

①  $\eta_d = \frac{T_{02s} - T_a}{T_{02} - T_a}$

Ans (A)

②  $a = \cos\alpha, b = \sin\alpha \quad a^2 + b^2 = 1$

Also  $|\vec{V}_2| = \begin{vmatrix} a & -b \\ b & a \end{vmatrix} |\vec{V}_1| = |\vec{V}_1|$

Hence  $\vec{V}_2$  obtained by rotation of  $\vec{V}_1$  by  $\alpha$

Ans (B)

③



$w = L \cos\alpha \Rightarrow n = \frac{L}{w} = \frac{1}{\cos\alpha}$

$\cos\alpha$  is maximum at  $0^\circ$ . Hence for steep angles

$\cos\alpha < 1 \Rightarrow n > 1$

Ans (B)

④

Ans: 4 One normal stress and three shear stresses.

Ans (B)

⑤  $5\phi_{xx} + 3\phi_{yy} + 2\phi_{zz} + 9 = 0$

$B^2 - 4AC = 9 - 4(5)(2) = -31 < 0$

Hence Elliptic

Ans (C)

6) Take off distance  $S = \frac{W V_{T0}^2}{6 \psi T_{\infty} \rho \cdot 0.7 V_{T0}}$

Hence if  $W$  increases by 30%,  $S$  also increases by 30%.  
Ans: B)

7) Ans: D: After reaching uniform temp  $\Delta T = 0 \Rightarrow \sigma, \epsilon, \tau_{em}$

8)  $V_{stall} = 40 \text{ m/s}$ ,  $\phi = 60^\circ$

$$L \cos \phi = W \Rightarrow V_{stall} = \sqrt{\frac{W/S}{\rho C_{Lmax}}}$$

$$(V_{stall})_{at \phi=60} = V_{stall} / \sqrt{\cos \phi} = 56.5 \text{ m/s}$$

Ans: C

9) Ans: C)

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10) Given  $\frac{dx}{dt} = -kx$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{dx}{x} = -\int k dt \Rightarrow x = A e^{-kt}$$

$$t=0, x=x_0 \Rightarrow x = x_0 e^{-kt}$$

$$At t = 1/k \Rightarrow x = x_0/e \quad \text{Ans: C}$$

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11) Ans (A):  $\therefore \frac{1}{x^2}$  ~~is~~ not continuous in the interval  $[-1, 1]$ .

12) Ans (D)

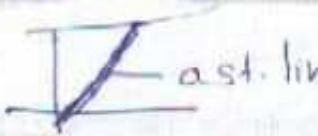
13) Von Mises Criterion is,

$$\sigma_1^2 - \sigma_1\sigma_2 + \sigma_2^2 = \sigma_y^2$$

Substituting the given,

$$22600 + \sigma_2^2 - 150\sigma_2 = 400000$$

Solving  $\Rightarrow$  2.27 MPa      Ans. (A)

14)  $\tau = \mu \frac{du}{dy}$  For Couette flow  ast. line.

$$\tau = 7 \times 10^{-3} \times \left( \frac{2-0}{1-0} \right)$$

$$\tau = 14 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N/m}^2 \quad \text{Ans. (D)}$$

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15)  $r\omega = \text{const.}$  [For most celestial ~~rotating~~ orbiting bodies]

Angular  
Momentum

Ans (B)

16) Ans: (B)

$$\frac{\pi^2 E I}{(L/2)^2} \sim \frac{\pi^2 E I}{(0.7L)^2}$$



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17) It depends on the value of second moment of area

18) Flow Separates at ~~stagnation~~ where pressure is minimum  
an adverse pressure gradient

$$\frac{dp}{ds} = 0 \Rightarrow s = \tau \quad \text{Ans (D)}$$

19) Ans. (A)

20) Ans. (B)

21) Ans. (C) . Detailed explanation can be seen in  
Gas turbine theory - Cohen & Rogers.

22) Ans. (D) from Potential theory.  
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24) Ans. (D).

25) Ans. (C)

$$26) \frac{d}{dt}(mv) = 0$$

$$v \frac{dm}{dt} + m \frac{dv}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow (-32 \times 10^{-8}) (1.8 \times 10^4) + 10m \frac{dv}{dt} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dt} = 5.76 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m/s}^2$$

Ans (P)

~~28)~~

30)

$x$  change when fuel of 50% is consumed

$$R = \frac{\eta L}{c} \left(\frac{L}{p}\right) \ln \frac{w_2}{w_1}$$

$$R \propto \ln \frac{w_2}{w_1} \quad \frac{R}{x} = \frac{\ln 0.8}{\ln 0.5}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = R \times \frac{\ln 0.5}{\ln 0.8} = 3.1 R$$

Ans. (B)

32)

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$$83) \quad L(y, u) = \frac{2 \times 3}{s^2 + 4} - \frac{2}{s^2 + 4} \quad s \rightarrow s-1$$

$$= \frac{2 \times (s-1)}{(s^2+4)} - \frac{2}{(s^2+4)}$$

$$= \frac{2 \times (s-2)}{(s^2+4)} \quad [\text{Ans. A}]$$

$$= \frac{2 \times (s-2)}{(s^2+4)}$$

$$35) \quad V = \sqrt{\frac{2(P_0 - P)}{\rho}} = 150 \text{ m/s} \quad [\text{Ans. B}]$$

$$36) \quad \text{Static Margin, } \frac{\partial C_m}{\partial C_L} = -0.1 \quad [\text{Ans. C}]$$

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$$37) \quad \text{y} \quad \text{2x + 2y} \quad \text{y} \quad \text{2y} \quad \text{3y}$$

Substituting various values of (x, y)

(1, 2)

(3, 0)  $\rightarrow$  Max [Ans. (B)]

(2, 2)

(1, 1)



38.  $L = \rho U \Gamma b$   
 $= 1.23 \times 100 \times 10 \times 3 = 3690 \text{ N}$     Ans. (C)

39.  $P_0 = 1.5 \text{ MPa}$ ,  $T_0 = 2500 \text{ K}$ ,  $\gamma = 1.2$ ,  $R = 692 \text{ J/kg}\cdot\text{K}$

$$\frac{P_0}{P} = \left(\frac{T_0}{T}\right)^{\frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1}} \Rightarrow P = 0.8467 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\frac{T_0}{T} = 1 + \frac{\gamma-1}{2} M^2$$



$$\Rightarrow T = 2272.75 \text{ K}$$

$$\rho = \frac{P}{RT} = 0.5377 \Rightarrow \dot{m} = \rho A V = 18.5 \text{ kg/s}$$

Ans: (A)

41)  $\dot{Q} = AV \Rightarrow U = 680 \text{ m/s}$

$$T_0 = T + \frac{V^2}{2C_p} \text{ Initiative to Help GATE Aspirants.....}$$

$$C_p = C_v + R = 1005 \Rightarrow 580.05 = T + \frac{680^2}{2 \times 1005}$$

$$\Rightarrow T = 350 \text{ K} \quad \text{Ans (B)}$$

42)

4

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44) Ans: (C) +0.25 radian.

$$\frac{\partial \delta e}{\partial C_L} = \frac{\partial \delta e}{\partial C_M} \times \frac{\partial C_M}{\partial C_L} = \frac{1}{(-0.2)} \times (0.1) = -0.5$$

$\delta e$  : ~~objective to help~~ GATE Aspirants.....

$$= 0.5 \times 0.5$$

$$= 0.25 \text{ radian}$$

45)

$$y = Ax = e^x$$

~~to~~

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = e^x$$

$$x=1 \Rightarrow y=e$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = e$$

$$\therefore y = ex$$

Ans (D)



$$46) \quad \alpha_i = \frac{1}{4\pi V_0} \int_{-b/2}^{b/2} \frac{d\Gamma}{dy} \cdot dy = \frac{1}{4\pi V_0} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{d\Gamma}{dy}(\alpha) dy$$

$$y = -b/2 \cos \alpha = -2 \cos \alpha$$

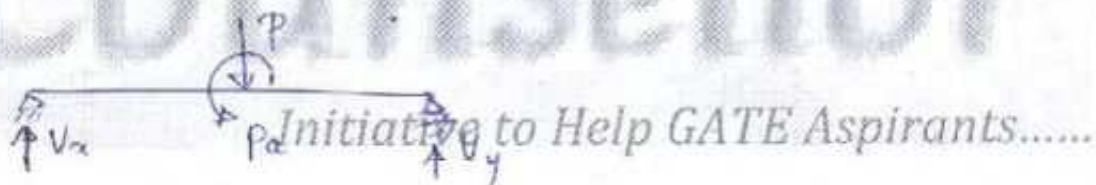
Substituting the various values and integration gives,

$$\alpha_i = \frac{1}{4\pi \times 100} \times \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{100 \sin \alpha d\alpha}{\cos \alpha - \cos 3\alpha} \quad \frac{d\Gamma}{dy} = 100 \cos \alpha \frac{d\alpha}{dy}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8\pi} \left[ \frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin 2\alpha} \right]_0^{\pi} = 0.125 \text{ radians}$$

Ans: (A)

48) Solving for reaction forces and finding the Moment



$$V_x + V_y = P$$

$$V_y \times L + Pa - P \times \frac{L}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow V_y = P \left[ \frac{L}{2} - \frac{a}{L} \right]$$

$$V_x = P \left[ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{a}{L} \right]$$

M (+ve)

$$P \left[ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{a}{L} \right] x \quad 0 < x < \frac{L}{2}, \quad P \left[ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{a}{L} \right] x \neq Pa - P(x - \frac{L}{2}) \quad \frac{L}{2} < x < L$$

$$-P \left[ \frac{1}{2} + 0.1 \right] x \quad 0 < x < \frac{L}{2}$$

$$P \left[ \frac{1}{2} + 0.1 \right] x - 0.1 PL - P \left[ x - \frac{L}{2} \right] \quad \frac{L}{2} < x < L$$



Ans (c)

$$50) \quad U_\theta = -2U_\infty \sin\theta - \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi R}$$

$$U_\theta = -75 \text{ m/s} \quad (\theta = 90^\circ) \quad (V_r = 0) \quad \text{Ans. (A)}$$

$$51) \quad C_p = 1 - \left[ 4\sin^2\theta + \frac{2\Gamma\sin\theta}{\pi R U_\infty} + \left( \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi R U_\infty} \right)^2 \right]$$

$C_p = 1 \Rightarrow$  Stagnation point,

4  $\sin^2\theta$  Initiative to help GATE Aspirants.....

$$\sin\theta = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \theta = 210^\circ \text{ \& } 330^\circ$$

[Ans. (A)]



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	B	B	B	C	D	D	C	C	C

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A	D	A	D	B	B	D	D	A	B

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
C	D		D	C	D				B

31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
		A		B	C	B	C	A	

41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
B	C		C	D	A		C		A

51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
A					B	A	D	C	D

61	62	63	64	65
C	C	D	B	B