=C^{0}+273.15 \end{aligned}$ | Celsius ( $C^{0}$ ) |
| Or Metric system (mks) | $\frac{\text { Kilogram }}{\underline{(k g)}}$ | Meter <br> (m) | $\frac{\text { Second }}{(s)}$ | Kilograme force $\left(\mathrm{kg}_{f}\right)$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Kelvin }(K) \\ & K=C^{0}+273.15 \end{aligned}$ | Celsius ( $C^{0}$ ) |
| Or United state customary system(USCS) | Pound $\text { mass }\left(l b_{\underline{m}}\right)$ | $\frac{\text { Foot }}{(f t)}$ | $\frac{\text { Second }}{(s)}$ | Pound (lb) | Rankine $\left(R^{0}\right)$ | Fahrenheit $\left(F^{0}\right)$ |

(1 Mark)

1-b) The absolute pressure of the air in the tank shown is measured to be 165 kPa . Determine the differential height $h$ of the mercury column. The local atmospheric pressure is $100 \mathrm{KN} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$. $\left(\gamma_{\mathrm{air}}=0\right)$

$P_{\text {air abs }}=165 k P a=P_{1}$,
(1 Mark)
$\therefore P_{2}=P_{\text {air abs }}+0.3 m \times \gamma_{w}=P_{3}=h \times \gamma_{m}+0.75 \times \gamma_{o}+P_{a t m}$
$\therefore 165 \frac{\mathrm{kN}}{\mathrm{m}^{2}}+0.3 \mathrm{~m} \times 9.81 \frac{\mathrm{kN}}{\mathrm{m}^{3}}=h \times 13.6 \times 9.81 \frac{\mathrm{kN}}{\mathrm{m}^{3}}+0.75 \mathrm{~m} \times 0.72 \times 9.81 \frac{\mathrm{kN}}{\mathrm{m}^{3}}+100 \frac{\mathrm{kN}}{\mathrm{m}^{2}}$
$\therefore h \times 13.6 \times 9.81 \frac{\mathrm{kN}}{\mathrm{m}^{3}}=165 \frac{\mathrm{kN}}{\mathrm{m}^{2}}+0.3 \mathrm{~m} \times 9.81 \frac{\mathrm{kN}}{\mathrm{m}^{3}}-0.75 \mathrm{~m} \times 0.72 \times 9.81 \frac{\mathrm{kN}}{\mathrm{m}^{3}}-100 \frac{\mathrm{kN}}{\mathrm{m}^{2}}$
$\therefore h=0.465 m$

2-a) The pressure outside the droplet of water of diameter 0.004 cm is 8 Pa . Calculate the pressure within the droplet if the surface tension of water is $0.00073 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{cm}$
(2 Marks)
Let the droplet with diameter $d$ is cut into two halves. The forces acting on one half will be: 1 ) tensile force due to surface tension acting around the perimeter of the cut ( $\sigma \pi d$ ) and 2) pressure force due to pressure intensity inside the droplet in excess of the outside pressure intensity ( $p \pi d^{2} / 4$ ), these two forces will be equal and opposite under equilibrium conditions, then:

(a) DROPLET

(b) SURFACE TENSION

(c) PRESSURE FORCES
$p . \frac{\pi d^{2}}{4}=\sigma . \pi . d, \quad$ or $\quad p=p_{\text {in }}-p_{\text {out }}=\frac{4 \sigma}{d}$
(1 Mark)
$\therefore \boldsymbol{p}_{\text {in }}=\boldsymbol{p}_{\text {out }}+\frac{4 \sigma}{d}=8 \frac{\mathrm{~N}}{\mathrm{~m}^{2}}\left(\frac{1 \mathrm{~m}}{100 \mathrm{~cm}}\right)^{2}+\frac{4 \times 0.00073 \frac{\mathrm{~N}}{\mathrm{~cm}}}{0.004 \mathrm{~cm}}=0.7308 \frac{\mathrm{~N}}{\mathrm{~cm}^{2}}$
2-b) A cylindrical wooden (S.G. $=0.8$ ) is 0.12 m diameter $\times 2.5 \mathrm{~m}$ length and is hinged at A. At what angle $\theta^{\circ}$ will the beam float in water?

$W=$ weight of the body $\downarrow=$ volume of the body $\times \gamma_{\text {body }}=$ Length $\boldsymbol{L} \times$ cross section area $\boldsymbol{A} \times \gamma_{b o d y}$ $B=$ Uplift $\uparrow=$ submergened volume $\times \gamma_{w}=$ submergened length $\boldsymbol{X} \times$ cross section area $\boldsymbol{A} \times \gamma_{w}$

The body under equilibrium, then $\Sigma$ moment $@ A=0.0$
$\therefore W \times \frac{L}{2} \times \boldsymbol{\operatorname { c o s }} \boldsymbol{\theta}=B \times\left(L-\frac{X}{2}\right) \times \boldsymbol{\operatorname { c o s }} \boldsymbol{\theta}$
$\therefore L \times \boldsymbol{A} \times \gamma_{\text {body }} \times \frac{L}{2}=X \times \boldsymbol{A} \times \gamma_{\boldsymbol{w}} \times\left(L-\frac{X}{2}\right)$
$\therefore L \times S G_{\text {body }} \times \frac{L}{2}=X \times\left(L-\frac{X}{2}\right)$
$\therefore L^{2} \times S G_{\text {body }}=2 X L-X^{2}$
or $\quad X^{2}-2 X L+L^{2} \times S G_{\text {body }}=0$
$\therefore X=\frac{+2 L \pm \sqrt{(-2 L)^{2}-4 L^{2} \times S G_{\text {body }}}}{2}$
$\therefore X=\frac{+5 \pm \sqrt{(-5)^{2}-4 \times 6.25 \times 0.8}}{2}=1.38 \mathrm{~m}$
$\sin \theta=\frac{1 m}{L-X}=\frac{1 m}{2.5-1.38}=0.89$
$\therefore \theta^{o}=63.2^{\circ}$
3) A long, solid cylinder of radius $r=3 f t$ hinged at point $A$ is used as an automatic gate. When the liquid depth reaches $18 f t$, the cylindrical gate opens by turning about the hinge at point $A$. Determine ( $a$ ) the hydrostatic force acting on the cylinder and its line of action when the gate opens and (b) the weight of the cylinder per ft length of the cylinder. (S.G.liquid $=1.3$ )
(10 Marks)

a) Horizontal hydrostatic forces acting on the cylinder are $\mathrm{H}_{1} \& \mathrm{H}_{2}$
$H_{1}=\gamma_{l} \times(L-r) \times r \times$ length $=1.3 \times 62.4 \frac{l b}{f t^{3}} \times 15 \mathrm{ft} \times 3 \mathrm{ft} \times 1 \mathrm{ft}=3650 \mathrm{lb} \quad$ ( 1 Mark)
$H_{2}=\gamma_{l} \times r \times \frac{r}{2} \times$ length $=1.3 \times 62.4 \frac{\mathrm{lb}}{\mathrm{ft}^{3}} \times 3 \mathrm{ft} \times 1.5 \mathrm{ft} \times 1 \mathrm{ft}=365 \mathrm{lb} \quad$ (1 Mark)
$H=H_{1}+H_{2}=3650+365=4015 \mathrm{lb}$
Moment of H @ $\mathrm{A}=\Sigma$ moment of their components @ A
$\therefore Y=\frac{H_{1} y_{1}+H_{2} y_{2}}{H}=\frac{3650 \times 1.5 \mathrm{ft}+365 \times 2 \mathrm{ft}}{4015}=1.55 \mathrm{ft}$
(1 Mark)
Or $H=\gamma A h_{c}=1.3 \times 62.4 \frac{l b}{f^{3}} \times 3 \mathrm{ft} \times 1 \mathrm{ft} \times 16.5 \mathrm{ft}=2096.76 \mathrm{lb}$
(1 Mark)
$Y=\frac{r}{2}+\frac{I_{x c}}{A h_{c}}=\frac{3 f t}{2}+\frac{\frac{1 f t \times(3 f t)^{3}}{12}}{3 f t \times 1 f t \times 16.5 f t}=1.5+\frac{\frac{9}{4}}{49.5}=1.55 f t$
(2 Marks)
Vertical hydrostatic forces acting on the cylinder are $\mathrm{V}_{1} \& \mathrm{~V}_{2}$
$V_{1}=\gamma_{l} \times(L-r) \times r \times$ length $=1.3 \times 62.4 \frac{\mathrm{lb}}{f t^{3}} \times 15 \mathrm{ft} \times 3 \mathrm{ft} \times 1 \mathrm{ft}=3650 \mathrm{lb} \quad$ (1 Mark)
$V_{2}=\gamma_{l} \times \frac{\pi r^{2}}{4} \times$ length $=1.3 \times 62.4 \frac{l b}{f t^{3}} \times \frac{\pi(3 f t)^{2}}{4} \times 1 f t=574 l b$
$V=V_{1}+V_{2}=3650+574=4224 l b$
Moment of V @ A = $\Sigma$ moment of their components @ A
$\therefore X=\frac{V_{1} X_{1}+V_{2} X_{2}}{V}=\frac{3650 \times 1.5 \mathrm{ft}+574 \times\left(3 \mathrm{ft}-\frac{4 r}{3 \pi} \mathrm{ft}\right)}{4224}=\frac{3650 \times 1.5 \mathrm{ft}+574 \times 1.73 \mathrm{ft}}{4224}=1.53 \mathrm{ft} \quad$ (1 Mark)
Total Resultant of hydrostatic forces R
$R=\sqrt{H^{2}+V^{2}}=\sqrt{4015^{2}+4224^{2}}=5828 l b$
(1 Mark)
$\tan \alpha=\frac{V}{H}=\frac{4224}{4015}=1.052$
$\therefore \alpha=46.45^{0}$
b) $\sum$ moment for all forces $@ A=0.0$
$\therefore W=\frac{H \cdot Y+V \cdot X}{r}=\frac{4015 l \times 1.55+4224 \times 1.53}{3 f t}=4229 l b$
$4-\mathrm{a}$ ) A tank has a bottom with 2 ft wide x 6 ft long is filled to a depth of 3 ft with a liquid of S.G. $=0.8$. What will be the force in pounds on the bottom of the vessel (a) when being accelerated vertically upwards at 20fts ${ }^{-2}$, (b) when the acceleration ceases (stop) and the vessel continues to move at a constant velocity of $7 \mathrm{fts}^{-1}$ vertically upwards?
(3Marks)
a) Force on tank bottom $F=$ pressure at the tank bottom $P \times$ bottom area $A$
$P=\gamma h\left(1+\frac{a_{z}}{g}\right)=S G \times \gamma_{w} h\left(1+\frac{a_{z}}{g}\right)=0.8 \times 62.4 \frac{l b}{f t^{3}} \times 3 f t \times\left(1+\uparrow \frac{20}{32.2}\right)=149.8 \frac{l b}{f t^{2}} \times 1.62=242.8 \frac{l b}{f t^{2}}$
$\therefore F=2 f t \times 6 f t \times 242.8 \frac{l b}{f t^{2}}=2914 l b$
b) When the tank is moving with constant velocity vertical acceleration $a_{2}=0$
$\therefore F=S G \times \gamma_{w} h A=149.8 \frac{l b}{f t^{2}} \times 2 f t \times 6 f t=1797.6 l b$

4-b) A volume of oil equal to 8 liters has a specific gravity of 0.9 . (a) Determine its weight in pounds and in Newton's at the Earth's surface. (b) What would be its mass (in slugs) and its weight (in pounds) if located on the moon's surface where the gravitational attraction is one-sixth that at the Earth's surface?
a) Weight $W=$ Mass $\times$ gravity acceleration $=$ Density $\times$ Volume $\times$ gravity acceleration

$$
\begin{equation*}
=\rho \times V o l \times g=S G \times \rho_{w} \times V o l \times g=S G \times V o l \times \gamma_{w} \tag{1Mark}
\end{equation*}
$$

$\therefore W=0.9 \times 8$ liters $\times \frac{1000 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}}{1 \text { liter }} \times\left(\frac{1 \mathrm{ft}}{30.48 \mathrm{~cm}}\right)^{3} \times 62.4 \frac{\mathrm{lb}}{\mathrm{ft}^{3}}=15.87 \mathrm{lb}$
$\therefore W=0.9 \times 8$ liters $\times \frac{1 \mathrm{~m}^{3}}{1000 \text { liter }} \times 9810 \frac{\mathrm{~N}}{\mathrm{~m}^{3}}=70.63 \mathrm{~N}$
b) Mass on Earth $=$ Mass on Moon $=$ constant $M=S G \times \rho_{w} \times V o l .=S G \times \frac{\gamma_{w}}{g} \times V o l$.
$\therefore M=0.9 \times \frac{62.4 \frac{\mathrm{lb}}{f t^{3}}}{32.2 \frac{\mathrm{ft}}{\mathrm{s}^{2}}} \times 8$ liters $\times \frac{1000 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}}{1 l i t e r} \times\left(\frac{1 \mathrm{ft}}{30.48 \mathrm{~cm}}\right)^{3}=0.9 \times 1.94 \frac{\mathrm{slug}}{f t^{3}} \times 0.283 \mathrm{ft}^{3}=0.49 \mathrm{slug}$
$W=$ weight on earth $\times \frac{\text { gravity acceleration on Moon }}{\text { gravity acceleration on Earth }}=15.87 \mathrm{lb} \times \frac{1}{6}=2.64 \mathrm{lb}$

El-Mansoura University
Faculty of Engineering
Dept. of Irrigation \& Hydraulics
Second Year Civil Engineering


Mid-term Exam
Fluid mechanics
Nov. 4, 2017 (First term)
Allowed time: 1.5 Hours

1-a) A volume of mercury equal to 3 liters has a specific gravity of 13.6. (a) Determine its weight in pounds and in Newton's at the Earth's surface. (b) What would be its mass (in slugs) and its weight (in pounds) if located on the moon's surface where the gravitational attraction is one-sixth that at the Earth's surface? (4 marks)
a) Weight $W=$ Mass $\times$ gravity acceleration $=$ Density $\times$ Volume $\times$ gravity acceleration

$$
=\rho \times V o l \times g=S G \times \rho_{w} \times \operatorname{Vol} \times g=S G \times \operatorname{Vol} \times \gamma_{w}
$$

$\therefore W=13.6 \times 3$ liters $\times \frac{1000 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}}{1 \text { liter }} \times\left(\frac{1 \mathrm{ft}}{30.48 \mathrm{~cm}}\right)^{3} \times 62.4 \frac{\mathrm{lb}}{\mathrm{ft}^{3}}=89.9 \mathrm{lb}$
(1Mark)
$\therefore W=13.6 \times 3$ liters $\times \frac{1 \mathrm{~m}^{3}}{1000 \text { liter }} \times 9810 \frac{\mathrm{~N}}{\mathrm{~m}^{3}}=400.2 \mathrm{~N}$
b) Mass on Earth $=$ Mass on Moon $=$ constant $M=S G \times \rho_{w} \times V o l .=S G \times \frac{\gamma_{w}}{g} \times V o l$.
$\therefore M=13.6 \times \frac{62.4 \frac{\mathrm{lb}}{f t^{3}}}{32.2 \frac{f t}{s^{2}}} \times 3$ liters $\times \frac{1000 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}}{1 l i t e r} \times\left(\frac{1 \mathrm{ft}}{30.48 \mathrm{~cm}}\right)^{3}=13.6 \times 1.94 \frac{\mathrm{slug}}{\mathrm{ft}^{3}} \times 0.106 \mathrm{ft}^{3}=2.8 \mathrm{slug}$
$W=$ weight on earth $\times \frac{\text { gravity acceleration on Moon }}{\text { gravity acceleration on Earth }}=89.9 \mathrm{lb} \times \frac{1}{6}=14.98 \mathrm{lb}$

1-b) The pressure outside the droplet of water of diameter 0.05 mm is $6 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$. Calculate the pressure within the droplet if the surface tension of water is $0.00065 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{cm}$

Let the droplet with diameter $d$ is cut into two halves. The forces acting on one half will be: 1 ) tensile force due to surface tension acting around the perimeter of the cut ( $\sigma \pi d$ ) and 2) pressure force due to pressure intensity inside the droplet in excess of the outside pressure intensity ( $p \pi d^{2} / 4$ ), these two forces will be equal and opposite under equilibrium conditions, then:

(a) DROPLET

(b) SURFACE TENSION

(c) PRESSURE FORCES
p. $\frac{\pi d^{2}}{4}=\sigma . \pi . d, \quad$ or $\quad \quad$ p $=\boldsymbol{p}_{\text {in }}-p_{o u t}=\frac{4 \sigma}{d}$
$\therefore p_{\text {in }}=p_{\text {out }}+\frac{4 \sigma}{d}=6 \frac{\mathrm{~N}}{\mathrm{~m}^{2}}\left(\frac{1 \mathrm{~m}}{100 \mathrm{~cm}}\right)^{2}+\frac{4 \times 0.00065 \frac{\mathrm{~N}}{\mathrm{~cm}}}{0.005 \mathrm{~cm}}=0.5206 \frac{\mathrm{~N}}{\mathrm{~cm}^{2}}=5206 \mathrm{~Pa}$

2-a) Define what is the consistence unit system. Mention an example.
(2 Marks)
Consistent system: having a conversion factor of magnitude equal one.
$1 N=1 \mathrm{~kg} \times \underline{1} \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$
or 1 dyne $=1 \mathrm{gr} \times \underline{1} \mathrm{~cm} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$
or $1 p d l=1 l b_{m} x \underline{f t} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$
(1 Mark)

| Dimensions | Mass M | Length (L) | Time (T) | Force (F) | Temperature Absolute ( $\theta$ ) | Temperature Ordinary ( $\theta$ ) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SI system | $\frac{\text { Kilogram }}{\underline{(k g)}}$ | Meter (m) | $\frac{\text { Second }}{\underline{(s)}}$ | Newton (N)* | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Kelvin }(K) \\ & K=C^{0}+273.15 \end{aligned}$ | Celsius ( $C^{0}$ ) |
| Or Absolute metric system (cgs) /French system(FS) | gram (gr) | $\frac{\text { Centimeter }}{\text { (cm) }}$ | $\frac{\text { Second }}{\underline{(s)}}$ | Dyne* | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Kelvin }(K) \\ & K=C^{0}+273.15 \end{aligned}$ | Celsius ( $C^{0}$ ) |
| Or English engineering ( $E E$ ) system | Pound $\text { mass }\left(l b_{\underline{m}}\right)$ | Foot (ft) | $\frac{\text { Second }}{(\underline{s})}$ | Poundal $(p d l)^{*}[E E]$ | Rankine $\left(R^{0}\right)$ | Fahrenheit $\left(F^{0}\right)$ |

(1 Mark)

2-b) The absolute pressure of the air in the tank shown is measured to be 170 kPa . Determine the differential height $h$ of the mercury column. The local atmospheric pressure is $102 \mathrm{KN} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$. ( $\left.\gamma_{\mathrm{air}}=0\right)$
(4 Marks)

$P_{\text {air abs }}=170 \mathrm{kPa}=P_{1}$,

$$
\begin{equation*}
P_{2}=P_{3} \tag{1Mark}
\end{equation*}
$$

$\therefore P_{2}=P_{\text {air abs }}+0.3 m \times \gamma_{w}=P_{3}=h \times \gamma_{m}+0.75 \times \gamma_{o}+P_{\text {atm }}$
$\therefore 170 \frac{\mathrm{kN}}{\mathrm{m}^{2}}+0.3 \mathrm{~m} \times 9.81 \frac{\mathrm{kN}}{\mathrm{m}^{3}}=h \times 13.6 \times 9.81 \frac{\mathrm{kN}}{\mathrm{m}^{3}}+0.75 \mathrm{~m} \times 0.72 \times 9.81 \frac{\mathrm{kN}}{\mathrm{m}^{3}}+102 \frac{\mathrm{kN}}{\mathrm{m}^{2}}$
$\therefore h \times 13.6 \times 9.81 \frac{\mathrm{kN}}{\mathrm{m}^{3}}=170 \frac{\mathrm{kN}}{\mathrm{m}^{2}}+0.3 \mathrm{~m} \times 9.81 \frac{\mathrm{kN}}{\mathrm{m}^{3}}-0.75 \mathrm{~m} \times 0.72 \times 9.81 \frac{\mathrm{kN}}{\mathrm{m}^{3}}-102 \frac{\mathrm{kN}}{\mathrm{m}^{2}}$
$\therefore h=0.492 m$
(2 Mark)

3-a) A uniform wooden beam (S.G. $=0.75$ ) is $3 f t X 3 f t X 10 f t$ and is hinged at A. At what angle $\theta^{\circ}$ will the beam

$W=$ weight of the body $\downarrow=$ volume of the body $\times \gamma_{b o d y}=$ Length $\boldsymbol{L} \times$ cross section area $\boldsymbol{A} \times \gamma_{b o d y}$ $B=$ Uplift $\uparrow=$ submergened volume $\times \gamma_{w}=$ submergened length $\boldsymbol{X} \times$ cross section area $\boldsymbol{A} \times \gamma_{w}$

The body under equilibrium, then $\Sigma$ moment $@ A=0.0$
$\therefore W \times \frac{L}{2} \times \cos \boldsymbol{\theta}=B \times\left(L-\frac{X}{2}\right) \times \boldsymbol{\operatorname { c o s }} \boldsymbol{\theta}$
$\therefore L \times \boldsymbol{A} \times \boldsymbol{\gamma}_{\text {body }} \times \frac{L}{2}=X \times \boldsymbol{A} \times \boldsymbol{\gamma}_{\boldsymbol{w}} \times\left(L-\frac{X}{2}\right)$
(1 Mark)
$\therefore L \times S G_{\text {body }} \times \frac{L}{2}=X \times\left(L-\frac{X}{2}\right)$
$\therefore L^{2} \times S G_{b o d y}=2 X L-X^{2} \quad$ or $\quad X^{2}-2 X L+L^{2} \times S G_{b o d y}=0$
$\therefore X=\frac{+2 L \pm \sqrt{(-2 L)^{2}-4 L^{2} \times S G_{\text {body }}}}{2}$
$\therefore X=\frac{+20 \pm \sqrt{(-20)^{2}-4 \times 100 \times 0.75}}{2}=5 \mathrm{ft}$
$\sin \theta=\frac{1 m}{L-X}=\frac{1 m}{10 f t-5 f t} \times \frac{1 \mathrm{ft}}{0.3048 \mathrm{~m}}=0.656$

$$
\begin{equation*}
\therefore \theta^{\circ}=41^{\circ} \tag{1Mark}
\end{equation*}
$$

3-b) A tank has a bottom with $4 f t$ wide $x 8 f t$ long is filled to a depth of $2 f t$ with a liquid of S.G. $=0.9$. What will be the force in pounds on the bottom of the vessel (a) when being accelerated vertically upwards at $15 \mathrm{fts}^{-2},(b)$ when the acceleration ceases (stop) and the vessel continues to move at a constant velocity of $8 \mathrm{fts}^{-1}$ vertically upwards?
(3Marks)
a) Force on tank bottom $\mathrm{F}=$ pressure at the tank bottom PX bottom area A $P=\gamma h\left(1+\frac{a_{z}}{g}\right)=S G \times \gamma_{w} h\left(1+\frac{a_{z}}{g}\right)=0.9 \times 62.4 \frac{l b}{f t^{3}} \times 2 f t \times\left(1+\uparrow \frac{15}{32.2}\right)=112.3 \frac{l b}{f t^{2}} \times 1.466=164.6 \frac{l b}{f t^{2}}$
$\therefore F=4 f t \times 8 f t \times 164.6 \frac{l b}{f t^{2}}=5267.6 l b$
b) When the tank is moving with constant velocity vertical acceleration $\mathrm{a}_{\mathrm{z}}=0$
$\therefore F=S G \times \gamma_{w} h A=112.3 \frac{l b}{f t^{2}} \times 4 f t \times 8 f t=3593.6 l b$
4) A long, solid cylinder of radius $r=2 m$ hinged at point $A$ is used as an automatic gate. When the liquid depth reaches $6 m$, the cylindrical gate opens by turning about the hinge at point $A$. Determine ( $a$ ) the hydrostatic force acting on the cylinder and its line of action when the gate opens and (b) the weight of the cylinder per $m$ length of the cylinder. (S.G. ${ }_{\text {liquid }}=0.9$ )

a) Horizontal hydrostatic forces acting on the cylinder are $\mathrm{H}_{1} \& \mathrm{H}_{2}$
$H_{1}=\gamma_{l} \times(L-r) \times r \times$ length $=0.9 \times 9810 \frac{N}{m^{3}} \times 4 m \times 2 m \times 1 m=70632 N \quad$ (1 Mark)
$H_{2}=\gamma_{l} \times r \times \frac{r}{2} \times$ length $=0.9 \times 9810 \frac{N}{m^{3}} \times 2 m \times 1 m \times 1 m=17658 N$ (1 Mark)
$H=H_{1}+H_{2}=70632+17658=88290 N$
Moment of $\mathrm{H} @ \mathrm{~A}=\Sigma$ moment of their components @ A
$\therefore Y=\frac{H_{1} y_{1}+H_{2} y_{2}}{H}=\frac{70632 \times 1 \mathrm{~m}+17658 \times 4 / 3 \mathrm{~m}}{88290}=1.066 \mathrm{~m}$
Or $H=\gamma A h_{c}=0.9 \times 9810 \frac{N}{m^{3}} \times 2 m \times 1 m \times 5 m=88290 \mathrm{~N}$
$Y=\frac{r}{2}+\frac{I_{x c}}{A h_{c}}=\frac{2 m}{2}+\frac{\frac{1 m \times(2 m)^{3}}{12}}{2 m \times 1 m \times 5 m}=1+\frac{\frac{2}{3}}{10}=1.066 m$
(2 Marks)
Vertical hydrostatic forces acting on the cylinder are $\mathrm{V}_{1} \& \mathrm{~V}_{2}$
$V_{1}=\gamma_{l} \times(L-r) \times r \times$ length $=0.9 \times 9810 \frac{N}{m^{3}} \times 4 m \times 2 m \times 1 m=70632 N$
$V_{2}=\gamma_{l} \times \frac{\pi r^{2}}{4} \times$ length $=0.9 \times 9810 \frac{N}{m^{3}} \times \frac{\pi(2 m)^{2}}{4} \times 1 \mathrm{~m}=27748 \mathrm{~N}$
$V=V_{1}+V_{2}=70632+27748=98380 N$
Moment of V @ $A=\Sigma$ moment of their components @ A
$\therefore X=\frac{V_{1} X_{1}+V_{2} X_{2}}{V}=\frac{70632 \times 1 m+27748 \times\left(2 m-\frac{4 r}{3 \pi} m\right)}{98380}=\frac{70632 \times 1 m+27748 \times 1.15 \mathrm{~m}}{98380}=1.042 \mathrm{~m}$
(1 Mark)
Total Resultant of hydrostatic forces R
$R=\sqrt{H^{2}+V^{2}}=\sqrt{88290^{2}+98380^{2}}=132188 \mathrm{~N}$
(1 Mark)
$\tan \alpha=\frac{V}{H}=\frac{98380}{88290}=1.0576$
$\therefore \alpha=46.6^{0}$
b) $\sum$ moment for all forces @ $A=0.0$
$\therefore W=\frac{H . Y+V . X}{r}=\frac{88290 \times 1.066+98380 \times 1.042}{2 m}=98314 \mathrm{~N}$
(2 Marks)

