

TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF MOMBASA

### FACULTY OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING & CIVIL ENGINEERING **UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION FOR:** BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING **ECE 2318: TRANSPORTATION ENGINEERING I** END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATION **SERIES:** sept 2017 **TIME:** 2 HOURS

## **Instructions to Candidates**

You should have the following for this examination -Answer Booklet, examination pass and student ID This paper consists of four questions. Answer question ONE (COMPULSORY) and any other TWO questions **Do not write on the question paper.** 

## **QUESTION ONE (COMPULSORY)**

As part of class practical, a group of 3<sup>rd</sup> year JKUAT civil engineering students collected the data outlined in Table Q1. If the exercise required that the confidence level be 95% and the limit of acceptable error be 1.5 km/h, determine whether these students collected the pre-requisite minimum data. (21 marks)



Car No	Speed						
	(mi/h)		(mi)h)		(mi/h)		(mi/h)
1	46.1	23	47.8	45	35.1	67	53.4
2	54.2	24	47.1	46	44.0	68	53.4
3	52.3	25	34.8	47	45.8	69	62.1
4	57.3	26	52.4	48	54.0	70	48.2
5	46.8	27	49.1	49	54.1	71	56.6
6	57.8	28	37.1	50	45.7	72	61.8
7	36.8	29	65.0	51	55.2	73	48.7
8	55.8	30	49.5	52	45.4	74	52.1
9	43.3	31	52.2	53	54.3	75	48.8
10	55.8	32	48.4	54	50.2	76	60.1
11	39.0	33	42.8	55	55.1	77	63.4
12	53.7	34	49.8	56	41.1	78	49.8
13	40.8	35	48.6	57	45.2	79	52.0
14	54.5	36	41.2	58	44.6	80	48.6
15	51.6	37	48.0	59	38.3	81	45.4
16	51.7	38	58.0	60	50.8	82	48.5
17	50.3	39	49.0	61	51.8	83	56.4
18	59.8	40	41.8	62	50.1	84	49.2
19	40.3	41	48.3	63	42.1	85	56.0
20	55.1	42	45.9	64	54.0	86	49.2
21	45.0	43	44.7	65	36.3		
22	48.3	44	49.5	66	44.3		

Table Q1: Speed data obtained by 3<sup>rd</sup> year JKUAT students.

- a) Having identified the desired survey population and selected a sampling unit, it is necessary to obtain a sampling frame from which to draw the sample. Outline FOUR deficiencies that these sampling frames suffer from.
  (6 marks)
- b) Distinguish between a simple random sampling and stratified random sampling types of sampling methods (3 marks)

# ATTEMPT ANY TWO QUESTIONS QUESTION TWO

a) Outline FOUR uses of transport demand models

(6 marks)

b)Prior to collecting and summarizing data for urban transportation forecasting process ,it is usually necessary to delineate the study area boundaries and to further subdivide the area into

traffic analysis zones (TAZ) for these zones is based on. (4 marks)

c) Table Q2 shows data that have been collected for travel between suburban zone W and a downtown zone Z. If median income per year is £ 24000 and an exponent value of 2.0 is used for work travel, determine the percentage of work trips made by auto and transit if total trips between W and Z are given as 1000. Use the Quick Response system (QRS) method.

(10 marks)

Auto	Transit
10 miles	8 miles
£ 0.15	£ 0.10
5 min	8 min
£ 1.5	
30 mi/h	20mi/h
	Auto 10 miles £ 0.15 5 min £ 1.5 30 mi/h

Table Q2: Travel data between zones W and Z

# **QUESTION THREE.**

- a) Outline the following data collection techniques;
  - i) Observation technique
  - ii) Interview technique

(12 marks)

b) Enumerate the advantages and possible constraints of the techniques in (a) above (8 marks)

# **QUESTION FOUR**

- a) To determine a representative value for ADT on 100 highway links that have similar volume characteristics, it was decided to collect 24-hour volume counts on a sample of these links. Estimates of mean and standard deviation of the link volumes for the type of highways in which these links are located are 32,500 and 5,500 respectively. Determine the minimum number of stations at which volume counts should be taken if a 95-5 precision level is required with 10% allowable error. (9 marks)
- b) Outline types of periodic volume counts (6 marks )c) State FIVE logistical impacts of intermodal facilities. (5 marks)



#### 1178 Appendix A

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	.250	.100	.050	.025	.010	.005	.0025	,0005			
	Level of Significance for a Two-Tailed Test										
Degrees of Freedom	.500	.200	.100	.050	.020	.010	.005	.001			
22.	.686	1.321	1.717	2.074	2.508	2.819	3.119	3.792			
23	.685	1.319	1.714	2.069	2.500	2.807	3.104	3.768			
24	.685	1.318	1.711	2.064	2.492	2.797	3.091	3.745			
25	.684	1.316	1.708	2.062	2.485	2.787	3.078	3.725			
26	.684	1.315	1.706	2.056	2.479	2.779	3.067	3.707			
27.	.684	1.314	1.703	2.052	2.473	2.771	3.057	3.690			
28.	.683	1.313	1.701	2.048	2.467	2.763	3.047	3.674			
29.	.683	1.311	1.699	2.045	2.462	2.756	3.038	3.659			
30.	.683	1.310	1.697	2.042	2.457	2.750	3.030	3.646			
35.	.682	1.306	1.690	2.030	2.438	2.724	2.996	3.591			
40	.681	1.303	1.684	2.021	2.423	2.704	2.971	3.551			
45.	.680	1.301	1.679	2.014	2.412	2.690	2.952	3.520			
50.	.679	1.299	1.676	2.009	2.403	2.678	2.937	3.496			
55.	.679	1.297	1.673	2.004	2.396	2.668	2.925	3.476			
60.	.679	1.296	1.671	2.000	2.390	2.660	2.915	3.460			
65.	.678	1.295	1.669	1.997	2.385	2.654	2.906	3.447			
70.	.678	1.294	1.667	1.994	2.381	2.648	2.899	3.435			
80.	.678	1.292 -	1.664	1.990	2.374	2.639	2.887	3.416			
90.	.677	1.291	1.662	1.987	2.368	2.632	2.878	3.402			
100.	.677	1.290	1.660	1.984	2.364	2.626	2.871	3.390			
125.	.676	1.288	1.657	1.979	2.357	2.616	2.858	3.370			
150.	.676	1.287	1.655	1.976	2,351	2.609	2.849	3.357			
200.	.676	1.286	1.653	1.972	2.345	2.601	2.839	3.340			
00	.6745	1.2816	1.6448	1.9600	2.3267	2.5758	2.8070	3.290			

Table A.1 Level of Significance for One-Tailed Test (continued)

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