

# 國立中山大學 101 學年度碩士暨碩士專班招生考試試題

科目：流體力學【環工所碩士班甲組】

題號：4075  
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1. A fixed control volume of a stream tube in steady flow has an inlet fluid density  $\rho_1$ , cross-sectional area  $A_1$ , and velocity  $\vec{V}_1$  and an exit fluid density  $\rho_2$ , cross-sectional area  $A_2$ , and velocity  $\vec{V}_2$ , as shown in Fig. 1. Determine the net force on the stream tube. (15%)

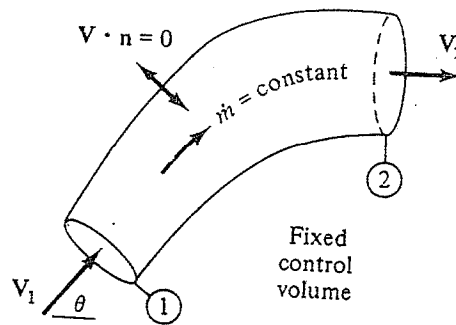


Fig. 1

2. A two-dimensional, steady flow has the velocity component

$$u = U(x^3 - y)$$

where  $U$  is a constant. Determine from continuity the velocity component  $v(x, y)$ . (15%)

3. If the velocity component of a two-dimensional flow in cylindrical coordinates  $(r, \theta)$  is given by

$$v_r = 0, \quad v_\theta = \frac{\Gamma}{r}$$

where  $\Gamma$  is a constant.

- (a) Find the vorticity  $\omega_z$  (旋量) of the flow, given  $\omega_z = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r v_\theta) - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \theta}$ . (15%)

- (b) Is the flow rotational (旋轉) or irrotational (不旋轉)? (5%)

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4. A horizontal rectangular clarifier is used for removing suspended particles from the turbid solution. It has a volume of  $V$ , cross-sectional area of  $A$ , and height of  $H$ . Try to determine what the effluent velocity ( $v$ ) is for the effluent containing no suspended particles. As an environmental engineer, you are asked to write an equation to express  $v$  in terms of  $H$  and residence time ( $t$ ) for the finest particles to settle out. (20%)
5. An aqueous slurry of fine powdered coal is an example of a fluid exhibiting Bingham plastic behavior, which requires a finite shear stress to initiate flow. Try to draw a figure showing stress-strain rate curves ( $\tau$  vs.  $\dot{\epsilon}$ ) for Newtonian fluids and Bingham plastics. Also try to discuss the relationships between  $\tau/\dot{\epsilon}$  and  $\dot{\epsilon}$  for these two types of fluids. (15%)
6. In general, gas phase diffusion through porous media occurs by ordinary and/or Knudsen diffusion. Try to discuss the relationships between the size of pore through which diffusion taking place and above-indicated mechanisms, respectively. (15%)