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**17/ENG03/060**

**CIVIL ENGINEERING**

**1a) Methods of levelling**

**Height of collimation system**

**Advantages**

* It is rapid as it involves few Calculation
* There are two checks on the accuracy of RL calculation
* This system is suitable for longitudinal leveling where number of intermediate sights
* Visualization is not necessary regarding the nature of the ground

**Disadvantages**

* There is no check on the RL of the intermediate sight
* Errors in the intermediate RLs cannot be detected.

**Rise and fall system**

**Advantages**

* There is a check on the RL of the intermediate points
* Errors in the intermediate RLs can be detected as all the points are correlated
* There are three checks on the accuracy of RL calculation
* This system is suitable where there are no intermediate sights

**Disadvantages**

* It is laborious involving several calculations.
* Visualization is necessary regarding the nature of the ground

**1b)**

RL=110+matric No.=110+60=170

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| B.S | I.S | F.S | H OF C | R.L | DISTANCE | REMARKS |
| 0.771 |  |  | 170.771 | 170 | 0 | RL |
| 0.802 |  | 1.52 | 170.053 | 169.251 | 10 | CP |
|  | 2.311 |  |  | 167.742 | 20 |  |
| 3.580 |  | 1.990 | 171.643 | 168.063 | 30 | CP |
|  | 1.220 |  |  | 170.423 | 40 |  |
|  | 3.675 |  |  | 167.968 | 50 |  |
| 2.408 |  | 4.020 | 170.031 | 167.623 | 60 | CP |
|  | 0.339 |  |  | 169.692 | 80 |  |
| 0.780 |  | 0.157 | 170.654 | 169.874 | 90 | CP |
|  | 1.535 |  |  | 169.119 | 100 |  |
|  | 1.955 |  |  | 168.699 | 110 |  |
|  | 2.430 |  |  | 168.224 | 120 |  |
|  | 2.985 |  |  | 167.669 | 130 |  |
| 1.155 |  | 3.480 | 168.329 | 167.174 | 140 | CP |
|  | 1.960 |  |  | 166.369 | 150 |  |
|  | 2.365 |  |  | 165.964 | 160 |  |
| 0.935 |  | 3.640 | 165.624 | 164.689 | 170 | CP |
|  | 1.045 |  |  | 164.579 | 180 |  |
|  | 1.630 |  |  | 163.994 | 190 |  |
|  |  | 2.545 |  | 163.079 | 200 |  |
| $Σ$=10.431 |  | $Σ$=17.352 |  |  |  |  |

HC=RL+BS

HC(1)=170+0.711=170.771

RL=HC-FS

RL(1)=170.771-1.52=169.251

HC(2)=169.251+0.802=170.053

RL(2)=170.053-2.311=167.742

RL(3)=170.053-1.990=168.063

HC(3)=168.063+3.580=171.643

RL(4)=171.643-1.220=170.423

RL(5)=171.643-3.675=167.968

RL(6)=171.643-4.020=167.623

HC(4)=167.623+2.408=170.031

RL(7)= 170.031-0.339=169.692

RL(8)= 170.031-0.157=169.874

HC(5)=169.874+0.780=170.654

RL(9)= 170.654-1.535=169.119

RL(10)= 170.654-1.955=168.699

RL(11)= 170.654-2.430=168.224

RL(12)= 170.654-2.985=167.669

RL(13)= 170.654-3.480=167.174

HC(6)=167.174+1.155=168.329

RL(14)= 168.329-1.960=166.369

RL(15)= 168.329-2.365=165.964

RL(16)= 168.329-3.640=164.689

HC(7)=164.689+0.935=165.624

RL(17)= 165.624-1.045=164.579

RL(18)= 165.624-1.630=163.994

RL(19)= 165.624-2.545=163.079

QUESTION 2

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Chainage(m) | 0 | 30 | 60 | 90 | 120 | 150 | 180 | 210 | 240 | 270 |
| Offset length(m) | 0 | 2.65 | 3.80 | 3.75 | 4.65 | 3.60 | 5.00 | 5.80 | 6.10 | 5.85 |

Using Mid-ordinate rule:

A=$Σ$hd

h1= $\frac{0+2.65}{2}$=1.325m

h2= $\frac{2.65+3.80}{2}$=3.225m

h3= $\frac{3.80+3.75}{2}$=3.775m

h4= $\frac{3.75+4.65}{2}$=4.2m

h5= $\frac{4.65+3.60}{2}$=4.125m

h6= $\frac{3.60+5.00}{2}$=4.3m

h7= $\frac{5.00+5.80}{2}$=5.4m

h8= $\frac{5.80+6.00}{2}$=5.9m

h9= $\frac{6.00+5.85}{2}$=5.925m

$$Σh=1.325+3.225+3.775+4.2+4.125+4.3+5.4+5.9+5.925$$

$Σh=$38.175m

d=30m

A=$Σhd$

= $38.175×30$

A= $1145.25m^{2}$

Using average ordinate rule

A=$\frac{ndΣO}{n+1}$

n=9

d=30

$$ΣO=0+2.65+3.80+3.75+4.65+3.60+5.00+5.80+6.10+5.85$$

$ΣO=$41.2m

A=$\frac{9×30×41.2}{9+1}$

A=$112.4m^{2}$

Using trapezoidal rule

A=$d(\frac{0\_{1}+0\_{n }}{2}+0\_{2}+0\_{3}+0\_{4}............0\_{n-1})$

$$d=30$$

A=$30(\frac{0+5.85}{2}+2.65+3.80+3.75+4.65+3.60+5.00+5.80+6.10)$

A=$30(38.275)$

A=$1148.25m^{2}$

Using Simpson's rule

$$A=\frac{d }{3 }\left[\left(0\_{1}+0\_{n}\right)+4\left(0\_{2}+0\_{4}+.........0\_{n-1}\right)+2\left(0\_{3}+0\_{5}........0\_{n-1}\right)\right]$$

$$d=30$$

Note: Last offset was removed because number of offsets were even

$$A=\frac{30}{3 }\left[\left(0+6.10\right)+4\left(2.65+3.75+3.60+5,80\right)+2\left(3.80+4.65+5.00\right)\right]$$

$$A=962m^{2}$$

Calculating for last offset using trapezoidal rule

A=$d(\frac{0\_{1}+0\_{n }}{2}+0\_{2}+0\_{3}+0\_{4}............0\_{n-1})$

$$A=30\left[\frac{6.40+5.85}{2}\right]$$

$$A=183.75m^{2}$$

Therefore $ΣA=962+183.75$

$$A=1145.75m^{2}$$

2b.



A series of close contour lines represents a hill if the higher values are inside as shown above.



A series of close contours on a map indicates a depression if the higher values are outside as shown above.



Contour lines cannot merge or cross one-another on a map except in the case of an over-hanging cliff



Contours never run into one another except in the case of a vertical cliff. In this case several contours coincide and the horizontal equivalent becomes 0.



Contour lines cannot end anywhere but close on themselves either within or outside the limits of the map.