

LISTA 3 - FENÔMENOS - TRABALHO.

1) a) $p_0 = 200 \text{ kPa}$ $W_{1-2} = \int p dv$

$V_0 = 0,04 \text{ m}^3$ $W_{1-2} = p \cdot \Delta V$

$V = 0,1 \text{ m}^3$ $W_{1-2} = 200 \cdot k (0,1 - 0,04)$

$P = \text{cte}$ $W_{1-2} = 200 \cdot 0,06 (0,6)$

$W = ?$

$\boxed{W_{1-2} = 12 \text{ kJ}}$

b) $T = \text{cte}$ $W_{1-2} = \int_1^2 P_1 V_1 \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} = \Rightarrow 200 \text{ k} \cdot 0,04 \ln \frac{0,10}{0,04}$

$= 200 \text{ k} \cdot 0,04 \cdot 0,916$

$= 7,330,32$

$\boxed{W_{1-2} = 7,330,32 \text{ kJ}}$

$$\begin{array}{lcl}
 c) & PV^{1,3} = \text{cte} & 200 \cdot k \cdot 0,04^{1,3} \quad PV^{1,3} = 3.045,85 = p \cdot 0,1^{1,3} \\
 & V_1 = 0,1 \text{ m}^3 & 200 \cdot k \cdot 0,0152 \quad 3045,85 = p \cdot 0,1^{1,3} \\
 & & 3045,85 \quad p = \frac{3045,85}{0,050} \quad p = 60.917 \text{ Pa}
 \end{array}$$

$$W_{1-2} = \frac{P_2 V_2 - P_1 V_1}{1 - n} = W_{1-2} = \frac{60.917 \cdot 0,1 - 200000 \cdot 0,04}{1 - 1,3}$$

$$W_{1-2} = \frac{6091,7 - 8000}{-0,3} = \frac{-1.908,3}{-0,3} = 6.361 \text{ J}$$

2) zero.

$$2) \quad PV = \text{cte} \quad 200.000 \cdot 2 = 100000 \cdot V_2$$

$$P_0 = 200 \text{ kPa}$$

$$V_2 = 4 \text{ m}^3$$

$$V_0 = 2 \text{ m}^3$$

$$P_1 = 100 \text{ kPa}$$

$$W_{1-2} = P_1 V_1 \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} \quad \text{ou} \quad W_{1-2} = P_1 V_1 \ln \frac{P_1}{P_2}$$

$$W_{1-2} = ?$$

$$W_{1-2} = 200.000 \cdot 2 \cdot \ln \frac{4}{2} \Rightarrow 969$$

$$W_{1-2} = 277,26 \text{ kJ}$$

$$3) \quad P_0 = 200 \text{ kPa} - \text{cte}$$

$$V_0 = 0,1 \text{ m}^3$$

$$W_{1-2} = p \cdot (\Delta V)$$

$$W_{2-3} = nRT \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}$$

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

$$W_{1-2} = 200.000 \cdot (0,3 - 0,1)$$

$$\text{Temp} = \text{cte}$$

$$W_{1-2} = 200.000 \cdot 0,2$$

$$W_{2-3} = P_1 V_1 \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}$$

$$V_3 = 0,5 \text{ m}^3$$

$$W_{1-2} = 40 \text{ kJ}$$

$$W_{\text{TOTAL}}$$

$$W_{2-3} = 200.000 \cdot 0,3 \ln \frac{0,8}{0,3}$$

$$W_T = 40 \text{ kJ} + 58,8 \text{ kJ} = 98,8 \text{ kJ}$$

$$W_{2-3} = 58,85 \text{ kJ}$$

$$4 - m = 10 \text{ kg}$$

$$p_0 = 1,7 \cdot 10^6 \text{ N/m}^2 = \text{cte}$$

$$W_{1-2} = p(V_2 - V_1)$$

$$V_0 = 1,8 \text{ m}^3$$

$$W_{1-2} = 1,7 \cdot 10^6 (0,6 - 1,8)$$

$$V_1 = 0,6 \text{ m}^3$$

$$W_{1-2} = 1,7 \cdot 10^6 (-1,2)$$

$$W_{1-2} = ?$$

$$W_{1-2} = -2,040 \text{ MJ}$$

$$5 - m = 3 \text{ kg} \quad \text{ISOTÉRMICO} \quad p_0 = 5,16 \cdot 10^5 \text{ N/m}^2 \quad V_0 = 0,3 \text{ m}^3 \quad W = 3,12 \cdot 10^4 \text{ J}$$

$$p_f = ?$$

$$W_{1-2} = p_1 V_1 \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}$$

$$W_{1-2} = p_1 V_1 \ln \frac{p_1}{p_2}$$

$$-3,12 \cdot 10^4 = 5,16 \cdot 10^5 \cdot 0,3 \ln \frac{5,16 \cdot 10^5}{p_f}$$

$$-3,12 \cdot 10^4 = 5,16 \cdot 10^5 \cdot 0,3 \ln \frac{5,16 \cdot 10^5}{p_f}$$

$$-3,12 \cdot 10^4 = 154.800 \ln \frac{5,16 \cdot 10^5}{p_f}$$

$$-0,20 = \ln \frac{5,16 \cdot 10^5}{p_f}$$

$$\ln p_f = 13,35 + 0,20$$

$$\ln p_f = 13,35$$

$$p_f = 6,3 \cdot 10^5 \text{ N/m}^2$$

6) É todo e qualquer transito de energia entre o sistema e o meio ambiente cujo único resultado está associado a elevação de um peso.

7. O trabalho não é propriedade de estado, pois ele não caracteriza um ponto e sim um processo (produto de uma evolução)

8) represente um processo uma evolução representado por uma linha

$$9) \quad m = 12g = 0,012 \text{ kg}$$

$$V = 5,0 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3$$

$$t = -3^\circ\text{C} \rightarrow +273 \Rightarrow 270 \text{ K}$$

$$P = \text{cte}$$

$$\rho = 2 \cdot 10^3 \text{ g/m}^3 \quad \frac{2 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 10^{-3}}{10^{-6}} = 2 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

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

$$PV = nRT$$

$$\frac{P_1 V_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2 V_2}{T_2}$$

$$V_2 = \frac{m}{\mu} \quad V_2 = \frac{0,012}{2}$$

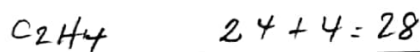
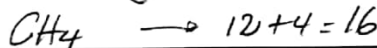
$$\frac{V_1}{T_1} = \frac{V_2}{T_2} \quad \frac{5,0 \cdot 10^{-3}}{270} = \frac{6 \cdot 10^{-3}}{T_2} \quad T_2 = 324 \text{ K ou } 51^\circ\text{C} \quad V_2 = 6 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3$$

$$10. \quad m = 2 \text{ kg}$$

$$n = ?$$

$$n = \frac{m}{M}$$

$$n = \frac{2}{16} = 0,125 \text{ kmol}$$



$$n = \frac{2}{28} = 0,071 \text{ kmol}$$

$$11. \quad V_0 = 0,042 \text{ m}^3$$

$$t_0 = 27^\circ\text{C} + 273 = 300 \text{ K}$$

$$P_0 = 15 \cdot 10^6 \text{ Pa}$$

$$PV = nRT$$

$$\bar{R} = 8,31 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kmol K}}$$

$$n = \frac{PV}{\bar{R}T}$$

$$a) \quad n = ?$$

$$b) \quad \bar{R} = ?$$

$$n = \frac{15 \cdot 10^6 \cdot 0,042}{8,31 \cdot 300} = 252,71 \text{ mols}$$

$$\bar{v} = \frac{V}{n} \quad \bar{v} = \frac{0,042}{252,71} = 1,66 \cdot 10^{-4} \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{mol}}$$

$$12. \quad V_0 = 0,42 \text{ m}^3 \quad \text{O}_2$$

$$a) \quad n = ? \quad PV = n\bar{R}T \quad PV = mRT$$

$$P_0 = 1,5 \cdot 10^5 \text{ N/m}^2$$

$$\frac{PV}{RT} = m$$

$$n = \frac{82,48}{32} = 2,576 \text{ mols}$$

$$t_0 = 21^\circ\text{C} + 273 = 294$$

$$R_{\text{oxig}} = 0,2598 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg K}}$$

$$\frac{1,5 \cdot 10^5 \cdot 0,42}{259,8 \cdot 294} = m = 82,48 \text{ kg}$$

$$13. \quad m = 2 \text{ kg}$$

$$p v^{1/3} = \text{cte.}$$

$$p_1 = 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$

$$v_1 = 0,5 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$p_2 = 0,25 \cdot 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$

$$v_2 = ?$$

$$p_1 v_1^{1/3} = p_2 v_2^{1/3}$$

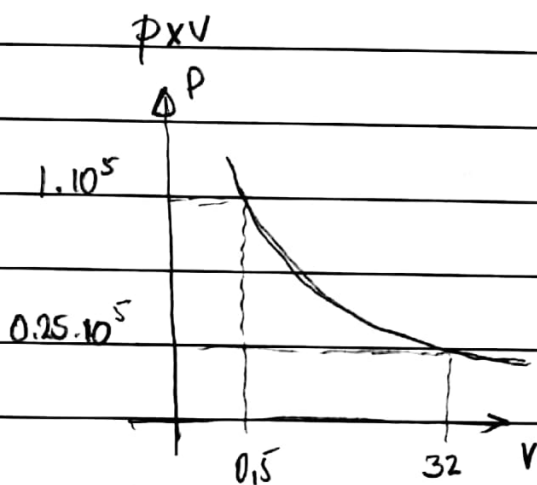
$$10^5 \cdot 0,5^{1/3} = 0,25 \cdot 10^5 \cdot v_2^{1/3}$$

$$10^5 \cdot 0,79 = 0,25 \cdot 10^5 \cdot v_2^{1/3}$$

$$79,37 = 0,25 \cdot 10^5 \cdot v_2^{1/3}$$

$$3,17 = v_2^{1/3}$$

$$v_2 = 32 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{kg}} \Rightarrow V = 2v_2 = \cancel{V} = 64 \text{ m}^3$$



$$14. \quad m = 2 \text{ kg ar } T = \text{cte}$$

$$p_2 = ?$$

$$p_1 = 4,0 \cdot 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$

$$v_1 = 0,2 \text{ m}^3$$

$$W = 3,2 \cdot 10^4 \text{ J}$$

$$W_{1-2} = p_1 v_1 \ln \frac{p_1}{p_2}$$

$$3,2 \cdot 10^4 = 4,0 \cdot 10^5 \cdot 0,2 \ln \frac{4,0 \cdot 10^5}{p_2}$$

$$3,2 \cdot 10^4 = 8,0 \cdot 10^4 (\ln 4,0 \cdot 10^5 - \ln p_2)$$

$$0,4 = \ln 4,0 \cdot 10^5 - \ln p_2$$

$$0,4 = 12,99 - \ln p_2$$

$$\ln p_2 = 12,99 - 0,4$$

$$\ln p_2 = 12,49$$

$$p_2 = 268.128 \text{ Pa}$$

$$p_2 = 2,86 \cdot 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$

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$$\frac{P_1 V_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2 V_2}{T_2}$$

$$15- m = 1,5 \text{ kg neônio} \quad M = 20 \text{ kg/mol}$$

$$P_1 = 1,013 \cdot 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$

$$T = 100^\circ\text{C} \rightarrow +273 = 373 \text{ K}$$

$$T \Rightarrow \text{cte} \quad V_1 = V$$

$$T = \text{cte}$$

$$V_2 = V$$

$$P_2 = P_1/2$$

$$V_3 = 2V$$

→ ISOTERMICO $T = \text{cte}$

$$P_1 = 1,013 \cdot 10^5$$

$$P_2 = \frac{1,013 \cdot 10^5}{2} = 5,065 \cdot 10^4 \text{ Pa}$$

$$C_p = 1,020 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg K}} \quad C_v = 0,618 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg K}}$$

$$P_3 = \frac{1,013 \cdot 10^5}{4} = 2,532 \cdot 10^4 \text{ Pa}$$

$$a) W_{\text{TOTAL}} = ?$$

$$W_{1-2} = \text{ZERO} \quad \Delta V = 0 \Rightarrow W_{1-2} = 0$$

$$b) \text{ calor Total} = ?$$

$$W_{2-3} = P_1 V_1 \ln \frac{P_2}{P_3}$$

$$PV = mRT$$

$$W_{2-3} = m R T_2 \ln \frac{P_2}{P_3}$$

$$\frac{1,5 \text{ kg}}{20 \text{ kg}} = 0,075 \text{ kmol}$$

$$\frac{P_1 V_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2 V_2}{T_2}$$

$$W_{2-3} = n R T_2 \ln \frac{P_2}{P_3}$$

$$T_1 = 373 \text{ K}$$

$$W_{2-3} = \frac{m}{M} R T_2 \ln \frac{P_2}{P_3}$$

$$T_2 = 186,5 \text{ K}$$

$$b) Q_{\text{TOTAL}} = ?$$

$$W_{2-3} = \frac{1,5}{20} \cdot 8,31 \cdot 186,5 \cdot \ln \frac{5,065 \cdot 10^4}{2,532 \cdot 10^4}$$

$$Q_{1-2} = m C_v \Delta T$$

$$Q_{1-2} = 1,5 \cdot 618 \cdot (186,5 - 373)$$

$$W_{2-3} = 75 \cdot 8,31 \cdot 186,5 \cdot \ln 2$$

$$Q_{1-2} = 1,5 \cdot 618 \cdot (-186,5)$$

$$W_{2-3} = 75 \cdot 8,31 \cdot 186,5 \cdot 0,69$$

$$Q_{1-2} = -172,88 \text{ kJ}$$

$$W_{2-3} = 80,2 \text{ kJ}$$

$$2 \rightarrow 3 \Rightarrow T = \text{cte} \Rightarrow \Delta U = 0$$

$$\Delta U_{2-3} = Q_{2-3} - W_{2-3} \Rightarrow Q_{2-3} = W_{2-3} \quad W_{\text{TOTAL}} = W_{1-2} + W_{2-3} = 0 + 80,2 \text{ kJ}$$

$$Q_{2-3} = 80,2 \text{ kJ}$$

$$W_{\text{TOTAL}} = 80,2 \text{ kJ}$$

$$Q = -172,88 + 80,2 = -92,68 \text{ kJ}$$

16 $\overset{0}{\cancel{Q}} - W = \Delta U$

Não, pois se realizado trabalho sobre o sistema ou sobre a vizinhança, isso vai implicar em variação da energia interna do sistema que por consequência acarretará em uma variação da temperatura do mesmo.