TRIAXIAL TEST ASTM D7181

Triaxial Test (ASTM D7181): Your Questions Answered

1. What is a triaxial test?

A triaxial test is a laboratory procedure used to determine the mechanical properties of soil under various stress conditions. It simulates the in-situ stress state and examines the soil's response to different loading conditions.

2. Why is the triaxial test important?

The triaxial test provides valuable insights into the soil's shear strength, deformation characteristics, and drainage conditions. It plays a crucial role in geotechnical engineering, allowing engineers to assess soil stability and predict potential failures.

3. How is the triaxial test performed?

A cylindrical soil specimen is placed in a triaxial cell and subjected to axial and confining pressures. Various loading conditions, such as drained or undrained tests, can be applied to study the soil's behavior under different drainage scenarios.

4. What information can be obtained from a triaxial test?

The triaxial test generates data on the stress-strain relationship, shear strength parameters, pore pressure generation or dissipation, and the soil's drainage characteristics. These results help determine the soil's stability against failure and its suitability for different engineering applications.

5. What is the standard used for the triaxial test?

The triaxial test is typically conducted in accordance with ASTM D7181, which specifies the procedures, equipment, and data analysis methods for conducting the test. Adhering to this standard ensures consistency and reliability in the test results.

What is an independent vs dependent variable examples with answers? (Time Spent Studying) causes a change in (Test Score) and it isn't possible that (Test Score) could cause a change in (Time Spent Studying). We see that "Time Spent Studying" must be the independent variable and "Test Score" must be the dependent variable because the sentence doesn't make sense the other way around.

What is the key of the independent and dependent variables? The dependent variable is sometimes called the “response,” the “symptoms”, or the “outcome”. The dependent variable is often the focus of the research study. Independent variables: Independent variables aren't affected by any other variables that the study measures.

What are the independent and dependent variables in the experiment explain your answers? In an experiment, the independent variable is the variable that is varied or manipulated by the researcher. The dependent variable is the response that is measured.

What is the difference between the independent and dependent variable worksheet? An independent variable is the one thing you intend to vary in an experiment. A dependent variable is the thing that will change that you intend to measure as a quantitative assessment of the effect.

What are 2 common examples of independent variable? For example, gender identity, ethnicity, race, income, and education are all important subject variables that social researchers treat as independent variables.

What are some examples of independent and dependent variables for kids? The amount of sunlight is the independent variable. The amount of sunlight is the variable that you are changing to test the plant growth. The plant growth is the dependent variable. It's what is being tested, and the plant growth depends on the amount of sunlight.

What are 4 independent variables? In this sense, some common independent variables are time, space, density, mass, fluid flow rate, and previous values of some observed value of interest (e.g. human population size) to predict future values (the dependent variable).

What is an example of a dependent variable?

How do you memorize independent and dependent variables? The "if" part of your hypothesis is the independent variable; the "then" part is the dependent. In your example, my hypothesis could be: If I increase the amount of time the flowers get light, then they will bloom in a shorter amount of time." The if part is your independent, the then part is your dependent.

What is the independent variable and dependent variable in simple terms? A dependent variable is what happens as a result of the independent variable. Generally, the dependent variable is the disease or outcome of interest for the study, and the independent variables are the factors that may influence the outcome.

What are examples of independent Dependant and control variables? Example: a car going down different surfaces. Independent variable: the surface of the slope rug, bubble wrap and wood. Dependent variable: the time it takes for the car to go down the slope. Controlled variable: the height of the slope, the car, the unit of time e.g. minutes and the length of the slope.

How to teach dependent and independent variables? “An independent variable is the one thing the scientist changes in the experiment. The dependent variable is what the scientist measures. It's what happens because of the change.”

How to identify the independent and dependent variables in a hypothesis? A hypothesis states a presumed relationship between two variables in a way that can be tested with empirical data. It may take the form of a cause-effect statement, or an "if x,...then y" statement. The cause is called the independent variable; and the effect is called the dependent variable.

What are the 3 differences of independent and dependent? Key Takeaways The independent variable is the one the researcher intentionally changes or controls. The dependent variable is the factor that the research measures. It changes in response

to the independent variable; in other words, it depends on it.

How to identify variables in an experiment? An easy way to think of independent and dependent variables is, when you're conducting an experiment, the independent variable is what you change, and the dependent variable is what changes because of that. You can also think of the independent variable as the cause and the dependent variable as the effect.

What are everyday examples of independent and dependent variables? If you want to know whether caffeine affects your appetite, the presence or absence of a given amount of caffeine would be the independent variable. How hungry you are would be the dependent variable. You want to determine whether a chemical is essential for rat nutrition, so you design an experiment.

What are the 6 types of independent variables? In experimental research, independent variables are variables that researchers manipulate to study their effects. These variables can be categorized into types such as categorical, continuous, binary, nominal, interval, and ratio, depending on their nature and measurement characteristics.

What is an example of an experiment with two independent variables? This concept can be further illustrated with an example: Experiment: A researcher evaluates the effect of two medications to treat pain. The pain medications are Drug X and Drug Y. Thus, there are two independent variables or factors, Drug X and Drug Y, because these are variables that the researcher is controlling.

How do you identify the dependent variable? One way to help identify the dependent variable is to remember that it depends on the independent variable. When researchers make changes to the independent variable, they then measure any changes to the dependent variable.

What is an example of two independent variables and one dependent variable? The classic example is taken from geography. The dependent variable is height (above sea-level). The two independent variables are latitude and longitude.

Is time a dependent or independent variable? Time is a common independent variable, as it will not be affeced by any dependent environemental inputs. Time can

be treated as a controllable constant against which changes in a system can be measured.

What is the independent variable and dependent variable for kids?

Is y dependent or independent? Independent variable is denoted as “x” variable. When you plot the data on x-y axis, then dependent (y) variable is shown on the vertical (y) axis, and the independent variable is shown on the horizontal (x) axis.

Can there be 3 independent variables? In practice, it is unusual for there to be more than three independent variables with more than two or three levels each. This is for at least two reasons: For one, the number of conditions can quickly become unmanageable.

What are dependent samples? In a dependent sample, the measures are related. For example, if you take a sample of people who have had a knee operation and interview them before and after the operation, this is a dependent sample. This is because the same person was interviewed at two different times.

How do you remember the difference between independent and dependent variables?

What are some types of dependent variables? Examples of categorical dependent variables include gender, race, and type of medication taken. In a research study, a categorical dependent variable would be measured using a categorical scale or instrument, such as a questionnaire or survey.

What is an independent variable vs dependent variable vs control example? Independent variable: the surface of the slope rug, bubble wrap and wood. Dependent variable: the time it takes for the car to go down the slope. Controlled variable: the height of the slope, the car, the unit of time e.g. minutes and the length of the slope. What you can decide to change in an experiment.

What is an example of two independent variables and one dependent variable? The classic example is taken from geography. The dependent variable is height (above sea-level). The two independent variables are latitude and longitude.

What is an independent vs dependent variable example quizlet? A scientist studies how many days people can eat soup until they get sick. The independent variable is the number of days of consuming soup. The dependent variable is the onset of illness.

Is time a dependent or independent variable? Time is a common independent variable, as it will not be affeced by any dependent environemental inputs. Time can be treated as a controllable constant against which changes in a system can be measured.

What is the key difference between independent and dependent variables? Key Takeaways The independent variable is the one the researcher intentionally changes or controls. The dependent variable is the factor that the research measures. It changes in response to the independent variable; in other words, it depends on it.

Is the independent variable the one you change? What is an Independent Variable? The independent variable is the one that is changed by the scientist.

What is an example of dependent and independent variable in economics? In our example salary is the independent variable and the amount you spend is the dependent variable. To continue with the same example what if the amount you choose to spend depends not only on your salary but also on the income you receive from investments in the stock market.

Which is a good example of a dependent variable? For example, in a study looking at how tutoring impacts test scores, the dependent variable would be the participants' test scores since that is what is being measured and the independent variable would be tutoring.

How do you know if two variables are independent or dependent? Tip 2: One way to differentiate between whether a variable is independent or dependent is to consider when each variable occurred. Typically, the change in the independent variable must occur first, since we're looking to see if that change leads to a change in the dependent variable.

Can something be both an independent and dependent variable? No. The value of a dependent variable depends on an independent variable, so a variable cannot

be both independent and dependent at the same time. It must be either the cause or the effect, not both!

What is dependent and independent with examples? Independent variable causes an effect on the dependent variable. Example: How long you sleep (independent variable) affects your test score (dependent variable). This makes sense, but: Example: Your test score affects how long you sleep.

What is an example of a dependent and independent variable in math? Example: In the expression y = x2, x is an independent variable and y is a dependent variable.

How to identify control variables? A control variable is anything that is held constant or limited in a research study. It's a variable that is not of interest to the study's objectives, but is controlled because it could influence the outcomes.

How to identify dependent and independent variables? It may be helpful to think of the independent variable and dependent variable in the same vein as cause and effect. If the independent variable is changed, then an effect will be observed in the dependent variable. Both independent and dependent variables may change during the duration of the experiment.

What are the common independent variables? In this sense, some common independent variables are time, space, density, mass, fluid flow rate, and previous values of some observed value of interest (e.g. human population size) to predict future values (the dependent variable).

What are the different types of dependent variables? There are two main types of dependent variables: continuous and categorical. Continuous dependent variables are variables that can take on any value within a given range. These variables are measured on a continuous scale, meaning that there are an infinite number of possible values between any two points on the scale.

Zombie Capitalism and the Origin of Crises

By Guglielmo Carchedi

Question 1: What is Zombie Capitalism? Answer: Zombie capitalism refers to a system in which non-viable businesses are kept alive by government bailouts, subventions, and ultra-low interest rates. These businesses are characterized by high debt, low profitability, and declining revenues.

Question 2: How Does Zombie Capitalism Originate? Answer: Zombie capitalism emerges when prolonged economic expansion leads to overinvestment and speculation. When the expansionary phase ends, these non-viable businesses become insolvent and require government support to survive. The accumulation of zombie businesses can distort market dynamics and make economies less resilient to shocks.

Question 3: What are the Consequences of Zombie Capitalism? Answer: Zombie capitalism has several negative consequences. It diverts resources away from productive investment, perpetuates economic stagnation, and weakens the financial system. By keeping non-viable businesses afloat, it prevents the healthy restructuring and creative destruction necessary for economic growth.

Question 4: How Does Zombie Capitalism Contributes to Crises? Answer: Zombie businesses contribute to crises by accumulating debt and amplifying financial shocks. When a crisis occurs, the failure of zombie businesses can trigger systemic risk and destabilize the financial system. Additionally, zombie capitalism reduces the efficiency of the economy, making it more fragile and susceptible to external shocks.

Question 5: What are Possible Solutions to Address Zombie Capitalism? Answer: Addressing zombie capitalism requires a multi-pronged approach. Governments need to implement policies that encourage creative destruction and discourage the accumulation of non-viable businesses. This could include stricter bankruptcy laws, tighter regulation of credit markets, and support for sustainable and innovative industries. Additionally, central banks should avoid excessive monetary stimulus that perpetuates zombie capitalism.

Unveiling the Secrets of "Stranger" on AsianWiki

Q: What is "Stranger"? A: "Stranger" is a South Korean legal thriller drama series that premiered in 2017. It follows a cynical prosecutor, Hwang Si-mok, and a warm-hearted police lieutenant, Han Yeo-jin, as they investigate a series of interconnected corruption cases.

Q: Who are the main characters? A:

- Hwang Si-mok (Cho Seung-woo): A brilliant but cold prosecutor with a troubled past.
- Han Yeo-jin (Bae Doo-na): A compassionate police lieutenant who believes in justice.
- Choi Bit (Shin Hye-sun): A rookie prosecutor who becomes entangled in the investigation.
- Lee Yoon-beom (Lee Kyoung-young): A powerful and corrupt prosecutor involved in the conspiracy.

Q: What are the key mysteries in the plot? A: The investigation uncovers a web of lies, cover-ups, and connections to powerful figures, including a high-ranking prosecutor. Si-mok and Yeo-jin must navigate dangerous obstacles as they attempt to uncover the truth.

Q: Why is the show so popular? A: "Stranger" has garnered praise for its well-written plot, compelling characters, and thought-provoking themes. It explores the complexities of the justice system, the struggle between good and evil, and the consequences of unchecked power.

Q: Is there a second season of "Stranger"? A: Yes, a second season premiered in 2020. It continues the story of Si-mok and Yeo-jin as they investigate a new case that threatens to expose a larger conspiracy. "Stranger" Season 2 maintains the high quality of storytelling and character development that made the first season a success.

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