2023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:2022年8月30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.

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 に示すように,理想気体が定常状態で流れている系について考える. 入口において,理想気体は圧力 p_1 ,温度 T_1 であり,周囲と熱および仕事をやりとりした結果,出口では,周囲圧力 p_0 ,周囲温度 T_0 と等しくなった.ここで, $r_p=p_1/p_0$, $r_T=T_1/T_0$ のように定義される量は $r_p\geq 1$, $r_T\geq 1$ であるとする.理想気体の定圧比熱を c_p ,定積比熱を c_v とする.これらの比熱は一定であり,関係式 $c_p-c_v=R$ が成り立つ.ただし,Rは気体定数である.また,比熱比を $\kappa=c_n/c_v$ とする.以下の設問に答えよ.

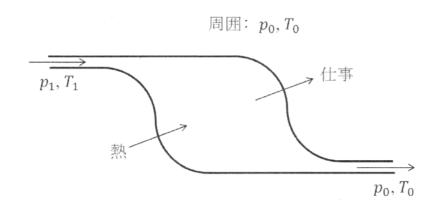
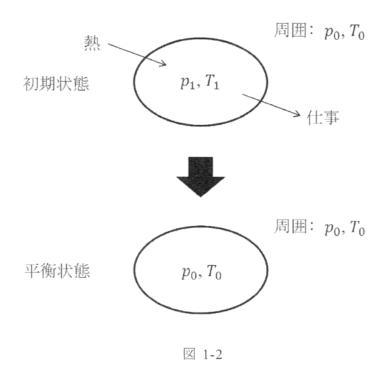


図 1-1

- (1) 出口と入口の間の、理想気体単位質量あたりのエンタルピー差を κ , R, T_0 , r_T を用いて表せ.
- (2) 出口と入口の間の、理想気体単位質量あたりのエントロピー差を κ , R, r_p , r_T を用いて表せ.
- (3) 出口と入口の間の,理想気体単位質量あたりの理想気体から周囲へ取り出し得る最大仕事を κ , R, T_0 , r_p , r_T を用いて表せ.

次に、図 1-2 に示すように、前問と同じ理想気体を圧力 p_1 、温度 T_1 で閉じた系に封入する.この閉じた系が周囲と熱および仕事をやり取りして、周囲圧力 p_0 、周囲温度 T_0 と平衡になった.以下の設問に答えよ.

(4) 初期状態から平衡状態までの間に、理想気体単位質量あたりの理想気体から周囲へ取り出し得る最大仕事を κ , R, T_0 , r_p , r_T を用いて表せ. ただし、最大仕事の計算においては、周囲圧力 p_0 に抗してなす仕事は含めないものとする。また、設問(3)と設問(4)で求めた最大仕事の差について説明せよ.



II. 一定の厚さ x_0 で十分大きな広がりを持つ平板(無限平板)の厚み方向(x方向)の熱伝導を考える($0 \le x \le x_0$).図 1-3 に平板の温度分布を示す.平板のx=0の面は断熱されている.時刻t(≥ 0)における平板の温度分布をT(t,x)とする. $x=x_0$ の表面温度は $T_0+\delta T$ (ただし, $\delta T>0$)に保たれ, δT は十分に小さいとする.この平板の材料は相変化し, $T \le T_0$ では固相 A, $T>T_0$ で固相 B となる.固相 A から B へと相変化する際の単位質量当たりの潜熱をlとする(ただし,l>0).平板の密度 ρ および熱伝導率 λ は一定とし,相変化によって変化しないとする.相界面の位置をx=s(t)とする.平板は $0 \le x < s(t)$ の範囲が固相 A, $s(t) \le x \le x_0$ の範囲が固相 B であり,その温度分布は

$$T(t,x) = \begin{cases} T_0 & (0 \le x < s(t)) \\ T_0 + \delta T \frac{x - s(t)}{x_0 - s(t)} & (s(t) \le x \le x_0) \end{cases}$$

と表される. 時刻t=0で、表面 $x=x_0$ を除く平板全体は固相 A($s(0)=x_0$)である. 以下の設問に答えよ.

- (1) 与えられた温度分布から,固相 A($0 \le x < s(t)$)および固相 B $(s(t) \le x \le x_0)$ における熱流束 $q_A(t)$ および $q_B(t)$ をそれぞれ求めよ.ただし,x軸正の向きの熱流束を正とする.
- (2) x = s(t)における熱収支を表す式を記せ.
- (3) s(t)を求めよ.
- (4) 表面x = 0を除く平板全体が固相 B になる時刻を求めよ.

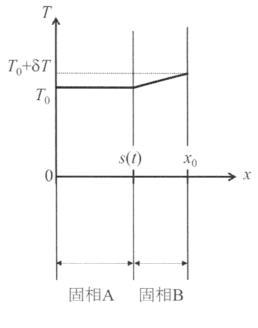


図 1-3

問題 2

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. 密度 ρ_0 ,圧力 ρ_0 の静止気体中における音の伝播のモデルとして,図 2-1 に示す一次元の流れを考える. 気体の状態が不連続に変化する面がx軸正の向きに一定速度 c_0 で伝播している. この不連続面が到達することにより,気体の密度と圧力はそれぞれ $d\rho$,dp だけ微小に増加し,流速 du(x軸正の向きを正と定義する)が誘起される. この不連続面を囲み,一定速度 c_0 でx軸正の向きに移動する検査体積を定義する. なお,検査体積のx軸方向の長さは一定である. 気体は比熱が一定の理想気体である. 気体の比熱比を γ とする. 以下の設問に答えよ.
 - (1) 検査体積に質量保存則を適用することにより, c_0 , ρ_0 , $d\rho$, du の間に成り立つ関係式を示せ.
 - (2) 検査体積に運動量保存則を適用することにより, c_0 , ρ_0 , du の間に成り立つ関係式を示せ.
 - (3) $d\rho > 0$, $d\rho < 0$ のそれぞれの場合について、誘起される流速の向きを答えよ.
 - (4) 不連続面の伝播速度 c_0 を ρ_0 , p_0 , $d\rho$, $d\rho$ のうち必要なものを用いて表せ.
 - (5) 気体の状態変化が等エントロピー変化とみなせるとき、不連続面の伝播速度 c_0 を p_0 、 ρ_0 、 γ を用いて表せ.

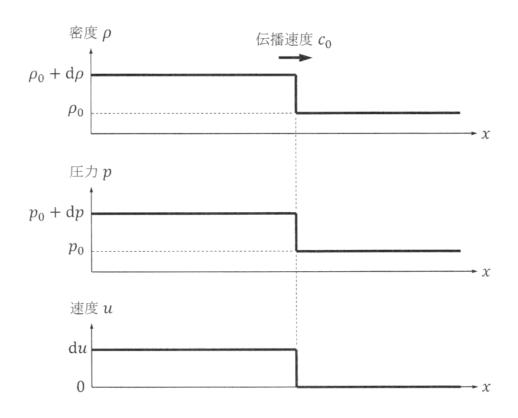


図 2-1

- II. 非粘性圧縮性流れに関する以下の設問に答えよ.
 - (1) 以下の文章中の ① ~ ⑦ に入る適切な数式または語句を答 えよ.

速度 U_{∞} , 圧力 p_{∞} , 密度 ρ_{∞} の一様な気体の流れの中に代表長さL の物体が置かれている. 気体の流れは非粘性かつ圧縮性であり、気体の状態は等エントロピー的に変化するものとする. このとき気体の流れは以下の方程式により記述される.

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{u}) = 0 \tag{2-1}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + (\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{u} = -\frac{1}{\rho}\nabla p \tag{2-2}$$

$$\frac{p}{\rho^{\gamma}} = \frac{p_{\infty}}{\rho_{\infty}^{\gamma}} \tag{2-3}$$

ただし、 ρ は密度、 \mathbf{u} は速度、pは圧力、tは時間、 γ は比熱比である.

速度 \mathbf{u} , 位置 \mathbf{x} , 時間 t, 圧力 p, 密度 ρ をそれぞれ以下のように無次元化することを考える. ここで添字の*は無次元化された量であることを示す.

$$\mathbf{u}^* = \frac{\mathbf{u}}{U_{\infty}}, \quad \mathbf{x}^* = \frac{\mathbf{x}}{L}, \quad t^* = \frac{U_{\infty}t}{L}, \quad p^* = \frac{p}{p_{\infty}}, \quad \rho^* = \frac{\rho}{\rho_{\infty}}$$

また、一様流における速度 U_{∞} と音速 a_{∞} の比

$$M_{\infty} = \frac{U_{\infty}}{a_{\infty}}$$

も無次元量であり、 ① 数とよばれる.

t*とtによる偏微分の間には

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t^*} = \boxed{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t}$$

の関係が成り立つ. また、 \mathbf{x}^* と \mathbf{x} について定義されるベクトル微分演算子の間には

$$\nabla^* = \boxed{3} \nabla$$

の関係が成り立つ.

これらの関係を用いて、式(2-1)~(2-3)を無次元量($\mathbf{u}^*, \mathbf{x}^*, t^*, p^*, \rho^*$ 、 M_∞, γ)および無次元量について定義された微分演算子($\frac{\partial}{\partial t^*}$ および ∇^*)のみを使って表すと以下のようになる.

$$\frac{\partial \rho^*}{\partial t^*} + \boxed{4} = 0 \tag{2-4}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}^*}{\partial t^*} + \boxed{5} = \boxed{6} \quad \nabla^* p^* \tag{2-5}$$

$$\frac{p^*}{\rho^{*\gamma}} = \boxed{?} \tag{2-6}$$

(2) 二つの非粘性圧縮性流れが相似になるための条件を説明せよ.

(白紙)

FY2023 Department of Mechanical Engineering

Master Course Program Entrance Examination

"Mechanical Engineering" (Part 1)

2022/8/30 (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 examinee number (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 or signs that are not related to 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 examinee number (candidate 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.

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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 a system in which an ideal gas is flowing in a steady state, as shown in Figure 1-1. At the inlet, the ideal gas has the pressure p_1 and the temperature T_1 . After exchanging heat and work with the ambient, the ideal gas at the outlet has the ambient pressure p_0 and the ambient temperature T_0 . Assume that the quantities defined by $r_p = p_1/p_0$ and $r_T = T_1/T_0$ satisfy $r_p \ge 1$ and $r_T \ge 1$, respectively. The specific heats of the ideal gas at constant pressure and constant volume are c_p and c_v , respectively. The specific heats are constant, and the relation $c_p - c_v = R$ holds, where R is the gas constant. The specific heat ratio is denoted as $\kappa = c_p/c_v$. Answer the following questions.

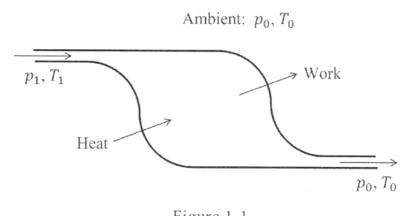


Figure 1-1

- (1) Express the enthalpy difference per unit mass of the ideal gas between the outlet and inlet using κ , R, T_0 , and r_T .
- (2) Express the entropy difference per unit mass of the ideal gas between the outlet and inlet using κ , R, r_p , and r_T .
- (3) Express the maximum work that can be taken out of the ideal gas to the ambient per unit mass of the ideal gas between the outlet and inlet using κ , R, T_0 , r_p , and r_T .

Next, as shown in Figure 1-2, the same ideal gas as in the previous questions is enclosed in a closed system at the pressure p_1 and the temperature T_1 . After exchanging heat and work with the ambient, the ideal gas in the closed system is in equilibrium with the ambient pressure p_0 and the ambient temperature T_0 . Answer the following question.

(4) Express the maximum work that can be taken out of the ideal gas to the ambient per unit mass of the ideal gas from the initial state to the equilibrium state using κ , R, T_0 , r_p , and r_T . Note that the work done against the ambient pressure p_0 is not included in the calculation of the maximum work. Also, explain the difference between the maximum works obtained in Questions (3) and (4).

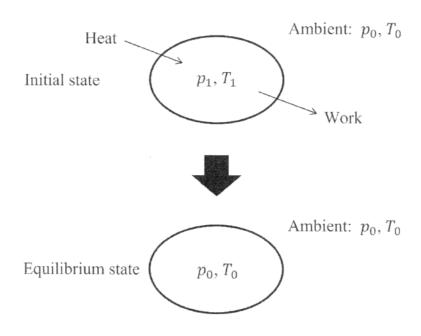


Figure 1-2

II. Consider the heat conduction $(0 \le x \le x_0)$ in the thickness direction (x direction) of a flat plate (infinite flat plate) with constant thickness x_0 and sufficiently large area. Figure 1-3 shows the temperature distribution of the flat plate. The surface of the flat plate at x=0 is thermally insulated. Let the temperature distribution of the flat plate at time $t \ (\ge 0)$ be T(t,x). The surface temperature of the flat plate at $x=x_0$ is kept at $T_0+\delta T$ ($\delta T>0$) and δT is sufficiently small. The material of the flat plate undergoes a phase change, and it is in solid phase A for $T \le T_0$ and in solid phase B for $T>T_0$. The latent heat per unit mass of the phase change from the solid phase A to B is $t \ (t>0)$. The density t0 and the thermal conductivity t1 of the flat plate are constant and do not vary due to the phase change. The position of the phase boundary is t = s(t). The flat plate is in the solid phase A in the range t = s(t)0 and in the solid phase B in the range t = s(t)1. The surface t = s(t)2 and the temperature distribution is expressed by

$$T(t,x) = \begin{cases} T_0 & \left(0 \le x < s(t)\right) \\ T_0 + \delta T \frac{x - s(t)}{x_0 - s(t)} & \left(s(t) \le x \le x_0\right) \end{cases}.$$

At t = 0, the entire plate is in the solid phase A $(s(0) = x_0)$, except for the surface at $x = x_0$. Answer the following questions.

- (1) By using the given temperature distribution, obtain the heat fluxes $q_{\rm A}(t)$ in the solid phase A $(0 \le x < s(t))$ and $q_{\rm B}(t)$ in the solid phase B $(s(t) \le x \le x_0)$, respectively. Define heat fluxes in the positive direction of the x-axis as positive.
- (2) Give the equation that represents the heat balance at x = s(t).
- (3) Obtain s(t).
- (4) Obtain the time at which the entire plate becomes the solid phase B, except for the surface at x = 0.

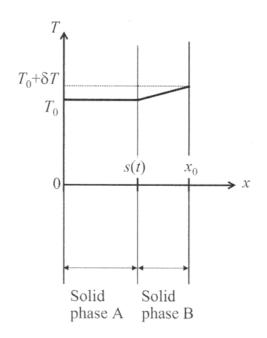


Figure 1-3

Problem 2

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 a one-dimensional flow, as shown in Figure 2-1, which models the propagation of sound in a stationary gas with the density ρ_0 and the pressure p_0 . The plane, where the state of the gas changes discontinuously, is propagating in the positive x direction at a constant velocity c_0 . When the plane of discontinuity arrives, the density and pressure increase by infinitesimally small amounts $d\rho$ and dp, respectively, and a flow velocity du (defined as positive in the positive x direction) is induced. Define a control volume that encloses the plane of discontinuity and is moving in the positive x direction at the constant velocity c_0 . Assume that the length of the control volume in the x direction is constant. The gas is an ideal gas with constant specific heats. The specific heat ratio of the gas is γ . Answer the following questions.
 - (1) Derive the relationship among c_0 , ρ_0 , $d\rho$, and du by applying the conservation of mass to the control volume.
 - (2) Derive the relationship among c_0 , ρ_0 , dp, and du by applying the conservation of momentum to the control volume.
 - (3) Answer the direction of the induced velocity for the cases $d\rho > 0$ and $d\rho < 0$, respectively.
 - (4) Express the propagation speed of the plane of discontinuity c_0 using ρ_0 , p_0 , d ρ , or d ρ , whichever are necessary.
 - (5) Assume that the state change of the gas is regarded as an isentropic process. Express the propagation speed of the plane of discontinuity c_0 using p_0 , ρ_0 , and γ .

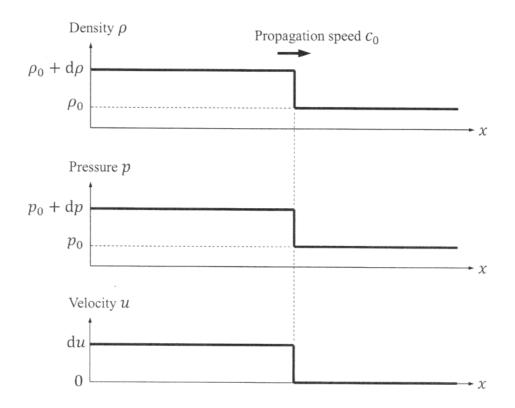


Figure 2-1

- II. Answer the following questions regarding inviscid compressible flows.
 - (1) Fill in the blanks ① ⑦ in the following text with appropriate mathematical expressions or words.

An object with a characteristic length of L is placed in a uniform gas flow with a velocity of U_{∞} , a pressure of p_{∞} , and a density of ρ_{∞} . The flow is inviscid and compressible. The state of the gas changes isentropically. The flow of the gas is described by the following equations.

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{u}) = 0, \qquad (2-1)$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + (\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{u} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \nabla p , \qquad (2-2)$$

$$\frac{p}{\rho^{\gamma}} = \frac{p_{\infty}}{\rho_{\infty}^{\gamma}},\tag{2-3}$$

where ρ is the density, **u** is the velocity, p is the pressure, t is the time, and γ is the specific heat ratio.

The velocity \mathbf{u} , the position \mathbf{x} , the time t, the pressure p, and the density ρ are nondimensionalized using the following relations. Here, the superscripts * indicate that the quantities are nondimensionalized.

$$\mathbf{u}^* = \frac{\mathbf{u}}{U_{\infty}}, \quad \mathbf{x}^* = \frac{\mathbf{x}}{L}, \quad t^* = \frac{U_{\infty}t}{L}, \quad p^* = \frac{p}{p_{\infty}}, \quad \rho^* = \frac{\rho}{\rho_{\infty}}$$

Besides, the ratio of the velocity U_{∞} to the sound speed a_{∞} in the uniform flow,

$$M_{\infty} = \frac{U_{\infty}}{a_{\infty}},$$

is also a nondimensionalized quantity and is called the
number.

The partial differentiations with respect to t^* and t are related through

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t^*} = \boxed{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t}.$$

The vector differential operators with respect to \mathbf{x}^* and \mathbf{x} are related through

$$\nabla^* = \boxed{3} \nabla.$$

On the basis of these relationships, Equations (2-1) through (2-3) are rewritten using only the nondimensionalized quantities $(\mathbf{u}^*, \mathbf{x}^*, t^*, p^*, \rho^*, M_{\infty})$, and γ) and the differential operators with respect to the nondimensionalized quantities $(\frac{\partial}{\partial t^*})$ as follows:

$$\frac{\partial \rho^*}{\partial t^*} + \boxed{4} = 0, \tag{2-4}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}^*}{\partial t^*} + \boxed{5} = \boxed{6} \quad \nabla^* p^*, \tag{2-5}$$

$$\frac{p^*}{\rho^{*\gamma}} = \boxed{?} \qquad (2-6)$$

(2) Explain the required condition(s) for two inviscid compressible flows to be similar.

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