

本試題是否可以使用計算機：可使用，不可使用（請命題老師勾選）

考試日期：0301，節次：2

----- Some information -----

Navier-Stokes equation:

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) = - \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \rho g_x + \mu \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right)$$

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right) = - \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + \rho g_y + \mu \left(\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial z^2} \right)$$

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right) = - \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} + \rho g_z + \mu \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z^2} \right)$$

The thickness of laminar boundary layer can be approximated by: $\delta = 4.79 \sqrt{\frac{x \nu}{U}}$;

Water's kinematic viscosity = 1.12E-6 (m²/s), density=1,000kg/m³

1. What is viscosity? How do you define a fluid's viscosity? (5%)

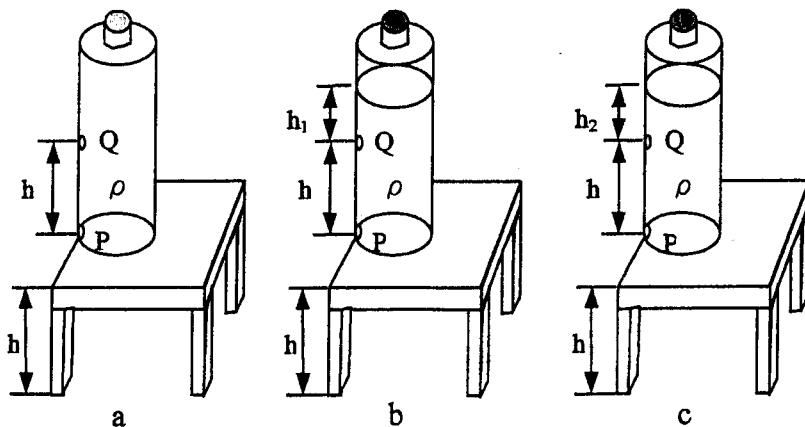
2. About potential flows (ideal fluid):

A、What are the assumptions of potential flows? (2%)

B、Please explain these assumptions. (5%)

C、If ideal fluid is not realistic, why do we still use it sometimes in engineering? (3%)

3. 如下圖，取一截面積為 A_o 的 600c.c. 圓柱形水瓶置於離地 h 的桌上，在瓶底挖一小孔 P ，距底部高 h 處另挖一小孔 Q ，兩孔的截面積均為 A ，而且 A_o 遠大於 A 。我們先封住 P 、 Q 兩孔，將水瓶裝入密度為 ρ 的純水後，鎖緊上方的瓶蓋，如下圖狀態 a。周圍的大氣壓力以 P_{atm} 表示，重力加速度為 g 。



(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

- (1) 若將 Q 孔及 P 孔同時打開，此時水會從 P 孔流出，空氣從 Q 孔流入並積在水瓶上方，如狀態 b 所示。此時水流出開孔 P 的水平初速為何？(5%)
- (2) 承上題，在瓶內水位降到高於 Q 孔 h_1 時，將 Q 孔堵住，最後 P 孔將不再有水流時，如狀態 c 所示，水瓶內水位距離開孔 Q 的高度 h_2 與 h_1 比較，何者高？為什麼？若不考慮表面張力，則水瓶上方內部的空氣壓力為何？請說明理由。(10%)
4. Compare Euler equation and Navier-Stokes equation. (You do NOT need to write out the equations)
 - A、What is the difference? (5%)
 - B、What can these equations tell us about the fluid? (5%)
 - C、Each term in Navier-Stokes equation has a dimension of F/L^3 or $M/(T^2L^2)$ where M is mass, L is length, and T is time. But Navier-Stokes equation is also called "momentum equation". Why isn't its dimension the same as momentum? What physical meaning does each term in this equation represent? (10%)
5. 請舉一個 streamline、streakline、pathline 都不同的情形
 - A、上述三種線的中文為何？他們是如何定義的？(9%)
 - B、畫圖標示此情形中的 streamline、streakline、pathline，並說明在此情形中他們為何不同。(6%)
 - C、要如何改變此情形才會讓這三種線相同？(5%)
6. 我們考慮一個簡化的流體動力問題：有一長方體形狀之自主式水下載具於水中以 0.6m/s 等速前進，其長寬高分別為 1.5m 、 15cm 、 20cm 。
 - A、寫出 Reynolds number 的定義，並解釋其物理意義，再計算此水下載具的 Reynolds number。(3%+4%+3%)
 - B、計算在其船後 30 公分處平板外殼的層流邊界層厚度（假設為層流邊界層）。(4%)
 - C、上述邊界層假設為層流邊界層是否合理？為什麼？(4%)
 - D、若只考慮相對速度、流體黏滯性、物體之長寬高尺寸、流體密度、阻力等物理量，請將此問題作因次分析。(7%)
 - E、若其阻力係數為 0.9 ，計算其推進器應提供之推力。(5%)