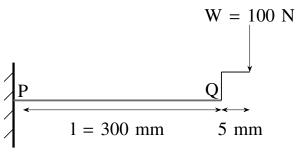
## 2015-AE-40-52

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## EE24BTECH11003 - Akshara Sarma Chennubhatla

- 40) A cube made of linear elastic isotropic material is subjected to a uniform hydrostatic pressure of  $100 \text{ N/mm}^2$ . Under this load, the volume of the cube shrinks by 0.05%. The Young's modulus of the material, E = 300 GPa. The Poisson's ratio of the material is \_\_\_\_\_\_. (2015)
- 41) A massless cantilever beam PQ has a solid square cross section (10 mm x 10 mm). This beam is subjected to a load W through a rigid massless link at the point Q, as shown below (figure not to scale). If the Young's modulus of the material E = 200 GPa, the deflection (in mm) at point Q is \_\_\_\_\_\_. (2015)



- 42) An aircraft, with a wing loading  $\frac{W}{S} = 500 \text{ N/}m^2$ , is gliding at  $\left(\frac{L}{D}\right)_{max} = 10$  and  $C_L = 0.69$ . Considering the free stream density  $\rho_{\infty} = 0.9 \text{ kg/}m^3$ , the equilibrium glide speed (in m/s) is \_\_\_\_\_\_. (2015)
- 43) For a thin flat plate at 2 degress angle of attack, the pitching moment coefficient about the training edge is \_\_\_\_\_\_. (2015)
- 44) A satellite is to be transferred from its geostationary orbit to a circular polar orbit of the same radius through a single impulse out-of-plane maneuver. The magnitude of the change in velocity required is \_\_\_\_\_\_ times the magnitude of the escape velocity. (2015)
- 45) A planetary probe is launched at a speed of 200 km/s and at a distance of 71,400 km from the mass center of its nearest planet of mass 1.9 x  $10^{28}$  kg. The universal gravitational constant G = 6.67 x  $10^{-11} \frac{m^3}{kgs^2}$ . The ensuing path of the probe would be
  - a) ellipse
  - b) hyperbolic
  - c) parabolic
  - d) circular
- 46) The velocity of an incompressible laminar boundary layer over a flat plate developing under constant pressure is given by  $\frac{u(y)}{U_{\infty}} = \frac{3y}{2\delta} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{y}{\delta}\right)^3$ . The freestream velocity  $U_{\infty} = 10$  m/s and the dynamic viscosity of the fluid  $\mu = 1.8 \times 10^{-5} \frac{kg}{ms}$ . At a streamwise station where the boundary layer thickness  $\delta = 5$  mm, the wall shear stress is \_\_\_\_\_\_ x  $10^{-3}$  Pa. (2015)
- 47) the Pitot tube of an aircraft registers a pressure  $p_0 = 54051 N/m^2$ . The static pressure, density and the ratio of specific heats of the freestream are  $p_{\infty} = 45565 N/m^2$ ,  $\rho_{\infty} = 0.6417 kb/m^3$  and  $\gamma = 1.4$ , respectively. The indicated airspeed (in m/s) is
  - a) 157.6
  - b) 162.6
  - c) 172.0
  - d) 182.3
- 48) Consider a NACA 0012 aerfoil of chord c in a freestream with velocity  $V_{\infty}$  at a non-zero positive angle of attack  $\alpha$ . The average time-of-flight for a particle to move from the leading edge to the

trailing edge on the suction and pressure sides are  $t_1$  and  $t_2$ , respectively. Thin aerfoil theory yields the velocity perturbation to the freestream as  $V_{\infty} \frac{(1+\cos\theta)\alpha}{\sin\theta}$  on the suction side and as  $-V_{\infty} \frac{(1+\cos\theta)\alpha}{\sin\theta}$  on the pressure side, where  $\theta$  corresponds to the chordwise position  $x = \frac{c}{2}(1-\cos\theta)$ . Then  $t_2 - t_1$  is (2015)

- a)  $-\frac{8\pi\alpha c}{V_{\infty}(4-\pi^2\alpha^2)}$
- b) 0
- c)  $\frac{4\pi\alpha c}{V_{\infty}(4-\pi^2\alpha^2)}$
- d)  $\frac{8\pi\alpha c}{V_{\infty}(4-\pi^2\alpha^2)}$
- 49) Air enters an aircraft engine at a velocity of 180 m/s with a flow rate of 94 kg/s. The engine combustor requires 9.2 kg/s of air to burn 1 kg/s of fuel. The velocity of gas exiting from the engine is 640 m/s. The momentum thrust (in N) developed by the engine is (2015)
  - a) 43241
  - b) 45594
  - c) 47940
  - d) 49779
- 50) A solid rocket monitor is designed with a cylindrical end-burning propellent grain of length 1 m and diameter 32 cm. The density of the propellent grain is  $1750kg/m^3$ . The specific impulse of the motor is 190 s and the acceleration due to the gravity is  $9.8m/s^2$ . Tf the propellent burns for a period of 150 s, then the thrust (in N) produced by the rocket motor is \_\_\_\_\_\_ (2015)
- 51) A liquid propellent rocket has the following component masses:

Mass of payload = 180kgMass of fuel = 470kgMass of oxidizer = 1170kgMass of structures = 150kgMass of guidance systems = 20kg

The effective exhaust velocity is 3136 m/s. The velocity increment (in km/s) of the rocket at burnout, while operating in outer space, is \_\_\_\_\_\_. (2015)

52) If all the eigenvalues of a matrix are real and ewual, then

(2015)

- a) the matrix is diagonalizable
- b) its eigenvectors are not necessarily linearly independent
- c) its eigenvectors are linearly independent
- d) its determinant is necessarily zero