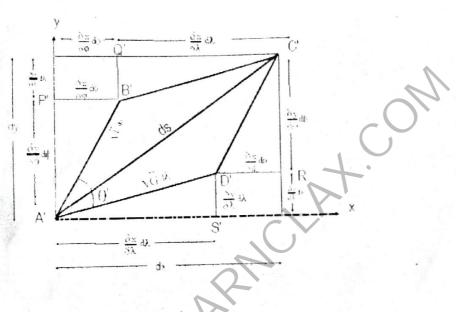
## FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, OWERRI SCHOOL OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES DEPARTMENT OF SURVEYING AND GEOINFORMATICS COURSE TITLE: MAP PROJECTION CODE: SVG 319 UNITS: 2 HARMATTAN SEMESTER 2018/2019 SESSION TIME: 3HRS

## INSTRUCTION: Answer question one and any other three questions

1a. The diagram below shows the projection of a quadrilateral onto a plane, use the details in the diagram to derive the first Guassian Fundamental Quantities. (10mks)



- 1b. Using the First Guassian Fundamental Quantities (E, F, G), derive the following:
  - i. Scale Distortion along the meridian  $(\mu\emptyset)$ . (6mks)
  - ii. Scale Distortion along the parallel circle ( $\mu\lambda$ ). (6mks)
- 2a. Trace the historical development of maps detailing the major achievements of the Ancient Ages, Middle Ages and Modern Era. (9mks)
- 2b. With the aid of diagrams, briefly describe the 3 types of perspective azimuthal projection (7mks)
- 3. With the aid of an illustrative diagram where necessary. Discuss the three, (3) common projections NB: You must detail the tangent and secant case as well as the normal and transverse aspect for each or the projections. (16mks)

4a Discuss the Nigeria (modified) Transverse Mercator Projection detailing its characteristics and advantages (Hniks)

4b. The shape, size and surface of the ellipsoid can be described using five (5) major quantities.

List and write the equations for each of these quantities. (5mks)

5a. Compute grid convergence at a point with latitude 11°07'28.7" N and longitude 9° 39'28.942''E (10mks) 5b.Define the following:

i.	Map projection	(1.5 mks)
ii.	Geodetic Azimuth	(1.5mks)
iii.	Grid-convergence	(1.5mks)
	Grid bearing	(1.5mks)

6a. Map projection aims at producing a perfect map which is one without distortion and also satisfies the cartographic conditions. Enumerate these cartographic conditions. (8.5mks)

6b. In choosing a map projection there are three (3) major points to consider. Discuss with examples (7.5mks)