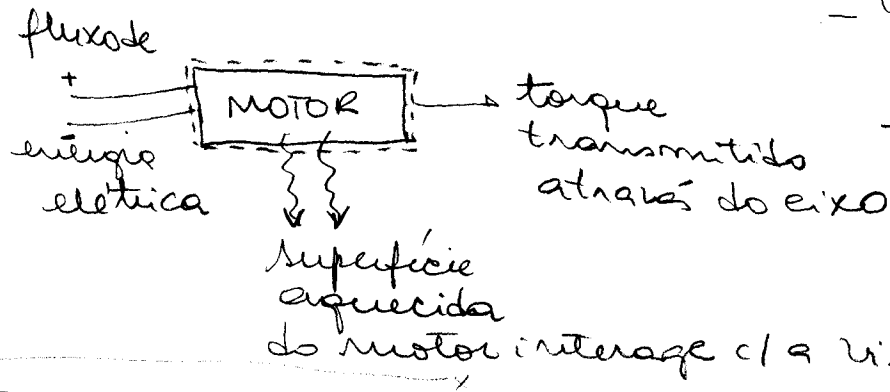
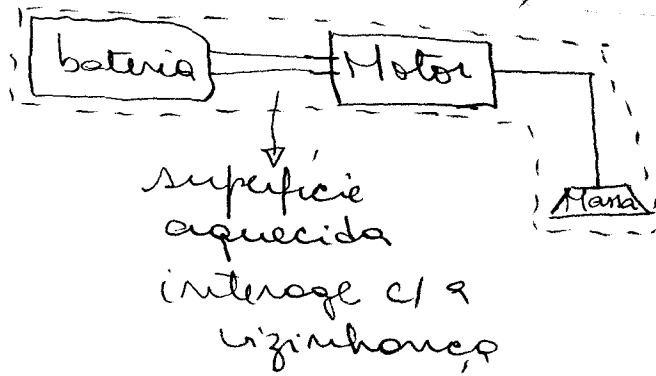


LISTA DE EXERCÍCIOS 1

1



- velocidade de rotação da armadura pode mudar
- temperatura das partes do motor podem mudar



- mudanças químicas ocorrem dentro da bateria
- velocidade de rotação da armadura do motor pode mudar
- temperatura do motor e bateria podem mudar
- massa aumenta dentro do sistema

2

Volume de controle no coletor solar:

- radiação solar é recebida pelo coletor solar
- água aquecida sai do coletor solar e água fria entra no coletor solar
- superfícies aquecidas do coletor interagem com a vizinhança
- parte da energia recebida é refletida e parte absorvida

Volume de controle de todo equipamento

- água aquecida sai pela parte superior e água fria entra na parte inferior do equipamento
- superfícies aquecidas do sistema interagem com a vizinhança
- parte da energia recebida é refletida e parte absorvida
- a temperatura da água do tanque aumenta com o tempo

③ válvula + turbina

- vapor entra na válvula e sai na turbina
- superfícies aquecidas interagem com a vizinhança
- o torque é transmitido através do eixo

todo o conjunto

- vapor entra na válvula e sai na turbina
- superfícies aquecidas do conjunto interagem com a vizinhança
- corrente elétrica parte do quadro

④

Turbo gerador

- ar exaó através da fronteira do VC
- corrente elétrica para pela fronteira do sistema

bateria

- entrada de corrente elétrica para a bateria
- superfície da bateria pode se aquecer e trocar calor com a vizinhança

⑤ limus pag. 13.

⑥

6

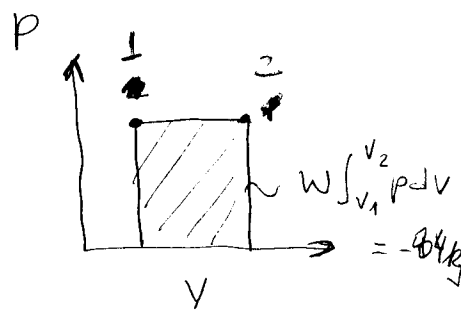
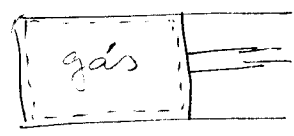
$m = 0,5 \text{ kg}$

$p = 4 \text{ bar}$

$V_1 = 0,72 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$

$W = -84 \text{ kJ}$

$V_2 = ? \text{ m}^3$



$$W = \int_{V_1}^{V_2} p dV = p (V_2 - V_1)$$

$$W = p (V_2 - m v_1)$$

$$\frac{W}{p} = V_2 - m v_1$$

$$V_2 = \frac{W}{p} + m v_1$$

$$V_2 = \frac{-84 \text{ kJ}}{4 \text{ bar}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ bar}}{10^5 \text{ N/m}^2} \frac{10^3 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}}{1 \text{ kJ}} + 0,5 \cdot 0,72 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{kg}}$$

$$V_2 = -0,21 \text{ m}^3 + 0,36 \text{ m}^3$$

$V_2 = 0,15 \text{ m}^3$

7

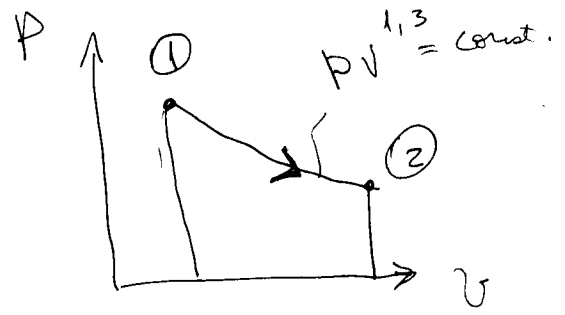
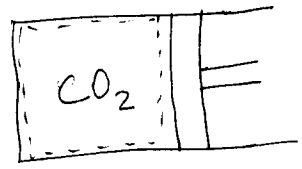
$$p_1 = 60 \frac{\text{lb}_f}{\text{in}^2}$$

$$V_1 = 1.78 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$p_2 = 20 \frac{\text{lb}_f}{\text{in}^2}$$

$$pV^{1.3} = \text{constante}$$

$$W = ? \text{ ft} \cdot \text{lb}_f \rightarrow \text{Btu}$$



$$p = \frac{\text{constante}}{V^{1.3}}$$

$$W = \int_{V_1}^{V_2} p dV = \int_{V_1}^{V_2} \frac{\text{constante}}{V^{1.3}} dV = \text{constante} \int_{V_1}^{V_2} V^{-1.3} dV$$

$$\text{constante} \left[\frac{V_2^{-0.3} - V_1^{-0.3}}{-0.3} \right]$$

$$\text{constante} = p_1 V_1^{1.3} = p_2 V_2^{1.3}$$

$$W = p \cdot V^{1.3} \left[\frac{V_2^{-0.3} - V_1^{-0.3}}{-0.3} \right]$$

$$W = \frac{p_2 V_2 - p_1 V_1}{(-0.3)}$$

$$p_1 V_1^{1.3} = p_2 V_2^{1.3}$$

$$\frac{p_1 V_1^{1.3}}{p_2} = V_2^{1.3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt[1.3]{\frac{p_1}{p_2}}$$

$$V_2 = V_1 \left(\frac{p_1}{p_2} \right)^{\frac{1}{1.3}}$$

$$V_2 = 1.78 \text{ ft}^3 \left(\frac{60}{20} \right)^{\frac{1}{1.3}}$$

$$V_2 = 4.14 \text{ ft}^3$$

Continuação do (7)

$$W = \frac{20 \frac{\text{lbf}}{\text{cm}^2} \cdot \frac{144 \text{cm}^2}{1 \text{ft}^2} \cdot 4,14 \text{ft}^3 - 60 \frac{\text{lbf}}{\text{cm}^2} \cdot \frac{144 \text{cm}^2}{1 \text{ft}^2} \cdot 1,78 \text{ft}^3}{(-0,3)}$$

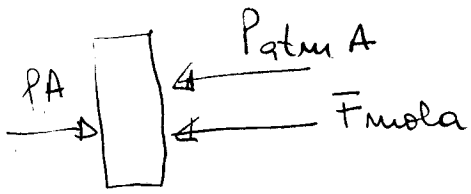
$$W = \frac{11923,2 \text{ lbf} \cdot \text{ft} - 15379,2 \text{ lbf} \cdot \text{ft}}{-0,3}$$

$$W = 11520 \text{ lbf} \cdot \text{ft} \left| \frac{1 \text{ Btu}}{778 \text{ ft} \cdot \text{lbf}} \right|$$

$$\boxed{W = 14,81 \text{ Btu}}$$

8

$$F_{mola} = 900\text{ N}$$



$$PA = p_{atm}A + F_{mola}$$

$$pA = p_{atm}A + F_{mola}$$

$$p_1 = p_{atm} + \frac{F_{mola}}{A}$$

$$p_1 = 100\text{ kPa} + \frac{900\text{ N}}{0,018\text{ m}^2} \cdot \frac{1\text{ kPa}}{10^3\text{ N/m}^2} =$$

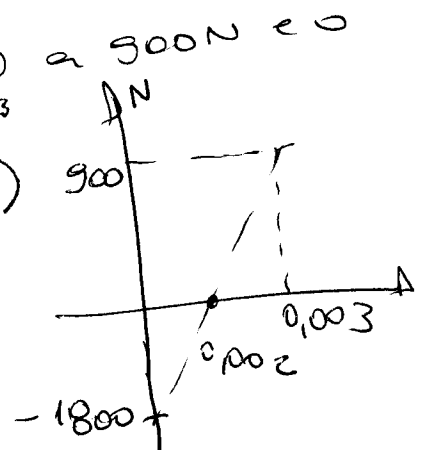
$$p_1 = 150\text{ kPa}$$

$$W = \int_{V_1}^{V_2} p dV \quad p = p_{atm} + \frac{F_{mola}}{A}$$

$$W = \int_{V_1}^{V_2} \left(p_{atm} + \frac{F_{mola}}{A} \right) dV$$

mas a força da mola vai de 0 a 900 N e o volume $V_1 = 0,003\text{ m}^3$ a $V_2 = 0,002\text{ m}^3$

$$F_{mola} = \frac{900\text{ N}}{(0,003 - 0,002)} (V - 0,002)$$



então:

$$W = \int_{V_1}^{V_2} \left(p_{atm} + \frac{F_{mola}}{A} \right) dV$$

$$W = \int_{V_1}^{V_2} \left[100 + \frac{900}{0,002} \frac{(V - 0,002)}{(0,003 - 0,002)} \right] dV$$

$$= \int_{V_1}^{V_2} [100 + 50000V - 100] dV$$

$$= \int_{V_1}^{V_2} 50000V dV = \frac{50000V^2}{2} \Big|_{V_1}^{V_2}$$

$$= \frac{50000 \cdot V_2^2}{2} - \frac{50000 \cdot V_1^2}{2} = 25000 \cdot 0,002^2 - 25000 \cdot 0,003^2 = 0,1 - 0,225 = -0,125\text{ kJ}$$

$$F = \frac{900 - 0}{0,003 - 0,002}$$

$$= 1800$$

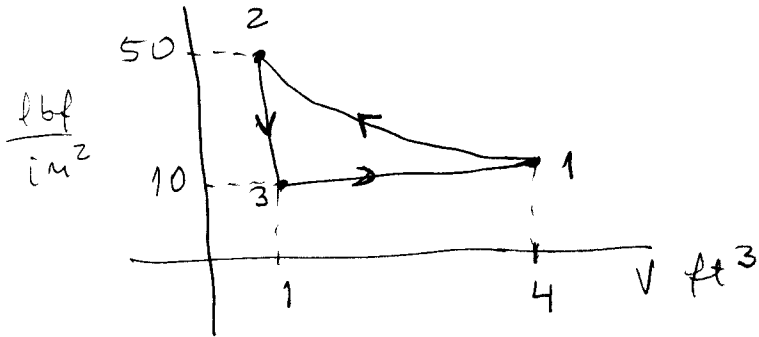
$$F = \frac{900\text{ N} - 1800}{0,001}$$

$$= -0,125 \cancel{\text{kPa}} \cdot \text{m}^3 \frac{10^3 \cancel{\text{N/m}^2}}{1 \cancel{\text{kPa}}} \frac{1 \text{kJ}}{10^3 \cancel{\text{N/m}}} = -0,125 \text{kJ}$$

9) processo 1-2: compressão $pV = \text{const}$
 $p_1 = 10 \text{ lbf/in}^2$, $V_1 = 4 \text{ ft}^3$
 $p_2 = 50 \text{ lbf/in}^2$

processo 2-3: constante volume $p_3 = p_1$

processo 3-1: pressão constante



p/ processo 1-2 $V_2 = \left(\frac{P_1}{P_2}\right) V_1$

$$V_2 = \frac{10}{50} \cdot 4 = 0.8 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$W_{12} = \int_{V_1}^{V_2} p dV = \int_{V_1}^{V_2} \frac{\text{const}}{V} dV = p_1 V_1 \ln\left(\frac{V_2}{V_1}\right)$$

$$= 10 \frac{\text{lbf}}{\text{in}^2} \cdot 4 \text{ ft}^3 \ln\left(\frac{0.8}{4}\right) \frac{144 \text{ in}^2}{1 \text{ ft}^2} \frac{1 \text{ Btu}}{778 \text{ ft} \cdot \text{lbf}}$$

$$= -11.92 \text{ Btu}$$

processo 2-3, $W_{23} = 0$, processo 3-1

$$W_{31} = \int_{V_3}^{V_1} p dV = p_3 (V_1 - V_3) = p_1 (V_1 - V_2)$$

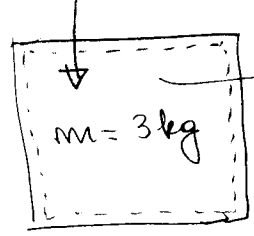
$$= \left(10 \frac{\text{lbf}}{\text{in}^2}\right) (4 - 0.8) \text{ ft}^3 \frac{144 \text{ in}^2}{1 \text{ ft}^2} \frac{1 \text{ Btu}}{778 \text{ ft} \cdot \text{lbf}}$$

$$= 5.923 \text{ Btu}$$

$$W_{\text{líquido}} = W_{12} + W_{23} + W_{31} = -11.92 + 0 + 5.923 = -5.997 \text{ Btu}$$

10

$W = 75 \text{ kJ}$



$Q = -150 \text{ kJ}$

$\cancel{\Delta E_C} + \cancel{\Delta E_P} + \Delta U = Q - W$

$\Delta U = Q - W$

$\Delta U = m(u_2 - u_1)$

$m(u_2 - u_1) = Q - W$

$u_2 - u_1 = \frac{Q - W}{m}$

$u_2 = \frac{Q - W}{m} + u_1$

$u_2 = \frac{-150 + 75}{3 \text{ kg}} + 450 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}$

$u_2 = \frac{425 \text{ kJ}}{\text{kg}}$

$u_1 = 450 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}$

$u_2 = ?$

(11)

$$\cancel{\Delta E_C} + \cancel{\Delta E_P} + \Delta U = Q - W$$

$$W = Q - \Delta U$$

$$W_{\text{eq}} = W_{\text{eixo}} + W_{\text{pistão}}$$

$$W_{\text{eixo}} = -18,5 \text{ kJ}$$

$$W_{\text{eixo}} + W_{\text{pistão}} = Q - \Delta U$$

$$W_{\text{pistão}} = Q - \Delta U - W_{\text{eixo}}$$

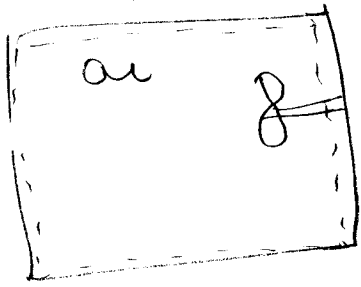
$$W_{\text{pistão}} = Q - m(u_2 - u_1) - W_{\text{eixo}}$$

$$W_{\text{pistão}} = 80 \text{ kJ} - 5 \text{ kg} (2659,6 - 2709,9) \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}$$

- (18,5)

$$W_{\text{pistão}} = 350 \text{ kJ}$$

(12)



$$V = 0,6 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\dot{W} = -4 \text{ W} \quad \Delta t = 1 \text{ h}$$

$$\rho = 1,2 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}$$

$$Q = 0$$

$$\rho = \frac{m}{V}$$

$$m = \rho V = 1,2 \cdot 0,6 = 0,72 \text{ kg}$$

$$\cancel{\Delta E_C} + \cancel{\Delta E_P} + \Delta U = \cancel{Q} - W$$

$$\Delta U = -W$$

$$v_2 = \frac{1}{\rho}$$

$$v_2 = \frac{1}{1,2}$$

$$a) \quad v_2 = 0,83 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{kg}}$$

$$b) \quad W = \int_0^{1\text{h}} \dot{W} dt = \int_0^{1\text{h}} (-4 \text{ W}) dt = -4 \text{ W} \cdot 1\text{h} \frac{\text{J/s} \cdot 3600\text{s}}{\text{W} \cdot 1\text{h}}$$

$$\left| \frac{\text{kJ}}{10^3 \text{ J}} \right|$$

$$= -14,4 \text{ kJ}$$

$$c) \quad \Delta U = -W$$

$$m(u_2 - u_1) = -W$$

$$u_2 - u_1 = -\frac{W}{m} = \frac{-(-14,4)}{0,72} = 20 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}$$

13

$$\Delta \cancel{E} + \Delta \cancel{P} + \Delta U = Q - W$$

$$\Delta U = m (u_2 - u_1)$$

$$W = Q - m (u_2 - u_1)$$

$$W = (-342,9 \text{ Btu}) - (1,2 \text{ lb}) (990,58 - 1363,3) \frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{lb}}$$

$$W = 104,4 \text{ Btu}$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= \int_{v_1}^{v_2} p \, dv = m \int_{v_1}^{v_2} p \, dv = m (p_1 v_1^2) \int_{v_1}^{v_2} \frac{dv}{v^2} \\ &= -m (p_1 v_1^2) \left(\frac{1}{v_2} - \frac{1}{v_1} \right) \end{aligned}$$