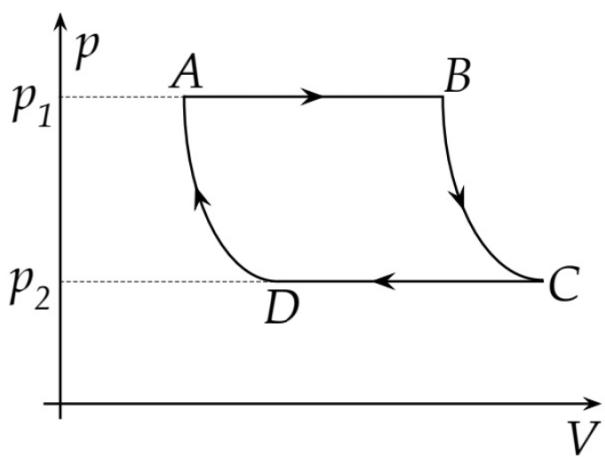


- (c) Una mole di gas perfetto monoatomico compie la trasformazione ciclica reversibile $ABCD$ A illustrata nella figura. Le trasformazioni BC e DA sono adiabatiche. Sapendo che $p_1 = 2 \text{ atm}$ e $p_2 = 1 \text{ atm}$, calcolare il rendimento del ciclo.



AB e DC ISOBARE

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{AB} &= nC_P \Delta T \\ &= nC_P (T_B - T_A) \end{aligned}$$

$$P_A V_A = N R T_A$$

$$P_B V_B = N R T_B$$

$$P_A = P_B = P_1$$

$$\frac{V_A}{V_B} = \frac{T_A}{T_B}$$

$$\frac{P_A V_A}{P_B V_B} = \frac{T_A}{T_B}$$

BC ADIABATICA

$$P_B V_B^{\gamma} = P_C V_C^{\gamma}$$

$$P_D = P_C = P_2$$

ΔA ADIABATICA

$$P_D V_D^{\gamma} = P_A V_A^{\gamma}$$

SISTEMA ADIABATICO

$$\begin{cases} T_A P_A \frac{1-\gamma}{\gamma} = T_D P_D \frac{1-\gamma}{\gamma} \\ T_B P_B \frac{1-\gamma}{\gamma} = T_C P_C \frac{1-\gamma}{\gamma} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} ① \left\{ T_A P_1 \frac{1-\gamma}{\gamma} = T_D P_2 \frac{1-\gamma}{\gamma} \right. \\ ② \left\{ T_B P_1 \frac{1-\gamma}{\gamma} = T_C P_2 \frac{1-\gamma}{\gamma} \right. \end{array} \quad ② - ①$$

$$T_D P_2 \frac{1-\gamma}{\gamma} - T_C P_2 \frac{1-\gamma}{\gamma} = T_B P_1 \frac{1-\gamma}{\gamma} - T_A P_1 \frac{1-\gamma}{\gamma}$$

$$-|A_1| \sigma + |B_1|, \sigma = -T_D T_2^\circ + T_C \sigma T_2$$

$$P_1 \frac{1-\sigma}{\sigma} (T_B - T_A) = P_2 \frac{1-\sigma}{\sigma} (T_C - T_D)$$

$$P_1 \frac{1-\sigma}{\sigma} (T_B - T_A) = P_2 \frac{1-\sigma}{\sigma} (T_C - T_D)$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{AB} &= ncp \Delta T \\ &= ncp (T_B - T_A) > 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{CD} &= ncp \Delta T = \\ &= ncp (T_D - T_C) < 0 \\ &= -ncp (T_C - T_D) \end{aligned}$$

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{|Q_{CDE}|}{Q_{ASS}}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{-ncp (T_C - T_D)}{ncp (T_B - T_A)}$$

$$\rightarrow 1 - \frac{(T_C - T_D)}{(T_B - T_A)}$$

$$-P_1 \frac{1-\delta}{\delta} (T_B - T_A) = P_2 \frac{1-\delta}{\delta} (T_C - T_D)$$

$$P_1 \frac{1-\delta}{\delta} = P_2 \frac{1-\delta}{\delta} \frac{(T_D - T_C)}{(T_B - T_A)}$$

$$\frac{P_1 \frac{1-\delta}{\delta}}{P_2 \frac{1-\delta}{\delta}} = \frac{T_D - T_C}{T_B - T_A}$$

$$\eta = 1 - \left(\frac{P_1}{P_2} \right) \frac{1-\delta}{\delta}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{C_P}{C_V}$$

$$C_P = 5/2 \quad C_V = 3/2$$

$$\gamma = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$1-\gamma = \frac{1-\frac{5}{3}}{\frac{5}{3}} = -\frac{2}{3}$$

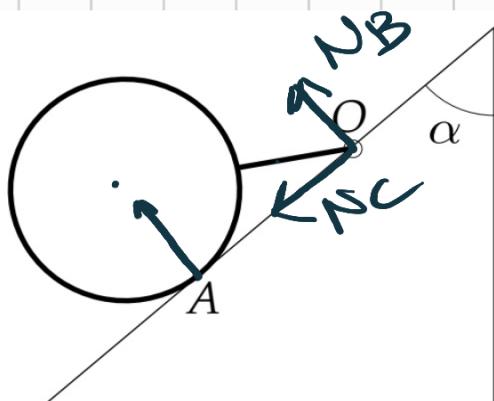
$$\frac{1-\gamma}{\gamma} = -\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{5} = -\frac{2}{5}$$

$$\eta = 1 - \left(\frac{P_1}{P_L} \right)^{-2/5}$$

$$= 1 - 2^{-2/5} = 1 - 0.76 =$$

$$0,24$$

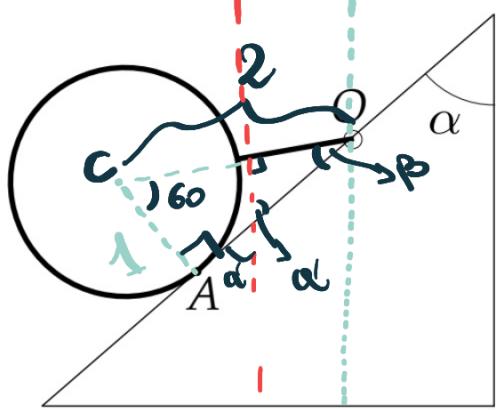
- (b) Un'asta omogenea di peso unitario e lunghezza unitaria è saldata a un disco omogeneo anch'esso di peso e raggio unitari. L'estremo libero dell'asta O è incernierato alla superficie di un piano inclinato di un angolo α rispetto alla verticale, come mostrato nella figura. Trascurando ogni forma di attrito calcolare, in funzione di α , le reazioni vincolari nel punto di contatto A e nella cerniera O . Per quali valori di α il modulo della reazione in A sarà massimo e minimo?



$$c_H = \frac{\sum n_i s_i}{\sum m_i}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 + 2}{2}$$

$$\frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{h} = \frac{5}{h}$$



$$AC = OC \sin \beta$$

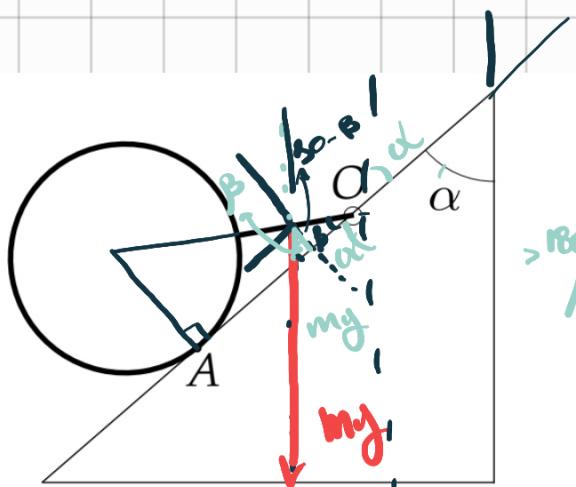
$$\frac{AC}{OC} = \sin \beta$$

$$h = \sin \beta$$

$$\beta = 30^\circ$$

$$\beta = 90 - \alpha$$

$$\alpha' = 90 - \beta$$



tangente
mg sin β
normal
 $\beta = 180 - \alpha$ - $mg \cos \beta$

lungo $\sqrt{3}$

$$N_A - mg \cos \beta + N_B = 0$$

lungo γ

$$N_C + mg \sin \beta = 0$$

s

Momenti rispetto a O

$$M_{\text{mg}} = M g \frac{5}{4} \sin (180 - (\alpha + \beta))$$

$$M_{NA} = N_A \sqrt{3} \sin 90$$

$$OA = \sqrt{Oc^2 - CA^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{2^2 - 1^2} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$M g \frac{5}{4} \sin (180 - (\alpha + \beta)) = N_A \sqrt{3} \sin 90$$

$$2 \frac{5}{4} \sin (180 - (\alpha + \beta)) = N_A \sqrt{3}$$

$$\frac{5}{2} \sin (180 - (\alpha + \beta)) = N_A \sqrt{3}$$

$$\frac{5}{2}g \frac{\sin(180 - \alpha + \beta)}{\sqrt{3}} - NA$$

lungo \hat{i}

$$NA - mg \cos \beta + NB = 0$$

lungo \hat{r}

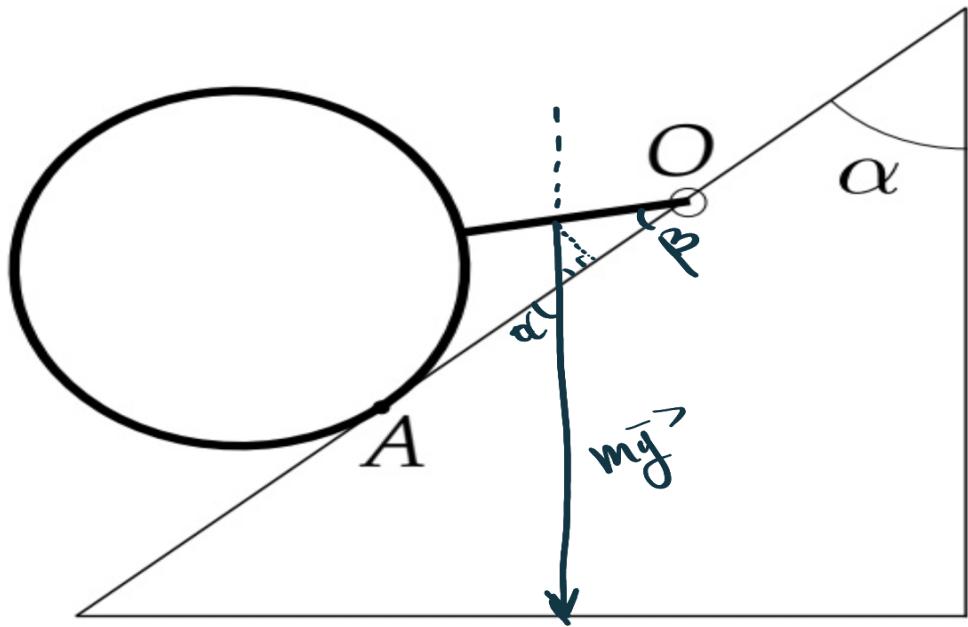
$$Nc - mg \sin \beta = 0$$

$$Nc = mg \cos \alpha$$

$$\frac{5}{2}g \frac{\sin(180 - \alpha + \beta)}{\sqrt{3}} - mg \cos \beta + NB = 0$$

$$-\frac{5}{2} \frac{\sin(180 - \alpha + \beta)}{\sqrt{3}} + mg \cos(\alpha_0 - \alpha) = +NB$$

$$\frac{5}{2} \frac{\sin(\alpha + \beta)}{\sqrt{3}} + mg \sin \alpha = NB$$



MEDI ANGAI

