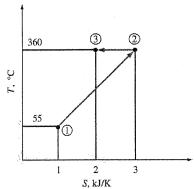
## 逢甲大學101學年度碩士班招生考試試題編號:005 科目代碼:

## ※請務必在答案卷作答區內作答。

共2頁 第1頁

- 1. 簡答或推導下列問題(每題15分,共45分)
  - A. 在一個絕熱的活塞-汽缸裝置內,是否有可能將理想氣體等溫壓縮?試解釋之。
  - B. 試證明理想氣體  $\overline{c}_p = \overline{c}_v + R_u$ 。
  - C. 畫出卡諾循環的 T-S 圖(需標示出功和熱的流向),並證其效率為 1-TL/TH。
- 2. 試求下圖此可逆過程 1-3 的總熱傳量。(15分)



- 3. 一個活塞一汽缸裝置裝有  $1.2 \text{ kg} \cdot 120 \text{ kPa} \cdot 27 ^{\circ}\text{C}$  的氮氣, 氮氣以  $P\nu^{2}1.3 = 常數的 多變過程緩慢壓縮。在過程結束時,其體積減為一半,試求氮氣在此過程中的熵變化量。 (<math>Cp=1.005 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot \text{K}$ ) (15分)
- 4. 令電流流經汽缸內的電熱器,將活塞一汽缸內 15~kg 的空氣從  $25^{\circ}C$  加熱至  $77^{\circ}C$ 。過程中汽缸內的壓力維持固定於 300~kPa,並產生 60~kJ 的損失,試求供應的電能,以 kWh 表示。(ps: Cp=1.005kJ/kgK, Cv=0.718kJ/kgK) (25 分)
- 5. The velocity for a steady, incompressible flow in the xy plane is given by  $\vec{V} = \frac{A}{x}\vec{i} + \frac{Ay}{x^2}\vec{j}$ , where A=2  $m^2/s$ , and the coordinates are measured in meters. Obtain an equation for the streamlines that passes through the point (x,y)=(1,3). Calculate the time required for a fluid particle to move from x=1 m to x=3 m in this flow field.  $(25 \, \text{fg})$
- 6. If  $\rho$  is the density and  $\vec{V}$  is the velocity of a flow field,  $\nabla$  is the del operator,  $\bullet$  is the dot product and  $\times$  is the cross product, please list the flow conditions of the following equations: (a).  $\nabla \times \vec{V} = 0$  (b).  $\nabla \bullet \vec{V} = 0$  (c).  $(\vec{V} \bullet \nabla)\vec{V} > 0$ . (24  $\frac{1}{12}$ )
- 7. Consider the pressure-driven flow between stationary parallel plates separated by distance 2b. Coordinate y is measured from the channel centerline. The velocity field is given by  $u = u_{\text{max}}[1 (y/b)^2]$ . Evaluate the rates of linear and angular deformation. Obtain an expression for the vorticity vector,  $\vec{\zeta}$ . Find the location where the vorticity is a maximum. (25  $\frac{1}{12}$ )

8. Consider the cylindrical weir of diameter D and length L. If both of the fluids on the left and on the right have a density of  $\rho$ , find the magnitude and direction of the resultant force. (26 %)

