

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

2 均匀流 2 理想 3 时间 4 共轭水深 5 临界水深  
6 流量最大 7 实用堰 8 质量 9 沿程水头损失  
10 40; 0.049 11 当地; 迁移 12 粘滞; 重 13 线变形; 角变形  
14 质量力有势 15 2 16 均 17 10

L1 (14分)

$$p'_B = p_a + \rho g(h + 2R) = 98 + 9.8 \times (2 + 2 \times 2) = 156.8 \text{ kN/m}^2 \quad (2')$$
$$p_B = p'_B - p_a = 156.8 - 98 = 58.8 \text{ kN/m}^2 \quad (2')$$
$$P_x = \rho g h_{cx} A_x = \rho g (h + R) 2Rb = 9.8 \times (2 + 2) \times 4 \times 2 = 313.6 \text{ kN}$$
$$P_z = \rho g V = \rho g \frac{\pi}{2} R^2 b = 9.8 \times \frac{\pi}{2} \times 2^2 \times 2 = 123.15 \text{ N} \quad (2')$$
$$P = \sqrt{P_x^2 + P_z^2} = \sqrt{313.6^2 + 123.15^2} = 336.9 \text{ kN} \quad (1')$$
$$\theta = \arctg \frac{P_z}{P_x} = \arctg \frac{123.15}{313.6} = \arctg 0.393 = 21.44^\circ \quad (1')$$
$$e = R - R \sin \theta = 2(1 - \sin 21.44^\circ) = 2(1 - 0.3655) = 1.269m \quad (2')$$
$$e' = h + 2R - e = 6 - 1.269 = 4.731m$$

### 一. 单项选择题

1A 2B 3B 4C 5C 6A 7C 8B 9C 10A 11C 12D  
13B 14B 15A

2.2 (13分)

解: (1)列上下游水池断面的能量方程 (基准面取下游水池水面):

$$Z = \xi_{\text{进}} \frac{V^2}{2g} + \xi_{\text{出}} \frac{V^2}{2g} + \lambda \frac{L}{d} \frac{V^2}{2g} = (0.5 + 1.0 + 0.02 \times \frac{10}{0.1}) \frac{V^2}{2g} = 3.5 \frac{V^2}{2g} \quad (3')$$

所以有  $\frac{V^2}{2g} = 1$ , 即  $V = 4.43 \text{ m/s}$ , 则  $Q = \frac{\pi}{4} d^2 V = \frac{3.14}{4} \times 0.1^2 \times 4.43 = 0.0348 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$

(2')

(2)列测压管断面和下游水池断面的能量方程 (基准面取下游水池水面):

$$h + \frac{V^2}{2g} = \xi_{\text{出}} \frac{V^2}{2g} + 0.5 \lambda \frac{L}{d} \frac{V^2}{2g} \quad (3')$$

所以  $h = 0.5 \lambda \frac{L}{d} \frac{V^2}{2g} = 0.5 \times 0.02 \times \frac{10}{0.1} \times 1 = 1 \text{ m} \quad (2')$

3 (14分)

$$(1) V_1 = \frac{Q}{bh_1} = \frac{6}{3 \times 2} = 1 \text{ m/s} \quad (1'); \quad V_2 = \frac{Q}{bh_2} = \frac{6}{3 \times (2 - 0.1 - 0.3)} = 1.25 \text{ m/s}$$

(1')

列出上下游断面的能量方程 (基准面取为上游河底): (1')

$$z_1 + \frac{p_1}{\gamma} + \frac{\alpha_1 V_1^2}{2g} = z_2 + \frac{p_2}{\gamma} + \frac{\alpha_2 V_2^2}{2g} + h_w \quad (2')$$

所以

$$h_w = (z_1 + \frac{p_1}{\gamma} + \frac{\alpha_1 V_1^2}{2g}) - z_2 - \frac{p_2}{\gamma} - \frac{\alpha_2 V_2^2}{2g} = (2 + 0 + \frac{1^2}{19.6}) - (1.9 + 0 + \frac{1.25^2}{19.6}) = 0.1 - 0.0287 = 0.0713 \text{ m}$$

(2')

(2)取 1-1 和 2-2 断面间水体受力分析, 取水流方向为 x 方向, 列 x 方向动量

方程: (1')

$$P_1 - P_2 - R = \rho Q (\beta_2 V_2 - \beta_1 V_1) \quad (1')$$

$$P_1 = \frac{1}{2} \rho g H_1^2 b = 0.5 \times 9.8 \times 2^2 \times 3 = 58.8 \text{ kN} \quad (1')$$

$$P_2 = \frac{1}{2} \rho g h_2^2 b = 0.5 \times 9.8 \times (2 - 0.1 - 0.3)^2 \times 3 = 37.632 \text{ kN} \quad (1')$$

$$R = P_1 - P_2 - \rho Q (\beta_2 V_2 - \beta_1 V_1) = 58.8 - 37.632 - 6(1.25 - 1) = 19.668 \text{ kN}$$

(2')

水流对坎的冲击力与 R 大小相等, 方向相反。 (1')

4 (14分)

解：由矩形明渠临界水深公式  $h_k = \sqrt[3]{\frac{q^2}{g}}$  (1')

所以：  $q = \sqrt{gh_k^3} = \sqrt{9.8 \times 5^3} = 35 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}/\text{m}$  (1')

水力最优断面时 ( $b=2h$ )，面积  $A = bh = 2h^2$  (1')

水力半径  $R = \frac{A}{x} = \frac{bh}{b+2h} = \frac{2h \times h}{2h+2h} = \frac{h}{2}$  (1')

均匀流公式  $Q = \frac{1}{n} AR^{2/3} i^{1/2}$  (1')

即  $bq = 2hq = \frac{1}{n} 2h^2 \left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^{2/3} i^{1/2}$  (1')

所以  $h = \left(2^{2/3} \frac{nq}{i^{1/2}}\right)^{3/5} = \left(2^{2/3} \frac{0.02 \times 35}{\sqrt{0.0001}}\right)^{3/5} = 111.12^{3/5} = 16.88 \text{ m}$

(2')

$b = 2h = 2 \times 16.884 = 33.77 \text{ m}$  (1')

$Q = bq = 33.77 \times 35 = 1182 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$  (1')

5 (13分)

解：(1)  $u_x = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} = x^2 - y^2$  (2')

$u_y = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} = -2xy$  (2')

(2)  $\omega_z = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial u_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{1}{2} (-2y + 2y) = 0$

所以为无旋流 (3')

$d\phi = u_x dx + u_y dy = (x^2 - y^2)dx + (-2xy)dy$

$\phi = x^3/3 - y^2x + C$  (3')

6 (14分)

解：(1)  $R = \frac{bh_0}{b+2h_0} = \frac{3.2 \times 1.6}{3.2 + 2 \times 1.6} = 0.8 \text{ m}$  (1')

$C = \frac{1}{n} R^{1/6} = \frac{1}{0.025} \times 0.8^{1/6} = 38.54 \text{ m}^{0.5}/\text{s}$  (1')



$$A = bh_0 = 5.12m^2 \quad (1')$$

$$V = Q/A = 6/5.12 = 1.17m/s \quad (1')$$

$$v = c\sqrt{RJ}, J = \frac{v^2}{C^2 R} = \frac{1.17^2}{38.54^2 \times 0.8} = 0.00115 \quad (2')$$

$$h_f = JI = 0.00115 \times 500 = 0.576m \quad (1')$$

$$(2) Fr = \frac{V}{\sqrt{gh}} = \frac{1.17}{\sqrt{9.8 \times 1.6}} = 0.295 \quad (2')$$

$$h_k = \sqrt[3]{\frac{(hV)^2}{g}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{(1.6 \times 1.17)^2}{9.8}} = 0.71m \quad (2')$$

7 (14分)

解: (1) 因为  $\frac{P_2}{H} = \frac{7}{1.5} < 2$  且  $\frac{h_s}{H} < 0$ , 所以是自由出流 (2')

$$Q = mb\sqrt{2gH}^{3/2} = 0.502 \times 10 \times \sqrt{19.6} \times 1.5^{1.5} = 40.8m^3/s$$

(3')

(2) 单宽流量

$$q = Q/b = 40.8/10 = 4.08m^3/s/m \quad (1')$$

收缩水深公式:

$$H + P_2 = h_c + \frac{q^2}{2g\phi^2 h_c^2} = h_c + \frac{4.08^2}{19.6 \times 0.95^2 h_c^2} = h_c + \frac{0.941}{h_c^2}$$

(1')

迭代公式:

$$h_c = \sqrt{\frac{0.941}{H + P_2 - h_c}} = \sqrt{\frac{0.941}{8.5 - h_c}}$$

得

:

$$h_{c(0)} = 0 \rightarrow h_{c(1)} = 0.333m \rightarrow h_{c(2)} = 0.339m \rightarrow h_{c(3)} = 0.340m \rightarrow h_{c(4)} = 0.340m$$

$$\text{取 } h_c = 0.34m \quad (2')$$

$$h_c'' = \frac{h_c}{2} \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{8q^2}{gh_c^3}} - 1 \right) = \frac{0.34}{2} \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{8 \times 4.08^2}{9.8 \times 0.34^3}} - 1 \right) = 2.996m \quad (2')$$

$$\text{由于 } h_c'' = 2.996m < h_t = 2m \quad (1')$$

所以是远驱式水跃衔接 (1'),  
需设置消能工 (1')