

ECE&M (18CV24) - IAT-III

The respondent's email (vima20ec@cmrit.ac.in) was recorded on submission of this form.

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Section *

N

Semester

2nd sem

Subject Code

18CV24

1. Moment of inertia may be defined as *

2 points

- First moment of area
- Second moment of area
- Product of force and distance
- square root of area

2. Moment of inertia of a plane area in xy plane is $I_{xx} = 2 \times 10^7 \text{ mm}^4$, $I_{yy} = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ mm}^4$, Calculate polar moment of inertia of the lamins. *

2 points

- $32 \times 10^7 \text{ mm}^4$
- $32 \times 10^8 \text{ mm}^4$
- $5 \times 10^7 \text{ mm}^4$
- $6 \times 10^7 \text{ mm}^4$

3. Calculate the moment of inertia of a rectangular lamina with respect to its base, Take width(b) = 20 mm, and depth (d) = 40mm *

2 points

- $4.26 \times 10^5 \text{ mm}^4$
- $3.13 \times 10^5 \text{ mm}^4$
- $1.06 \times 10^5 \text{ mm}^4$
- $2.21 \times 10^5 \text{ mm}^4$

4. Which of the following is the correct expression for calculating moment of inertia of a triangular lamina with respect to its centroidal horizontal axis. Take base width as b (Parallel to centroidal horizontal axis), and height as h . *

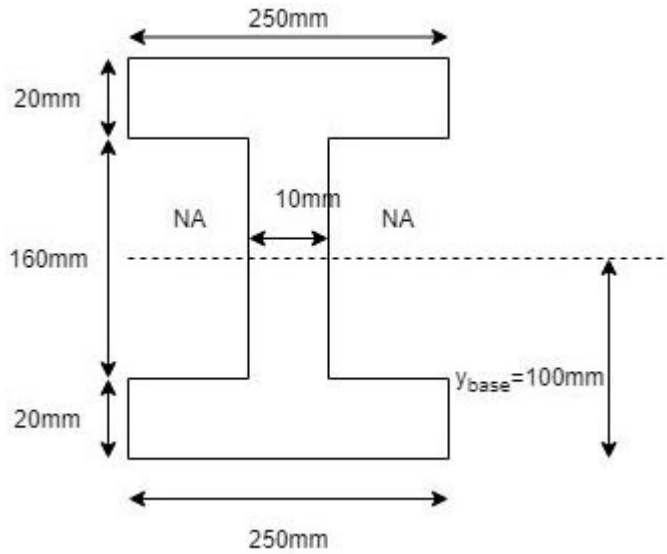
- $bh^3/3$
- $bh^3/36$
- $bh^3/12$
- $bh^3/42$

5. Parallel axis theorem is used to calculate moment of inertia of a plane lamina with respect to ----- *

- Centroidal vertical axis
- Centroidal horizontal axis
- Any axis in the plane of lamina
- All the above

6. Calculate the moment of inertia of a symmetrical I section shown in figure *

2 points



- $8.47 \times 10^7 \text{ mm}^4$
 $9.56 \times 10^7 \text{ mm}^4$
 $10.71 \times 10^7 \text{ mm}^4$
 $11.38 \times 10^7 \text{ mm}^4$

7. The point at which the total area of a plane figure is assumed to be concentrated is called _____ 2 points

- Centroid
 Centre of gravity
 Central point
 Inertial point

8. Where will be the centre of gravity of a uniform rod lies?

2 points

- At its centre
- Anywhere on its radius
- Anywhere on its circumference
- Anywhere on its diameter

9. The center of gravity of a circle of radius 10 cm will be _____

2 points

- At its center of the diameter
- At the center of the radius
- Anywhere on the circumference
- Anywhere in its area

10. A rectangle has dimension of 10cm x 20cm. where will be its Centroid distance?

2 points

- (10,10)
- (20,5)
- (10,5)
- (5,10)

11. What is the centroidal distance of an equilateral triangle of side 2 m?

2 points

- 0.866 m
- 0.769 m
- 1.000 m
- 0.577 m

12. An airplane accelerates down a runway at 3.20 m/s^2 for 32.8 s until is finally lifts off the ground. Determine the distance traveled before takeoff.

2 points

- 1650 m
- 1720 m
- 1800 m
- 1680 m

13. A kangaroo is capable of jumping to a height of 2.62 m. Determine the takeoff speed of the kangaroo.

2 points

- 6.54 m/s
- 6.96 m/s
- 5.54 m/s
- 7.17 m/s

14. A car starts from rest and accelerates uniformly over a time of 5.21 seconds for a distance of 110 m. Determine the acceleration of the car. 2 points

- 7.54 m/s²
- 9.10 m/s²
- 8.10 m/s²
- 7.90 m/s²

15. A feather is dropped on the moon from a height of 1.40 meters. The acceleration of gravity on the moon is 1.67 m/s². Determine the time for the feather to fall to the surface of the moon. 2 points

- 1.98 s
- 1.29 s
- 0.85 s
- 3.28 s

16. A racehorse coming out of the gate accelerates from rest to a velocity of 15.0 m/s due west in 1.80 s. What is its average acceleration? 2 points

- 8.33 m/s²
- 7.76 m/s²
- 8.04 m/s²
- 9.54 m/s²

17. Upton Chuck is riding the Giant Drop at Great America. If Upton free falls for 2.60 seconds, what will be his final velocity? 2 points

- 30.5 m/s
- 25.5 m/s
- 18.5 m/s
- 20.5 m/s

18. The change of position of body with respect to time from an arbitrary fixed point is known as 2 points

- speed
- displacement
- velocity
- kinetics

19. The rate of change of displacement in a specific direction is known as 2 points

- acceleration
- speed
- distance traversed
- velocity

20. A body is moving with a velocity of 2 m/sec. After 5 second the velocity of the body reaches 6 m/sec. Find the acceleration of the body. 2 points

- 0.8 m/sq. sec
- 0.6 m/sq. sec
- 1.2 m/sq. sec
- 1 m/sq. sec

21. Displacement is a scalar quantity. 2 points

- True
- False

22. Which one is the equations of motion 2 points

- $v = u + at$
- $s = ut + at^2$
- $v^2 = u^2 + 2as$
- All of above

23. Which of the following remains constant if a body travels with constant acceleration?

2 points

- Time
- Velocity
- Displacement
- None of the above

24. The path traced by the projectile in the space is known as

2 points

- Angle of projection
- Time of flight
- Range
- Trajectory

25. D'Alembert's principle states that the resultant of the external forces F and the kinetic reaction acting on a body equals zero. The kinetic reaction is defined as the negative of the product of the mass m and the acceleration a .

2 points

- True
- False

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