

※ 考生請注意：本試題不可使用計算機。請於答案卷(卡)作答，於本試題紙上作答者，不予計分。

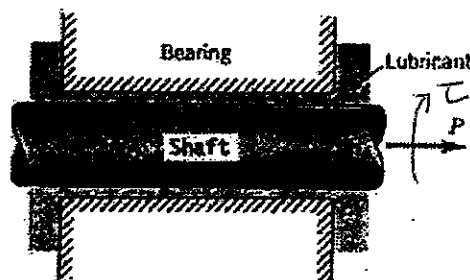
[1] (16%)是非題：共 8 小題，答案為(O)或(X)，如果答案為(X)，請給予正確詳細描述，否則不予計分。

- (a) 流體力學(fluid mechanics)只包含流體動力學(fluid dynamics)。
- (b) 流體流過一機翼產生升力與阻力，其兩力內積不為零。流體方向與升力方向通常互相平行。
- (c) 流體壓力(pressure)可視為一種力(force)。
- (d) 流體黏滯性是因為流體分子間摩擦力所引起。
- (e) 皮托管(Pitot probe)是在單位時間測量流經管內流量來測定流體速度。
- (f) 雷諾數是流體慣性力與重力之比值。
- (g) 福祿數是流體壓力與剪力之比值。
- (h) 流體統御方程式為連續方程式及白努力方程式，僅用來計算流體速度(u, v, w)。

[2] (10%)在 2D 流線座標系統(Streamline coordinate)，已知沿著某一流線流體顆粒速度為 $v = V\hat{s}$ ，請導出該顆粒加速度 $a = V\partial V/\partial s\hat{s} + V^2/R\hat{n}$ 。(\hat{s} 和 \hat{n} 為分別平行和垂直流線之單位向量、 R 是某一流線之曲率半徑)

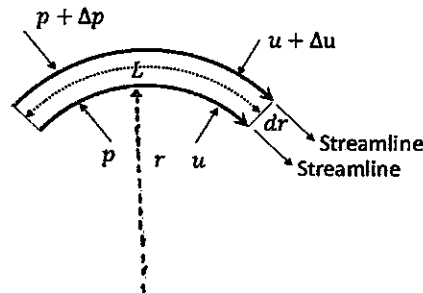
[3] (24%) State and explain the Reynolds transport theorem and its application to the conservation of mass and momentum. (Note, define clearly all the variables and state clearly the assumptions you need to make)

[4] (15%) A shaft (diameter: D) is pulled through a cylindrical bearing (width: L) as shown in the following figure. The lubricant that fills the gap (length: B) between the shaft and bearing is an oil having a viscosity (μ). (a) Determine the force P required to pull the shaft at a velocity (V). (b) Determine the torque τ required to rotate the shaft at an angular velocity (Ω). Assume the velocity distribution in the gap is linear.



[5] (15%) Derive an expression for the variation of total head across the streamlines of a rotating liquid.

(Note, define clearly all the variables and state clearly the assumptions you need to make.)



[6] (20%) Derive expressions for the velocity distribution, total flow and film thickness of a Newtonian liquid flowing under gravity down on a surface inclined at an angle of θ to the horizontal. Assume that the flow is laminar and fully developed. (Note, define clearly all the variables and state clearly the assumptions you need to make.)

