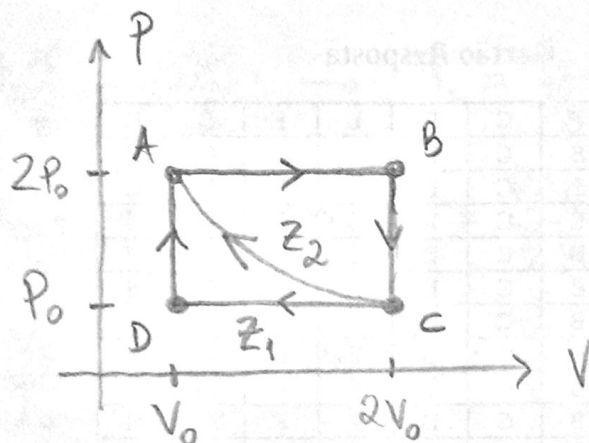


# GABARITO P2 - FÍS 3 (1-2015)

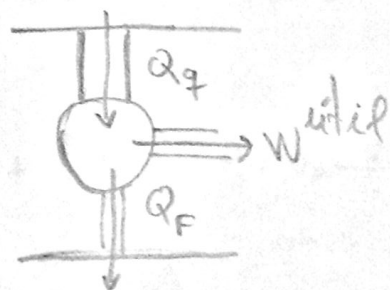
-1-

1- Uma Máq. Térmica recebe calor, realiza trabalho e perde calor.

2,3,4-



Para que um ciclo possa representar uma Máq Térmica ele deve satisfazer a relação



$$I) Q_q = W^{util} + Q_f$$

De forma a contabilizar claramente as qtdades envolvidas, vamos calcular

|       | Q                            | W                      |
|-------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| A → B | $m c_p (T_B - T_A) > 0$ i)   | $2 P_0 V_0$ vi)        |
| B → C | $m c_v (T_C - T_B) < 0$ ii)  | 0 viii)                |
| C → D | $m c_p (T_D - T_C) < 0$ iii) | $-P_0 V_0$ vii)        |
| D → A | $m c_v (T_A - T_D) > 0$ iv)  | 0 viii)                |
|       |                              | $-2 P_0 V_0 \ln 2$ ix) |

Onde

-2-

$$i) \quad \frac{P_A V_A}{T_A} = \frac{P_B V_B}{T_B} \rightarrow T_B = \frac{V_B}{V_A} T_A \Rightarrow T_B > T_A$$

$$ii) \quad \frac{P_B V_B}{T_B} = \frac{P_C V_C}{T_C} \rightarrow T_C = \frac{P_C}{P_B} T_B \Rightarrow T_C < T_B$$

$$iii) \quad \frac{P_C V_C}{T_C} = \frac{P_A V_A}{T_A} \rightarrow T_A = \frac{P_A V_A}{P_C V_C} T_B = \frac{2P_0 V_0}{P_0 2V_0} T_B \Rightarrow \boxed{T_A = T_B}$$

$$iv) \quad \frac{P_C V_C}{T_C} = \frac{P_D V_D}{T_D} \rightarrow T_D = \frac{V_D}{V_C} T_C \Rightarrow T_D < T_C$$

$$v) \quad \frac{P_D V_D}{T_D} = \frac{P_A V_A}{T_A} \rightarrow T_A = \frac{P_A}{P_D} T_D \Rightarrow T_A > T_D$$

$$vi) \quad W^{A \rightarrow B} = + \int_A^B P dV = 2P_0 (2V_0 - V_0) = 2P_0 V_0$$

$$vii) \quad W^{C \rightarrow D} = + \int_C^D P dV = P_0 (V_0 - 2V_0) = -P_0 V_0$$

$$viii) \quad W^{B \rightarrow C} = W^{D \rightarrow A} = 0 \quad (\text{isocórico})$$

$$\begin{aligned} ix) \quad W^{isot.} &= + nRT \ln\left(\frac{V_f}{V_i}\right) = nRT_A \ln\left(\frac{V_A}{V_C}\right) = \underbrace{nRT_A}_{P_A \cdot V_A} \ln\left(\frac{V_0}{2V_0}\right) \\ &= 2P_0 \cdot V_0 \ln\left(\frac{V_0}{2V_0}\right) \\ &= 2P_0 V_0 \ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \\ &= 2P_0 V_0 (\cancel{\ln 1} - \ln 2) = -2P_0 V_0 \ln 2 \end{aligned}$$

• Para o ciclo  $Z_1$ ,

$$Q_g = m C_p (T_B - T_A) + m C_v (T_A - T_D) > 0$$

$$Q_f = m C_v (T_C - T_B) + m C_p (T_D - T_C) < 0$$

$$W_{\text{útil}} = P_0 V_0$$

$$T_A = T_C$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_g + Q_f &= m C_p (T_B - T_A + T_D - T_C) + m C_v (T_A - T_D + T_C - T_B) \\ &= m C_p \left( \frac{V_D}{V_A} T_A + \frac{P_D}{P_A} T_A - 2T_A \right) + m C_v \left( 2T_A - \frac{P_D}{P_A} T_A - \frac{V_B}{V_A} T_A \right) \\ &= m C_p \left( 2T_A + \frac{T_A}{2} - 2T_A \right) + m C_v \left( 2T_A - \frac{T_A}{2} - 2T_A \right) \\ &= m \left( \overbrace{C_p - C_v}^R \right) T_A / 2 \\ &= m R \frac{T_A}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Pela eq. dos Gases:  $PV = nRT \Rightarrow$

$$= \frac{m R T_A}{2} = \frac{P_A V_A}{2} = \frac{2 P_0 V_0}{2} = P_0 V_0$$

De forma que a identidade (I) fica satisfeita.

A eficiência desta máquina térmica é dada por

-4-

$$\eta_{\text{Zr}} = \frac{W_{\text{util}}}{Q_f} = \frac{2P_0V_0 - P_0V_0}{Q_f}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore Q_f &= mC_p \left( \frac{V_B}{V_A} T_A - T_A \right) + mC_v \left( T_A - \frac{P_D}{P_A} T_A \right) \\ &= mC_p (2T_A - T_A) + mC_v \left( T_A - \frac{T_A}{2} \right) \\ &= mC_p T_A + mC_v \frac{T_A}{2} = mT_A \left( C_p + \frac{C_v}{2} \right).\end{aligned}$$

$$\eta_{Z_1} = \frac{P_0 V_0}{m T_A (c_p + c_v/2)} = \frac{\cancel{m R T_A / 2}}{\cancel{m T_A} (c_p + c_v/2)} =$$

$$= \frac{R}{\cancel{2}} \cdot \frac{\cancel{2}}{(2c_p + c_v)}$$

$$= \frac{R}{2c_p + c_v} = \frac{R}{2c_p + c_p - R} = \frac{R}{3c_p - R} \quad \downarrow$$

• Para o ciclo  $Z_2$

$$Q_g = m c_p (T_B - T_A)$$

$$Q_f = m c_v (T_c - T_B) - 2 P_0 V_0 \ln 2$$

$$\Rightarrow |Q_g| - |Q_f| = m c_p \left( \frac{V_B}{V_A} - 1 \right) T_A + m c_v \left( \frac{P_c}{P_B} - 1 \right) T_B - 2 P_0 V_0 \ln 2$$

$$*1 \quad \frac{P_A V_A}{T_A} = \frac{P_B V_B}{T_B} \Rightarrow T_B = \frac{V_B}{V_A} T_A$$

$$*2 \quad \frac{P_c V_c}{T_c} = \frac{P_B V_B}{T_B} \Rightarrow T_c = \frac{P_c}{P_B} T_B$$

$$= m c_p T_A \left( \frac{V_B}{V_A} - 1 \right) + m c_v \frac{V_B}{V_A} T_A \left( \frac{P_c}{P_B} - 1 \right) - 2 P_0 V_0 \ln 2$$

$$= m T_A \left[ c_p \left( \frac{V_B}{V_A} - 1 \right) + c_v \frac{V_B}{V_A} \left( \frac{P_c}{P_B} - 1 \right) \right] - 2 P_0 V_0 \ln 2$$

$$= m T_A \left[ \underbrace{(C_p - C_v)}_R \frac{V_B}{V_A} - C_p + C_v \frac{V_B P_c}{V_A P_B} \right] - 2 P_0 V_0 \ln 2$$

$$= m T_A \left[ R \cdot \frac{2 V_0}{V_0} - C_p + C_v \frac{V_0 \cdot R}{V_0 \cdot P_c} \right] - 2 P_0 V_0 \ln 2$$

$$= m T_A \left[ 2 R - \underbrace{C_p + C_v}_{-R} \right] - 2 P_0 V_0 \ln 2$$

$$= m R T_A - 2 P_0 V_0 \ln 2$$

$$= P_A V_A - 2 P_0 V_0 \ln 2$$

$$= 2 P_0 V_0 - 2 P_0 V_0 \ln 2 = 2 P_0 V_0 (1 - \ln 2)$$

O que satisfaz a relação I).

$$\eta_{z_2} = \frac{W_{\text{útil}}}{Q_g} = \frac{2 P_0 V_0 (1 - \ln 2)}{m C_p (T_B - T_A)}$$

$$= \frac{2 P_0 V_0 (1 - \ln 2)}{m C_p \left( \frac{V_B}{V_A} - 1 \right) T_A} = \frac{2 P_0 V_0 (1 - \ln 2)}{m C_p \left( \frac{2 V_0}{V_0} - 1 \right) T_A} =$$

$$= \frac{2 P_0 V_0 (1 - \ln 2)}{m C_p T_A \cdot \frac{R}{R}}$$

$$m C_p T_A \cdot \frac{R}{R}$$

$$\eta_{Z_2} = \frac{2P_0V_0(1-\ln 2)}{\underbrace{nRT_A}_{P_A V_A} \cdot \frac{C_p}{R}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\eta_{Z_2} &= \frac{\cancel{2P_0V_0}(1-\ln 2)}{\cancel{2P_0V_0} \cdot \frac{C_p}{R}} \\ &= \frac{R(1-\ln 2)}{C_p}\end{aligned}$$

2- Tendo em vista que ambos os ciclos satisfazem a relação I)

Ambs representam uma Mág. Térmica. ✓

3- De acordo com os dados da Tabela na página 1

No ciclo  $Z_2$ ,  $Q^{C \rightarrow A} < 0$ . ✓

$$4- \quad \eta_{Z_1} = \frac{R}{3C_p - R}$$

PARA GÁS Monoatômico  $C_p = \frac{5}{2}R$

$$\eta_{Z_1} = \frac{R}{3 \cdot \frac{5}{2}R - R} = \frac{2R}{15R - 2R} = \frac{2}{13} \approx 0,15$$

$$\eta_{Z_2} = \frac{R(1-\ln 2)}{\frac{5}{2}R} = \frac{2}{5}(1-\ln 2) \approx 0,12$$

-7-

Para gás Diatômico  $C_p = \frac{7}{2} R$

$$\eta_{z_1} = \frac{\cancel{R}}{3 \cdot \frac{7}{2} \cancel{R} - \cancel{R}} = \frac{2}{21-2} = \frac{2}{19} \approx 0,10$$

$$\eta_{z_2} = \frac{\cancel{R}(1-\ln 2)}{\frac{7}{2} \cancel{R}} = \frac{2}{7} (1-\ln 2) \approx 0,09$$

4 -

$\Rightarrow$  independente do tipo de gás (Mono/diatômico),  $\eta_{z_1} > \eta_{z_2}$

Ainda para este ciclo, a  $T_Q$  do reservatório quente deve ser "sempre"  $>$  que a maior  $T$  do gás que é  $T_B$ . -8-

$$\Rightarrow T_Q \geq T_B$$

De forma análoga, concluímos que a  $T_F$  não pode exceder a menor  $T$  atingida pelo gás, de forma que

$$\Rightarrow T_F \leq T_D$$

Assim, a eficiência máxima que uma máquina pode ter, considerando os "reservatórios limites", a  $T_Q$  e  $T_F$  é

$$\eta_{\text{Carnot}} = 1 - \frac{T_F}{T_Q} = 1 - \frac{T_D}{T_B}$$

Verificamos ainda que:

-82-

$$\eta_{\text{carnot}}^{z_1} = 1 - \frac{T_F}{T_Q} = 1 - \frac{P_D V_D / nR}{P_B V_B / nR}$$

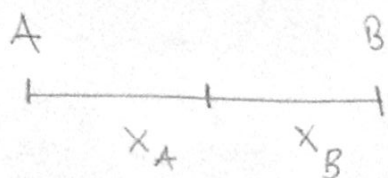
$$= 1 - \frac{\cancel{P_D V_D}}{2P_D 2V_D} = 1 - \frac{1}{4} = 0,75$$

$$\eta_{\text{carnot}}^{z_2} = 1 - \frac{T_F}{T_Q} = 1 - \frac{T_C}{T_B}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{\cancel{P_C V_C} / nR}{P_B V_B / nR} = 1 - \frac{\cancel{P_D 2V_D}}{2P_D 2V_D} = 0,50$$

5- Para que haya Int. Const.

$$\Delta\phi = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \Delta x + \Delta\phi_0 = 2\pi$$



$$\begin{aligned}\Delta x &= x_A - x_B = x_A - (2 - x_A) \\ &= 2(1 - x_A)\end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{x_A = x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta\phi = \frac{2\cancel{\pi}}{\lambda} 2(1-x) + \cancel{\pi} = 2\cancel{\pi}$$

$$\frac{4}{\lambda}(1-x) = 1$$

$$1-x = \frac{\lambda}{4}$$

$$x = 1 - \lambda/4$$

$$\text{Como } \lambda = 0,5 \text{ m} \quad (v = \lambda f \rightarrow 340 = \lambda \cdot 680 \rightarrow \lambda = \frac{1}{2} \text{ m})$$

$$x = 1 - \frac{1}{8} = 0,875 \approx 0,88 \text{ cm}$$

6- De acordo c/o gráfico do problema

$$T = 0,2 \text{ s} \rightarrow \omega = 2\pi f = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{2\pi}{0,2} = 10\pi.$$

$$A = 2.$$

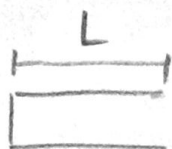
$$v = \lambda f = \frac{\omega}{k} \rightarrow k = \frac{\omega}{v} = \frac{10\pi}{4} = 2,5\pi.$$

$$D(x=0, t=0) = -2 \Rightarrow \phi_0 = \frac{3\pi}{2} = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

Como a onda se desloca na direção  $x+$ ,

$$D(x, t) = 2 \sin(2,5\pi x - 10\pi t - \pi/2)$$

7-



$$f_m^{AB} = m \frac{v}{4L} \quad \therefore m=1 \Rightarrow 150 = 1 \cdot \frac{340}{4L}$$

$$L = \frac{340}{4 \cdot 150}$$

$$= \frac{340}{600} = 0,57 \text{ m}$$

⇓

$$\underline{\underline{L = 0,57 \text{ m}}}$$

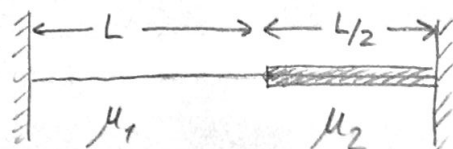
$$f_m^{AA} = m \frac{v}{2L} \Rightarrow f_0 = \frac{340}{2 \cdot 0,57} = 300 \text{ Hz}$$

De forma geral,  $v = AA \text{ e } AB$

$$v = \frac{4L}{m} f^{AB} = \frac{2L}{m'} f^{AA} \Rightarrow m=m'=1 \Rightarrow \boxed{f_0^{AA} = 2 f_0^{AB}}$$

- 10 - Um refrigerador opera em ciclo fechado, admite calor de um reservatório frio e o transfere ao reservatório quente.

11 -



$$v_1 = \sqrt{\frac{T}{\mu_1}} \quad v_2 = \sqrt{\frac{T}{\mu_2}}$$

$$\frac{L}{\Delta t_1} = \sqrt{\frac{T}{\mu_1}} \quad \frac{L}{2\Delta t_2} = \sqrt{\frac{T}{\mu_2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta t_1 &= L \sqrt{\frac{\mu_1}{T}} & \Delta t_2 &= \frac{L}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\mu_2}{T}} \\ &= L \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{T}} & &= \frac{L}{2} \sqrt{\frac{4\mu}{T}} = \frac{L}{2} \cdot 2 \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{T}} \\ & & &= L \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{T}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta t_1 = \Delta t_2 = L \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{T}}$$

- 12 - Como  $v = \sqrt{\frac{T}{\mu}}$ , a dependência da velocidade da onda em função da tensão é melhor representada pela curva B.

13 -

$$\beta_B = 10 \text{ dB} \log_{10} P_B/P_0$$

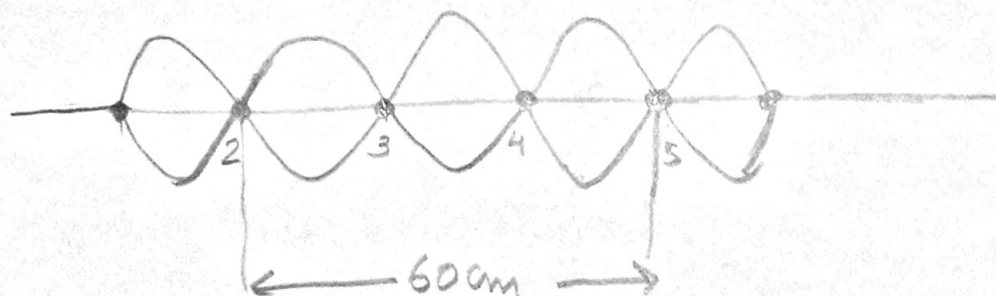
$$\beta_A = 10 \text{ dB} \log_{10} P_A/P_0 = 10 \text{ dB} \log_{10} \frac{100 P_B}{P_0}$$

$$= 10 \text{ dB} \left( \log_{10} 100 + \log_{10} \frac{P_B}{P_0} \right)$$

$$= 10 \text{ dB} \left( 2 + \log_{10} \frac{P_B}{P_0} \right)$$

$$= 20 \text{ dB} + \underbrace{10 \text{ dB} \log_{10} \frac{P_B}{P_0}}_{\beta_B} = 20 \text{ dB} + \beta_B$$

14 -



$$f = 100 \text{ Hz}$$

Lembrando que para ondas rotacionais  $x_{m+1} - x_m = \frac{\lambda}{2}$

$$x_5 - x_2 = 3 \cdot \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

$$60 \text{ cm} = \frac{3}{2} \lambda \Rightarrow \lambda = 40 \text{ cm}$$

$$v = \lambda f = 0,40 \cdot 100 = 40 \text{ m/s}$$