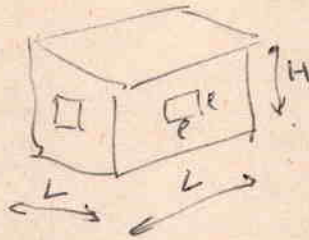
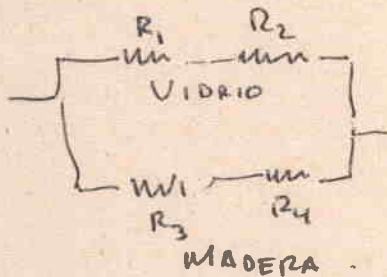


Pregunta A.



$L = 4,8 \text{ m}$

$H = 2,5 \text{ m}$

$l = 1 \text{ m}$

Superficie Vidrio:

Espesor vidrio

$k_v = 0,8 \text{ W/mK}$

$h = 10 \text{ W/m}^2 \text{ K}$

$S_v = 4 \cdot l \cdot L = 4 \text{ m}^2$

$e_v = 3 \text{ mm}$

$R_1 = \frac{e_v}{k_v S_v} = 9,375 \times 10^{-4} \frac{\text{K}}{\text{W}}$

$R_2 = \frac{1}{h S_v} = 25 \times 10^{-3} \frac{\text{K}}{\text{W}}$

Superficie Madera:

$S_M = 4 \cdot L \cdot H - l^2 + L^2 = 67,4 \text{ m}^2$

Espesor $e_M = 5 \text{ cm}$

Conductividad: $k_M = 0,08 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{mK}}$

$h = 10 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2 \text{ K}}$

$R_3 = \frac{e_M}{k_M S_M} = 9,32 \times 10^{-3} \frac{\text{K}}{\text{W}}$

$R_4 = \frac{1}{h S_M} = 1,49 \times 10^{-3} \frac{\text{K}}{\text{W}}$

$\dot{Q} = \Delta T \left[\frac{1}{R_1 + R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3 + R_4} \right]$

$\Delta T = 20 \text{ K} \Rightarrow \dot{Q} = 2620 \text{ W}$

b) Costo = $2620 \text{ W} \times \frac{\$ 27,30}{3,10^7 \text{ J}} \times 3600 \frac{\text{s}}{\text{h}} = (\$ 8,60) \frac{1}{\text{h}}$

(\$ 8,60 por hora)

Ejercicio 1

Estado 1: $V_1 = S \cdot \frac{L}{2} = 0,006 \text{ m}^3$

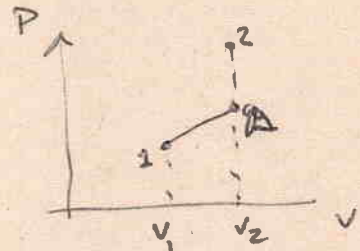
$P_1 = 200 \text{ kPa}$

$T_1 = \frac{P_1 V_1}{m R_m} = 41,8 \text{ K}$

Estado 2:

$V_2 \leq S \cdot L = 0,012 \text{ m}^3$

$T_2 = 600 \text{ K} \Rightarrow V_2 = 0,012 \text{ m}^3$



$P_A = P_1 + \frac{k}{S^2} (V_2 - V_1) = 206 \text{ kPa}$

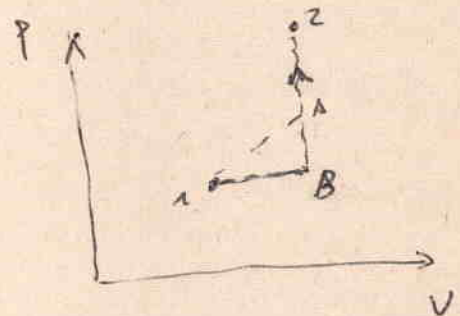
$T_A = \frac{P_A V_2}{m R_m} = 86,1 \text{ K} < 600 \text{ K} \Rightarrow V_2 = 0,012 \text{ m}^3 \checkmark$

$P_2 = \frac{m R_m T_2}{V_2} = 1435 \text{ kPa} > P_A$

s) $S_2 - S_1 = (S_2 - S_B) + (S_B - S_1)$

$S_2 - S_1 = m C_p \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} + m C_v \ln \frac{P_2}{P_1}$

$S_2 - S_1 = 211 \text{ J/K}$



c) Trabajo entregado por el resorte:

$W = - \frac{P_1 + P_A}{2} (V_2 - V_1) = -1,218 \text{ kJ}$

$\Delta U = U_2 - U_1 = m C_v (T_2 - T_1) = 40 \text{ kJ}$

$Q = \Delta U - W \Rightarrow Q = 41,2 \text{ J/K}$

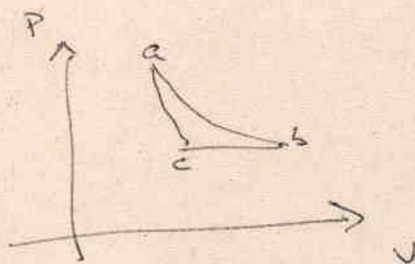
Variación de entropía de la reserva:

$\Delta S_{FR} = - \frac{Q}{T_R} = -68,6 \text{ J/K}$

Variación de entropía del universo: $S_2 - S_1 + \Delta S_{FR} = 142 \text{ J/K}$

d) $\Delta S > 0 \Rightarrow$ No es reversible.

Pregunta B - a)



$$P_a = 3,5 \text{ atm}$$

$$P_b = 2,5 \text{ atm}$$

$$V_a = 34 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3$$

$$T_a = T_b = 650 \text{ K}$$

$$V_b = \frac{P_a V_a}{P_b} = 47,6 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3$$

$$P_a V_a^\gamma = P_c V_c^\gamma \Rightarrow V_c = V_a \left(\frac{P_a}{P_b} \right)^{1/\gamma} = 43,2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3$$

$$\gamma = 1,4$$

$$P_c = P_b, \quad T_c = \frac{V_c}{V_b} T_b = 590,4 \text{ K}$$

b) El proceso a-b es isotérmico.

$$W = - \int_{V_a}^{V_b} P_a V_a \frac{dV}{V} = -P_a V_a \ln \frac{V_b}{V_a} = -4057 \text{ J}$$

Por la primera ley, $Q + W = 0$, $\therefore Q = 4057 \text{ J}$, como dice el enunciado.

$$Q_H = 4057 \text{ J}$$

Q_L es el calor pedido a la fuente fría en el proceso b-c.

$$Q_L = n c_p (T_b - T_c)$$

$$n = \frac{P_a V_a}{R T_a} = 1,15 \text{ kmol} \quad Q_L = 3868 \text{ J}$$

$$c_p = \frac{7}{2} R$$

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{Q_L}{Q_H} = 0,0466$$

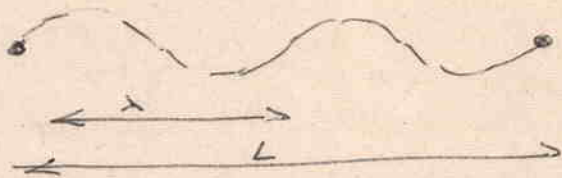
El rendimiento de Carnot es

$$\eta_c = 1 - \frac{T_c}{T_a} = 0,0917$$

$$\frac{\eta}{\eta_c} = 0,508$$

Ejercicio 2.

a)



$$\lambda = \frac{L}{2} = 1 \text{ m.}$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{Mg}{\rho}} = 60 \text{ m/s}$$

$$f = \frac{v}{\lambda} = 60 \text{ Hz.}$$

b) $y(x,t) = A \sin(kx) \cos(\omega t)$.

$$k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \quad \text{y} \quad \omega = 2\pi f.$$

$$v(x,t) = -\omega A \sin(kx) \sin(\omega t)$$

c) Los modos de vibración verifican.

$$k = \frac{n\pi}{L}, \quad \frac{\omega}{k} = \sqrt{\frac{Mg}{\rho}}, \quad k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \quad \text{y} \quad \omega = 2\pi f.$$

Para $m = 2.0 \text{ kg}$, $n = 4$.

En general $f = \frac{n}{2L} \sqrt{\frac{Mg}{\rho}}$ - (Para $n=4$, $f = 60 \text{ Hz}$)

Si M es variable, y se quiere la misma frecuencia

se obtiene cuando $M = \left(\frac{2Lf}{n}\right)^2 \frac{\rho}{g}$

~~$M(n) = \frac{16}{n^2} M(4)$~~

$$M(n) = \frac{16}{n^2} M(4) = \frac{32 \text{ kg}}{n^2}$$

$M(n) > 2 \text{ kg}$ si $n = 1, 2 \text{ o } 3$.

Para $n = 1$

$$M = 32 \text{ kg}$$

$n = 2$

$$M = 8 \text{ kg}$$

$n = 3$

$$M = 3,556 \text{ kg.}$$