

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

() .

- 1.

$W \ll C_o$

$P(t)$

$$P(t) = P_o + \lambda(P_k - P_o) \tag{1}$$

$\lambda = \frac{P_k - P_o}{m(t)}$, $t, M -$

(1)

$P = P_o,$

T_o

$$T = \left(\frac{P_k}{P_o} \right)^{\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}} T_o \tag{2}$$

(1),

, Maxe-

~ 1000°

(1)

u n / .

V

W

$$\frac{dm}{dt} = -\frac{dm}{dt} = \frac{M d\lambda}{dt} = -u \rho_1 \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{dm}{dt} = \rho_1 \frac{dV}{dt} + V \frac{d\rho_1}{dt} \quad (4)$$

$$-\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{dV}{dt} = WA = (U + V) \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = \frac{d\lambda}{dt} \quad (1),$$

$$V = \frac{(1-\lambda)(-u)}{\gamma_1 P}$$

$$V = \frac{u}{\gamma_1} \left[\frac{1}{\gamma_1} - 1 \right] \quad (6)$$

$$W = \frac{u}{\gamma_1} \left[\gamma_1 - 1 + \frac{1}{\gamma_1} \right] \quad (7)$$

u W P(t).

P_k

m, V -

, ρ₁ -

m, V -

, γ₁ = $\frac{u}{V_1}$

(1),

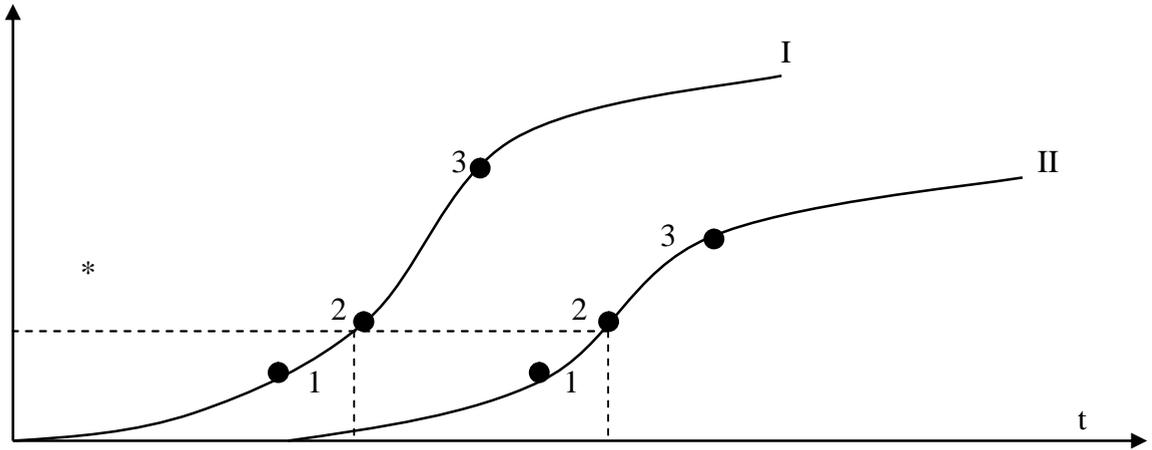
t,

(3):

$$\frac{V_o^{1/3}}{u (\quad)} \frac{dP}{dt} = \frac{\rho_1(t) A}{\rho_o V_o^{2/3}} \quad (8)$$

$$\rho_1(t) = \rho_o \left(\frac{P}{P_o} \right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma}} \quad (9)$$

$$\frac{V_o^{1/3}}{u \left(\frac{P(t)}{P_o} \right)} \frac{dP}{dt} = \left(\frac{P(t)}{P_o} \right)^{1/\gamma} \frac{1}{V_o^{2/3}} \quad (10)$$



.1

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = \max, \quad 3 -$$

$$\frac{dP}{dt} /_{\max}$$

$$\frac{dP}{dt} /_{\max} \quad \cdot \cdot \quad 2 \quad I \quad II$$

$$\left(\frac{P^*(t)}{P_o} \right)_I = \left(\frac{P^*(t)}{P_o} \right)_{II} \quad (11)$$

$$\left(\frac{V_o^{2/3}}{V_o^{2/3}} \right)_I = \left(\frac{V_o^{2/3}}{V_o^{2/3}} \right)_{II} \quad (12)$$

$$\frac{dP}{dt} \Big|_{I, \max} * \left(\frac{V_o^{1/3}}{u \left(\frac{P}{P_o} \right)} \right)_I = \frac{dP}{dt} \Big|_{II, \max} * \left(\frac{V_o^{1/3}}{u \left(\frac{P}{P_o} \right)} \right)_{II} \quad (13)$$

$$\left(\frac{P}{P_o} \right)_I = \left(\frac{P}{P_o} \right)_{II}, \quad u_{,I} = u_{,II},$$

$$\frac{dP_1}{dt} \Big|_{\max} * V_1^{1/3} = \frac{dP_2}{dt} \Big|_{\max} * V_2^{1/3} \quad (14)$$

(10)

$$\frac{d\Delta P}{\left(1 + \frac{\Delta P}{\gamma P_o}\right)} = U \frac{4\pi W^2 t^2 dt}{V_o^3} \quad (15)$$

$$\frac{\Delta(t)}{P_o} = \gamma \frac{(P_k - P_o)\sigma}{P_o} \frac{4\pi t^3}{3 V_o^3}; \quad (16)$$

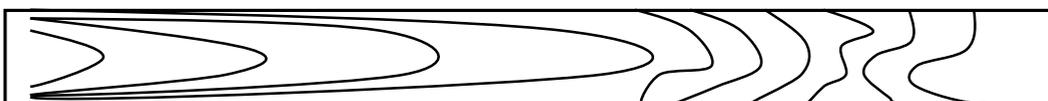
$\sim t^3$, π $\pi/2$.

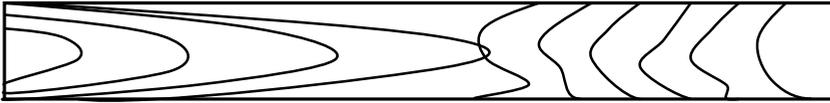
1.

2.

2.

.2





.2

-19,5 ; -17 ; -12 ; -9,5 .

5 .

$L/d > 20$

L/d .

$\times 6d$

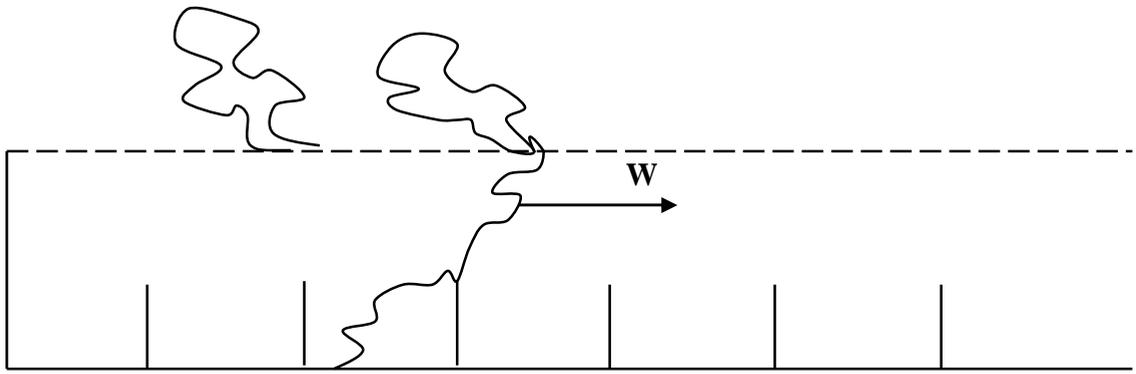
. = 0,6 ÷ 0,7,

100

~ 40%,

$\sigma \approx 0,6\sigma$.

.3



.3

$$u = 1,4V * \frac{\dots}{2}$$

$$u \dots = \chi u$$

V

$$V = (\sigma \dots - 1) * u \dots$$

$$\sigma \dots$$

$$\chi = \dots$$

$$= 1,4 * \chi * \frac{\dots}{2} (0,6\sigma - 1);$$

$$\sigma = 7, \chi \approx 1,5; A > 1 \dots > \frac{1}{3};$$

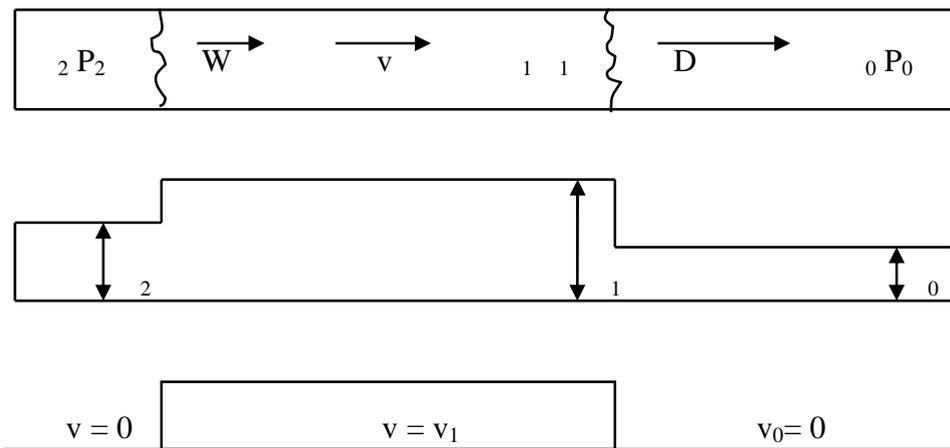
$$u \dots = 32 / \dots \sim 80 u \dots$$

$$V = (\sigma - 1) * u \dots \approx (7 - 1) * 32 = 192 /$$

$$W = V + u \dots = u \dots * \sigma = 224 /$$

$$\sigma = 7.$$

(.4)



.4

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \rho_0 D = \rho_1 (D - V) \\
 & M = \frac{D}{C_o} \\
 & P_0 + \rho_0 D^2 = P_1 + \rho_1 (D - V)^2 \\
 & \frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1} \left(\frac{P_1}{\rho_1} - \frac{P_0}{\rho_0} \right) - \frac{1}{2} (P_1 - P_0) \left(\frac{1}{\rho_0} + \frac{1}{\rho_1} \right) = 0 \quad q = 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$M = \frac{P}{\sqrt{\gamma \frac{P_o}{\rho_o}}} = 1,38; \rightarrow \frac{\Delta P}{P_o} = \frac{2\gamma(M^2 - 1)}{\gamma + 1} = 1,05.$$

$$P_1 = \frac{\rho_o D}{D - V} = \rho_o \frac{1,38 * 340}{1,38 * 340 - 192} = 1,69 \rho .$$

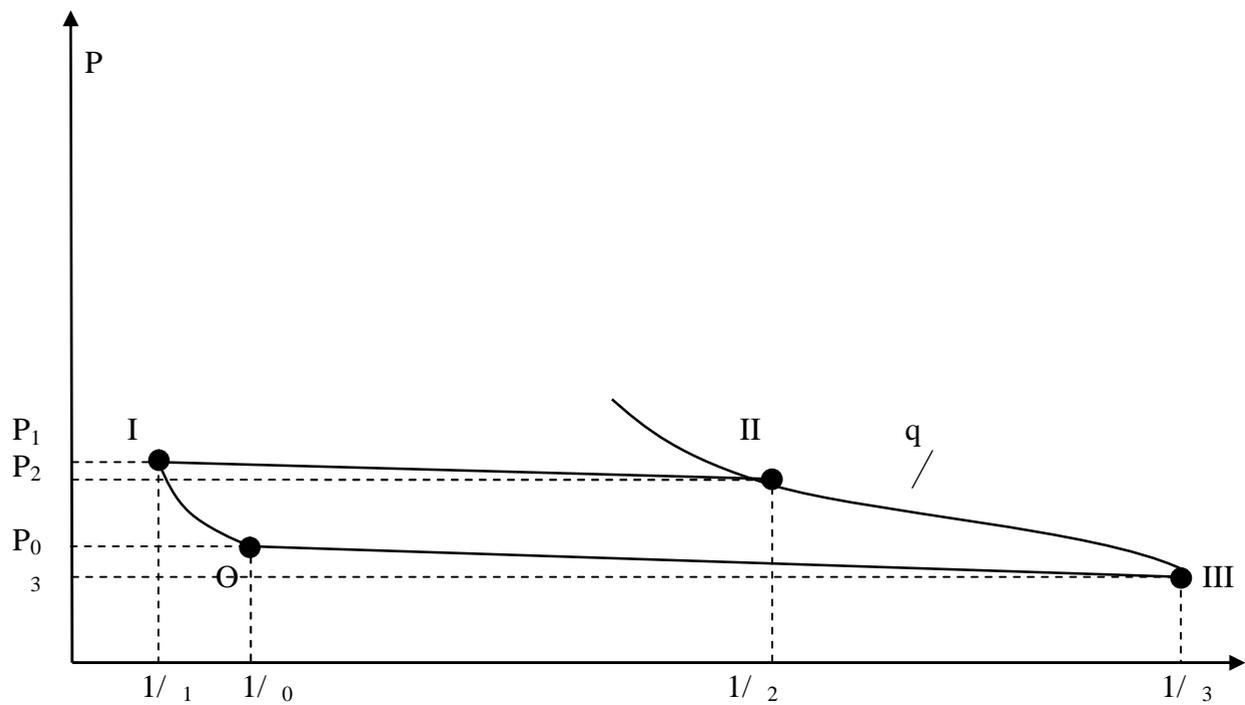
$$\rho_2 W = \rho_1 u \dots ; \rho_2 = \rho_1 \frac{32}{224} = 1,69 * \rho_o \frac{32}{224} = 0,24 \rho_o$$

$$P_2 + \rho_2 W^2 = P_1 + \rho_1 u^2 ;$$

$$\frac{P_2}{P_o} = \frac{P_1}{P_o} + \frac{\rho_1 u \dots (u \dots - W)}{P_o} = 2,5 + \frac{\rho_1 u^2 \dots (1 - \sigma)}{P_o} = 2,05 + \frac{1,69 \rho_o u^2 \dots (1 - \sigma) * \gamma}{P_o * \gamma} =$$

$$= 2,05 - (\sigma - 1) \gamma * 1,69 \frac{u^2}{o} = 1,92$$

.5

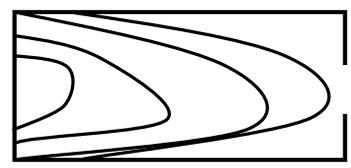


.5

, I - ; II - , q - , OI - . III -

3.

6.



.6

()

(1 - . .)⁻¹ .
() -

4.

(,)

$$d \leq 3 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

$$d > 100$$

$$, d > 500$$

$$\left. \frac{dP}{dt} \right|_{\max.}$$

(10)-(14)

()

$$P_o V_o = \frac{m}{\mu_1} RT_o$$

$$P_k V_o = \frac{m}{\mu_2} RT_v$$

$$\frac{P_o}{P_k} = \frac{\mu_1}{\mu_2} \frac{T_o}{T_v}$$

$$P_o (V_o - V_T) = \frac{m}{\mu} RT_o$$

$$P_k V_o = \frac{m}{\mu_2} RT_v ;$$

$$\frac{P_k}{P_o} = \frac{m}{m} \frac{T_v}{T_o} \frac{\mu}{\mu_2} * \frac{V_o - V_T}{V_o} = \frac{T_v}{T_o} \frac{\mu}{\mu_2} \left(1 + \frac{m_T}{m}\right) \left(1 - \frac{V_T}{V_o}\right)$$

$$T_v = T_v; \mu = \mu_1; \mu_2 = \mu_2$$

$$\frac{V_T}{V_o} = \frac{m_T \rho}{\rho_T m} \ll \frac{m_T}{m}, \quad m_T, V_T, \rho_T -$$

$$\rho_T \gg \rho ;$$

10%

$$m_T = 0,1 / 3$$

$$\left. \frac{dP}{dt} \right|_{\max}$$

ΔP_{\max}

$$\left. \frac{dP}{dt} \right|_{\max} (10)-(14)$$

ΔP_{\max}

1.

P=const.

2.

3.

4.

(Maxe -)

Maxe

5.

()

6.

7.

8. $\sim 200 / (\quad)$
 ~ 1
 $d > 30$
 $d > 30$
 (\quad) , $d > 500$ -

Вопросы для домашней работы.

1. -
- 2.
3. $\frac{dp}{dt}|_{\max}$
4. ()
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.