

South Dakota School Of Mines & Technology
Mathematical Sciences Department

Math 374

HQ 1

Feb. 2, 2000

Place your answers on the answer sheet provided. Use a #2 pencil. Ink will NOT be detected by the scoring machine.

1. Which of the following is NOT one of the five steps to deriving a differential equation?
 - A. Substitute the flux equation (i.e. Fourier's Law, Newton's Law of Viscosity, etc.)
 - B. Make a sketch
 - C. Divide by the independent Δ 's and take the limit as they go to zero
 - D. Use the BC's to evaluate C_1 and C_2

2. What is the shape of a differential element for a three-dimensional heat conduction problem in rectilinear coordinates (3D USS HT)?
 - A. An infinite flat sheet Δx thick
 - B. An infinitely long French-fry-shaped element with a cross section Δy by Δx
 - C. A small cube Δx by Δy by Δz
 - D. None of the above

3. What is the shape of a differential element for a heat conduction problem in a cylinder in which the temperature varies in both the radial and axial directions? No generation.
 - A. A solid cylinder L long with
 - B. A tube L long with a radius r and a wall thickness of Δr
 - C. A ring Δz long with a radius r and wall thickness of Δr
 - D. A thin disk Δz thick with a radius r

4. What shape of the differential element for a heat conduction problem involving a sphere in which the temperature varies with r ?
 - A. A solid sphere with radius Δr
 - B. A solid sphere with radius r
 - C. A spherical shell Δr thick with radius r
 - D. A small element $\Delta\theta$, $d\phi\sin\theta$, by Δr at radius r .

5. What is the area through which the radial flux (r -dir) moves in a cylindrical element L long?
 - A. πrL
 - B. $2\pi rL$
 - C. πr^2
 - D. $2\pi r\Delta r$

6. What is the area through which an axial flux (z-dir) moves through a cylindrical element Δz .
- πr^2
 - $2\pi r\Delta z$
 - $2\pi r\Delta r$
 - $2\pi rL$
7. What is the volume of a spherical differential in which r is the only independent position variable?.
- πr^3
 - $4\pi r^2\Delta r$
 - $2\pi rL\Delta z$
 - $(4/3)\pi r^2\Delta r$
8. Which is the correct equation for a heat balance for a cylindrical coordinate heat conduction problem in which temperature varies in the radial direction only? No generation.
- $[(2\pi Lr q_r)|_r - (2\pi Lr q_r)|_{r+\Delta r}] \Delta t = 2\pi Lr\Delta r\rho C_p(T_{t+\Delta t} - T_t)$
 - $2\pi Lr[(q_r)|_r - (q_r)|_{r+\Delta r}] \Delta t = 2\pi Lr\Delta r\rho C_p(T_{t+\Delta t} - T_t)$
 - $2\pi L[(r q_r)|_r - (r q_r)|_{r+\Delta r}] \Delta t = \pi r^2 L\rho C_p(T_{t+\Delta t} - T_t)$
 - None of the above
9. Which is the correct equation for a rectilinear coordinate heat conduction problem in which temperature varies in the x and y directions only? No generation. The solid is W wide (x -dir), H high (y -dir), and L long (z -dir).
- $[L\Delta y(q_x|_x - q_x|_{x+\Delta x}) + L\Delta x(q_y|_y - q_y|_{y+\Delta y})] \Delta t = L\Delta x\Delta y\rho C_p(T_{t+\Delta t} - T_t)$
 - $[W\Delta x(q_x|_x - q_x|_{x+\Delta x}) + W\Delta y(q_y|_y - q_y|_{y+\Delta y})] \Delta t = W\Delta x\Delta y\rho C_p(T_{t+\Delta t} - T_t)$
 - $[\Delta y(q_x|_x - q_x|_{x+\Delta x}) + \Delta x(q_y|_y - q_y|_{y+\Delta y})] \Delta t = \Delta x\Delta yL\rho C_p(T_{t+\Delta t} - T_t)$
 - None of the above
10. What is the definition of the derivative $\frac{dy}{dx}$?.
- $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{y|_{x+\Delta x} - y|_x}{\Delta x}$
 - $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{y|_x - y|_{x+\Delta x}}{\Delta x}$
 - $\lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{y|_{x+\Delta x} - y|_x}{\Delta y}$
 - None of the above

Correct Answers: 1-D 2-C 3-C 4-C 5-B 6-C 7-B 8-A 9-A 10-D

Adjustments: #6 could be A since it was not specified that there was any change in the r direction
#8 20% credit will be given for B if you promise to never make that mistake again
#10 50% credit will be given for A since it is correct except for no delta in the limit