

Lista de exercícios - entropia e 2^a Lei de T_{erm}. ①

perguntas:

1) cilindro isolado, compressão adiabática ($Q=0$),

$$V_f = \frac{V_i}{2} \quad \Delta S = \int_i^f \frac{dQ}{T} \Rightarrow \Delta S = 0 \Rightarrow S = \text{cte.}$$

2)

a) refrigerador de Carnot: para o ciclo completo

$$\Delta S = \Delta S_Q + \Delta S_F = \frac{|Q_Q|}{T_Q} - \frac{|Q_F|}{T_F}$$

\Rightarrow troca de estado, ciclo completo $\Rightarrow S_i = S_f \Rightarrow \Delta S = 0$.

$\Rightarrow S = \text{cte}$

c) refrigerador perfeito: entropia de substância
de trabalho é constante, a das fontes variam:

$$\Delta S = -\frac{|Q|}{T_F} + \frac{|Q|}{T_Q} \quad (A)$$

como $T_Q > T_F \Rightarrow$ 1^o termo direito de (A) é negativo \Rightarrow

$\Delta S < 0 \Rightarrow S \Rightarrow$ diminui.

b) refrigerador real: $\Delta S > 0$, $S \Rightarrow$ aumenta.

3) a) $\langle \Rightarrow \text{tr} \quad \langle \Rightarrow \text{dimenzi}$
 b) $\langle \Rightarrow \text{umkehr} \quad (v/k \ 2)$

(2)

Probleme:

1) $n = 4,00 \text{ mol}$ (gas ideal)
 reversibel, isotherm $V_f = 2V_i$
 $T = 400 \text{ K}$

a) $W = ? \quad W = \int_{V_i}^{V_f} p dV \quad \text{e} \quad p = \frac{nRT}{V}$

$$W = nRT \int_{V_i}^{V_f} \frac{dV}{V} = nRT \ln \frac{V_f}{V_i}$$

$$W = 4 \cdot 8,31 \cdot 400 \ln 2 = 9216,1 \text{ J,}$$

b) $\Delta S = ? \quad \Delta S = \int_i^f \frac{dQ}{T} = \frac{1}{T} \int_i^f dQ = \frac{Q}{T}$

$Q = ? \Rightarrow \Delta E_{\text{int}} = Q - W \Rightarrow \text{reversibel isotherm} \quad Q = W$

bgo: $\Delta S = \frac{W}{T} = \frac{9216,1}{400} = 23,04 \text{ J/K}$

c) reāls viriessūds / adiabētisks (reverss)

③

$\Delta S = 0 \Rightarrow$ reāls tad, ja viriessūds viriessūds / adiabētisks!

2) $Q = ?$

exp. izot. viriessūds / gāis ideāls

$$T = 132^\circ\text{C} \quad \Delta S = 46 \text{ J/K}$$

$$\Delta S = \frac{Q}{T}$$

$$Q = \Delta S \cdot T = 46 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{K}} \cdot (132^\circ\text{C} + 273,15)$$

$$Q = 13636,7 \text{ J}$$

3) a) $Q = ?$ b) $\Delta S = ?$ $m_{\text{Cu}} = 2 \text{ kg}$

$$T_i = 25^\circ\text{C} \quad T_f = 100^\circ\text{C} \quad (\text{viruessūds})$$

$$c_{\text{Cu}} = 386 \text{ J/kg}\cdot\text{K}$$

$$\Delta S = \int_i^f \frac{dQ}{T}$$

$$Q = ?$$

$$Q = mc\Delta T$$

$$dQ = mc dT$$

$$Q = 2 \text{ Kg} \cdot 386 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{Kg} \cdot \text{K}} \cdot (100 - 25) \quad (4)$$

$$Q = 5,79 \times 10^4 \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta S = mc \cdot \ln(T_f/T_i) = 2 \cdot 386 \ln\left(\frac{25 + 273,15}{100 + 273,15}\right) \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta S = 173,22 \text{ J/K}$$

4) gáz ideál, exn. iszt. reverzibil, $T = 77^\circ\text{C}$

$$V_i = 1,3 \text{ L}, V_f = 3,4 \text{ L}, \Delta S = 22 \text{ J/K}, n = ?$$

$$\Delta S = nRT \ln\left(\frac{V_f}{V_i}\right)$$

$$22 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{K}} = n \cdot 8,31 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{mol} \cdot \text{K}} \cdot \ln\left(\frac{3,4}{1,3}\right)$$

$$n = 2,75 \text{ mol}$$

5) gáz, exn. iszt. reverzibil, $\Delta S_s = 64 \text{ J/K}$
szekció $\Delta S/V_f$, $n = ?$

$$\Delta S = nRT \ln\left(\frac{V_f}{V_i}\right) + nC_v \ln\left(\frac{T_f}{T_i}\right)$$

nos sabemos nada sobre v_i , mas sabemos que

(5)

$\Delta S = 0$ quando $V_f = 0,4 \text{ m}^3$, assim:

$$0 = n R T \cdot \ln \left(\frac{0,4 \text{ m}^3}{v_i} \right)$$

como $n \neq 0$, $R \neq 0$ $\Rightarrow \neq 0$ então $\ln \left(\frac{0,4}{v_i} \right) = 0$

ou seja $v_i = v_f = 0,4 \text{ m}^3$,

agora, usando dados do sistema:

$$64 = n \cdot 8,31 \cdot \ln \left(\frac{3,6}{0,4} \right)$$

$$n = 3,59 \text{ mol}$$

b) $m_{cu} = 50,0 \text{ g}$ $T = 400 \text{ K}$

$m_{pb} = 100 \text{ g}$ $T = 200 \text{ K}$

a) $T_{eq} = ?$

$$Q = (-Q)$$

$$m_{cu} \cdot c_u \cdot \Delta T_{cu} = -(m_{pb} \cdot c_{pb} \cdot \Delta T_{pb})$$

$$50 \text{ g} \cdot 386 \text{ J/Kg} \cdot \text{K} \cdot (T_f - 400 \text{ K}) =$$

$$= -100 \text{ g} \cdot 128 \text{ J/Kg} \cdot \text{K} \cdot (T_F - 200 \text{ K}) \quad (6)$$

$$19,3 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{K}} \cdot (T_F - 400 \text{ K}) = -12,8 (T_F - 200 \text{ K})$$

$$19,3 T_F - 7720 \text{ J} = -12,8 T_F + 2560 \text{ J}$$

$$32,1 T_F = 10280$$

$$T_F = 320,25 \text{ K}$$

b) $\Delta E_{\text{int}_T} = ?$

a) energia internă de cada bbw de la temperatură variabilă, mes < valoarea de energie internă de sistemă (cum ar fi bob) \Rightarrow sistemă izolat de ambianță.

c) $\Delta S_T = ?$

$$\Delta S_T = \Delta S_1 + \Delta S_2 \quad m_{Cu} c_{Cu} \ln\left(\frac{T_F}{T_i}\right) + \text{idem pb}$$

$$\Delta S_T = 19,3 \ln(2,8) + 12,8 \cdot \ln(1,6)$$

$$\Delta S_T = -4,31 + 6,02 = 1,71 \text{ J/K}$$

7) $m = 10 \text{ g}$
 $T_i = -10^\circ\text{C}$
 $T_f = 15^\circ\text{C}$

$\Delta S = ?$
 $c_{gl} = 2220 \text{ J/Kg}\cdot\text{K}$

* $T_f = 15^\circ\text{C}$ pois um cubo de gelo não muda a temperatura do gelo.

* processo em 3 etapas $-10^\circ < 0^\circ\text{C}$
 oliquificação (fusão)
 $0^\circ < 15^\circ\text{C}$

→ 1ª parte: $\Delta S = \int_i^f \frac{dQ}{T} = mc \ln\left(\frac{T_f}{T_i}\right)$

$\Delta S = 0,01 \cdot 2220 \cdot (-0,42) = -0,828 \text{ J/K}$

→ 2ª parte: fusão, processo a T de

$\Delta S = \frac{Q}{T} = \frac{m \cdot L_f}{T} = \frac{0,01 \cdot 333 \cdot 10^3 \text{ J/Kg}}{273,15}$

$\Delta S = 12,19 \text{ J/K}$

→ 3ª parte: $\Delta S = \int_i^f \frac{dQ}{T} = mc \ln\left(\frac{T_f}{T_i}\right)$

$$\Delta S = 0,01 \text{ Kg} \cdot 4190 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{Kg} \cdot \text{K}} \ln \left(\frac{288,15}{273,15} \right) \quad (8)$$

$$\Delta S = 2,24 \text{ J/K}$$

assim: $\Delta S_T = 0,83 \text{ J/K} + 12,19 \text{ K}^{-1} \text{ J} + 2,24 \text{ K}^{-1} \text{ J}$

$$\Delta S_T = 15,27 \text{ J/K}$$

↓ rocha < água / gelo

* rocha o lago: $T_i \approx T_f$, então $\Delta S = \frac{Q}{T}$

quando o gelo derrete, quando troca de fase e quando é aquecido até 11°C . Temos que achar os Q rocha e as 3 situações:

$$1^\circ \quad Q = -mc \Delta T = -0,01 \text{ Kg} \cdot 2220 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{Kg} \cdot \text{K}} \cdot (10 \text{ K}) = -222 \text{ J}$$

"cabe" que o gelo ganhou / a lago perdeu

$$2^\circ \quad Q = -mL_f = -3,33 \times 10^3 \text{ J}$$

$$3^\circ \quad Q = -mc \Delta T = -0,01 \text{ Kg} \cdot 4190 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{Kg} \cdot \text{K}} \cdot 15 \text{ K} = -629 \text{ J}$$

assim: $\Delta S = \frac{Q}{T} = \frac{-4181 \text{ J}}{288,15 \text{ K}} = -14,51 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{K}}$

Finalmente $\Delta S_T = 13,27 - 14,51 = -1,24 \text{ J/K}$ (9)

8) $n = 1,00 \text{ mol}$ (gás monoatômico ideal)

p_1, V_1

→ etapa 1 : (1) expansão isotérmica até $2,00 V_1$.

→ " 2 : (2) aumento de p até $4,00 p_1$ a V (tr).

9) $\frac{Q}{p_1 V_1} = ?$ (etapa 1) \Rightarrow gás monoatômico

$$C_V = \frac{3R}{2}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$C_P = \frac{5R}{2}$$

* gás ideal : $\Delta E_{\text{int}} = n C_V \Delta T$

$$\Delta T = 0$$

$$\Delta E_{\text{int}} = 0$$

então : $\Delta E_{\text{int}} = Q - W$

$$Q = W = nRT_1 \ln\left(\frac{V_2}{V_1}\right)$$

usando $pV = nRT$

$$Q = p_1 V_1 \ln\left(\frac{2V_1}{V_1}\right)$$

$$\frac{Q}{p_1 V_1} = 0,693,$$

$$b) \frac{Q}{p_i V_i} = ? \quad (\text{etapa 2})$$

(10)

$$p_i V_i = nRT_i \quad \text{e} \quad p_f V_f = nRT_f$$

$$\text{para (1):} \quad nR = \frac{p_i V_i}{T_i} \quad \text{e} \quad nR = \frac{p_f \cdot 2V_i}{T_f}$$

$$p_i V_i = p_f \cdot 2V_i$$

$$p_f = \frac{p_i}{2}$$

→ para de chegar a $2p_i$, partindo de $\frac{p_i}{2}$,
de deve ser multiplicado por 4 vezes: $\frac{4p_i}{2} =$

$2n_i$

para (2)

$$\frac{p_i V_i T_i}{nR T_i} = \frac{p_f V_f T_f}{nR T_f} = \frac{p_f}{p_i}$$

$$p_i \cdot V_i \cdot T_i = 2n_i \cdot V_i \cdot T_f$$

$$\frac{p_i^2}{T_i} = \frac{p_f^2}{T_f} \Rightarrow \frac{4p_i^2}{T_i} = \frac{p_i^2}{T_f}$$

$$\frac{2}{T_i} = \frac{1}{T_f} \Rightarrow 4T_i = T_f$$

$$\frac{T_i T_f}{T_i} = 4 \Rightarrow \frac{T_f}{T_i} = 4$$

$$Q = nC_v \Delta T = n \frac{3}{2} RT_i \left(\frac{T_f}{T_i} - 1 \right) = \frac{3}{2} p_i V_i \Rightarrow \frac{Q}{p_i V_i} = 4,5$$

$$c) \frac{W}{p_1 V_1} = ? \quad (\text{etapa 1})$$

(11)

→ para um processo isotérmico : $W = nRT_1 \cdot \ln\left(\frac{V_2}{V_1}\right)$

usando a equação $pV = nRT$

$$W = p_1 V_1 \cdot \ln 2,0$$

$$\frac{W}{p_1 V_1} = 0,693$$

$$d) \frac{W}{n_1 V_1} = ? \quad (\text{etapa 2})$$

→ isovolumétrico : $W = 0$

$$e) \frac{\Delta E_{\text{int}}}{n_1 V_1} = ? \quad (1 + 2)$$

$$\Delta E_{\text{int}} = Q_T - W_T = \left(n_1 V_1 \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2} n_1 V_1 \right) -$$

$$- \left(p_1 V_1 \ln 2 + 0 \right) = \frac{1}{2} n_1 V_1$$

$$\frac{\Delta E_{\text{int}}}{n_1 V_1} = 0,5$$

$$f) \Delta S = ? \quad (1+2)$$

(12)

$$\Delta S = R \ln \left(\frac{2V_1}{V_1} \right) + C_v \ln \left(\frac{4,00 T_1}{T_1} \right) = R \ln 2,0 + \frac{3}{2} R \ln(2)^2$$

$$\Delta S = 23,0 \text{ J/K}$$

g) duas etapas:

(1) compressao isotermica até $2,00 p_1$

(2) aumento de volume até $2,00 V_1$ ($p = \text{cte}$)

(*) resposta i e f.

$$\frac{Q}{h_1 V_1} (1) \quad , \quad \text{quando}$$

$$p_1 T_1 V_1 = p_2 V_2 T_2$$

$$p_1 V_1 = p_2 V_2$$

$$p_1 V_1 = 2 p_1 V_2$$

$$\frac{V_2}{V_1} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{ou} \quad V_2 = \frac{V_1}{2}$$

$$Q = + p_1 V_1 \ln \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \Rightarrow \frac{Q}{h_1 V_1} = -0,693 \text{ s}$$

b) $\frac{Q}{h_i V_i} = ?$ (2)

volume final de (1), (atrás de) $V_2 = \frac{V_1}{2}$, nos 0

final de (2) é $2V_1$, logo $\Rightarrow V_2 = 4\left(\frac{V_1}{2}\right) = 2V_1$

ou

$$p_i V_i T_i = p_f V_f T_f$$

$$V_i T_i = V_f T_f$$

$$\frac{V_1}{2} \cdot T_1 = 2V_1 \cdot T_2$$

$$\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \frac{1}{4}$$

então aplicamos:

$$Q = C_p \Delta T = \frac{5}{2} R (\Delta T) = \frac{5}{2} R T_1 \left(\frac{T_2}{T_1} - 1 \right)$$

$$Q = \frac{5}{2} h_i V_i (4 - 1) = \frac{15}{2} h_i V_i$$

$$\frac{Q}{h_i V_i} = 7,5$$

i) $\frac{W}{h_i V_i} = ?$ (1) $W = nRT_i \ln\left(\frac{V_2}{V_1}\right)$

$$W = h_i V_i \ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \Rightarrow \frac{W}{h_i V_i} = -0,693$$

$$j) \frac{W}{p_1 V_1} = ? \quad (2)$$

conforme g) $V_i = \frac{V_1}{2}$ (volume o complexo do processo 2)

conforme o enunciado $V_f = 2V_1$.

$$W = p \Delta V = (2,00 p_1) \cdot \left(2V_1 - \frac{1}{2}V_1 \right)$$

$$W = 3,00 p_1 V_1$$

$$\frac{W}{p_1 V_1} = 3,00$$

$$k) \frac{\Delta E_{int}}{p_1 V_1} = ? \quad (1+2)$$

$$\Delta E_{int} = Q_T + W_T = \left(\frac{15}{2} p_1 V_1 - p_1 V_1 \ln 2 \right) - \left(3 p_1 V_1 - p_1 V_1 \cdot \ln 2 \right)$$

$$\frac{\Delta E_{int}}{p_1 V_1} = 4,5$$

$$l) \Delta S = ? \quad \Delta S = 4R \ln 2 = 23,0 \text{ J/K}$$

$$9) \quad \varepsilon = 22\%$$

$$\Delta T = 75,0^\circ\text{C}$$

(15)

$$a) \quad T_F = ?$$

$$b) \quad T_Q = ?$$

$$T_F = T_Q - 75$$

$$T_Q = \frac{\Delta T}{\varepsilon} = \frac{75 \text{ K}}{0,22}$$

$$T_F = 266 \text{ K}$$

$$T_Q = 341 \text{ K}$$

$$10) \quad T_Q = 235^\circ\text{C}$$

$$Q_H = 6,30 \times 10^4 \text{ J}$$

$$T_F = 115^\circ\text{C}$$

$$a) \quad \varepsilon = ?$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{T_Q - T_F}{T_Q} = \frac{(235 - 115)}{(235 + 273)} = 0,236 = 23,6\%$$

$$b) \quad \varepsilon = \frac{|W|}{|Q_H|}$$

$$\Rightarrow |W| = \varepsilon \cdot |Q_H|$$

$$|W| = 1,49 \times 10^4 \text{ J}$$

$$11) \quad T_F = 17^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\Delta T_Q = ?$$

$$\text{max } \varepsilon = 50\%$$

$$\varepsilon = 40\%$$

$$T_F = 17 + 273 = 290 \text{ K}$$

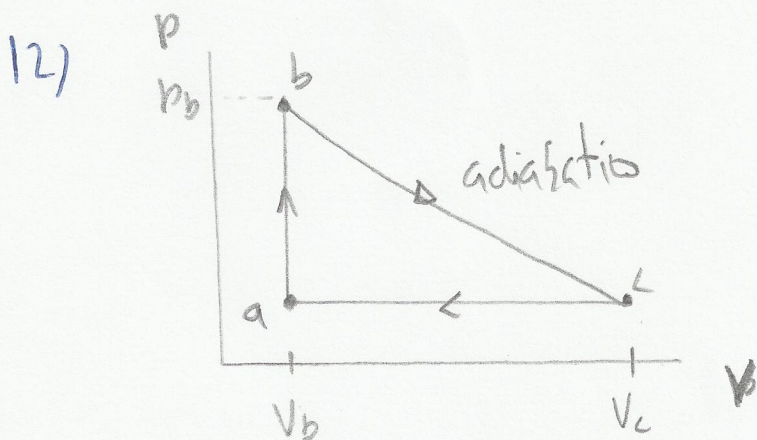
$$\varepsilon = 1 - \frac{T_F}{T_Q} \quad \left. \vphantom{\varepsilon} \right\} T_Q = \frac{T_F}{1 - \varepsilon} = \frac{290}{1 - 0,40} = 483,3 \text{ K}$$

$$\kappa_{\text{gas}} \quad \xi = 0,5$$

(16)

$$T_q = \frac{290}{1-0,5} = 580 \text{ K}$$

$$\Delta T_q = 580 - 483,3 = 96,7 \text{ K}$$



$n = 1 \text{ mol}$ / gás monoatômico
ideal

$b \rightarrow c$ ⇒ expansão adiabática

$$p_b \Rightarrow 10 \text{ atm}$$

$$V_b = 1,00 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3$$

$$V_c = 3,00 V_b$$

a) $Q = ?$ (ciclo)

→ energia adicionada como Q ? → a até b

→ volume constante.

$$Q = n C_v \Delta T = n \frac{3}{2} R \Delta T$$

e

$$\Delta T = ? \quad \text{de} \quad pV = nRT$$

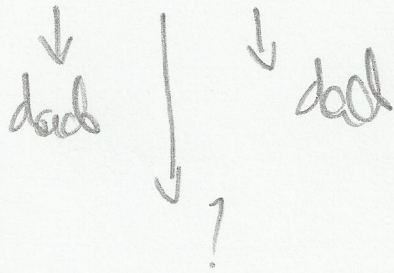
$$\frac{1}{nR} = \frac{T}{pV}$$

$$\Delta T = \frac{1}{nR} (p_b V_b - p_a V_c) = \frac{1}{nR} (p_b - p_a) V_b$$

$$Q = nR \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{nR} (p_b - p_a) V_b$$

(17)

$$Q = \frac{3}{2} (p_b - p_a) V_b$$



$$p_a = p_c \rightarrow \text{adiabatic} \Rightarrow p_c V_c^\gamma = p_b V_b^\gamma$$

$$p_c = \frac{p_b V_b^\gamma}{V_c^\gamma}$$

$$p_a = p_c = 3,167 \times 10^4 \text{ Pa}$$

$$Q = \frac{3}{2} (1,013 \times 10^6 \text{ Pa} - 3,167 \times 10^4 \text{ Pa}) (1,00 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3)$$

$$Q = 1,478 \times 10^3 \text{ J}$$

b) a mînsic ^e cîdide pînă sîi în formă de cabl
durată e trajectorie e atî a, a pînă cîdide

$$Q = n C_p \Delta T = \frac{5}{2} (p_a V_a - p_c V_c) = \frac{5}{2} p_a (V_a - V_c)$$

$$Q = -5,54 \times 10^2 \text{ J}, \quad (\text{e sînd negativ cîdide qe q bî cîdide})$$

Obs: foi usado $V_c - V_e = V_c - 0,7 V_a = -0,7 V_a$

(18)

e) qm $C_r = \frac{5}{2} R$

c) ciclo completo, $W = ?$ $\Delta E_{int} = 0$
 $Q = W$

$$W = Q = 1,47 \times 10^3 \text{ J} + (-5,14 \times 10^2 \text{ J}) = 9,18 \times 10^2 \text{ J}$$

d) $\epsilon = ?$ $\epsilon = \frac{W}{Q_{recib}} = \frac{9,18 \times 10^2 \text{ J}}{1,47 \times 10^3 \text{ J}} = 0,624$
62,4%

13) ciclo reversível, $n = 1,00$ mol, gás monoatômico ideal

* $p = 2p_0$, $V = 2V_0$, $p_0 = 1,01 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$, $V_0 = 0,0225 \text{ m}^3$

a) $W = ?$ (ciclo)

$$W_c = W_1 + W_2$$

$$W_1 \Rightarrow \text{expansão} = p \Delta V = 2p_0 \cdot (V - V_0) \\ = 2p_0 \cdot (2V_0 - V_0) = 2p_0 \cdot V_0$$

$$W_2 \Rightarrow \text{contração} = p \Delta V = p_0 (V_0 - 2V_0) = -p_0 \cdot V_0$$

$$W_c = 2p_0V_0 + (-p_0V_0) = p_0V_0 \quad (19)$$

$$W_c = 2 \cdot 1,01 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa} \cdot 0,0225 \text{ m}^3 = 2,27 \times 10^3 \text{ J}$$

b) Q ganbe em abc ?

$$Q_{abc} = nC_v \underbrace{\Delta T}_{T_b - T_a} + nC_p \underbrace{\Delta T}_{T_c - T_b}$$

vr exemplo 19.1

$$= n \frac{3}{2} R (T_b - T_a) + n \frac{5}{2} R (T_c - T_b)$$

$$= \frac{nR}{2} \left[3(T_a) \left(\frac{T_b}{T_a} - 1 \right) + 5(T_a) \left(\frac{T_c}{T_a} - \frac{T_b}{T_a} \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{nRT_a}{2} \left[3 \left(\frac{T_b}{T_a} - 1 \right) + 5 \left(\frac{T_c}{T_a} - \frac{T_b}{T_a} \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{p_0V_0}{2} (3(2-1) + 5(4-2))$$

$$= \frac{13}{2} p_0V_0 =$$

$$\text{como } p_0V_0 = W \Rightarrow Q_{abc} = \frac{13W}{2} = 14,8 \text{ KJ} //$$

c) $\varepsilon = ?$

(20)

$$\varepsilon = \frac{W}{Q_H} = \frac{2}{13} = 0,154 \approx 15,4\%$$

d) $\varepsilon = ?$ para máquina entre T_H e T_F

$$\varepsilon = 1 - \frac{T_G}{T_C} = 1 - \frac{1}{4} = 0,75 \approx 75\%$$

e) valor menor que o achado em c).

14) $n = 1,00$ mol, gás ideal

BC e DA \Rightarrow variações e adiabáticas.

15) novo, dia ou noite?

podem ocorrer em horários qualquer e usar

$$p_i V_i^\gamma = p_f V_f^\gamma \quad \text{ou}$$

$$p_0 V_0^\gamma = p_A V_A^\gamma$$

$$\frac{p_0}{32} (8V_0)^\gamma = p_0 V_0^\gamma$$

$$8^\gamma = 32$$

$$\gamma = 5/3 \Rightarrow \text{ar}$$

$$b) \quad \epsilon = ?$$

$$\epsilon = 1 - \frac{|Q_F|}{|Q_Q|}$$

(21)

$$Q_Q = n C_p \Delta T = n \frac{5}{2} R T_A \left(\frac{T_B}{T_A} - 1 \right)$$

calor i absor-
vidat a A a
B

$$Q_Q = n R T_A \frac{5}{2} (2-1) = \frac{5}{2} n R V_0$$

$$Q_F = n C_p \Delta T = n \frac{5}{2} R T_0 \left(1 - \frac{T_C}{T_0} \right)$$

calor i cedut
de partec

$$Q_F = n R T_0 \frac{5}{2} (1-2) = n R \frac{1}{4} T_A \frac{5}{2} (-1)$$

$$Q_F = - \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{5}{2} \right) n R V_0$$

$$T_D = \frac{1}{4} T_A ?$$

⇓

vezi exemplu 19.1

answ:

$$\epsilon = 1 - \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{4} \right) \left(\frac{5}{2} \right) n R V_0}{\left(\frac{5}{2} \right) n R V_0}$$

$$\epsilon = 1 - 1/4 = 0,75 = 75\%$$

$$15) \quad \gamma = 1,30$$

(22)

$$a) \quad \frac{T_2}{T_1} = ?$$

process in 2 $\rightarrow p_2 = 3,00 p_1$

volume in 2 $\rightarrow V_2 = V_1 = \frac{nRT_1}{p_1}$

$$T_2 = \frac{p_2 V_2}{Rn} = \frac{3,00 p_1 V_1}{nR} = \frac{3,00 \cancel{nRT_1/p_1}}{\cancel{nR}}$$

$$T_2 = 3,00 T_1 \Rightarrow \frac{T_2}{T_1} = 3,00$$

$$b) \quad \frac{T_3}{T_1} = ?$$

de 2 a 3 \Rightarrow processo adiabático

\Downarrow

$$T_2 V_2^{\gamma-1} = T_3 V_3^{\gamma-1}$$

$$T_2 = ? \Rightarrow 3,00 T_1$$

$$\gamma = 1,30$$

$$V_2 = V_1$$

$$V_3 = 4,00 V_1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{T_3}{T_1} = \frac{T_3}{T_2 / 3,00}$$

$$\frac{T_3}{T_1} = 3,00 \left(\frac{T_3}{T_2} \right)$$

$$\frac{T_3}{T_1} = 3,00 \left(\frac{V_2}{V_3} \right)^{\gamma-1}$$

$$\frac{T_3}{T_1} = 3,00 \left(\frac{1}{4,00} \right)^{1,30-1} = 1,98$$

(23)

c) $\frac{T_4}{T_1} = ?$ de $4 \rightarrow 1$, proceso adiabático

$$\downarrow$$

$$T_4 V_4^{\gamma-1} = T_1 V_1^{\gamma-1}$$

$$V_4 = V_3 = 4,00 V_1$$

$$\frac{T_4}{T_1} = \left(\frac{V_1}{V_4} \right)^{\gamma-1} = \left(\frac{1}{4,00} \right)^{0,30} = 0,66$$

d) $\frac{p_3}{p_1} = ?$ de $2 \rightarrow 3 \Rightarrow$ adiabático

$$p_2 V_2^{\gamma} = p_3 V_3^{\gamma}$$

$$\frac{p_3}{p_2} = \left(\frac{V_2}{V_3} \right)^{\gamma}$$

$$p_2 = 3,00 p_1, V_3 = 4,00 V_1, V_2 = V_1$$

$$\frac{p_3}{3 p_1} = \left(\frac{V_1}{4,00 V_1} \right)^{1,30}$$

$$\frac{p_3}{p_1} = 3 \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^{1,30} = 0,49$$

$$c) \frac{p_4}{p_1} = ?$$

de 4 a 1 \rightarrow adiabático

(24)

$$p_4 V_4^\gamma = p_1 V_1^\gamma$$

$$\frac{p_4}{p_1} = \left(\frac{V_1}{V_4} \right)^\gamma = \frac{1}{(4,00)^{1,30}} = 0,17 //$$

$$f) \varepsilon = ?$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{|W|}{|Q|}$$

* onde energia é sempre em forma de calor? sempre

no trajeto de 1 a 2. $\Rightarrow Q = Q_{12} //$

* trabalho? $W_{12} + W_{23} + W_{34} + W_{41}$

$$W_{23} = \int p dv$$

$$W_{23} = \int_{V_2}^{V_3} \frac{p_2 V_2^\gamma}{V^\gamma} dV = p_2 V_2^\gamma \int_{V_2}^{V_3} V^{-\gamma} dV$$

$$W_{23} = \frac{p_2 V_2^\gamma}{\gamma - 1} \cdot (V_2^{1-\gamma} - V_3^{1-\gamma}) =$$

$$W_{23} = \left(\frac{3 p_1 V_1}{1 - \gamma} \right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{4^{\gamma-1}} \right) = \left(\frac{3 n R T_1}{\gamma - 1} \right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{4^{\gamma-1}} \right)$$

$$W_{H1} = \left(\frac{p_1 V_1^\gamma}{\gamma - 1} \right) (V_4^{1-\gamma} - V_1^{1-\gamma}) =$$

(25)

$$= - \frac{p_1 V_1}{\gamma - 1} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\gamma^{\gamma-1}} \right) = - \left(\frac{nRT_1}{\gamma - 1} \right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{\gamma^{\gamma-1}} \right)$$

$$W_T = \left(\frac{2nRT_1}{\gamma - 1} \right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{\gamma^{\gamma-1}} \right)$$

$$Q_{12} = nC_V \Delta T = nC_V (3T_1 - T_1) = 2nC_V T_1$$

$$\text{and } \gamma = \frac{C_p}{C_V} = \frac{C_V + R}{C_V} = 1 + \frac{R}{C_V}$$

$$\text{so } C_V = \frac{R}{\gamma - 1}$$

$$\text{again: } Q_{12} = 2n \left(\frac{R}{\gamma - 1} \right) T_1$$

$$\epsilon = \frac{2nRT_1}{\gamma - 1} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\gamma^{\gamma-1}} \right) / 2nT_1 R / \gamma - 1$$

$$\xi = 1 - \frac{1}{40-1}$$

(26)

$$\xi = 0,34 = 34\%$$

16) $T_Q = 96^\circ F = 309 \text{ K}$

$$T_F = 70^\circ F = 294 \text{ K}$$

há um trabalho de
15 (energia fornecida)

⇓
qual será Q_F = ?

$$|Q_F| = |K|W|$$

$$K = \frac{T_F}{T_Q - T_F} = \frac{294}{309 - 294} = 19,6$$

$$|Q_F| = 19,6 \cdot 1 = 19,6 \text{ J}$$

17) $T_F = -5,0^\circ C$

$$T_Q = 22^\circ C$$

$$K = 3,8$$

$$\frac{Q_Q}{t} = \frac{7,54 \text{ MJ}}{1 \text{ h}} \Rightarrow P$$

máquina de Carnot, $P = ?$ $P = W/t$

$$K = \frac{|Q_F|}{|W|}, \text{ mas } Q_Q + Q_F - W = 0, \text{ role um ciclo completo.}$$

$$K = \frac{|W| - |Q_d|}{|W|}$$

$$|W| = \frac{|Q_d| - |W|}{K}$$

$$|W| + \frac{|W|}{K} = \frac{Q_d}{K}$$

$$|W| \left(1 + \frac{1}{K} \right) = \frac{Q_d}{K}$$

$$|W| = \frac{Q_d}{K} \left(\frac{K}{1+K} \right) = \frac{Q_d}{1+K} = \frac{7,54 \text{ MJ}}{3,3+1}$$

$$|W| = 1,57 \text{ MJ}$$

$$P = \frac{1,57 \text{ MJ}}{3600 \text{ s}} = 440 \text{ W}$$

18)

$$\overbrace{T_1 = T_{Q_1} = 400 \text{ K}}^{\text{moteur}}$$

$$T_2 = T_{F_2} = 150 \text{ K}$$

$$\overbrace{T_3 = T_{Q_3} = 325 \text{ K}}^{\text{refrigérateur}}$$

$$T_4 = T_{F_4} = 225 \text{ K}$$

$$Q_3/Q_1 = ?$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{W}{Q_1}$$

moteur

$$\varepsilon = \frac{T_1 - T_2}{T_1}$$

$$\frac{W}{Q_1} = \frac{T_1 - T_2}{T_1} \quad (A)$$

(23)

ritirando:

$$K = \frac{T_4}{T_3 - T_4} = \frac{Q_4}{W}$$

per bilancio di energia: $Q_4 = Q_3 - W$

$$\frac{Q_3 - W}{W} = \frac{T_4}{T_3 - T_4} \quad (B)$$

→ o trabalho feito por regime → faz o retirando
 sempre fornecer $\Rightarrow W = W$

de (A) $W = \frac{T_1 - T_2}{T_1} \cdot Q_1 \quad (C)$

de (B) $\left(\frac{Q_3}{W} - 1 \right) = \frac{T_4}{T_3 - T_4} \quad (D)$

(C) → (D) : $(Q_3 - 1) \cdot \frac{Q_3}{(T_1 - T_2) \cdot \frac{Q_1}{T_1}} = \frac{T_4}{T_3 - T_4} + 1$

$$\frac{Q_3}{(T_1 - T_2)} \cdot \frac{T_1}{Q_1} = \frac{T_4}{T_3 - T_4} + 1$$

(29)

$$\frac{Q_3}{250} \cdot \frac{400}{Q_1} = \frac{225}{100} + 1$$

$$1,6 \frac{Q_3}{Q_1} = 3,25$$

$$\frac{Q_3}{Q_1} = 2,03 //$$