

ENGINEERING SCIENCE - CSEE 2006

Solutions from: [Maktaba by TETEA](https://maktaba.tetea.org)

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1.

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
D	A	D	E	D	D	A	B	E	D

2. (a) Light energy is the form of energy that is detected by our eyes.

(b) Sound energy is the energy that is produced by vibrations of the material

3.

Fundamental quantity	SI unit
-time	-seconds
-current	-ampere
-temperature	-kelvin

4. Taking moments about R_1 ,

$$(90 \times 200) = (R_2 \times 300), R_2 = 60 \text{ N}$$

$$\text{Also, } R_1 + R_2 = 90 \text{ N, } R_1 = 90 \text{ N} - 60 \text{ N} = 30 \text{ N}$$

Hence, reactions are 30 N and 60 N, respectively.

5. If 1 night = 24h, so 10 nights = 240h

$$\text{then, total power} = 60\text{W} \times 240\text{h} = 14.4\text{kWh}$$

$$\text{then cost} = 14.4 \times 200 = 2880/=$$

6. Total volume of cork = $20/0.25 = 80\text{cm}^2$

$$\text{-Volume of cork in water} = 20/1 = 20\text{cm}^3$$

$$\text{Fraction} = 20/80$$

$$= 1/4$$

7.-total internal resistance = $1 + 1 + 1 = 3\Omega$

$$\text{Resistance of resistor} = 5\Omega$$

$$\text{From, } V = I(R + r), I = V/(R + r)$$

$$= 1.5 / (5 + 3)$$

$$= 0.1875A$$

8. Given, wavelength = 1.2 cm, frequency = 250 kHz

Recall that, speed, $V = \lambda \times f$

$$\text{Speed} = 1.2 \times 250000$$

$$= 3000\text{m/s}$$

9. Parallelogram law of forces "If two forces acting on a point, are represented in both magnitude and direction by two sides of a parallelogram drawn from one of its angular points, their resultant is represented both in magnitude and direction by the diagonal of the parallelogram passing through that angular point."

Triangle law of forces states that "if two forces acting on a point, are represented in both magnitude and direction by two sides of a triangle, their resultant is represented both in magnitude and direction by the hypotenuse of the triangle"

10. (a) Elasticity is the ability of the material to regain its original shape when the load is removed from it.

(b) Hook's law states that "the applied force is directly proportional to extension, provided that the elastic limit is not exceeded.

11. Recall that, $F = ma$, acceleration, $a = F/m = 25/0.5 = 50\text{m/s}^2$

$$(a) V = u + at$$

$$= 0 + 50 \times 20$$

$$\text{Final velocity} = 1000\text{m/s}$$

$$(b) v^2 = u^2 + 2as$$

$$1000^2 = 2(50)(s)$$

$$\text{Distance} = 10000\text{m}$$

12.-Rate of flow = $600\text{m}^3/\text{height} = 49\text{m}$

$$\text{- From, mass} = \text{density} \times \text{volume} = 1000 \times 600 = 600000 \text{ kg/s}$$

Then, $PE = mgh$

$$= 600000 \times 9.81 \times 49$$

$$\text{Hence, potential energy} = 288.4 \times 10^6 \text{ J/s}$$

13.-mass = 20g, velocity, $u = 16\text{m/s}$, final, $v = 0\text{m/s}$, time = 0.05s

(a)depth = ?

- acceleration $a = -16/0.05 = -320\text{m/s}^2$

$$S = (16)(0.05) - \frac{1}{2}(320)(0.05)^2$$

Depth = 0.4m

(b) Retarding force = Ma

$$= 20 \times 10^{-3} \times (-320)$$

Retarding force = 6.4N

14. Let resistance of ammeter be $G = 0.5\Omega$, its current be $I_g = 0.1\text{ A}$

(a) A shunt must be connected in parallel with galvanometer, i.e.

$$(I_g \times G) = (I - I_g) \times R$$

$$R = (I_g \times G) / (I - I_g) = (0.1 \times 0.5) / (2 - 0.1)$$

Shunt = 0.026Ω

(b) A multiplier must be connected in parallel with galvanometer, i.e.

$$V = I_g(R + G), 100 = 0.1(R + 0.5), \text{ solving for } R$$

Required multiplier = 999.5Ω

15. $u = 4\text{cm}$, $f = 5\text{cm}$

-By using real is positive convention,

$$1/f = 1/v + 1/u, 1/-5 = 1/v + 1/-4, \text{ solving, } v = 0.05\text{cm}$$

-nature of image is virtual as is formed behind the mirror because its distance is positive.

- position of image is 0.05cm from pole of the mirror.

-the image is diminished because is formed behind the mirror.

16.(a) From, density = mass /volume

$$\text{Density of a solid} = 100\text{g}/40\text{cm}^3$$

Density of a substance is 2.5 g/cm^3

(b)-total volume = $30 + 70 = 100\text{ cm}^3$

-mass of copper sulphate solution = $(30 \times 1.2) = 36\text{g}$

-mass of water = (1 x 70) = 70g

- total mass = 36 + 70 = 106g

From, total density = total mass / total volume

$$= 106/100$$

Hence, density of the resulting mixture = 1.06 g/cm³

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