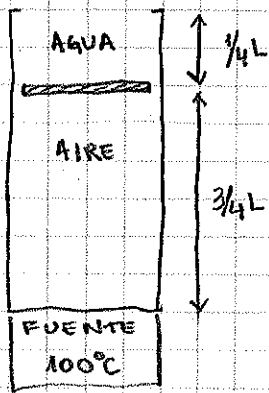


EXAMEN FÍSICA 2 18/12/2015

PROBLEMA 1.



AIRE : $c_v = \frac{5}{2} R$ $c_p = \frac{7}{2} R$

$T_1 = 15^\circ\text{C} = 288\text{K}$ $T_F = 100^\circ\text{C} = 373\text{K}$

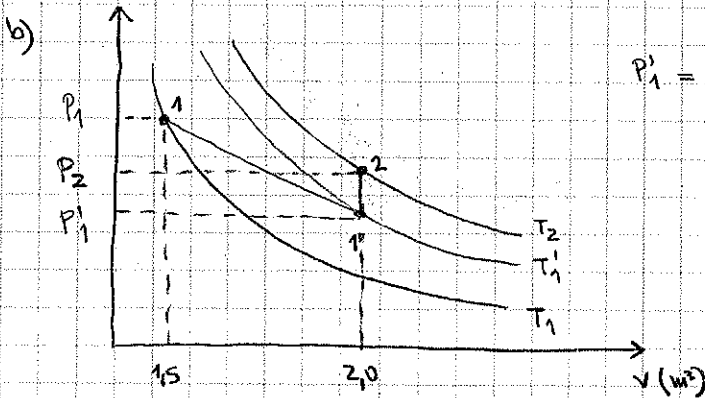
$L = 2,0\text{m}$ $A = 1,0\text{m}^2 \rightarrow V_1 = \frac{3}{4} \times 2 = 1,5\text{m}^3$

$P_1 = P_0 + \frac{m_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} g}{A} = P_0 + \frac{\rho L A g}{4A} = 106,225\text{kPa}$

$P_1 V_1 = n R T_1 \rightarrow n R = 0,5533$

a) $T_2 = T_F = 373\text{K} \rightarrow P_2 = \frac{n R T_2}{V_2} = 103,182\text{kPa} > P_0$ llega a tope.

$V_2 = 2,0\text{m}^3$



$P_1' = 101,325\text{kPa}$ $T_1' = \frac{P_1' V_2}{n R} = 366\text{K}$

$\Rightarrow W = -\frac{(P_1 + P_1')}{2} \Delta V = -52\text{kJ}$

$\Delta U = \frac{5}{2} n R (T_2 - T_1) = 117,6\text{kJ}$

$Q = \Delta U - W = 169,6\text{kJ}$

d) $\Delta S_T = -\frac{|Q_F|}{T_F} + \frac{5}{2} n R \ln\left(\frac{T_2}{T_1}\right) + n R \ln\left(\frac{V_2}{V_1}\right) = -0,455 + 0,358 + 0,159$

$\Delta S_T = 0,062\text{kJ/K}$

Nota: El agua quemada también genera entropía

PROBLEMA 2

a) $x(t) = A \sin \omega t$ / $\omega = 2\pi f = 25\text{rad/s}$

$x(t) = WA \cos \omega t \rightarrow \dot{x}_{\text{máx}} = WA = \sqrt{F}$

$\frac{f_0(\text{mín})}{f_F} = \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{F}/v_s} = \frac{599}{600}$

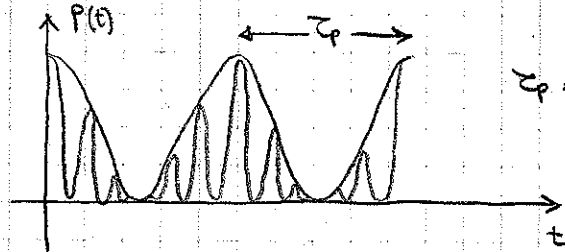
$\frac{f_0(\text{máx})}{f_F} = \frac{1}{1 - \sqrt{F}/v_s} = \frac{601}{600}$

$\frac{1 - \sqrt{F}/v_s}{1 + \sqrt{F}/v_s} = \frac{599}{601} \rightarrow \sqrt{F} = 0,57\text{m/s}$

$A = 0,023\text{m}$

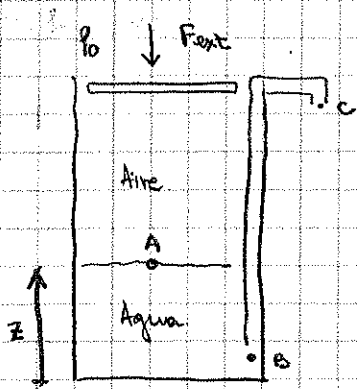
b) $f_{\text{PULSADO}} = f_a - f_0 = 1\text{Hz}$

c)



$\tau_p = \frac{1}{f_{\text{PULSADO}}}$

PROBLEMA 3



$$a) P_A + \rho g z + \int \frac{\rho v^2}{2} = P_0 + \rho g H + \int \frac{\rho v_c^2}{2}$$

$$A v_A = a v_c \quad A = 10 \text{ cm}^2 ; a = 0,5 \text{ cm}^2 \quad v_A \ll v_c$$

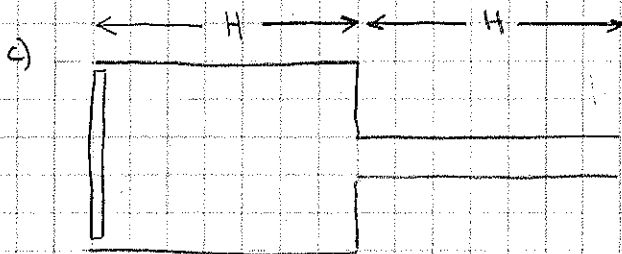
$$\dot{V} = a v_c = 1 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \rightarrow v_c = \frac{1 \times 10^{-4}}{0,5 \times 10^{-4}} = 2,0 \text{ m/s}$$

$$P_A = P_0 + F_{ext}/A = P_0 + \rho g (H-z) + \int \frac{\rho v^2}{2}$$

$$F_{ext} = A \left[\rho g (H-z) + \int \frac{\rho v^2}{2} \right]$$

$$b) F_{ext}(z \approx H) = 10 \times 10^{-4} \times 1,0 \times 10^3 \times \frac{2^2}{2} = 2,0 \text{ N} \quad (\text{LENO})$$

$$F_{ext}(z \approx 0) = 10 \times 10^{-4} \times 1,0 \times 10^3 \times \left(9,8 \times 0,4 + \frac{2^2}{2} \right) = 5,92 \text{ N} \quad (\text{CASI VACÍO})$$



$$f_1 \approx \frac{v_s}{8H} = 107 \text{ Hz}$$

