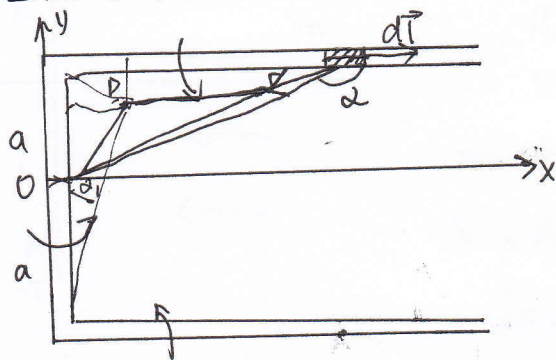


201031032 前全部给你, 给造成的不便, 请原谅!

5-16 在原静止不可压缩的无界流场中, 在  $z=0$  平面上放置一强度为  $\Gamma$  的  $\Pi$  型涡线, 求  $z=0$  平面上  $\Pi$  线型涡线所围区域的速度场。



解: 由已知:

由毕奥-萨伐尔公式:

$$\vec{v} = \oint \frac{\Gamma}{4\pi} \frac{d\vec{l} \times \vec{r}}{r^3}$$

将“ $\Pi$ ”型线分成“—” + “|” + “—”

① 上半部分“—”对P点产生的速度场:

$$\vec{v} = \frac{\Gamma}{4\pi} \oint \frac{d\vec{l} \times \vec{r}}{r^3}$$

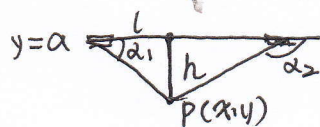
$$d\vec{l} = dl \cdot \vec{e}_x, \quad r = \sqrt{(l-x)^2 + (a-y)^2}$$

$$\text{则: } r^2 = (l-x)^2 + (a-y)^2, \quad \tan(\pi - \alpha) = \frac{a}{l-x}$$

$$-\frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} d\alpha = -\frac{a}{l-x} dx \Rightarrow dx = \frac{1}{a} (\frac{l-x}{\cos \alpha})^2 d\alpha = \frac{a d\alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha}$$

$$\vec{v} = \frac{\Gamma}{4\pi} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{a}{\sin^2 \alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{(\frac{l-x}{\cos \alpha})^2 + (a-y)^2} \cdot (-\sin \alpha) \cdot \vec{e}_z \cdot d\alpha$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi(y-a)} \vec{e}_z$$



$$l^2 + h^2 = r^2, \quad r = l / \cos \alpha$$

$$\frac{h}{l} = \tan \alpha$$

$$-\frac{h}{l^2} dl = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} d\alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow dl = -\frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{h} \cdot (\frac{h}{\tan \alpha})^2 d\alpha$$

$$= -\frac{h}{\sin^2 \alpha} d\alpha$$

$$\text{或: } \vec{v} = \oint \frac{\Gamma}{4\pi} \frac{d\vec{l} \times \vec{r}}{r^3}$$

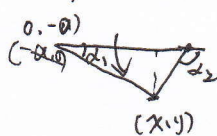
$$\alpha_2 \rightarrow \pi, \quad \alpha_1 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$= \oint \frac{\Gamma}{4\pi} \frac{dl}{r^2} \cdot \sin \alpha \cdot (-\vec{e}_z)$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma}{4\pi} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (\frac{\sin \alpha}{h})^2 \cdot (\frac{h}{\sin^2 \alpha}) \cdot \sin \alpha d\alpha$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma}{4\pi h} (\cos \alpha_1 - \cos \alpha_2) \vec{e}_z$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma}{4\pi(a-y)} \cdot (\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + (a-y)^2}} + 1) \vec{e}_z$$



② 由“|”对P点产生的速度场:

$$\vec{v} = \frac{\Gamma}{4\pi(l-x)} (\cos \alpha_1 - \cos \alpha_2) \vec{e}_z$$

$$= +\frac{\Gamma}{4\pi x} \left( \frac{y+a}{\sqrt{x^2 + (y+a)^2}} + \frac{a-y}{\sqrt{x^2 + (y-a)^2}} \right) \vec{e}_z$$

③ 由“—”对P点产生的速度场:

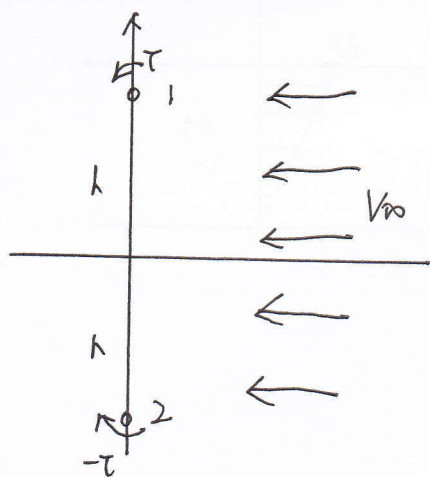
$$\vec{v} = -\frac{\Gamma}{4\pi(y+a)} (\cos \alpha_1 - \cos \alpha_2) \vec{e}_z \quad \alpha_1 \rightarrow 0, \quad \alpha_2 \rightarrow \pi$$

$$= +\frac{\Gamma}{4\pi(y+a)} \left( 1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + (y+a)^2}} \right) \vec{e}_z$$



$$\therefore \text{由}\Pi\text{型涡线所围区域产生的速度场: } \vec{v} = \frac{\Gamma}{4\pi} \left[ \frac{2a}{a^2 - y^2} \left( 1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + (y+a)^2}} \right) + \frac{1}{x} \left( \frac{y+a}{\sqrt{x^2 + (y+a)^2}} + \frac{a-y}{\sqrt{x^2 + (y-a)^2}} \right) \right] \vec{e}_z$$

5-17 不可压无界流场有一对强度为  $\Gamma$  的直线涡，方向相反，分别放在  $(0, h)$  与  $(0, -h)$  上，无穷远处有一均匀流  $V_\infty$ ，使这两个涡线停留不动。求  $V_\infty$  及其相应的流线方程。



解：由已知，

涡1对涡2产生的速度为：

$$u_2 = -\frac{\Gamma}{2\pi} \frac{y_2 - y_1}{R_{12}^2} = -\frac{\Gamma}{4\pi h}$$

$$v_2 = \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi} \frac{x_2 - x_1}{R_{21}^2} = 0$$

则：均匀来流： $V_\infty = \frac{\Gamma}{4\pi h}$ 。

涡1及涡2在空间产生的速度场为：

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = -\frac{\Gamma}{2\pi} \left( \frac{y-h}{x^2+(y-h)^2} + \frac{y+h}{x^2+(y+h)^2} \right) = -\frac{\Gamma}{2\pi} \left[ \frac{y-h}{x^2+(y-h)^2} + \frac{-(y+h)}{x^2+(y+h)^2} \right]$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi} \left[ \frac{x}{x^2+(y-h)^2} + \frac{-x}{x^2+(y+h)^2} \right]$$

当有均匀来流时：

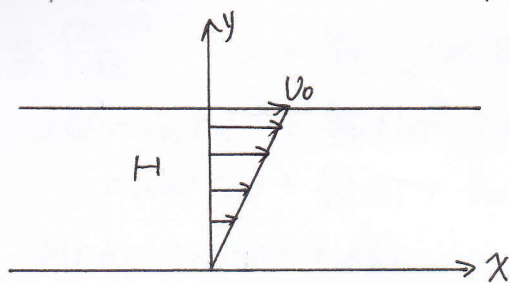
$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{\Gamma}{4\pi h} - \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi} \left[ \frac{y-h}{x^2+(y-h)^2} + \frac{-(y+h)}{x^2+(y+h)^2} \right] \quad (\text{注意正负号}) \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi} \left[ \frac{x}{x^2+(y-h)^2} + \frac{-(x)}{x^2+(y+h)^2} \right] \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y}{h} + \ln \frac{(x^2+(y-h)^2)}{(x^2+(y+h)^2)} = C \quad (C \text{ 为常数})$$

$$\therefore V_\infty = \frac{\Gamma}{4\pi h}, \text{ 且相应的流线方程为 } \frac{y}{h} + \ln \frac{x^2+(y-h)^2}{x^2+(y+h)^2} = C.$$



对于两平板之间简单剪切流, 如两板相距  $H$ , 下板固定, 上板以  $U_0$  在自身平面匀速直线运动, 试确定流函数方程, 求流函数  $\psi$  以及两平板间体积流量  $Q_V$ .



解: 由已知:

$$\text{在 } y=0, V=0, u=0$$

$$\text{在 } y=H, V=0, u=U_0$$

又:

$$u = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}, v = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}, \text{流函数方程: } \nabla^2 \psi = \frac{U_0}{H}.$$

$$\text{设 } \psi = \frac{U_0}{2H} \cdot y^2 \text{ 则: } \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=H} = u \Big|_{y=H} = U_0, \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} = 0.$$

则:

$$Q_V = \int_0^H y \frac{U_0}{H} dy = U_0 \cdot \frac{y^2}{2H} \Big|_0^H = \frac{U_0 H}{2}$$

$$\text{答: 流函数 } \psi = \frac{U_0}{2H} y^2, \text{ 两板间体积流量 } Q_V = \frac{U_0 H}{2}.$$

6-11. 已知速度势  $\varphi$ , 求相应流函数  $\psi$ :

$$(1) \varphi = xy;$$

解: 由已知:

$$\varphi = xy;$$

$$u = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = y = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} \Rightarrow \psi = \frac{y^2}{2} + f_1(x)$$

$$v = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} = x = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \Rightarrow \psi = -\frac{x^2}{2} + f_2(y).$$

$$\therefore \psi = \frac{y^2}{2} - \frac{x^2}{2}$$

$$(2) \varphi = x^3 - 3xy^2.$$

解: 由已知:

$$u = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = 3x^2 - 3y^2 = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} \Rightarrow \psi = 3x^2 y - y^3 + f_1(x)$$

$$v = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} = -6xy = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \Rightarrow \psi = 3x^2 y + f_2(y)$$

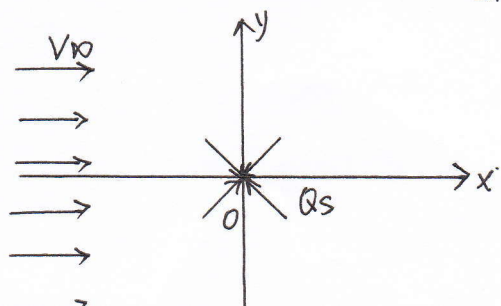
$$\therefore \psi = 3x^2 y - y^3.$$

6-20 如图所示, 在速度为  $V_0$  的均匀来流流场中, 若在原点放置一强度为  $Q_s$  的汇, 求

(1) 驻点位置;

(2) 过驻点流线;

(3) 沿着过驻点流线的速度与压强分布.



解: (1) 由已知:

① 由速度为  $V_0$  的均匀流产生的复势:

$$w(z) = V_0 \cdot z.$$

② 由点汇为  $Q_s$  的流场产生的复势为:

$$w(z) = \frac{Q_s}{2\pi} \ln z.$$

则:由二者叠加产生的总复势为:

$$w(z) = V_{\infty} z + \frac{Q_s}{2\pi} \ln z.$$

当  $\frac{dw(z)}{dz} = V_{\infty} + \frac{Q_s}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{z} = 0$  时,  $z = -\frac{Q_s}{2\pi V_{\infty}}$

$$\begin{aligned} w(z) &= V_{\infty} r \cdot e^{i\theta} + \frac{Q_s}{2\pi} (\ln r + i\theta) \\ &= (V_{\infty} r \sin\theta + \frac{Q_s}{2\pi} \theta) i + V_{\infty} r \cos\theta + \frac{Q_s}{2\pi} \ln r. \end{aligned}$$

$$\psi(r, \theta) = V_{\infty} r \sin\theta + \frac{Q_s}{2\pi} \theta$$

$$\varphi(r, \theta) = V_{\infty} r \cos\theta + \frac{Q_s}{2\pi} \ln r.$$

$$V_r = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \theta} = \frac{1}{r} (V_{\infty} r \cos\theta + \frac{Q_s}{2\pi}) = V_{\infty} \cos\theta + \frac{Q_s}{2\pi r}$$

$$V_{\theta} = -\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} = -V_{\infty} \sin\theta.$$

当  $r = -\frac{Q_s}{2\pi V_{\infty}}, \theta = 0$  时,

$$\psi(r, \theta) = V_{\infty} r \sin\theta + \frac{Q_s}{2\pi} \theta = 0 \Rightarrow r = -\frac{Q_s}{2\pi V_{\infty}} \cdot \frac{\theta}{\sin\theta}.$$

$$V_r = V_{\infty} \cos\theta - V_{\infty} \cdot \frac{\sin\theta}{\theta}.$$

$$V_{\theta} = -V_{\infty} \sin\theta.$$

由伯努利方程:  $+\frac{1}{2}\rho V_{\infty}^2$

$$p = p_{\infty} + \frac{1}{2}\rho V^2 = p_{\infty} + \frac{\rho}{2} [V_{\infty}^2 + V_{\infty}^2 \frac{\sin^2\theta}{\theta^2} - 2V_{\infty}^2 \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2\theta}] + \frac{1}{2}\rho V_{\infty}^2$$

$$\therefore p = p_{\infty} + \frac{\rho V_{\infty}^2}{2} [\frac{\sin 2\theta}{\theta} - \frac{\sin^2\theta}{\theta^2}]$$

答: (1) 驻点位置为  $z = -\frac{Q_s}{2\pi V_{\infty}}$

(2) 过驻点流线为  $V_{\infty} r \sin\theta + \frac{Q_s}{2\pi} \theta = 0$

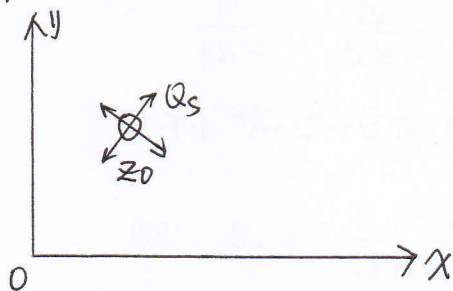
(3) 沿着过驻点流线的速度与压强分布为:

$$V_r = V_{\infty} \cos\theta - V_{\infty} \frac{\sin\theta}{\theta}$$

$$V_{\theta} = -V_{\infty} \sin\theta.$$

$$p = p_{\infty} + \frac{\rho V_{\infty}^2}{2} [\frac{\sin 2\theta}{\theta} - \frac{\sin^2\theta}{\theta^2}].$$

6-2. 在直角区域内的某处放置一个强度为  $Q_s$  的源, 求流场复势与复速度.



解: 由已知:

一个强度为  $Q_s$  的源在空间产生的复势为:

$$w(z) = \frac{Q_s}{2\pi} \ln(z - z_0)$$

将  $y=0$  放入一个边界, 则相应的  $Q_s$  在空间产生的复势为:

$$w(z) = \frac{Q_s}{2\pi} \ln(z - z_0) + \frac{Q_s}{2\pi} \ln(z - \bar{z}_0)$$

将  $x=0$  放入一个边界, 则相应的  $Q_s$  在空间产生的复势为:

$$w(z) = \frac{Q_s}{2\pi} \ln(z - z_0) + \frac{Q_s}{2\pi} \ln(z - \bar{z}_0)$$

$$+ \frac{Q_s}{2\pi} \ln(-z - \bar{z}_0) + \frac{Q_s}{2\pi} \ln(-z - z_0)$$

$$= \frac{Q_s}{2\pi} \ln(z - z_0) + \frac{Q_s}{2\pi} \ln(z - \bar{z}_0) + \frac{Q_s}{2\pi} \ln(-z - \bar{z}_0) + \frac{Q_s}{2\pi} \ln(-z - z_0)$$

$$= \frac{Q_s}{2\pi} \ln(z_0^2 - z^2)(\bar{z}_0^2 - z^2) = \frac{Q_s}{2\pi} \ln(z_0^2 - z^2)(\bar{z}_0^2 - z^2)$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{则: } \frac{dw}{dz} &= \frac{Q_s}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{(z^2 - z_0^2)(\bar{z}^2 - \bar{z}_0^2)} \cdot [2z(z^2 - \bar{z}_0^2) + 2\bar{z}(z^2 - z_0^2)] \\ &= \frac{Q_s}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{4z^3 - 2z(z_0^2 + \bar{z}_0^2)}{(z^2 - z_0^2)(\bar{z}^2 - \bar{z}_0^2)} \\ &= \frac{Q_s}{\pi} \cdot \frac{z^3 - z(z_0^2 + \bar{z}_0^2)}{(z^2 - z_0^2)(\bar{z}^2 - \bar{z}_0^2)} \end{aligned}$$

答: 该流场的复势:

$$w(z) = \frac{Q_s}{2\pi} \ln(z_0^2 - z^2)(\bar{z}_0^2 - \bar{z}^2)$$

$$\frac{dw}{dz} = \frac{Q_s}{\pi} \cdot \frac{z^3 - z(z_0^2 + \bar{z}_0^2)}{(z^2 - z_0^2)(\bar{z}^2 - \bar{z}_0^2)}$$

8.10 气球在空气(20°C)中匀速上升, 其直径为1m, 上升速度为3cm/s; 塑料小球在水(20°C)中匀速下沉, 问塑料小球下沉速度为何值时, 气球与塑料小球的运动是动力相似的? 若塑料小球的比重为1.5时, 它在水中恰好以上述动力相似所要求的速度下沉, 求气球所受的空气阻力? 20°C下空气的 $\nu = 1.525 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$  水的 $\nu = 1.006 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$ ; 空气密度为 $1.23 \text{ kg/m}^3$ , 水的密度为 $999 \text{ kg/m}^3$ 。

解: 由已知,

该问题应是定常问题, 且无初始条件, 且不考虑自由面, 则只需考虑Re的影响即可。

对于气球:  $A_1 = \pi(\frac{D}{2})^2 = \frac{\pi}{4}$ ,  $V_1 = 3 \text{ cm/s}$ ,  $d_1 = 1 \text{ m}$ .

$\rho_1 = 1.23 \text{ kg/m}^3$ ,  $\nu_1 = 1.525 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$

对于小球:  $\rho_2 = 999 \text{ kg/m}^3$ ,  $\nu_2 = 1.006 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$ ,  $d_2 = 2 \text{ cm}$ .

当  $Re_1 = Re_2$  时:

$$\frac{\rho_1 d_1 V_1}{\nu_1} = \frac{\rho_2 d_2 V_2}{\nu_2}, \text{ 则: } \frac{V_2}{V_1} = \frac{d_1}{d_2} \cdot \frac{\nu_2}{\nu_1} = \frac{1.006 \times 10^{-6}}{1.525 \times 10^{-5}} \cdot \frac{1}{2 \times 10^{-2}} \Rightarrow V_2 = 9.895 \text{ cm/s}$$

当塑料小球与气球二者动力相似时:

$Co = \frac{D}{\rho V^2 A}$  - 阻力系数应与雷诺数有关, 则:

$$\frac{D_1}{\rho_1 V_1^2 A_1} = \frac{D_2}{\rho_2 V_2^2 A_2} \Rightarrow D_1 = \frac{\rho_1 V_1^2 A_1}{\rho_2 V_2^2 A_2} \cdot D_2$$

对于小球, 由于它做匀速运动, 则:  $D_2 = mg = \rho_{球} \cdot \frac{4}{3} \pi (\frac{d_2}{2})^3 \cdot g$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则: } D_1 &= \frac{\rho_1 V_1^2 A_1}{\rho_2 V_2^2 A_2} \cdot \rho_{球} \cdot \frac{4}{3} \pi (\frac{d_2}{2})^3 \cdot g \\ &= \frac{1.23}{999} \cdot (\frac{1}{3.298})^2 \cdot (\frac{1}{2 \times 10^{-2}})^2 \cdot 1000 \times 1.5 \times \frac{4}{3} \times 3.14 \times (1 \times 10^{-2})^3 \times 9.8 \\ &\approx 0.017 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

答: 当塑料小球以9.895cm/s的速度下沉时, 气球与塑料球是动力相似的, 且气球所受空气阻力为0.017N。