ANSWERS

Chapter 9

9.1 1.8

9.2 (a) From the given graph for a stress of 150×10^6 N m^{-2} the strain is 0.002

(b) Approximate yield strength of the material is 3×10^8 N m^{-2}

9.3 (a) Material A

(b) Strength of a material is determined by the amount of stress required to cause fracture: material A is stronger than material B.

9.4 (a) False (b) True

9.5 1.5×10^{-4} m (steel); 1.3×10^{-4} m (brass)

9.6 Deflection = 4×10^{-6} m

9.7 2.8×10^{-6}

9.8 0.127

9.9 7.07×10^4 N

9.10 $D_{copper}/D_{iron} = 1.25$

9.11 1.539×10^{-4} m

9.12 2.026×10^9 Pa

9.13 1.034×10^3 kg/m^3

9.14 0.0027

9.15 0.058 cm^3

9.16 2.2×10^6 N/m^2

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9.17 Pressure at the tip of anvil is 2.5×10^{11} Pa

9.18 (a) 0.7 m (b) 0.43 m from steel wire

9.19 Approximately 0.01 m

9.20 260 kN

9.21 $2.51 \times 10^{-4}\ m^3$

Chapter 10

10.3 (a) decreases (b) η of gases increases, η of liquid decreases with temperature (c) shear strain, rate of shear strain (d) conservation of mass, Bernoulli's equation (e) greater.

10.5 6.2×10^6 Pa

10.6 10.5 m

10.7 Pressure at that depth in the sea is about 3×10^7 Pa. The structure is suitable since it can withstand far greater pressure or stress.

10.8 6.92×10^5 Pa

10.9 0.800

10.10 Mercury will rise in the arm containing spirit; the difference in levels of mercury will be 0.221 cm.

10.11 No, Bernoulli's principle applies to streamline flow only.

10.12 No, unless the atmospheric pressures at the two points where Bernoulli's equation is applied are significantly different.

10.13 9.8×10^2 Pa (The Reynolds number is about 0.3 so the flow is laminar).

10.14 1.5×10^3 N

10.15 Fig (a) is incorrect [Reason: at a constriction (i.e. where the area of cross-section of the tube is smaller), flow speed is larger due to mass conservation. Consequently pressure there is smaller according to Bernoulli's equation. We assume the fluid to be incompressible].

10.16 0.64 m s^{-1}

10.17 2.5×10^{-2} N m^{-1}

10.18 4.5×10^{-2} N for (b) and (c), the same as in (a).

10.19 Excess pressure = 310 Pa, total pressure = 1.0131×10^5 Pa. However, since data are correct to three significant figures, we should write total pressure inside the drop as 1.01×10^5 Pa.

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