平成30年度機械工学専攻

大学院修士課程入学試験問題

「機械工学」(第1部)

試験日時:平成29年8月29日(火) 9:00~11:00

注意事項

- 1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開かないこと.
- 2. 問題は問題1から問題2まである. 全間に解答すること.
- 3. 問題の落丁、乱丁、あるいは印刷不鮮明な箇所があれば申し出ること、
- 4. 答案用紙は4枚配付される. 枚数を確認し、過不足があれば申し出ること、
- 5. 問題ごとに2枚の答案用紙を用いて解答すること. 設問 I, II に分かれている問題は, 設問ごとに1枚の答案用紙を用いて解答すること. 設問Ⅲまである場合は, 問題冒頭の指示に従うこと. 解答を表面で書ききれない時は, 裏面にわたってもよい. なお, それでも解答するスペースが不足する場合は答案用紙を与えるので申し出ること.
- 6. 答案用紙の指定された箇所に、自分の受験番号、その答案用紙で解答する問題番号を 記入すること、記入もれの場合は採点されないことがある。なお、科目名欄には「機 械工学(第1部)」と記入すること、答案用紙の右端にある「 /of 」については、 答案用紙を追加しない場合は空欄のままでよい、但し答案用紙を追加した場合は、問 題ごとの枚数を記載する。
- 7. 解答に関係のない記号や符号を記入した答案は無効となることがある.
- 8. 答案用紙は、解答ができなかった分も含め、全てを提出すること、
- 9. 下書き用紙は2枚配付される. 左上に自分の受験番号を記入すること.
- 10. 下書き用紙は、使用しなかった分も含め、2枚全部を提出すること、
- 11. 問題冊子は持ち帰ってよい.

FY2018 Department of Mechanical Engineering

Master Course Program Entrance Examination

"Mechanical Engineering" (Part 1)

2017/8/29 (Tuesday) $9:00\sim11:00$

Instructions

- 1. Do not open the exam booklet until you are instructed to begin.
- 2. Answer all Questions in Problems 1 and 2.
- 3. If you find some incomplete printing or collating, report them to the proctor.
- 4. Make sure that you have all 4 answer sheets. Let the proctor know otherwise.
- 5. Use 2 answer sheets for each Problem. If there are Questions I and II in a Problem, use one answer sheet for one Question. If there are Questions I, II and III in a Problem, follow the instruction at the top of the Problem. If the space on the front side of the answer sheet is not enough, you may also use the backside. If the space is still not enough, ask the proctor for an additional answer sheet.
- 6. On each answer sheet, write your candidate number and the Problem number in the designated boxes. If you fail to do so, the answer sheet may not be graded. Write "Mechanical Engineering (Part 1)" in "Subject". Leave "(/of)" blank unless you use an additional answer sheet for the Problem.
- 7. Answer sheets with symbols and signs that are not related the answers may be judged invalid.
- 8. Hand in all the answer sheets even if you have not used them.
- 9. You are provided with 2 worksheets. Write your registration number on the upper left corner of each worksheet.
- 10. Hand in both worksheets even if you have not used them.
- 11. You may take home the exam booklet.

問題 1

下記の I, II の両方について解答せよ、なお、I の解答に答案用紙 1 枚を、II の解答に答案用紙 1 枚を、それぞれ用いること、

- I. 図 1-1 に示した P-V 線図および T-S 線図で表現される理想的なオットーサイクルを考える. ただし,V および S はシリンダ内の作動気体の体積およびエントロピーとする. 作動気体は理想気体とし,定積モル比熱を C_V とする. C_V の温度による変化は無視してよい. 一般気体定数を R_0 とする. 状態 1 でのシリンダ内の作動気体の量を n [mol],状態 1 のエントロピーを S_{\min} ,状態 1 および状態 3 の温度と体積をそれぞれ T_{\min} , V_{\max} および T_{\max} , V_{\min} , 圧縮比を ε (= V_{\max}/V_{\min}),大気圧を P_0 とする. 問題文中で与えられた変数および定数を用いて,以下の設問に答えよ.
 - (1) 状態 1 から状態 2 の変化において、T と V の関係が TV^a = 一定となることが知られている、熱力学第 1 法則を用いて a を導け、導出過程も示すこと、
 - (2) 状態2の温度 T2を表せ.
 - (3) 状態 2 から状態 3 の変化において,作動気体が得る熱量 $Q_{2\rightarrow 3}$ を表せ.
 - (4) 状態 3 における作動気体のエントロピーS₃ を表せ、
 - (5) 図 1-1 で表されるオットーサイクルの熱効率 η を表せ、導出過程も示すこと、
 - (6) 作動気体としてヘリウムを用いた場合と窒素を用いた場合を比較する と、どちらの場合の熱効率ηが高くなるか、理由とともに答えよ.

続いて、図 1-2 に示す排気および吸気過程を含めたオットーサイクルを考える. 排気過程および吸気過程を含めると、ピストンは 1 サイクルで 2 往復することになる. 排気過程において、体積 V は V_{max} (状態 4) から V_{min} (図 1-2 における点A) まで変化し、その間の圧力 P は一定とする. その後、点 A から点 B において、シリンダ内の作動気体は体積 V が一定のまま冷却される. 点 B における温度 T は T_{min} である. さらに、吸気過程において、体積 V は V_{min} (図 1-2 における点

- B) から V_{max} (状態 I) まで変化し、その間の圧力 P は一定とする. 以下の設問に答えよ.
 - (7) 排気過程においてピストンがする仕事 $W_{4\to A}$ を表せ、ただし、ピストン裏面にかかる圧力は大気圧 (P_0) とする.
 - (8) 吸気・排気過程を含めたオットーサイクルにおける熱効率 η' を表せ. 導出過程も示すこと.

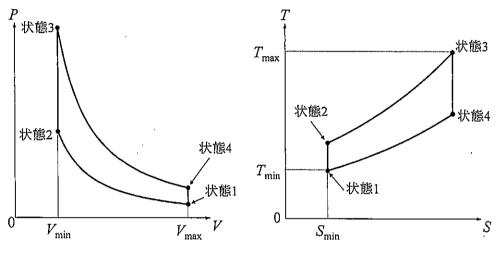


図 1-1

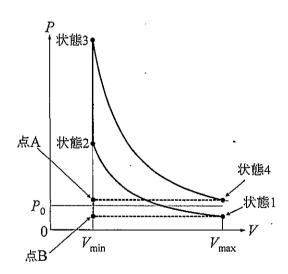
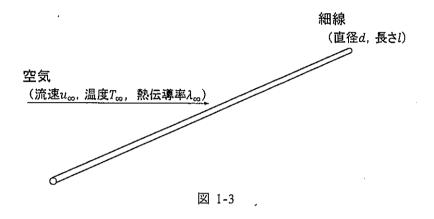


図 1-2

II. 図 1-3 に示すように、流速 u_∞ 、温度 T_∞ 、熱伝導率 λ_∞ の空気の流れの中に、直径d、長さlの細線が細線の軸と空気の流れの向きが直交するように置かれている。細線は電流を流すことにより一様に加熱されており、単位時間・単位体積当たりの発熱量をqとする. T_∞ 、 λ_∞ 、およびqは時間的に変化しない。細線の両端は断熱されており、両端部の影響は考慮する必要はない。また、細線の熱伝導率は十分に高いため細線内の温度分布は一様であり、細線の熱容量は十分に小さく無視できる。自然対流や輻射の影響は考慮する必要はない。以下の設問に答えよ。



- (1) 細線の熱伝達率 (周方向の平均値) をhとする. 細線の温度 T_d を u_∞ , T_∞ , λ_∞ , d, l, h, qの中から必要なものを用いて表せ.
- (2) 設問(1)からわかるように、細線の温度は細線の熱伝達率により変化する。そこで、空気の流速 u_∞ が変化すると細線の熱伝達率も変化することを利用し、細線をセンサーとして用い、細線の温度の変化から流速 u_∞ を計測したい、 $u_\infty=15$ m/s, d=1 μ mとするとき、細線のまわりの空気の流れの流線を模式的に描け、ただし、空気の動粘性係数は $\nu=1.5\times10^{-5}$ m²/sとする.
- (3) 設問(2)に示した条件において, 空気の流速が $u_{\infty}=15$ m/sを平均値として ± 1.5 m/sの範囲で時間的に変動する場合を考える. 変動の周波数をfとする. 一般に, 一様流中に置かれた物体まわりの流れは, 一様流速 u_{∞} ×時間 τ で表される距離が物体の代表寸法の 5 倍から 10 倍と等しくなる時間 τ

が経過すると統計的に平衡状態に達する.このことを使って,このセンサーの動特性(追従性)を論ぜよ.

(4) 設問(3)に示した条件において、 $f=1.0~{\rm kHz}$ であった、細線の直径dを代表長さとして定義されるヌッセルト数 N_u (周方向平均値)は空気の流速が $u_\infty=15~{\rm m/s}$ のとき 1.0 であり、 N_u はレイノルズ数の 0.3 乗に比例する、 $\dot q=1.0\times 10^{13}~{\rm W/m^3}$ 、 $T_\infty=20~{\rm C}$ とするとき、細線の温度変化の概略を図に示せ、ただし、空気の熱伝導率は $\lambda_\infty=0.025~{\rm W/(m\cdot K)}$ とする.

次に、空気の流れに含まれる塵等が細線に付着し、センサーの出力が変化することを防ぐために、図 1-4 に示すように、外径D、長さl、密度 ρ 、比熱 C_P 、熱伝導率 λ の被覆材で細線を被覆した、被覆材の物性値は一定であるとする、このとき以下の設問に答えよ、

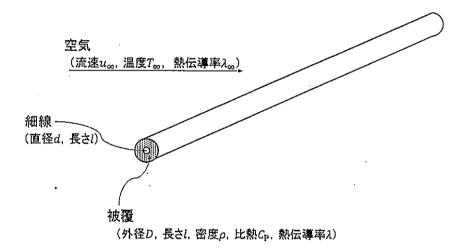
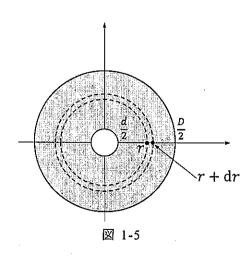


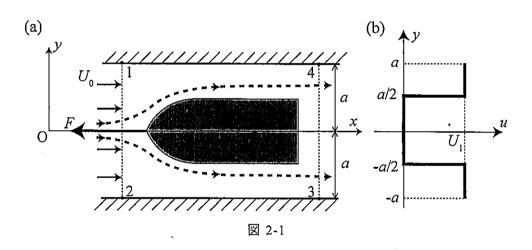
図 1-4



- (5) 図 1-5 に示す点線で囲まれた検査体積内の熱のバランスを考慮することにより、被覆材内部の半径方向の温度分布T(r)(ただし、rは半径方向の位置)を求める基礎方程式を導出せよ。ただし、被覆材の温度分布は周方向および軸方向には一様であるとする。また、 u_∞ 、 T_∞ 、 λ_∞ 、 ρ , C_P 、 λ , d, D, l, h, \dot{q} の中から必要なものを用いて、被覆材の内表面(r=d/2)および外表面(r=D/2)における境界条件を示せ。ここで、hは被覆材の外表面における熱伝達率(周方向の平均値)である。
- (6) 設問(5)において、空気の流速が一定である場合、ある程度の時間が経過すれば細線の温度 T_d も一定となる、この場合の細線の温度 T_d を求めよ、
- (7) $\rho = 2.5 \times 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3$, $C_P = 8.0 \times 10^2 \text{ J/(kg·K)}$, $\lambda = 1.0 \text{ W/(m·K)}$, D = 1.0 mmであった. 設問(5)で求めた, 被覆材内部の温度分布を表す基礎方程式の各項のオーダーを評価することにより, 設問(3)の条件で示した細線の動特性と比較して, 被覆材で被覆したセンサーの動特性はどのように変化するかを論ぜよ.

問題 2

下記の I, II, III のすべてについて解答せよ. なお, I の解答に答案用紙 1 枚を, II と III の解答に答案用紙 1 枚を, それぞれ用いること.



- (1) $U_1 \in U_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ を用いて表せ.
- (2) 境界 3-4 上の $\frac{a}{2} \le |y| \le a$ における圧力 P_1 を、 P_0 、 ρ 、 U_0 を用いて表せ、ただし、図 2-1(a)に示すような流線に沿って流れる流体の損失は無視してよい。

(3) 検査体積 1-2-3-4-1 における x 方向の運動量の釣り合いを考える. 外力 Fおよび牽引に必要となる単位時間あたりの仕事 W_1 を, a, ρ , U_0 を用いて表せ. ただし, 境界 3-4 上の圧力は一様であると仮定してよい.

次に,図 2-2(a)に示すように,ポンプ M によって物体が周囲から流体を吸い込み,下流へ噴射する場合を考える.破線に示される流線に沿う流れの損失は無視できる.このとき,物体は外力無しで静止流体中を一定速度 U_0 で移動する.境界 3-4 では,図 2-2 (b)に示すように,流体の噴射により, $\frac{a}{2} \leq |y| \leq a$ において $u=U_2$, $\frac{c}{2} \leq |y| < \frac{a}{2}$ において u=0 , $0 < |y| < \frac{c}{2}$ において $u=U_3$ となった.ただし,c < aとする.なお,境界 3-4 上の圧力は一様であると仮定してよい.以下の設問に答えよ.

- (4) $U_2 \geq U_3 \varepsilon$, a, c, $U_0 \varepsilon$ 用いて表せ.
- (5) c=a/9のとき、ポンプが単位時間あたりにする仕事 W_2 を、 ρ 、 U_0 、aを用いて求めよ、ポンプの損失は無視してよい.

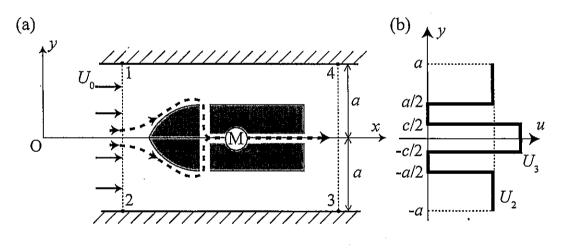


図 2-2

- II. 非圧縮・非粘性流体のポテンシャル流れに関する以下の文章中の空欄を適切な語句または数式で埋めよ.
 - ①)がゼロの速度場はオイラー方程式を満たす.したがって,速度ベクトルvをスカラー関数 ϕ を用いて(②)のように定めれば,常に(①)がゼロとなり,オイラー方程式を満たす.関数 ϕ で定義される速度場が連続の式を満たすためには,関数 ϕ は偏微分方程式(③)を満足すればよい.このような関数 ϕ を(④)ポテンシャルとよぶ.一方,2次元の流れ場において,流れ関数 ψ を用いてx方向速度uとy方向速度vを(⑤)と定義すると,常に(⑥)は満たされる.また,(①)がゼロとなるためには,流れ関数 ψ は偏微分方程式(⑦)を満たす必要がある.

また、複素平面z=x+iyにおける複素関数 $f=\phi+i\psi$ を定義すると、fはコーシー・リーマン関係を満たすため、勾配は微分する方向に依存しない。したがって、df/dzはu、vを用いて(⑧)と表せることがわかる。このようなfを(⑨)とよぶ。たとえば、f(z)=Uzで表される流れは、(⑧)からu=(⑩)、v=(⑪)となる。一方、 $f(z)=a\log z$ (aは実数、 $a>0)は、(⑫)流れを表す。これら2つを組み合わせた<math>f(z)=Uz+\log z$ では、よどみ点の座標は(⑬)となり、よどみ点での流れ関数 ψ の値は(⑭)である。よどみ点を通る流線を調べることによって、この流れが(⑮)の周りの流れを表すことがわかる。

- III. 図 2-3 のように、細長い二重円筒間(内筒半径 R_1 、外筒半径 R_2)の非圧縮性流れを考える。内筒は静止し、外筒が角速度 Ω で回転している。軸方向の流れは存在しない。軸方向をx、周方向を θ 、半径方向をrとし、それぞれの方向の速度を u_x 、 u_θ 、 u_r 、圧力をp、密度をp、粘性係数をpとする。流れは周方向に一様である。定常な層流を仮定し、以下の設問に答えよ。
 - (1) 一般に非圧縮性流れにおいて、円筒座標系の連続の式は下記で与えられる.この問題設定に関してゼロとなる項を消去し、最も簡単な形を求めよ.

$$\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}(ru_r) + \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial u_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial x} = 0$$

(2) u_{θ} , u_r の境界条件を書け.

(3) 設問(1), (2)から ur を求めよ.

(

(4) 一般に定常非圧縮性流れにおいて、円筒座標系のナビエ・ストークス 方程式は以下で与えられる. この問題設定に関してゼロとなる項を消去 し、最も簡単な形を求めよ.

$$\begin{split} \rho\left(u_{r}\frac{\partial u_{r}}{\partial r}+\frac{u_{\theta}}{r}\frac{\partial u_{r}}{\partial \theta}-\frac{u_{\theta}^{2}}{r}+u_{x}\frac{\partial u_{r}}{\partial x}\right)\\ &=-\frac{\partial p}{\partial r}+\mu\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r}\left\{\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}(ru_{r})\right\}+\frac{1}{r^{2}}\frac{\partial^{2}u_{r}}{\partial \theta^{2}}-\frac{2}{r^{2}}\frac{\partial u_{\theta}}{\partial \theta}+\frac{\partial^{2}u_{r}}{\partial x^{2}}\right]\\ \rho\left(u_{r}\frac{\partial u_{\theta}}{\partial r}+\frac{u_{\theta}}{r}\frac{\partial u_{\theta}}{\partial \theta}+\frac{u_{r}u_{\theta}}{r}+u_{x}\frac{\partial u_{\theta}}{\partial x}\right)\\ &=-\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial p}{\partial \theta}+\mu\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r}\left\{\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}(ru_{\theta})\right\}+\frac{1}{r^{2}}\frac{\partial^{2}u_{\theta}}{\partial \theta^{2}}+\frac{2}{r^{2}}\frac{\partial u_{r}}{\partial \theta}+\frac{\partial^{2}u_{\theta}}{\partial x^{2}}\right]\\ \rho\left(u_{r}\frac{\partial u_{x}}{\partial r}+\frac{u_{\theta}}{r}\frac{\partial u_{x}}{\partial \theta}+u_{x}\frac{\partial u_{x}}{\partial x}\right)=-\frac{\partial p}{\partial x}+\mu\left[\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}\left(r\frac{\partial u_{x}}{\partial r}\right)+\frac{1}{r^{2}}\frac{\partial^{2}u_{x}}{\partial \theta^{2}}+\frac{\partial^{2}u_{x}}{\partial x^{2}}\right] \end{split}$$

- (5) 設問(4)で求めた u_{θ} に関する微分方程式を解いて、 u_{θ} の分布を求めよ.
- (6) 内筒が軸方向単位長さあたりに受けるx軸まわりのトルクτを求めよ.
- (7) $R_2/R_1=\sqrt{2}$ のとき、内筒面と外筒面の圧力差 Δp を、 ρ 、 R_2 、 Ω を用いて表せ

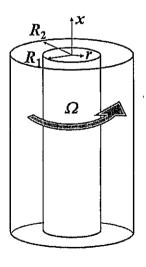


図 2-3

Problem 1

(

Answer both of the following Questions I and II. Use one answer sheet for Question I and use another answer sheet for Question II.

- I. Consider an ideal Otto cycle, the P-V and T-S diagrams of which are shown in Figure 1-1. Here, V and S are the volume and entropy of the working gas in the cylinder. The working gas is an ideal gas and C_V is the molar specific heat at constant volume of the working gas. The change of C_V due to temperature change is negligible. R_0 is the universal gas constant. The amount of the working gas in the cylinder at State 1 is n [mol]. S_{\min} is the entropy at State 1, T_{\min} , V_{\max} and T_{\max} , V_{\min} are the temperatures and volumes at State 1 and State 3, respectively, ε is the compression ratio ($\varepsilon = V_{\max}/V_{\min}$), and P_0 is the atmospheric pressure. By using the variables and constants given in the problem statements, answer the following questions.
 - (1) It is known that the relationship between temperature T and volume V, $TV^a = \text{constant}$, holds during the process between State 1 and State 2. Derive a from the first law of thermodynamics. Show the derivation process, too.
 - (2) Obtain temperature T_2 at State 2.
 - (3) Obtain the amount of heat, $Q_{2\rightarrow 3}$, which the working gas receives during the process between State 2 and State 3.
 - (4) Obtain the entropy of the working gas, S_3 , at State 3.
 - (5) Obtain the thermal efficiency η of the Otto cycle shown in Figure 1-1. Show the derivation process, too.
 - (6) Compare the following two cases: one where the working gas is helium and the other where the working gas is nitrogen. In which case is the thermal efficiency η larger? Describe the reason for it.

Next, consider an Otto cycle with intake and exhaust processes as shown in Figure 1-2. When the intake and exhaust processes are considered, the piston reciprocates twice in a cycle. During the exhaust process, the volume V changes from $V_{\rm max}$ (State 4) to $V_{\rm min}$ (point A in Figure 1-2) while the pressure P is constant. During the process between point A and point B in Figure 1-2, the working gas in the cylinder is cooled while the volume V is constant. The temperature T at point B is $T_{\rm min}$. During the intake process, the volume V changes from $V_{\rm min}$ (point B in Figure 1-2) to $V_{\rm max}$ (State 1) while the pressure P is constant. Answer the following questions.

- (7) Obtain the work done by the piston, $W_{4\rightarrow A}$, during the exhaust process. The back pressure of the piston is the atmospheric pressure (P_0) .
- (8) Obtain the thermal efficiency η ' of the Otto cycle with the intake and exhaust processes. Show the derivation process, too.

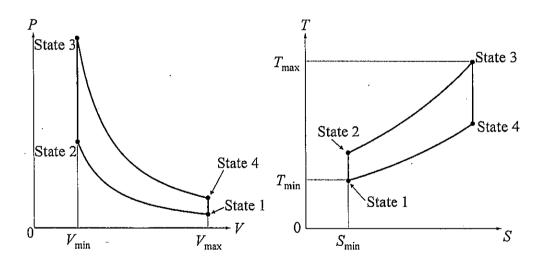


Figure 1-1

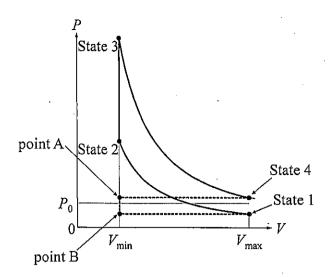
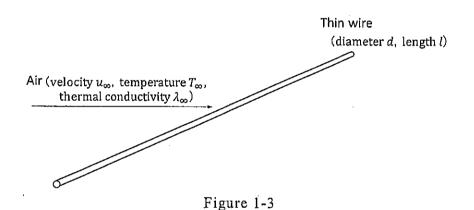


Figure 1-2

II. As shown in Figure 1-3, a thin wire with a dimeter of d and a length of l is placed perpendicularly to uniform air flow with a velocity of u_{∞} , a temperature of T_{∞} and a thermal conductivity of λ_{∞} . The wire is uniformly heated by electric current, and let \dot{q} be the heating value of the wire per unit time and per unit volume. T_{∞} , λ_{∞} , and \dot{q} are constant. Both ends of the wire are thermally insulated, and the effects of the ends can be neglected. The thermal conductivity of the wire is very high, and therefore, the temperature distribution in the wire can be regarded as being uniform. The thermal capacity of the wire is negligibly small. Ignore the effects of natural convection and radiative heat transfer. Answer the following questions.



(1) Let the heat transfer coefficient of the wire (circumferentially averaged value) be h. Find the temperature of the wire $T_{\mathbf{d}}$ as a

function of u_{∞} , T_{∞} , λ_{∞} , d, l, h, and/or \dot{q} .

(2) As was shown in Question (1), the temperature of the wire is a function of the heat transfer coefficient. Note that the heat transfer coefficient of the wire changes when the air-flow velocity u_{∞} changes. Hence, we would like to use this wire as a sensor to measure the velocity u_{∞} by measuring the temperature change of the wire. When $u_{\infty} = 15$ m/s and d = 1 µm, schematically draw the streamlines of the flow around the wire, where the dynamic viscosity ν of the air is 1.5×10^{-5} m²/s.

- (3) Under the conditions shown in Question (2), the velocity of the air flow fluctuates with an amplitude of $\pm 1.5\,$ m/s around the average value of $u_\infty=15\,$ m/s. Let the frequency of the fluctuation be f. Discuss the dynamic characteristics (followability) of this sensor. You should note that the flow around an obstacle placed in a uniform flow, in general, reaches a statistically equilibrium state when time τ has passed for which the distance represented by the flow velocity $u_\infty \times \text{time } \tau$ becomes equal to 5 to 10 times the representing length of the obstacle.
- (4) Under the conditions shown in Question (3), let f be 1.0 kHz. The Nusselt number N_u (circumferentially averaged value) based on the diameter of the wire is 1.0 when the air-flow velocity u_{∞} is 15 m/s. N_u is proportional to the 0.3th power of the Reynolds number. When $\dot{q} = 1.0 \times 10^{13}$ W/m³ and $T_{\infty} = 20$ °C, schematically draw the temperature change of the wire. Let the thermal conductivity λ_{∞} of the air be 0.025 W/(m·K).

Then, to prevent the output of the sensor from changing due to the adhesion of the dust in the air flow to the wire, we coated the wire with some coating material with an outer diameter of D, the length of l, a density of ρ , a specific heat of C_P , and a thermal conductivity of λ , as shown in Figure 1-4. These properties of the coating material are constant. Answer the following questions.

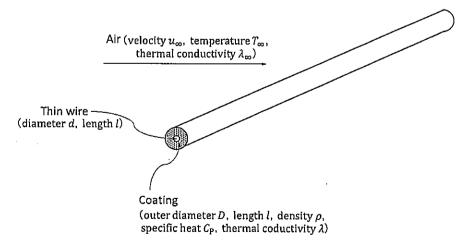


Figure 1-4

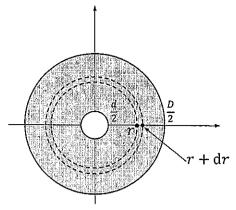


Figure 1-5

(

- (5) By considering balance of heat in the control volume surrounded by the dashed lines in Figure 1-5, derive the governing equation for the radial distribution of the temperature, T(r), (r denotes the radial position) in the coating material. Assume that the temperature distribution in the coating material is uniform in the circumferential and axial directions. Show the boundary conditions at the inner (r = d/2) and outer (r = D/2) surfaces of the coating material by using u_∞, T_∞, λ_∞, ρ, C_P, λ, d, D, l, h, and/or q. Here, h is the heat transfer coefficient (circumferentially averaged value) at the outer surface of the coating material.
- (6) In Question (5), if the air-flow velocity is constant, the temperature $T_{\rm d}$ of the wire also becomes constant after a certain time has passed. Find this temperature $T_{\rm d}$ of the wire.
- (7) Let ρ be 2.5 × 10³ kg/m³, C_P be 8.0 × 10² J/(kg·K), λ be 1.0 W/(m·K), and D be 1.0 mm. By estimating the order of each of the terms in the governing equation that you have found in Question (5) to represent the temperature distribution in the coating material, discuss how the dynamic characteristics of the sensor changes compared to that under the conditions shown in Question (3).

Problem 2

Answer all of the following Questions I, II and III. Use one answer sheet for Question I and use another answer sheet for Questions II and III.

I. Space between two parallel plates is filled with quiescent fluid, and along its center line an object is towed at a constant speed of U_0 by an external force F. The x and y axes are defined as shown in Figure 2-1(a). The flow field is two-dimensional and symmetric against the center line y=0. The flow is incompressible and steady. The fluid density is ρ . The distance between the two plates is 2a. Consider a control volume 1-2-3-4-1 which moves with the object and whose height in the y direction is 2a, as shown by the dotted line in Figure 2-1(a). The boundary 1-2 is located sufficiently upstream the object, so that the pressure and the velocity in the x direction along the boundary 1-2 are given by $p=P_0$ (constant) and $u=U_0$ (constant), respectively. As shown in Figure 2-1(b), the velocity in the x direction along the boundary 3-4 is u=0 for $0 \le |y| < \frac{a}{2}$, whereas $u=U_1$ for $\frac{a}{2} \le |y| \le a$. The boundary layers along the two plates can be neglected. Consider unit length in the direction perpendicular to the plane of the sheet. Answer the following questions.

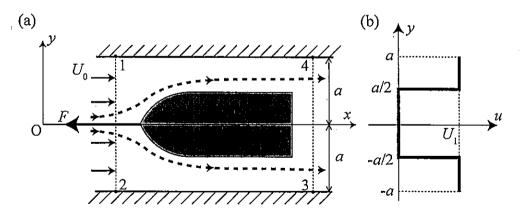


Figure 2-1

- (1) Express U_1 by using U_0 .
- (2) Express the pressure P_1 for $\frac{a}{2} \le |y| \le a$ along the boundary 3-4 by using P_0 , ρ and U_0 . Here, the loss along the streamline as shown by the dashed line in Figure 2-1(a) can be neglected.
- (3) Consider the momentum balance in the control volume 1-2-3-4-1 in the x direction. By using a, ρ and U_0 , express the external force F and the work per unit time, W_1 , required for towing the object. Here, the pressure along the boundary 3-4 can be assumed to be uniform.

Next, as shown in Figure 2-2(a), consider another case where the object intakes the fluid and ejects it downstream by a pump M. The loss along the streamline shown with the dashed line can be neglected. In this case, the object moves at a constant velocity of U_0 in the quiescent fluid without an external force. Due to the ejection, the velocity in the x direction on the boundary 3-4 is $u=U_2$ for $\frac{a}{2} \le |y| \le a$, u=0 for $\frac{c}{2} \le |y| < \frac{a}{2}$, and $u=U_3$ for $0 \le |y| < \frac{c}{2}$, where c < a, as shown in Figure 2-2(b). The pressure on the boundary 3-4 can be assumed to be uniform. Answer the following questions.

- (4) Express U_2 and U_3 by using a, c and U_0 .
- (5) Consider the case where c = a/9. By using ρ , U_0 , and a, express the work per unit time, W_2 , done by the pump. The pump loss can be neglected.

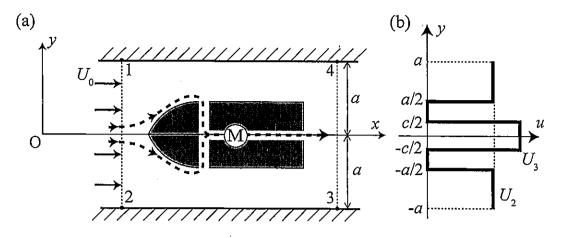


Figure 2-2

II. Fill in the blanks in the following text related to the potential flow of an incompressible, inviscid fluid with appropriate words or equations.

The flow field for which (①) is zero satisfies the Euler equations. Thus, when we define the velocity vector \vec{v} with a scalar function ϕ as (②), (①) becomes always zero, so that such a velocity field satisfies the Euler equations. For this velocity field defined with ϕ to satisfy the continuity equation, the function ϕ should satisfy a partial differential equation (③). Such a function ϕ is called (④) potential. On the other hand, when we define the x and y velocity components u and v in a two-dimensional flow field as (⑤) by using the stream function ψ , (⑥) is always satisfied. For (①) to be zero, the stream function ψ should satisfy a partial differential equation (⑦).

(

Here, we define a complex function $f = \phi + i\psi$ in a complex plane z =x + iy. Since the Cauchy-Riemann relations hold for the function f, its derivative is independent of the direction of differentiation. Therefore, it can be shown that df/dz is given by (\otimes) using u and v. This function f is called (\mathfrak{D}). For example, by using (\mathfrak{B}), the flow (11)). On the other hand, $f(z) = a \log z$ (a: real number, a > 0) corresponds to a flow field with (1). By combining these two functions, the flow field is defined by $f(z) = Uz + \log z$. In this case, the coordinate of the stagnation point is (1), and the value of the stream function ψ at this stagnation point is (4). By examining the streamlines passing through the stagnation point, it is shown that this flow corresponds to a flow around (15)).

III. Consider an incompressible flow between infinitely-long concentric cylinders (Inner radius: R_1 , Outer radius: R_2) as shown in Figure 2-3. The outer cylinder rotates with an angular velocity of Ω , while the inner cylinder is stationary. The flow velocity in the axial direction is zero. Here, x, θ , and r, respectively, denote the coordiates in the axial, circumferential, and radial directions, u_x , u_θ , and u_r are the velocity components in each

direction, and p, ρ and μ are the pressure, the density, and the viscosity. The flow is homogeneous in the circumferential direction. Assume the steady laminar flow, and answer the following questions.

(1) For incompressible flows in general, the continuity equation in the cylindrical coordinate system is given by the following equation. Delete terms that become zero for the given problem, and obtain the simplest form.

$$\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}(ru_r) + \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial u_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial x} = 0$$

(

- (2) Give the boundary conditions for u_{θ} and u_{r} .
- (3) Obtain u_r using the results of Questions (1) and (2).
- (4) For steady incompressible flows in general, the Navier-Stokes equations in the cylindrical coordinate system are given by the following equations. Delete terms that become zero for the given problem, and obtain the simplest form.

$$\begin{split} \rho\left(u_{r}\frac{\partial u_{r}}{\partial r} + \frac{u_{\theta}}{r}\frac{\partial u_{r}}{\partial \theta} - \frac{u_{\theta}^{2}}{r} + u_{x}\frac{\partial u_{r}}{\partial x}\right) \\ &= -\frac{\partial p}{\partial r} + \mu\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r}\left\{\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}(ru_{r})\right\} + \frac{1}{r^{2}}\frac{\partial^{2}u_{r}}{\partial \theta^{2}} - \frac{2}{r^{2}}\frac{\partial u_{\theta}}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial^{2}u_{r}}{\partial x^{2}}\right] \\ \rho\left(u_{r}\frac{\partial u_{\theta}}{\partial r} + \frac{u_{\theta}}{r}\frac{\partial u_{\theta}}{\partial \theta} + \frac{u_{r}u_{\theta}}{r} + u_{x}\frac{\partial u_{\theta}}{\partial x}\right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial p}{\partial \theta} + \mu\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r}\left\{\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}(ru_{\theta})\right\} + \frac{1}{r^{2}}\frac{\partial^{2}u_{\theta}}{\partial \theta^{2}} + \frac{2}{r^{2}}\frac{\partial u_{r}}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial^{2}u_{\theta}}{\partial x^{2}}\right] \\ \rho\left(u_{r}\frac{\partial u_{x}}{\partial r} + \frac{u_{\theta}}{r}\frac{\partial u_{x}}{\partial \theta} + u_{x}\frac{\partial u_{x}}{\partial x}\right) = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \mu\left[\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}\left(r\frac{\partial u_{x}}{\partial r}\right) + \frac{1}{r^{2}}\frac{\partial^{2}u_{x}}{\partial \theta^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}u_{x}}{\partial x^{2}}\right] \end{split}$$

- (5) By solving the differential equation for u_{θ} derived in Question (4), obtain u_{θ} .
- (6) Obtain the torque τ exerted on the inner cylinder around the x axis per unit axial length.

(7) Express the pressure difference between the inner and outer surfaces Δp for $R_2/R_1=\sqrt{2}$ by using ρ , R_2 , and Ω .

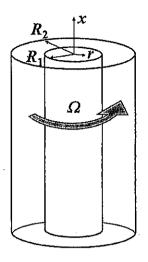


Figure 2-3