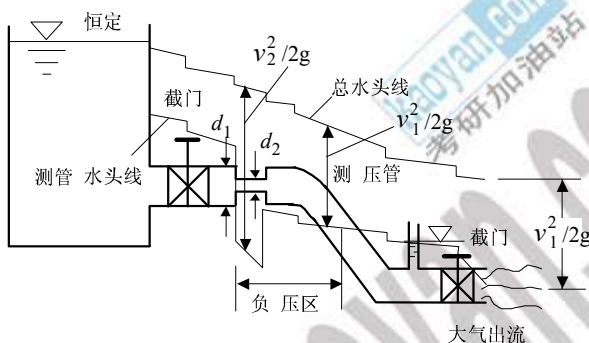


水力学 2006 年试题答案

- 1、(1) $\phi_1 - 2\phi_2$
 2、断面上的弗劳德数 Fr 。
 3、4。 $q = 8.85 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \cdot \text{m}$
 二、1、



(1) 总水头线 (2 分)

测压管水头线 (4 分)

(2) 可能负压区如图所示 (2 分)

(3) A-A 断面真空值最大 (2 分)

2、1、跌水； 2、水 3、下游、上游

4、上游、下游。

三、计算下列各题

1、解： $f(M_d, H, \eta, \rho, \omega, Q) = 0$

选 H, Q, ρ 为独立基本量纲，可以组成

6-3=3 个 π 项，按量纲和谐原理求指数

$$\pi_1 = \rho^{a_1} Q^{b_1} H^{c_1} \omega \quad \pi_2 = \rho^{a_2} Q^{b_2} H^{c_2} \eta$$

$$\pi_3 = \rho^{a_3} Q^{b_3} H^{c_3} M_d$$

5 分

写成量纲式 $[0] = [M L^{-3}]^{a_1} [L^3 T^{-1}]^b [L]^c [T^{-1}]$,

对

$$L: 0 = -3a_1 + 3b_1 + c_1$$

$$T: 0 = -b_1 - 1$$

$$M: 0 = a_1$$

联立求解得, $a_1 = 0$ $b_1 = -1$ $c_1 = 3$, 所以

$$\pi_1 = \frac{\omega H^3}{Q} \text{ 同理可得: } \pi_2 = \eta, \pi_3 = \frac{M_d H}{\rho Q^2}$$

$$f_1(\pi_1, \pi_2, \pi_3) = 0 \quad f_1\left(\frac{\omega H^3}{Q}, \eta, \frac{M_d H}{\rho Q^2}\right) = 0 \quad \text{或}$$

$$M_d = \frac{\rho Q^2}{H} F\left(\frac{\omega H^3}{Q}, \eta\right)$$

2、设 $\gamma = \rho g$

$$P_x = p_c \cdot A_z, \quad A_z = b \times R$$

$$p_c = \gamma_1 (h - R) + \gamma_2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} R$$

$$\therefore P_x = bR[\gamma_1 (h - R) + \gamma_2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} R] = 4.68 \text{ kN} (\rightarrow)$$

γ_1 的液体对 AB 曲面在垂直方向的压强为常数, 即 $\gamma_1 (h - R)$, 则其分力为

$$P_{x1} = \gamma_1 (h - R) A_x = \gamma_1 (h - R) Rb = 3.06 \text{ kN}$$

5 分

γ_2 的液体对 AB 曲面的铅垂分力为

$$P_{z2} = \gamma_2 \cdot V = \gamma_2 \left(R^2 - \frac{1}{4} \pi R^2\right) b = 0.695 \text{ kN} \quad 5 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore P_z = P_{z1} + P_{z2} = 3.755 \text{ kN} (\uparrow)$$

$$P = \sqrt{P_x^2 + P_z^2} = 6.00 \text{ kN}$$

$$\theta = \arctan \frac{P_z}{P_x} = 38.74^\circ$$

3、由水力最优条件 $\frac{b}{h} = 2(\sqrt{1+m^2} - m) = 0.828 \quad b = 0.828h$

$$A = (b + mh)h = 10 \quad \text{则 } h = \sqrt{\frac{10}{1.828}} = 2.339 \text{ m}, \quad \text{故 } b = 1.937 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{又 } R = \frac{h}{2} = 1.169 \text{ m}, \quad Q = CA\sqrt{Ri} = 15.386 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

$$\text{又 } n = \frac{1}{C} R^{1/6} = \frac{1}{45} (1.169)^{1/6} = 0.0228$$

二、矩形断面最优断面尺寸

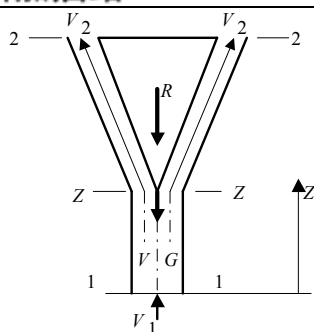
$$\frac{b}{h} = 2 \quad b = 2h \quad A = 2h^2 \quad R = \frac{h}{2}$$

$$Q = \frac{1}{n} AR^{2/3} i^{1/2} = \frac{2}{n} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2/3} i^{1/2} h^{8/3}$$

$$h = \left(\frac{Qn}{\sqrt[3]{2}\sqrt{i}}\right)^{3/8} = 2.26 \text{ m}$$

$$b = 2h = 4.52 \text{ m}$$

4、



取 A 处为 1-1，锥顶为 2-2 断面，从 A 向上为 Z 轴，1-2 间水流为控制体，沿 Z 方向列动量方程

$$-R - G = \rho Q (V_2 \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} - V_1) \quad (1)$$

$$Q = \frac{\pi}{4} d^2 V_1 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times 0.5^2 \times 20 = 3.925 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

取 1-2 间任意 Z 处断面 Z-Z，则有 Z 处

$$V = \sqrt{V_1^2 - 2gZ}$$

$$\text{当 } Z = H_1 + H_2 = 5 \text{ m 时 } V_2 = \sqrt{20^2 - 2 \times 9.8 \times 5} = 17.38 \text{ m/s}$$

$$G = \rho g \int_0^5 \frac{Q}{\sqrt{V_1^2 - 2gZ}} dZ = \rho Q (V_1 - V_2)$$

$$-R = -\rho Q V_2 (1 - \cos 15^\circ), R = 2324.4 \text{ N}$$

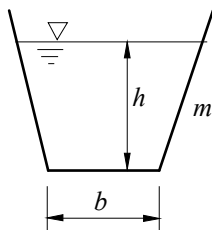
解提时允许对 G 用不同方法作近似的估计，事实上式

$$G = \rho g \frac{Q}{\sqrt{V_1^2 - 2gZ}} dz \text{ 也是近似值}$$

四、证明（推导）下列各题

1、

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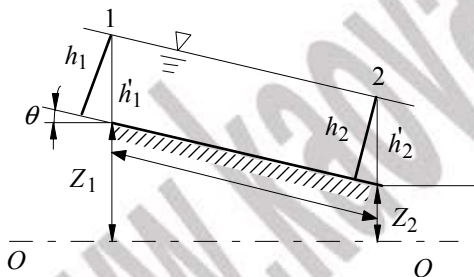


$$(1) \quad A = (b + mh)h \quad \chi = \frac{A}{h} - mh + 2h\sqrt{1+m^2}$$

A, i, n 一定, x 最小时, Q 最大。

$$\frac{d\chi}{dh} = -\frac{A}{h^2} - m + 2\sqrt{1+m^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{b+mh}{h} + m = 2\sqrt{1+m^2} \quad \text{所以} \quad \frac{b}{h} = 2(\sqrt{1+m^2} - m)$$



证 1: 写 1—1 与 2—2 断面能量方程

$$z_1 + h_1' + \frac{\alpha_1 v_1^2}{2g} = z_2 + h_2' + \frac{\alpha_2 v_2^2}{2g} + h_f$$

$$\text{因为} \quad \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 \quad h_1 = h_2 \quad v_1 = v_2 \quad h_f = JL$$

$$\text{则} \quad z_1 + \frac{h_1}{\cos\theta} = z_2 + \frac{h_2}{\cos\theta} + JL$$

$$i = \sin\theta = \frac{z_1 - z_2}{L}$$

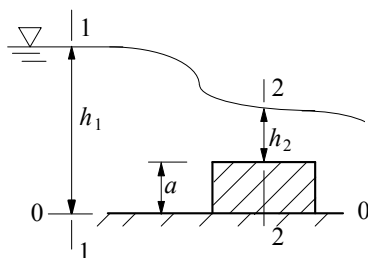
$$\text{所以} \quad J = i$$

2 分

证2: 因为均匀流, 水深沿程不变,

则水面线(即测压管水头线)平行于底线, $J_p = i$

2



写 1-1 与 2-2 断面能量方程

$$h_1 + \frac{\alpha_1 v_1^2}{2g} = h_2 + \frac{\alpha_2 v_2^2}{2g} + a + h_w$$

因 $h_1 > h_{cr}$; $h_2 < h_{cr}$, 因此 $v_1 < v_2$, 由上式得:

$$h_1 - (h_2 + a) = \frac{1}{2g} (\alpha_2 v_2^2 - \alpha_1 v_1^2) + h_w > 0 \quad \text{所以}$$

$$h_1 > h_2 + a$$

4. 设 $\gamma = \rho g$

列断面 1-1, C-C 的能量方程

$$H_0 = \frac{\alpha_c v_c^2}{2g} + \frac{p_c}{\gamma} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{据连续方程: } Q = v_c A_c = v_2 A_2 \quad (2)$$

2 分

$$v_\alpha = \frac{A_c}{A} v_c = 0.62 v_c \quad (3)$$

管嘴流量系数: $C_Q = 0.82$

$$Q = 0.82 A_2 \sqrt{2gH_0} \quad (4)$$

将(1) 代 入(2) 得:

$$v_c = 1.323 \sqrt{2gH_0} \quad \text{将(5) 代 入(1) } \frac{p_c}{\gamma} = 0.75H_0$$

$$\text{则 } h_v = \frac{p_a - p_c}{\gamma} = 0.75H_0$$