

Q1

A rectangular flume 9 ft wide is built of planed timber ($n = 0.012$) on a bed slope of 0.3 ft per 1000 ft, ending in a free overfall (Fig. P10.49). If the measured depth at the fall is 1.67 ft, find (a) the rate of flow; (b) the distance upstream from the fall to where the depth is 3.6 ft. [Note: Assume that critical depth occurs at a distance of $4y_c$ upstream from the fall, and use reaches with end depths of 2.5, 2.8, 3.2, and 3.6 ft].

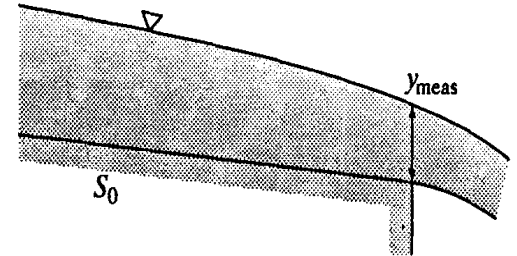


Figure P10.49

Q2

A trapezoidal canal dredged in smooth earth ($n = 0.030$) has a bottom width of 15 ft, side slopes of 1:1, and a bed slope $S_0 = 0.0003$. With a flow of 800 cfs, $y_c = 4.05$ ft, and $y_0 = 10.8$ ft. Find the distance (along an M_2 curve) from a free overfall back to where the depth is 10 ft. Use reaches with end depths of 6, 8, and 10 ft.

Q3

The slope of a stream of rectangular cross section is $S_0 = 0.0003$, the width is 170 ft, and the value of the Chézy C is $78.3 \text{ ft}^{1/2}/\text{s}$. (a) Find the depth for a uniform flow of 101.54 cfs per foot of width of the stream. (b) If a dam raises the water level so that at a certain distance upstream the increase is 5 ft, how far from this latter section will the increase be only 1 ft? Use reaches with 1-ft depth increments.

Q4

A wide and shallow rectangular channel dredged in earth ($n = 0.035$) is laid on a slope of 9 ft/mi and carries a flow of 90 cfs/ft of width. (a) Find the water depth 2 miles upstream from a section where the depth is 26.1 ft, using a single reach. (b) Compare the result with that obtained using three reaches of equal length.

Q5

A long rectangular channel 8 m wide, bed slope 1 : 5000 and Manning's roughness 0.015 conveys a steady discharge of $40 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$. A sluice gate raises the depth immediately upstream to 5.0 m. Taking the Coriolis coefficient α to be 1.1 determine the uniform flow depth and the distance from the gate at which this depth is exceeded by 10 per cent. What is the depth 5000 m from the gate?