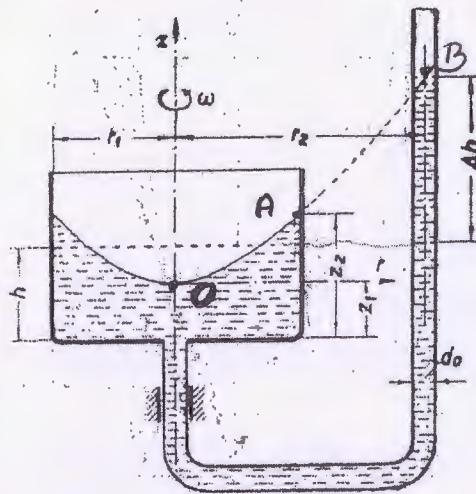


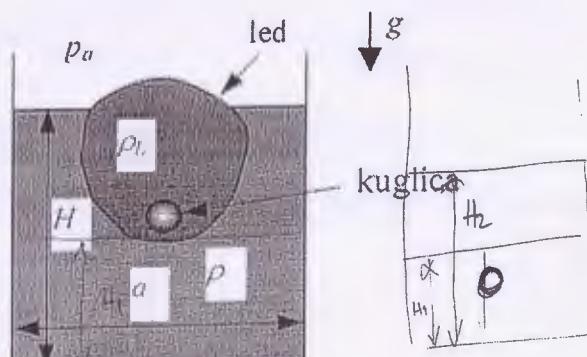
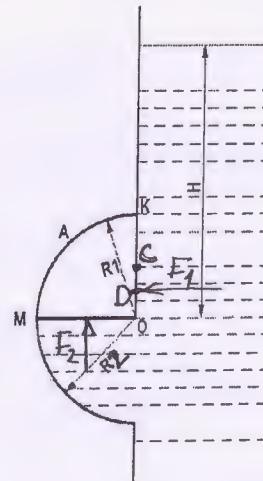
Prvi kolokvijum iz Mehanike fluida

(07.12.2018.)

- (9p)** Sud oblika kružnog cilindra poluprečnika r_1 , napunjen tečnošću gustine ρ do visine h , vezan je kruto u U – cijev kružnog presjeka prečnika d_0 . Sud se zajedno sa cijevi obrće oko vertikalne ose, koja se poklapa sa osom cilindra, konstantnom brzinom ω .
 - Odrediti u opštim brojevima zavisnost izmedju veličine Δh , za koju se tečnost podiže u sredini otvorenog kraka U – cijevi, čija je osa udaljena za r_2 od ose suda, i ugaoane brzine ω kojom se sistem obrće.
 - Sračunati Δh za sledeće brojne vrijednosti: $r_1 = 100 \text{ mm}$, $r_2 = 200 \text{ mm}$, $d_0 = 20 \text{ mm}$, $n = 80 \text{ o/min}$.



- (8p)** Uglasti bočni zatvarač zatvara bočni otvor u rezervoaru kao što je prikazano na slici. Poznata je dužina zatvarača $B=1 \text{ m}$, poluprečnik $R_1 = 1 \text{ m}$ i $R_2 = 1,2 \text{ m}$. Odrediti:
 - Do koje visine H se može nasuti voda u rezervoar, za slučaj da obrtni moment sila pritiska u odnosu na obrtnu osovinu O ne prelazi vrijenost 6000 Nm i
 - Pri kom poluprečniku R_2 će hidraulički moment sila pritiska vode na zatvarač biti jednak nuli?
- (7p)** U kockastoj posudi stranice $a = 0,5 \text{ m}$ napunjene vodom gustine $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ do visine $H = 0,42 \text{ m}$ pliva komad leda gustine $\rho_l = 917 \text{ kg/m}^3$. Unutar leda zapremine $V_l = 12 \text{ dm}^3$ se nalazi čelična kuglica zapremine $V_k = 49 \text{ cm}^3$ gustine $\rho_k = 7800 \text{ kg/m}^3$. Odrediti za koliko će se promijeniti nivo vode H kada se led otpozi.



$$\frac{\rho_k}{\rho} = \frac{V_k}{V_l} = \frac{h_2}{H}$$

4. (5p) Za ravansko strujanje nestišljivog fluida brzina je data izrazom

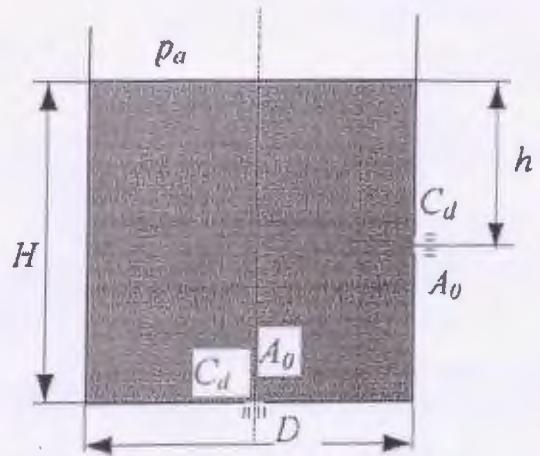
$$\vec{v} = (2x^2 + 8xy - 2y^2)\vec{i} + (4x^2 - 4xy - 4y^2)\vec{j}.$$

- a) Odrediti brzinu strujanja fluida i nagib strujnice u tački A (1,1)
- b) Naći strujnu funkciju $\psi(x, y)$. Provjeriti da li je strujanje vrtložno i ako nije izračunati funkciju potencijala $\varphi(x, y)$.

5. (6p) Cilindrična posuda ima na dnu i na zidu dva jednaka otvora, svaki površine $A_0 = 4,5 \text{ mm}^2$, i koeficijenta protoka $\varphi = 0,82$.

- a) Izračunati vrijeme potrebno da se slobodna površina spušti za visinu h i to ako se posuda prazni kroz otvor na zidu.
- b) Izračunati vrijeme potrebno da se slobodna površina spušti za visinu h i to ako se posuda prazni kroz oba otvora.
- c) Izračunati vrijeme potrebno da se posuda potpuno isprazni ako se posuda prazni samo kroz otvor na dnu
- d) Izračunati vrijeme potrebno da se posuda potpuno isprazni ako se prazni kroz oba otvora

Poznato je: $H = 40 \text{ cm}$, $D = 33 \text{ cm}$,
 $h = 18 \text{ cm}$. $\vartheta = \varphi \cdot \sqrt{2gh}$.



$$A_0 = 4,5 \text{ mm}^2 = 4,5 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2$$

$$H = 0,4 \text{ m}$$

$$D = 0,33 \text{ m}$$

$$h = 0,18 \text{ m}$$

Vidosava Vilotijević

Първи квартал

М3 Механика на течности

$$\vec{F} + \vec{F_{\text{нн}}} = \frac{1}{\rho} \text{grad} p \cdot \vec{dL}$$

$$a) (x+x_{in})dx + (y+y_{in})dy + (z+z_{in})dz = \frac{dp}{\rho}$$

$$x=0; y=0; z=-g; x_{in}=xw^2; y_{in}=yw^2; z_{in}=0$$

$$xw^2 dx + yw^2 dy - gdz = \frac{dp}{\rho} \quad | \int$$

$$\frac{x^2 w^2}{2} + \frac{y^2 w^2}{2} - gz = \frac{p}{\rho} + C$$

$$\frac{r^2 w^2}{2} - gz = \frac{p}{\rho} + C$$

$$0: r=0, z=0, p=p_b$$

$$C = -\frac{p_b}{\rho}$$

$$\frac{r^2 w^2}{2} - gz = \frac{p - p_b}{\rho}$$

- юголовна физика
принцип

* Слободна пъобрежка судно A: ($r=r_1$; $z=z_2-2_1$; $p=p_b$)

$$\frac{r_1^2 w^2}{2} = g(z_2 - z_1) \quad (1)$$

* Слободна пъобрежка чуждество B ($r=r_2$; $z=h+\Delta h - z_1$; $p=p_b$)

$$\frac{r_2^2 w^2}{2} = g(\Delta h + h - z_1) \quad (2)$$

* юголовният закономерност обикновено се използва в

$$r_1^2 \pi \cdot h = r_1^2 \pi \cdot z_2 + \frac{r_1^2 \pi}{2} (z_2 - z_1) + \frac{1}{4} \Delta h^2 \pi \cdot \Delta h \quad (3)$$

$$(2) \Rightarrow \Delta h + h - z_1 = \frac{r_2^2 w^2}{2g} \Rightarrow z_1 = \Delta h + h - \frac{r_2^2 w^2}{2g}$$

$$(1) \quad \omega_2 - \omega_1 = \frac{r_1^2 \omega_2}{2g} \Rightarrow \omega_2 = \frac{\omega_1 r_1^2}{2g} + \omega_1 + \frac{r_1^2 \omega^2}{2g} + \Delta h + h - \frac{r_2^2 \omega^2}{2g}$$

$$\omega_2 = \frac{\omega^2 (r_1^2 + r_2^2)}{2g} + \Delta h + h$$

$$(3) \Rightarrow r_1^2 \pi \cdot h = r_1^2 \pi \left(\frac{\omega^2}{2g} (r_1^2 - r_2^2) + \Delta h + h \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\omega^2 (r_1^2 + r_2^2)}{2g} + \Delta h + h \right]$$

$$- \Delta h - h + \frac{r_2^2 \omega^2}{2g} \cdot r_1^2 \pi + \frac{1}{4} \frac{d\omega^2}{r_1^2} \Delta h \Rightarrow$$

$$\Delta h = - \frac{\omega^2}{2g} \left(\frac{r_1^2}{2} - r_2^2 \right)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{4} \frac{d\omega^2}{r_1^2}$$

$$b) \quad \omega = \frac{2\pi \nu}{60} = 8,37 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$r_1 = 100 \text{ mm} = 0,1 \text{ m}$$

$$r_2 = 0,2 \text{ m}$$

$$d\omega = 20 \text{ mm} = 0,02 \text{ m}$$

$$\Delta h = - \frac{\omega^2}{2g} \left(\frac{r_1^2}{2} - r_2^2 \right) \Rightarrow \boxed{\Delta h = 0,1237 \text{ m}}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{4} \frac{d\omega^2}{r_1^2}$$

2)

* reibbar gud zaufraza

$$F_1 = P \cdot g \cdot z_{c1} \cdot A_1$$

$$z_{c1} = H + R_1 - \frac{H - 4}{2}$$

$$F_1 = 1000 \cdot 9,81 \cdot \left(\frac{H-4}{2} \right) \cdot 1$$

$$A_1 = B \cdot R_1 = 1 \text{ m}^2$$

$$u_{c1} = g \cdot c_1$$

$$F_1 = 9810 \cdot H - 4905$$

$$\Delta u_c = \frac{I_{yc}}{n_c \cdot A_1} = \frac{1}{6(2H-1)}$$

$$F_1 = 4905 (2H-1)$$

$$I_{yc} = \frac{B \cdot R_1^3}{12} = \frac{1}{2}$$

* gryuu gwo 3awbaara

$$F_2 = p \cdot g \cdot z_{c2} \cdot A_2$$

$$z_{c2} = H$$

$$F_2 = 1000 \cdot 9,81 \cdot H \cdot 1,2$$

$$A_2 = B \cdot R_2 = 1,2 \text{ m}^2$$

$$F_2 = 11772 \text{ N}$$

$$M_0 = F_2 \cdot \frac{R_2}{2} - F_1 \cdot \left(\frac{R_1}{2} + \Delta u_c \right)$$

$$M_0 = F_2 \cdot \frac{R_2}{2} - F_1 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{6(2H-1)} \right)$$

$$M_0 = F_2 \cdot \frac{R_2}{2} - F_1 \cdot \left(\frac{6H-4}{6(2H-1)} \right)$$

$$6000 = 11772 \cdot H \cdot 0,6 - 4905 (2H-1) \left(\frac{6H-4}{6(2H-1)} \right)$$

$$6000 = 7063,2 \text{ H} - 4905 \cdot H + 3270$$

$$2158,2 \text{ H} > 2730 \Rightarrow H = 1,265 \text{ m}$$

b) $M_0 = 0$

x₁ - posojilce v cure F₁

go nadejko

x₂ - posojilce cure F₂ go
nadejko

$$\frac{4905 (2H-1) \cdot 6H-4}{6(2H-1)} = 9810 \cdot H \cdot R_2 \cdot \frac{R_2}{2}$$

$$4905 H - 3270 = 4905 R_2 \cdot H$$

$$R_2 = 0,688 \text{ m}$$

①

$$\alpha = 0,5 \text{ m}$$

$$p_v = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$H = 0,42 \text{ m}$$

$$p_e = 981 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$V_L = 12 \text{ dm}^3 = 12 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3$$

$$p_k = 7800 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$V_K = 49 \text{ cm}^3 = 49 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3$$

$$\Delta H = ?$$

* prob konzentracija voda

$$G_L + G_K = F_{\text{pot}}$$

$$p_L \cdot g \cdot V_L + p_k \cdot g \cdot V_K + p_v \cdot g \cdot (V_1 + V_K)$$

$$V_1 + V_K = p_L \cdot V_L + p_k \cdot V_K \Rightarrow V_{L1} = 0,0114 \text{ m}^3$$

* zato nega upuje v smeri vodnjaka morajo da su vise, da su manje

$$p_L \cdot V_L = p_v \cdot V_{L2} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{zakonom oke loge} \\ \text{potreben nego} \end{array}$$

$$V_{L2} = \frac{p_L \cdot V_L}{p_v} = 0,011 \text{ m}^3$$

* nega koči zakonom oke loge upuje v smeri vodnjaka nego?

$$\cancel{\alpha^2 \cdot H - V_k - V_{L1}} = \cancel{\alpha^2 (H_1 + \Delta H)} - V_k - V_{L2}$$

$$\alpha^2 \cdot H_1$$

$$\cancel{\alpha^2 \cdot H - V_k - V_{L1}} = \cancel{\alpha^2 (H_1 + \Delta H)} - V_{L1} - V_k - V_{L2}$$

$$\alpha^2 \cdot H_1 = \alpha^2 (H_1 + \Delta H) - V_k - V_{L2}$$

$$V_{L2} + V_k = \alpha^2 \Delta H$$

$$\Delta H = V_{L2} - V_k = \frac{1}{\alpha^2} \text{ m}$$

$$\text{① } \vec{v} = (2x^2 + 8xy - 2y^2) \vec{i} + (4x^2 - 4xy - 4y^2) \vec{j}$$

$$\text{a) } v = \sqrt{v_x^2 + v_y^2}$$

$$v_x = 2x^2 + 8xy - 2y^2$$

$$v_y = 4x^2 - 4xy - 4y^2$$

$$\text{3a) } A(1,1) \quad v_x = 8 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v_y = -4 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v = \sqrt{8^2 + (-4)^2} = \sqrt{80} = 8,94 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \quad \text{d}y = \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{b) } v_x = \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}; \quad v_y = -\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y}$$

$$\partial \Psi = (2x^2 + 8xy - 2y^2) \cdot \text{d}y / \int$$

$$\Psi = 2x^2y + 4xy^2 - \frac{2}{3}y^3 + f(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x} = 4xy + 4y^2 + f'(x) = -4x^2 + 4xy + 4y^2$$

$$f'(x) = -4x^2$$

$$f(x) = -\frac{4}{3}x^3 + C$$

$$\boxed{\Psi = 2x^2y + 4xy^2 - \frac{2}{3}y^3 - \frac{4}{3}x^3 + C}$$

$$\vec{v} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ rot } \vec{v} = \vec{i} \vec{j} \vec{k}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial v_y}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} \right) \vec{k} = \frac{1}{2} (8x - 4y - 8x + 4y) = 0$$

$v_x \quad v_y \quad v_z$ - auftragbare x-je bspw. 0,001

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \Rightarrow \partial \varphi = (2x^2 + 8xy - 2y^2) \cdot \text{d}x / \int$$

$$\varphi = \frac{2x^3}{3} + 4x^2y - 2xy^2 + f(y)$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} = 4x^2 - 4xy + f'(y) = 4x^2 - 4xy - 4y^2$$

$$f'(y) = -4y^2$$

$$f(y) = -\frac{4}{3}y^3 + C$$

$$\boxed{f = \frac{2}{3}x^3 + 4x^2y - 2xy^2 - \frac{4}{3}y^3 + C}$$

$$⑤ \quad a) \frac{dM_k}{dt} + (\rho / \rho_0) dt = 0$$

$$\rho \cdot A \frac{dh}{dt} + h \frac{dp}{dt} + \rho \cdot V \cdot A_0 = 0$$

$$A \frac{dh}{dt} = - \rho \cdot V \cdot A_0$$

$$dt = - \frac{A}{\rho \cdot V \cdot A_0} dh$$

$$dt = - \frac{A}{A_0 \cdot \rho \cdot V \cdot g} dh$$

$$t_1 = - \frac{A}{A_0 \cdot \rho \cdot V \cdot g} \int_{H-h}^H \frac{1}{V} dh$$

$$t_1 = \frac{A}{A_0 \cdot \rho \cdot V \cdot g} \int_{H-h}^H \frac{dh}{V}$$

$$t_1 = \frac{\frac{D^2 \pi}{4}}{A_0 \cdot \rho \cdot V \cdot g} \cdot 2Vh \Big|_{H-h}$$

$$t_1 = 1 \quad | s$$

6) Решито је подобичка ода автобуса једнака, због тога
који ће се спровести за које то следећа подобичка ода
због чега највећи учинак ће бити када ће се
улог добра највеће испод једног пук.

$$t_2 = \frac{t_1}{2} = \underline{\underline{5}}$$

$$c) \rho A \frac{dh}{dt} = - \rho V_0 A_0$$

$$t_3 = - \frac{A}{A_0 \cdot \rho \cdot V \cdot g} \int_{H}^0 \frac{dh}{V}$$

$$t_3 = \underline{\underline{1}} \quad | s$$

d) Родът се го изиска във времето за брояне, а засега
се го изиска времето како време от борда на грав

$$t_4 = \frac{A}{Ad \cdot \text{Път}} \quad | \quad \frac{14}{5h}$$

$$t_4 = \boxed{1} \quad s \quad | \quad \text{26.7}$$

$$t_5 = t_0 + t_4$$