

1. 1、临界流 2、缓流 3、急流

$$2. \quad \tau_0 = rRf = 9807 \times \frac{0.1}{4} \times 0.005 = 1.23 \text{ Pa}$$

3. 根据 A 、 B 两断面之间的能量方程:

$$z_A + \frac{p_A}{\rho g} + \frac{V_A^2}{2g} = z_B + \frac{p_B}{\rho g} + \frac{V_B^2}{2g} + h_{w_{A-B}}$$

$$d_2 = 2d_1, \frac{V_A^2}{2g} = 16 \frac{V_B^2}{2g}, h_{w_{A-B}} = \zeta \frac{V_B^2}{2g}$$

$$\zeta = \left(\frac{A_B}{A_A} - 1 \right)^2 = \left(\frac{d_2^2}{d_1^2} - 1 \right)^2 = (4 - 1)^2 = 9, \zeta < 16$$

$$\therefore z_A + \frac{p_A}{\rho g} < z_B + \frac{p_B}{\rho g}$$

根据 A 、 C 二断面的能量方程:

$$z_A + \frac{p_A}{\rho g} + \frac{V_A^2}{2g} = z_c + \frac{p_c}{\rho g} + \frac{V_c^2}{2g} + h_{w_{A-C}}, \quad \frac{V_A^2}{2g} = \frac{V_c^2}{2g},$$

由于 $h_{w_{A-C}} > 0$

$$z_A + \frac{p_A}{\rho g} > z_c + \frac{p_c}{\rho g}, \quad A \text{ 点水面为高。}$$

4. 流线是一条光滑的曲线, 除奇点外流线不能 相交, 在 恒定流 中流线与迹线重合。()

5. 流量是在单位时间内通过某一过流断面的流体量。如果流体量以体积度量, 称为 体积流量, 如果以质量(或重量)度量, 则称为 质量流量 或 重量流量。

$$6. \quad \tau = \mu \frac{du}{dy} = 1.14 \times 10^{-3} (1.5 - 2y)$$

$$= 1.482 \times 10^{-3} \text{ Pa} \cdot \text{s}$$

7. 1.

8. 无侧收缩矩形薄壁堰非淹没(自由)出流, 如图所示。以堰顶的水平面为基准面, 对过流断面0-0和1-1列伯努利方程。(2分) 断面0-0在堰壁上游 $(3\sim 5)H$ 处。(2分) 此即量测水头 H 的断面; 断面1-1中心点与堰顶同高, 该断面上、下缘的压强为大气压强, 内部各点压强为曲线分布, 中点压强最大, 设断面平均压强为 p , 则

$$H + \frac{\alpha v_0^2}{2g} = \frac{p_1}{\gamma} + \frac{\alpha_1 v_1^2}{2g} + \frac{\zeta v_1^2}{2g},$$

式中 ζ 为过堰水流局部水头损失系数。令

$$H_0 = H + \frac{\alpha v_0^2}{2g}, \text{ 则}$$

$$v_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha_1 + \zeta}} \sqrt{2g \left(H_0 - \frac{p_1}{\gamma} \right)} = \varphi \sqrt{2g \left(H_0 - \frac{p_1}{\gamma} \right)},$$

式中 $\varphi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha_1 + \zeta}}$ 称为流速系数。设断面1-1的水舌厚度为 kH_0 , 又设 $\frac{p_1}{\gamma} = \zeta H_0$, k 为反映堰顶水流垂直收缩程度的

系数, ζ 为水舌平均压强水头与堰顶水头的比例系数。

9. 现各渠道的 n 与 i 均相同

$\therefore Q = f(A, R)$ 由计算分析得

$$\text{渠1} \quad A_1 = b_1 h_{01} = 4 \text{ m}^2 \quad \chi_1 = 6 \text{ m} \quad R_1 = 0.67 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{渠2} \quad A_2 = b_2 h_{02} = 4 \text{ m}^2 \quad \chi_2 = 6 \text{ m} \quad R_2 = 0.67 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{渠3} \quad A_3 = b_3 h_{03} = 4 \text{ m}^2 \quad \chi_3 = 5.65 \text{ m} \quad R_1 = 0.71 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{可见} \quad A_1 = A_2 = A_3 \quad R_3 > R_1 = R_2$$

$$\text{所以} \quad Q_3 > Q_1 = Q_2$$

10. 只有一种可能 即原型与模型尺寸一样大。

$$\text{证: } \frac{\lambda_v \lambda_l}{\lambda_\gamma} = \frac{\lambda_v}{(\lambda_g \lambda_l)^2}$$

由于 $\lambda_g = 1$, $\lambda_v = \lambda_l^{3/2}$

因为是同一种液体, 所以 $\lambda_v = 1$

即 $\lambda_l^{3/2} = 1$, $\lambda_l = 1$

$$11. \quad v = \frac{Q}{A} = \frac{4Q}{\pi d^2} = 1.274 \text{ m/s}$$

(a) 设为层流, 进口局部损失忽略不计

$$h_f = \left(z_1 + \frac{p_1}{\rho g} + \frac{\alpha_1 v_1^2}{2g} \right) - \left(z_2 + \frac{p_2}{\rho g} + \frac{\alpha_2 v_2^2}{2g} \right)$$

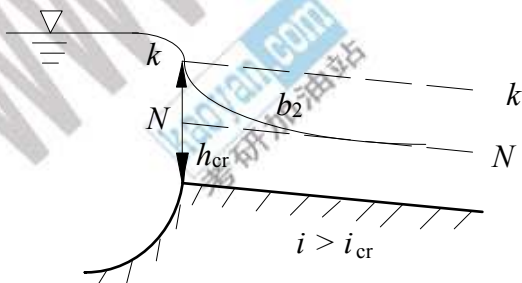
$$= 0.6 - \frac{2 \times 1.274^2}{19.6} = 0.434 \text{ m}$$

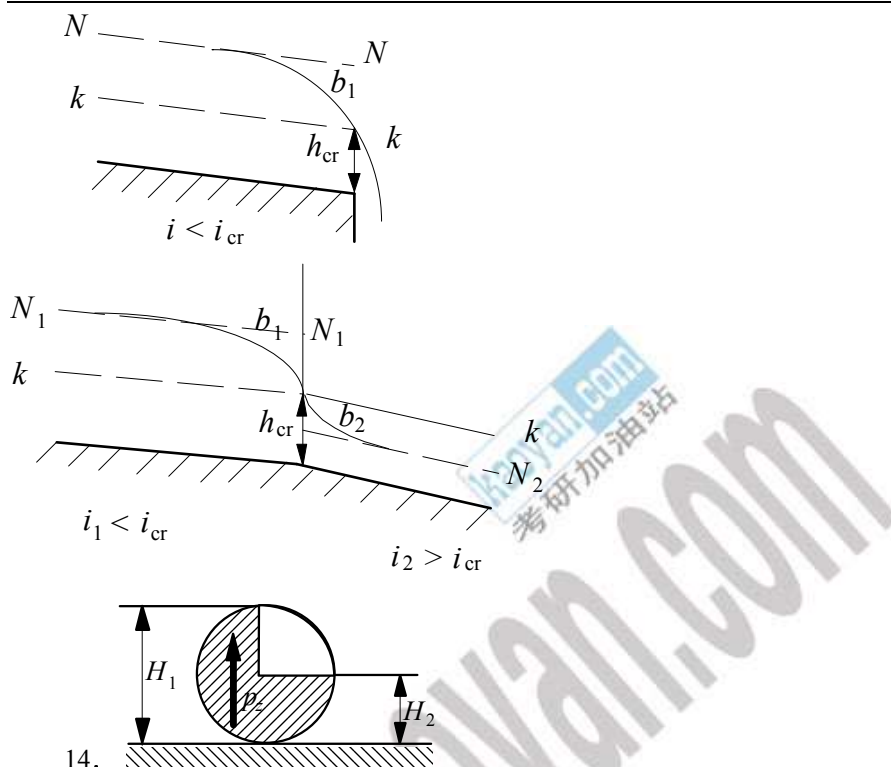
$$\text{由 } h_f = \frac{64}{Re} \cdot \frac{l}{d} \cdot \frac{v^2}{2g}$$

$$Re = \frac{64}{h_f} \cdot \frac{l}{d} \cdot \frac{v^2}{2g} = 1465 < 2300$$

为层流假设正确 (b) $v = \frac{vd}{Re} = 8.70 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$

12.





14.

$$15. \quad Q = m_0 b \sqrt{2gH}^{3/2} \quad Q dt = -A dH$$

$$dt = -\frac{A dH}{m_0 b \sqrt{2gH}^{3/2}}$$

$$t = -\frac{A}{m_0 b \sqrt{2g}} \int_{H_1}^{H_2} \frac{dH}{H^{3/2}}$$

$$= \frac{2A}{m_0 b \sqrt{2g}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{H_2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{H_1}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{2 \times 2.5 \times 2}{0.396 \times 0.3 \times \sqrt{2 \times 9.8}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{0.05}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{0.4}} \right) = 549.7s$$

16. 断面单位能量最小时的水深为临界水深 h_{cr}

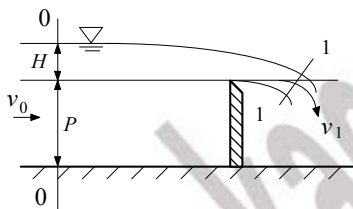
$$h_{cr} = 3 \sqrt{\frac{\alpha Q^2}{g b^2}} = 1.1 \text{ m}, \quad Q = \sqrt{\frac{h_{cr}^3 b^2 g}{\alpha}} = 5.417 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

$$v_{cr} = \frac{Q}{bh_{cr}} = 3.283 \text{ m/s}, \quad e_{min} = h_{cr} + \frac{\alpha v_{cr}^2}{2g} = 1.65 \text{ m}$$

或: $e_{\min} = \frac{3}{2} h_{cr} = 1.65m$

溢流的流量: $Q = kH_0 b v_1 = k\varphi b \sqrt{1-\xi} \sqrt{2gH_0^{\frac{3}{2}}} = mb \sqrt{2gH_0^{\frac{3}{2}}}$,

式中 $m = k\varphi\sqrt{1-\zeta}$, 称为堰流流量系数。



17. 设 $\gamma = \rho \cdot g$

$$Q = C_Q A_0 \sqrt{2g - \frac{x_1 - x_2}{\gamma}}$$

$$= 0.65 \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times 0.1^2 \sqrt{2 \times 9.81 \frac{13.6 - 0.9}{0.9} \times 0.76} = 0.074 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

18. 设管道原直径 d , 流量 Q ; 减小后的直径 $d_1 = 0.99d$, 流量 Q_1 , $\frac{\Delta p}{\nu}$ 一定,

$$\lambda \frac{1}{d} \frac{Q^2}{2g} \frac{1}{4} = \lambda \frac{1}{d_1} \frac{Q_1^2}{2g} \frac{1}{4} \quad \text{分}$$

$$\frac{Q_1}{Q} = \left(\frac{d_1}{d} \right)^{5/2} = (0.99)^{5/2} = 0.975$$

$$\frac{Q-Q_1}{Q} \times 100\% = 2.5\%$$

$$19. \quad w_x = 7xyw_y = \frac{5}{2}t - \frac{7}{2}y^2w_z = -3x \quad t=3$$

时, 位于点 (1,0,1) 处流体微团的旋转角速度:

$$w_x = 0, w_y = 7.5w_z = -3 \therefore \boldsymbol{w} = 7.5\boldsymbol{j} - 3\boldsymbol{k}$$

20. 解: (1) 以0-0为基准面列0-0、2-2断面能量方程:

$$0 = 3 - 4.08 + 1.05 \times \frac{V_2^2}{2g} \therefore V_2 = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 9.8 \times (4.08 - 3)}{1.05}} = 4.490 \text{ m/s}$$

$$Q = V_2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot d_2^2 = \frac{3014}{4} \times 4.49 \times 0.5^2 = 0.881 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

(2) 由连续方程:

$$V_1 A_1 = V_2 A_2, \quad V_1 = \left(\frac{d_2}{d_1}\right)^2 V_2 = 0.25 V_2$$

(3) 以0-0为基准面, 列1-1、2-2断面能量方程:

$$z_1 + \frac{p_1}{\rho_0 g} + \alpha_1 \frac{V_1^2}{2g} = z_2 + \frac{p_2}{\rho_0 g} + \alpha_2 \frac{V_2^2}{2g}$$

$$21. \quad P = \rho g h_c A = 9.8 \times 1 \times \cos \theta \times 2 \times 2 = 39.2 \cos \theta \text{ kN}$$

$$y_D = y_c + \frac{J_c}{y_c A} = 1 + \frac{2 \times 2^3 / 12}{1 \times 2 \times 2} = 1 \frac{1}{3} \text{ m} = 1.333 \text{ m}$$

$$P \cdot y_D = mg \times 1 \times \sin \theta$$

$$39.2 \cos \theta \times 1.333 = 4.000 \times 9.8 \times 1 \times \sin \theta$$

$$\tan \theta = 1.333, \quad \theta = 53.13^\circ$$

$$\frac{p_1}{\rho_0 g} = (z_2 - z_1) + \frac{p_2}{\rho_0 g} + \left(\alpha_2 \frac{V_2^2}{2g} - \alpha_1 \frac{V_1^2}{2g}\right)$$

$$= 3 - (-1) + (-4.08) + 1.05 \times (1 - 0.25^2) \frac{V_2^2}{2g} = 0.9325 \text{ m}$$

上式所得即为油柱高。

$$p_1 = 0.9325 \text{ m} \times 0.85 \times 9.8 \text{ kN/m}^3 = 7.768 \times 10^3 \text{ Pa}$$

22. 木块重量沿斜坡分力 F 与切力 T 平衡等速下滑

$$mg \sin \theta = T = \mu A \frac{du}{dy} \quad \mu = \frac{mg \sin \theta}{A \frac{u}{\delta}} = \frac{5 \times 9.8 \times \sin 2.62}{0.4 \times 0.45 \times \frac{1}{0.001}}$$

$$\mu = 0.1047 \text{ Pa} \cdot \text{s}$$

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