編號: 122 國立成功大學 103 學年度研	夏士班招生考試試題		共1頁	第1頁	
系所組別:工程科學系在職專班乙組					
考試科目:熱傳學(專班)			考試日期:022	2,節次:3	
※ 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。					
The one-dimensional heat conduction equation (2) Fourier's Law					
can be written as	(3) Natural convect) Natural convection			
$\partial T = k \partial^2 T$	(4) Thermal resistar) Thermal resistance			
$\rho C \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = K \frac{\partial f}{\partial x^2}$	(5) Lumped-Heat-Capacity System				
) What are the physical meanings of $\rho C \frac{\partial T}{\partial T}$ (6) Black body					
∂t	V. Answer the following questions: (30%)				
and $k \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2}$? (6%)	(1) 銅與木材,那一個熱傳效果較好?如何以實 驗方式驗證?				
ат	(2) 以熱傳觀點,來闡釋棉被的保暖效果?				
(2) What are the units (單位) of $\rho C \frac{\partial T}{\partial t}$? (3%) (3) The thermal properties of water and air are				are	
(3) In deriving this equation, what is the principle	shown in the fol	lowing tab			
used? (3%)	Properties	AIR	WATER		
U. Consider a one dimensional standy hast flow	k (W/m°C)	0.024	0.556		
thoursh a plane wall without heat source, as	ρ (kg/m ³)	1.1774	1005.7		
shown in the following figure.	C (kJ/kg°C)	1.0057	2.2		
	ρC (kJ/m ³ °C)	1.2	2200		
	ν (m ² /s)	15.69	0.93		
	Which one has the stronger convective heat				
$\begin{array}{c c} & 1B \\ \hline & & \\ \hline \\ \hline$	transfer, air or water? Why?				
	(4) 請举三個熱傳賞 除應用例子。				
	(5) 在烈日之下, 涼爽?	為何在大樁	下比在遮雨	棚下更	
(1) Solve the temperature distribution of the					
problem. (5%)	VI. A solid body has a very high thermal				
(2) Derive the thermal resistance for the heat flow	V and A It is put in a fluid whose temperature				
through the plane wall. (5%)	is T_{∞} and the convective heat transfer coefficient				
III. The one-dimensional heat conduction equation ca	an be is h. The initial	l temperatu	re of the soli	d body is	
written as T_0 and its thermal conductivity, density and					
$\partial T = \partial (\mu \partial T)$ specific heat are k, ρ and C. Derive the specific heat are k, ρ and C. Derive the specific heat are k.				terms of	
$P = \frac{\partial t}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} \left(\frac{x}{\partial x} \right)^{\top} q$	time. (8%)				
where ρ , C, k and \dot{q} are the density, specific					

. T₀

h, T∞

heat, thermal conductivity and heat source. Prove that the heat flux along the x direction is equal to constant with the extra assumptions of steady state and no heat source. (10%)

IV. Explain the following terms: (30%)

(1) Heat conduction