	<b>Alexandria Higher Institute of Engineering &amp; Technology (AIET)</b>		
	<b>Department of: Industrial</b>	<b>Second Year</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Year</b>
	<b>ME251</b>	<b>Fluid Mechanics</b>	<b>Midterm-of-Semester-1 Exam, Nov., 24, 2015</b>
	<b>Examiners:</b>	<b>Dr. Rola Afify and committee</b>	<b>Time: 1.5 hour</b>

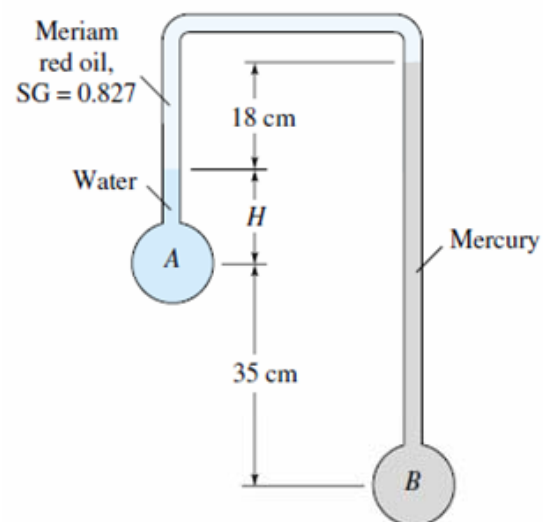
**Answer the following questions:**

**Question one (6 marks)**

- A) 1. Discuss the relation between Viscosity and Temperature for a certain fluid.  
 2. Define Kinematic viscosity and Vapor pressure of liquids.
- B) Choose the correct answer:  
 1. The absolute viscosity of a fluid is primarily a function of:  
 (a) Density, (b) Temperature, (c) Pressure, (d) Velocity, (e) Surface tension
2. Two parallel plates, one moving at 4 m/s and the other fixed, are separated by a 5-mm-thick layer of oil of specific gravity 0.80 and kinematic viscosity  $1.25 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$ . What is the average shear stress in the oil?  
 (a) 80 Pa, (b) 100 Pa, (c) 125 Pa, (d) 160 Pa, (e) 200 Pa

**Question two (6 marks)**

- A) Show using neat sketch of the following:  
 i) The relation between Absolute, Atmospheric, and gauge pressure.  
 ii) Pressure Intensifier.
- B) Prove that the pressure changes in the vertical direction.
- C) For the inverted manometer shown figure, all fluids are at  $20^\circ\text{C}$ . If  $P_B - P_A = 97 \text{ kPa}$ , what must the height  $H$  be in cm?



**Question Three (8 marks)**

- A) Differentiate between:-  
 I. steady and unsteady flow.  
 II. Lamina, transient, and turbulent flow.
- B) If  $h = 10.5 \text{ m}$ , as shown in figure, and the pressure at A and B are 170 and 275 kPa respectively. Assume the liquid has a specific gravity of 0.85. Find:-  
 I. The head loss in meters of liquid.  
 II. The direction of flow.

