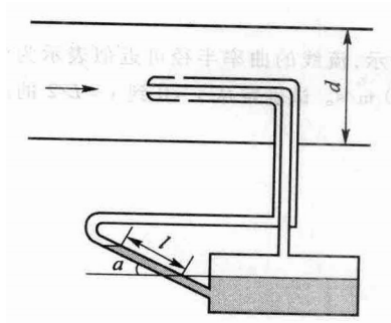


第4章 理想流体运动基础作业

4-8 如图, 用皮托管测量管道中轴线上气流的最大速度 u_{\max} , 皮托管与倾斜酒精差压计相连, 已知管道直径 $d = 200 \text{ mm}$, $\sin \alpha = 0.2$, $l = 75 \text{ mm}$, $\rho_{\text{气}} = 1.66 \text{ kg/m}^3$, $\rho_{\text{酒精}} = 800 \text{ kg/m}^3$. 若管道中平均流速等于 $0.8u_{\max}$, 试求通过管道的质量流量.



解

以测量管轴线所在直线为基准, 有

$$\frac{u_{\max}^2}{2g} + 0 + \frac{p_1}{\rho_{\text{气}}g} = 0 + 0 + \frac{p_2}{\rho_{\text{气}}g}$$

$$p_1 + (\rho_{\text{酒精}} - \rho_{\text{气}})gl \sin \alpha = p_2$$

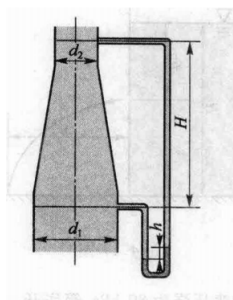
解得

$$u = \sqrt{\frac{2(\rho_{\text{酒精}} - \rho_{\text{气}})gl \sin \alpha}{\rho_{\text{气}}}}$$

取 $g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$, 得质量流量

$$\begin{aligned} Q_m &= \rho_{\text{气}} \cdot 0.8u_{\max} \cdot \frac{1}{4}\pi d^2 \\ &= 0.2\pi d^2 \sqrt{2\rho_{\text{气}}(\rho_{\text{酒精}} - \rho_{\text{气}})gl \sin \alpha} \\ &= 0.2\pi \times 0.2^2 \times \sqrt{2 \times 1.66 \times (800 - 1.66) \times 9.8 \times 0.075 \times 0.2} \text{ kg/s} \\ &= 0.4961 \text{ kg/s} \end{aligned}$$

4-12 如图, 水在管道中自上而下流动, 已知 $d_1 = 30 \text{ cm}$, $d_2 = 15 \text{ cm}$, U 形管中装有水银, $H = 80 \text{ cm}$, $h = 10 \text{ cm}$. 试求通过管道的体积流量.



解

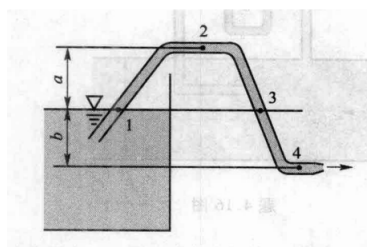
以管道下开口所在水平线为基准, 有

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{V_1^2}{2g} + 0 + \frac{p_1}{\rho_{\text{水}}g} &= \frac{V_2^2}{2g} + H + \frac{p_1}{\rho_{\text{水}}g} \\ p_1 + \rho_{\text{水}}gh &= p_2 + \rho_{\text{水}}gH + \rho_{\text{汞}}gh \\ V_1d_1^2 &= V_2d_2^2\end{aligned}$$

取 $\rho_{\text{汞}} = 13600 \text{ kg/m}^3$, $g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$, 解得 $V_1 = 1.283 \text{ m/s}$. 因此体积流量

$$\begin{aligned}Q_V &= V_1 \cdot \frac{1}{4}\pi d_1^2 \\ &= 1.283 \times \frac{1}{4}\pi \cdot 0.3^2 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \\ &= 0.0907 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}\end{aligned}$$

4-13 如图, 虹吸管直径 $d_1 = 10 \text{ cm}$, 喷嘴出口直径 $d_2 = 5 \text{ cm}$, $a = 3 \text{ m}$, $b = 4.5 \text{ m}$. 试分别求图中 1, 2, 3 和 4 点处的计示压强.



解

以水箱内水面为基准, 对水面-虹吸管喷嘴出口处, 有

$$\begin{aligned}0 + b + 0 &= \frac{V_{\text{末}}^2}{2g} + 0 + 0 \\ Vd_1^2 &= V_{\text{末}}d_2^2\end{aligned}$$

解得管内流速

$$V = \sqrt{\frac{gb}{8}} = 2.35 \text{ m/s}$$

对水面-2 点处, 有

$$0 + 0 + 0 = \frac{V^2}{2\rho_{\text{水}}} + a + \frac{p_2}{\rho_{\text{水}}}$$

解得 $p_2 = -32161.25 \text{ Pa}$.

对 1 点-2 点, 有

$$p_1 = p_2 + \rho_{\text{水}}ga = -2761.25 \text{ Pa}$$

显然有 $p_3 = p_1 = -2761.25 \text{ Pa}$.

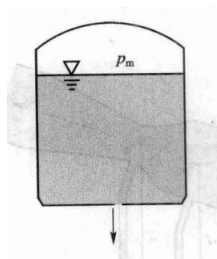
对 3 点-4 点, 有

$$p_4 = p_3 + \rho_{\text{水}}gb = 4138.75 \text{ Pa}$$

综上所述,题给各点处计示压强为

$$\begin{cases} p_1 = -2761.25 \text{ Pa} \\ p_2 = -32161.25 \text{ Pa} \\ p_3 = -2761.25 \text{ Pa} \\ p_4 = 41338.75 \text{ Pa} \end{cases}$$

4-18 如图,一封闭水箱内水深 2 m,水面之上空气表压 80 kPa,箱底开一直径为 50 mm 的圆孔.若流量因数为 0.6,试求流出圆孔的流量(假设流动定常).



解

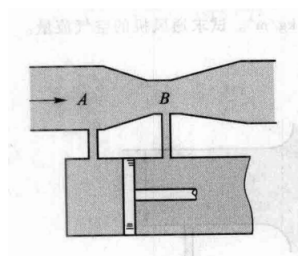
以圆孔所在水平线为基准,有

$$0 + h + \frac{p_m}{\rho_{\text{水}} g} = \frac{V^2}{2g}$$

流出圆孔的流量

$$\begin{aligned} Q_V &= c_d \cdot V \cdot \frac{1}{4} \pi d^2 \\ &= c_d \cdot \frac{1}{4} \pi d^2 \cdot \sqrt{2gh + \frac{2p_m}{\rho_{\text{水}}}} \\ &= 0.6 \times \frac{1}{4} \pi \times 0.05^2 \times \sqrt{2 \times 9.8 \times 2 + \frac{2 \times 80 \times 10^3}{1000}} \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \\ &= 0.0166 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \end{aligned}$$

4-20 如图,供应汽水加热器的水流过水平放置的文丘里管, A 处直径为 10 cm, B 处直径为 7 cm, 已知 A 处水流平均流速为 4.5 m/s, 试计算 A 与 B 两截面间的压强差. 压强使活塞在直径为 20 cm 的缸体内水平运动. 若忽略摩擦力和连杆面积, 试求作用在活塞上的力约为多大?



解

以上管轴线为基准,有

$$\frac{V_A^2}{2g} + 0 + \frac{p_{Am}}{\rho_{\text{气}} g} = \frac{V_B^2}{2g} + 0 + \frac{p_{Am}}{\rho_{\text{气}} g}$$

$$V_A^2 d_A^2 = V_B^2 d_B^2$$

A 与 B 两截面间的压强差

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta p = p_{Am} - p_{Bm} &= \frac{1}{2} \rho_{\text{水}} (V_B^2 - V_A^2) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \rho_{\text{水}} \left(\frac{d_A^4}{d_B^4} - 1 \right) V_A^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times 1000 \times \left(\frac{0.1^4}{0.07^4} - 1 \right) \times 4.5^2 \text{ Pa} \\ &= 32044.9 \text{ Pa}\end{aligned}$$

作用在活塞上的力

$$F = \Delta p \cdot S = 32044.9 \times \frac{1}{4} \pi \times 0.2^2 \text{ N} = 1006.7 \text{ N}$$