

**22.** 2000 gal/min (125 L/s) of brine with a specific gravity of 1.2 passes through an 85% efficient pump. The centerlines of the pump's 12 in inlet and 8 in outlet are at the same elevation. The inlet suction gauge indicates 6 in (150 mm) of mercury below atmospheric. The discharge pressure gauge is located 4 ft (1.2 m) above the centerline of the pump's outlet and indicates 20 psig (138 kPa). All pipes are schedule-40. The input power to the pump is most nearly

- (A) 12 hp (8.9 kW)
- (B) 36 hp (26 kW)
- (C) 52 hp (39 kW)
- (D) 87 hp (65 kW)

**23.** 100 ft<sup>3</sup>/sec (2.6 m<sup>3</sup>/s) of water passes through a horizontal turbine. The water's pressure is reduced from 30 psig (210 kPa) to 5 psig (35 kPa) vacuum. Disregarding friction, velocity, and other factors, the power generated is most nearly

- (A) 110 hp (82 kW)
- (B) 380 hp (280 kW)
- (C) 730 hp (540 kW)
- (D) 920 hp (640 kW)

**24.** A refrigeration truck is driven at 65 mph into a 15 mph headwind. The frontal area of the truck is 100 ft<sup>2</sup>. The coefficient of drag is 0.5. When calculating the drag force on the truck, the velocity that should be used is most nearly

- (A) 50 mph
- (B) 65 mph
- (C) 73 mph
- (D) 80 mph

**25.** A dish-shaped antenna faces directly into a 60 mph wind. The projected area of the antenna is 0.8 ft<sup>2</sup>; the coefficient of drag,  $C_D$ , is 1.2; and the density of air is 0.076 lbm/ft<sup>3</sup>. The total amount of drag force experienced by the antenna is most nearly

- (A) 9.0 lbf
- (B) 10 lbf
- (C) 14 lbf
- (D) 16 lbf

**26.** A car traveling through 70°F (20°C) air has the following characteristics.

frontal area	28 ft <sup>2</sup> (2.6 m <sup>2</sup> )
mass	3300 lbm (1500 kg)
drag coefficient	0.35
rolling resistance	1% of weight
engine thermal efficiency	28%
fuel heating value	115,000 Btu/gal (32 MJ/L)

Assume the car is traveling at 55 mi/hr (90 km/h). Considering only the drag and rolling resistance, the fuel consumption of the car is most nearly

- (A) 0.026 gal/mi (0.062 L/km)
- (B) 0.038 gal/mi (0.087 L/km)
- (C) 0.051 gal/mi (0.12 L/km)
- (D) 0.13 gal/mi (0.30 L/km)

**27.** A 1/20th airplane model is tested in a wind tunnel at full velocity and temperature. What is the approximate ratio of the wind tunnel pressure to normal ambient pressure?

- (A) 5
- (B) 10
- (C) 20
- (D) 40

**28.** 68°F (20°C) castor oil (kinematic viscosity at 68°F (20°C) of  $1110 \times 10^{-5}$  ft<sup>2</sup>/sec ( $103 \times 10^{-5}$  m<sup>2</sup>/s)) flows through a pump whose impeller turns at 1000 rpm. A similar pump twice the first pump's size is tested with 68°F (20°C) air. Theoretically, what should be the approximate speed of the second pump's impeller to ensure similarity?

- (A) 3.6 rpm
- (B) 88 rpm
- (C) 250 rpm
- (D) 1600 rpm

**18.** Equipment that is purchased for \$12,000 now is expected to be sold after ten years for \$2000. The estimated maintenance is \$1000 for the first year, but it is expected to increase \$200 each year thereafter. The effective annual interest rate is 10%. The present worth is most nearly

- (A) \$16,000
- (B) \$17,000
- (C) \$21,000
- (D) \$22,000

**19.** A new grain combine with a 20-year life can remove seven pounds of rocks from its harvest per hour. Any rocks left in its output hopper will cause \$25,000 damage in subsequent processes. Several investments are available to increase the rock-removal capacity, as listed in the table. The effective annual interest rate is 10%. What should be done?

rock removal rate	annual probability of exceeding rock removal rate	required investment to achieve removal rate
7	0.15	0
8	0.10	\$15,000
9	0.07	\$20,000
10	0.03	\$30,000

- (A) Do nothing.
- (B) Invest \$15,000.
- (C) Invest \$20,000.
- (D) Invest \$30,000.

**20.** A mechanism that costs \$10,000 has operating costs and salvage values as given. An effective annual interest rate of 20% is to be used.

year	operating cost	salvage value
1	\$2000	\$8000
2	\$3000	\$7000
3	\$4000	\$6000
4	\$5000	\$5000
5	\$6000	\$4000

The economic life of the mechanism is most nearly

- (A) one year
- (B) two years
- (C) three years
- (D) five years

**21.** A salesperson intends to purchase a car for \$50,000 for personal use, driving 15,000 miles per year. Insurance for personal use costs \$2000 per year, and maintenance costs \$1500 per year. The car gets 15 miles per gallon, and gasoline costs \$1.50 per gallon. The resale value after five years will be \$10,000. The salesperson's employer has asked that the car be used for business driving of 50,000 miles per year and has offered a reimbursement of \$0.30 per mile. Using the car for business would increase the insurance cost to \$3000 per year and maintenance to \$2000 per year. The salvage value after five years would be reduced to \$5000. If the employer purchased a car for the salesperson to use, the initial cost would be the same, but insurance, maintenance, and salvage would be \$2500, \$2000, and \$8000, respectively. The salesperson's effective annual interest rate is 10%. With a reimbursement of \$0.30 per mile, approximately how many miles must the car be driven per year to justify the employer buying the car for the salesperson to use?

- (A) 20,000 mi
- (B) 55,000 mi
- (C) 82,000 mi
- (D) 150,000 mi

**22.** Alternatives A and B are being evaluated. The effective annual interest rate is 10%.

	alternative A	alternative B
first cost	\$80,000	\$35,000
life	20 years	10 years
salvage value	\$7000	0
annual costs		
years 1–5	\$1000	\$3000
years 6–10	\$1500	\$4000
years 11–20	\$2000	0
additional cost		
year 10	\$5000	0