



TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF MOMBASA

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

Department of BUILDING & Civil engineering

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION FOR:

BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY IN CIVIL ENGINEERING

ECV 4212 & TMC 4214 : FLUID MECHANICS I

SPECIAL/SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION

SERIES: JULY 2025

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.

Attempt **question ONE (Compulsory) and any other TWO questions.**

Do not write on the question paper.

QUESTION ONE

- a) Water flows through a pipe with diameters of 20cm and 10cm at sections A and B, respectively. The rate of flow through pipe is 35 litres/sec. The section A is 6m above datum and section B is 4m above the datum. If the pressure at section A is 39.24 N/cm². Determine the intensity of pressure at section B. (10 marks)
- b) Calculate Reynolds number and classify the type of flow, if a fluid having viscosity of 0.4 Ns/m² and relative density of 900 Kg/m³ flows through a pipe of 20 mm with a velocity of 2.5 m/s. (4 marks)
- c) A fluid with a density of 1,000kg/m³ is flowing through a pipe with a diameter of 0.1 m at a velocity of 2 m/s. The fluid has a viscosity of 0.001 Pa.s. Determine the Reynolds number for this flow? (4 marks)

- d) Briefly explain importance of Reynold's number. (2 marks)

QUESTION TWO

- a) Derive Bernoulli equation. (8 marks)
- b) State the FOUR assumptions made in Bernoulli equation. (4 marks)
- c) An oil of Specific gravity 0.8 is flowing through a pipe. A differential manometer is connected at the two points, points A and B, and shows a difference in the Mercury level as 20 cm. Determine the difference between the pressure at the two points. (take density of Mercury = 13600 kg/m³ and $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$). (8 marks)

QUESTION THREE

- a) Define the following terms;
- (i) Define Pascal's law.
 - (ii) What is the difference between laminar and turbulent flow. (6 marks)
- b) Calculate the following given 2 litres of petrol of specific gravity = 0.7.
- (i) Density
 - (ii) Specific weight
 - (iii) Weight (6 marks)
- c) Differentiate between ideal and real fluids. (4 marks)
- d) A hydraulic press has a ram of 30 cm diameter and a plunger of 4.5 cm diameter. Determine the weight lifted by the hydraulic press when the force applied at the plunger is 500 N. (4 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

- a) Briefly explain how a venturi meter works. (4 marks)
- b) Water is flowing through a tapering pipe having diameters 300 mm and 150 mm at sections 1 and 2 respectively. The discharge through the pipe is 40 litres/sec. section 1 is 10 m above the datum and section 2 is 6 m above datum. Determine the intensity of pressure at section 2 if at section 1 is 400 kN/m². (6 marks)
- c) Water stands at a depth H in a large, open tank whose side walls are vertical. A hole is made in one of the walls at a depth h below the water surface. What is the

distance R from the foot of the wall does the emerging stream strike the floor?
(10 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

a) A pipe 200 m long slopes down at 1 in 100 and tapers from 600 mm diameter at the higher end to 300 mm diameter at the lower end and carries 100 litres/sec of oil (sp. Gravity 0.8). if the pressure gauge at the higher end reads 60 kN/m². Neglect all losses. Determine

- i) Velocities at the two ends
- ii) Pressure at the lower end.

(6 marks)

b) Water stands at a depth H in a large, open tank whose side walls are vertical. A hole is made in one of the walls at a depth h below the water surface. What is the distance R from the foot of the wall does the emerging stream strike the floor?
(10 marks)

c) At what depth below the surface of oil, relative density 0.8, will produce a pressure of 120 kN/m²? What depth of water is this equivalent to?

(4

marks)