IAT 1_ Dynamics of Machines

*	Required		
1.	Email address *		
2.	Enter password *		
In	structions	10 marks * 3 = 3 1 marks * 20 = 2	
3.	The four masses A, B, C and D are 100 kg, 150 kg, 120 kg and 130 kg attached and revolve in the same plane. The corresponding radii of rotations are 22.5 cm and 30 cm and the angles measured from A are 450, 1200 and 2550 magnitude of the balancing mass, if the radius of rotation is 60 cm. (10 Mar	cm, 17.5 cm, Find the	10 points
	Mark only one oval.		
	29 kg 20 kg 39 kg 18 kg		
4.	If governor balls have one particular fixed radius for each given speed in th position, such a governor is said to be *	e equilibrium	1 point
	Mark only one oval.		
	sensitive insensitive stable unstable isochronous		

5.	rotation then governor is said to be *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	sensitive	
	insensitive	
	isochronouns	
	powerful	
	unstable	
6.	For two governors A and B, the lift of sleeve of governor A is more than that of governor B, for a given fractional change in speed. It indicates that *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	Governor A is more sensitive than governor B	
	Governor B is more sensitive than governor A	
	Both governors A and B are equally sensitive	
	None of the above	
7.	Which of the following is true for centrifugal force causing unbalance? *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	Direction changes with rotation	
	Magnitude changes with rotation	
	Direction and magnitude both change with rotation	
	Direction and magnitude both remain unchanged with rotation	

8.	rotation *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	Increase	
	Decreases	
	Remains constant	
	Behaves M unpredictable way	
9.	Height of a Governor is distance measured from *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	the centre of two balls mass	
	the centre of balls mass to the point of intersection of upper arms	
	the centre of balls mass to the point of intersection of lower links	
	the point of intersection of upper arms to the point of intersection of lower links	
10.	The sensitiveness of a Governor is	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	(N2+N1)/N	
	(N2-N1)/N	
	(N2+N1) x N	
	(N2-N1) x N	
11.	What is the effect of a rotating mass of a shaft on a system? *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	Bend the shaft	
	Twist the shaft	
	Extend the shaft	
	Compress the shaft	

12.	In a spring controlled governor, when the controlling force as the radius of rotation increases, it is said to be a stable governor. *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	remains constant	
	decreases	
	(Increases)	
13.	A spring controlled governor is found unstable. It can be made stable by *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	increasing the spring stiffness	
	decreasing the spring stiffness	
	increasing the ball mass	
	decreasing the ball mass	
14.	Which of the following factors are not responsible for unbalancing in rotating systems? * Mark only one oval.	1 point
	Errors	
	Tolerances	
	Shape of the rotor None of the above	
	(Notice of the above)	
15.	Effort of a governor is the *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	mean force exerted at the sleeve for a given percentage change of speed	
	work done at the sleeve for maximum equilibrium speed	
	mean force exerted at the sleeve for maximum equilibrium speed	
	none of the above	

16.	Ina Hartnell governor, if the spring of greater stiffness is used, then the governor will be *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	Less Sensitive	
	More Sensitive	
	Unaffected of Sensitivity	
	Isochronous	
17.	A governor is said to be hunting, if the speed of the engine *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	remains constant at the mean speed	
	is above the mean speed	
	is below the mean speed	
	fluctuates continuously above and below the mean speed	
18.	For static balancing of a shaft *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	the net dynamic force acting on the shaft is equal to zero	
	the net couple due to the dynamic forces acting on the shaft is equal to zero	
	both A. and B	
	none of the above	
19.	Isochronism in a governor is desirable when *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	the engine operates at low speeds	
	the engine operates at high speeds	
	the engine operates at variable speeds	
	one speed is desired under one load	

20.	The power of a governor is equal to *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	$(c^2/1 + 2c)(m + M) h$	
	$(2c^2/1 + 2c)(m + M) h$	
	$(3c^2/1 + 2c)(m + M) h$	
	$(4c^2/1 + 2c)(m + M) h$	
21.	When the relation between the controlling force (Fc) and radius of rotation (r) for a spring controlled governor is $Fc = a.r + b$, then the governor will be *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	stable	
	<u>unstable</u>	
	isochronous	
	none of the mentioned	
22.	The ratio of height of porter governor (when length of arms and links are equal) to the height of watt governor is (Where m is the mass of the ball and M is the mass of sleeve) *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	(m+M)/m	
	M/(m+M)	
	m/(m+M)	
	None of the above	
23.	For the static balancing of the engine, which of the condition is necessary? *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	Force polygon must be close	
	Couple polygon must be close	
	Both (A) and (B)	
	None of these	

24.	In a spring loaded Hartnell type governor, the extreme radii of rotation of the balls are 80mm and 120mm. The ball and sleeve arms of the bell crank lever are equal in length. The mass of each ball is 2kg. If the speeds at the two extreme positions are 400 rpm and 420 rpm. Find: Stiffness of the spring (10 Marks) *	10 points
	Mark only one oval.	
	9200 N/m	
	9350 N/m	
	9050 N/m	
	9400 N/m	
25.	Each arm of a porter governor is 200 mm long and is pivoted on the axis of the governor. The radii of rotation of the balls at the minimum and the maximum speeds are 120 mm and 160 mm respectively. The mass of the sleeve is 24 Kg and each ball is 4 kg. Find the range of speed of the governor. (10 Marks) *	10 points
	Mark only one oval.	
	(31 rpm)	
	38 rpm	
	25 rpm	
	42 rpm	