

完全流体力学 試験問題

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- (25) 図に示すような流線図より, この流れはどういう型の流れを組み合わせたものかを説明せよ. また数値も含めた複素ポテンシャルを求めよ.
- (25) 速度成分が $u = ax + by$, $v = cx + dy$ で示される流れが非圧縮性流体となるための条件を示せ. また, 流れが渦なし流れとした場合の流れ関数を求めよ.
- (30) 複素ポテンシャルが次式で表される流れの型を説明し, かつそれらの流れの速度ポテンシャルおよび流れの関数を求めよ.

$$(1) w = aze^{i\alpha} \ (\alpha > 0), \quad (2) w = z^n \ (n = \frac{1}{2})$$

$$(3) w = -5i \ln z + 3z, \quad (4) w = 2z + 3 \ln z$$

- (20) 二次元の渦流れで, その速度成分が $v_r = 0$, $v_\theta = \omega$ なるときの渦度を求めよ.

(解)

1.

$$w = iUz + m \ln \frac{z - z_2}{z - z_1}, \quad z_1 = 0, \quad z_2 = 3 + 4i$$

$$U = 4m/s, \quad m = \frac{Q}{2\pi} = \frac{27 \times 1 \times 4}{2\pi} = \frac{54}{\pi}$$

$$w = i4z + \frac{54}{\pi} \ln \left[1 - \frac{3 + 4i}{z} \right]$$

2.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0, \quad a + d = 0$$

$$u = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} = ax + by, \quad v = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} = cx + dy$$

$$\psi = axy + \frac{b}{2}y^2 + f(x), \quad \psi = -\frac{c}{2}x^2 - dxy + f(y) = axy - \frac{c}{2}x^2 + f(y)$$

$$\psi = axy + \frac{1}{2}(by^2 - cx^2) + const.$$

$$\text{For irrotational flow, } \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \quad b = c, \quad \psi = axy + \frac{b}{2}(y^2 - x^2) + const.$$

3.

(1) Parallel flow with $\theta = \alpha$

$$w = ar \{ (\cos(\theta + \alpha) + i \sin(\theta + \alpha)) \}$$

$$\varphi = ar \cos(\theta + \alpha), \quad \psi = ar \sin(\theta + \alpha)$$

$$\frac{dw}{dz} = ae^{i\alpha} = a(\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha) = u - iv$$

$$u = a \cos \alpha, \quad v = -a \sin \alpha, \quad V = a$$

(2) Corner flow with $\theta = 2\pi$

$$z = re^{i\theta}, \quad w = \varphi + i\psi = r^n e^{in\theta} = r^n (\cos n\theta + i \sin n\theta)$$

$$\varphi = r^n \cos n\theta, \quad \psi = r^n \sin n\theta$$

For $n = \frac{1}{2}$, $\varphi = r^{1/2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$, $\psi = r^{1/2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$

(3) Parallel (U=3)+circulation($\Gamma = 10\pi$) flow

$$w = -5i \ln(re^{i\theta}) + 3re^{i\theta} = -5 \ln r + 5\theta + 3r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$$

$$\varphi = 5\theta + 3r \cos \theta, \quad \psi = 3r \sin \theta - 5 \ln r$$

(4) Parallel flow(U=2)+source flow($Q = 6\pi$)

$$w = 2re^{i\theta} + 3 \ln(re^{i\theta})$$

$$\varphi = 2r \cos \theta + 3 \ln r, \quad \psi = 2r \sin \theta + 3\theta$$

4.

$$v_r = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \theta} = 0, \quad \psi = f(r)$$

$$v_\theta = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} = \omega, \quad \psi = -\omega r + f(\theta)$$

$$\psi = -\omega r, \quad r = (x^2 + y^2)^{1/2}$$

$$\zeta = -\nabla^2 \psi = -\frac{\omega}{r}$$