Mustelosung Aufgabe 1 (Olaf Weidemann) 15+245+1+1+2+4= 12 1+2.5+1+1+2.5+ 4= 12 V1 = 30cm. (5cm) 2 1 1 = 196 cm3 P1 = 1,5 bar TA = Tunin = 200 K 1,5 bar (4,5 bar) 110 bar 1,0 bar 196 cm 3 196 cm3 (483) cm 3 294 cm3) T 200 K (600K) (329 K) 200 K 150 chor T2 = 3. Tn = 600K $V = coust \Rightarrow P_2 = \frac{T_1}{T_2} \frac{1/2}{1/2} p_2 = p_1 \cdot \frac{T_2}{T_1}$ $\rho_2 = 3 \cdot \rho_1 = 4,5 \, \text{far}$ adiabahsel b) 2-3/ P3 = 1013 mbar = 1,0 bar (2,5) $PV_{1/2}^{R} = const$ $R = 1 + \frac{3}{4}$ $R = \frac{3}{3}$ für einartouniges ideales Gas $p_2 V_2^{\kappa} = p_3 V_3^{\kappa} 1/2$ $\Rightarrow V_3 = V_2 \cdot \left(\frac{p_2}{p_3}\right)^{\frac{1}{\kappa}} = 483 \text{ cm}^3$

329 isolar 1/294 cm3 sothern ΔQ= - ΔW4= + P4 V4 · la (74)
=-11,9 J (Δ wit Pa 1 cm³) + p4 V4 . la 40 Qual By Adistrictor. HA Adisenberdr. 1/2 2,0 1,0 Q41<0 W34 >0 Q34 <0 700 Cu 3

f) 1-2 isocher!
$$\delta W_{12} = 0$$
 der $\delta V = 0$
 $\Delta Q_{12} = C_V \cdot (T_2 - T_1) = u_1 \cdot c_{V_1} (T_2 - T_1)$

mut $K = \frac{C_{P_1 und}}{C_{V_1 und}}$
 $K = \frac{C_{P_1 und}}{C_{V_1 und}} = R$
 $\Rightarrow C_{V_1 und} = \frac{R}{K-1} = \frac{3}{2} R$
 $\Rightarrow \Delta Q_{12} = M \cdot R \cdot \frac{3}{2} (T_2 - T_1)$
 $= \frac{P_1 V_1}{T_1} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot (400K = 188_1 = 3) \cdot 1$
 $2 \rightarrow 3$ achielsehiel $\Delta Q_{23} = 0$
 $\delta W_{23} = M \cdot C_{V_1 und} (T_3 - T_2) = -59_1 \cdot 8 \cdot 3 \cdot 1$
 $\delta W_{23} = M \cdot C_{V_1 und} (T_3 - T_2) = -59_1 \cdot 8 \cdot 3 \cdot 1$
 $\delta W_{23} = R \cdot C_{V_1 und} (T_3 - T_2) = -59_1 \cdot 8 \cdot 3 \cdot 1$
 $\delta W_{23} = R \cdot C_{V_1 und} (T_3 - T_2) = -59_1 \cdot 8 \cdot 3 \cdot 1$
 $\delta W_{23} = R \cdot C_{V_1 und} (T_3 - T_3) = -48_1 \cdot 9 \cdot 3 \cdot 1$
 $\delta W_{24} = -P_3 \cdot (V_4 - V_3) = -48_1 \cdot 9 \cdot 3 \cdot 1$
 $\delta Q_{34} = M \cdot C_{P_1 und} (T_4 - T_3)$
 $\delta Q_{34} = M \cdot C_{P_1 und} (T_4 - T_3)$
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 $\delta Q_{34} = M \cdot C_{P_1 und} (T_4 - T_3)$

Summe:

1-> 2 + 88, 2

0

2-> 3

0 - 59,8

3-> 4 - 47, 4 + 18, 9

4-> 1 - 11, 9

28, 9 - 29, 0

System less tet pro Tyklus 29 J.

1

2, (1) = 12 Puntok

 $M = \frac{P_1 V_1}{RT_1} = 1,77 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ ms}$

Aufabe 2

Adiabatengleichungen:

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$$A = V = konst$$
 (I) $\times \times : ideales Gas = 5/3$
 $A = V \times : ideales Gas = 5/3$

ans (I)
$$p_1 V_1^K = p_2 V_2^K$$
 \iff $\left(\frac{V_1}{V_2}\right)^K = \left(\frac{p_2}{p_1}\right)^K = \left(\frac{p_2}{p_1}\right)^{1/2} =$

ans(II)
$$T_1 V_1^{X-1} = T_2 V_2^{X-1}$$
 $\Longrightarrow \frac{T_2}{T_1} = \left(\frac{V_1}{V_2}\right)^{X-1}$ $\Longrightarrow \frac{T_2}{V_2}$ (II)

(I') in (II)
$$\frac{\overline{l_2}}{\overline{l_1}} = \left[\left(\frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1} \right)^{1/\chi} \right]^{\chi-1} = \left(\frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1} \right)^{\frac{\chi-1}{\chi}}$$
 (III)

Erwarmung auf ursprüngliche Temperatur: isochores Prozess pV = nRT V, n = konst

=D
$$\frac{P}{T}$$
 = konst $\frac{P}{2}$ isochor

$$P_{3} = \frac{T_{2}}{T_{3}} = \frac{T_{2}}{T_{4}} = \left(\frac{P_{2}}{P_{4}}\right)^{X-1/K}$$

$$T_{3} = T_{4} \qquad \left(\frac{P_{2}}{P_{4}}\right)^{X-1/K}$$

$$P_{3} = P_{2} \left(\frac{P_{2}}{P_{4}}\right)^{A-K/K} = 1.4 \cdot 10^{5} P_{a} \qquad \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2/5}$$

$$Enforce of the position of the$$

$$=D \quad p_3 = p_2 \left(\frac{p_2}{p_1}\right)^{1/2} = 1.4 \cdot 10^5 P_a \quad \boxed{1} \quad \text{eintippe}$$

3. Wirbelstrambremse

A)
$$x \in J$$
 Gan_i , $25cm[$ G Gan_i and and

=> m·a= m·dr = m·g - 3.5 R (2/ 1, r)

$$= \frac{dv}{dt} = g - \frac{B^2 b^2}{m \cdot R} \cdot v$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{B^2 b^2}{m \cdot R} \cdot v$$

$$\frac{dr}{dt} = g - \alpha r$$

Trenning der Variablen:

$$\frac{dr}{g-\alpha r} = dt = 3 \int_{0}^{r} \frac{dr}{g-\alpha r} = \int_{0}^{t} dt$$

$$V(t=0)=0 => C=g$$

=> $V(t)=\frac{9}{x}[1-exp(-x+)]$

=>
$$x(t) = \int_{0}^{t} r(t) dt = \frac{9}{\alpha} \left[t + \frac{1}{\alpha} \exp(-\alpha t) \right] + ct$$

=>
$$\times (+) \approx \frac{9}{9} \cdot +$$
 => Fallerit: $t = \frac{\alpha.6}{9} \approx 1.99 s$

ohne Bremswirkung:

$$\chi(t) = \frac{1}{3} t^{2} \longrightarrow t = \frac{2.6}{3} = 0.23s = 0.23s$$

$$= 0.23s = 0.23s$$

$$\frac{Q_{o}}{C_{qs}} = \frac{1}{C_{n}} + \frac{1}{C_{z}} = \frac{d-x}{\xi_{o} \cdot \left(\frac{D}{2}\right)^{2} \pi} + \frac{x}{\xi_{o} \xi_{r} \cdot \left(\frac{D}{2}\right)^{2} \pi}$$

$$\times \overline{IIIIII} \int d$$

$$E_{c} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q_{o}^{2}}{C_{gus}} = \frac{1}{2} Q_{o}^{2} \cdot \frac{\mathcal{E}_{r} (ol-x) + x}{\mathcal{E}_{o} \mathcal{E}_{r} \left(\frac{\mathcal{D}}{2}\right)^{2} \cdot \pi} \qquad \textcircled{9}$$

$$W = g m \cdot h = g \cdot g \cdot x \cdot \left(\frac{D}{2}\right)^2 \pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} x = \frac{1}{2} g g \cdot \left(\frac{D}{2}\right)^2 \pi \cdot x^2$$

Miniminen der Gesamtenergie:
$$\frac{dE}{dx} = 0$$

$$\frac{dE}{dx} = \frac{1}{A} Q_0^2 \frac{1 - \varepsilon_r}{\varepsilon_o \varepsilon_r} \frac{1}{(\frac{D}{z})^2 \cdot \pi} \frac{1}{2} + sg(\frac{D}{z})^2 \cdot \pi \cdot x = 0$$

$$-D \times = \frac{Q_o^2(\mathcal{E}, -1)}{2 \cdot \mathcal{E}_o \mathcal{E}_r(\frac{\mathcal{D}}{2})^{\frac{q}{2}} \pi^2 \mathcal{E}_o g} \qquad (\times \pi Q_o^2)$$

Un =
$$I(R + \frac{1}{i\omega c} + i\omega L) = I(R + i(\omega L - \frac{1}{i\omega c}))$$

Unt = $I(\omega L) = I(\omega L + \omega^2 L^2 - \frac{1}{2} L)$

Unt = $I(\omega L) = \frac{i\omega LR + \omega^2 L^2 - \frac{1}{2} L}{R + i(\omega L - \frac{1}{2} L)^2}$

Unt = $I(\omega L) = \frac{I(\omega L - \frac{1}{2} L)^2}{R^2 + (\omega L - \frac{1}{2} L)^2}$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{\omega^2 \ell^2 (\omega \ell - \frac{1}{\omega c})^2 + R^2}}{R^2 + (\omega \ell - \frac{1}{\omega c})^2}$$

6. Dipol

Ein elektrischer Dipol ($\vec{P} = Q \cdot \vec{d}$) befindet sich in einem homogenen elektrischen Feld in z-Richtung ($\vec{E} = E \cdot \vec{e}_z$)

- a) Berechnen Sie die potentielle Energie in Abhängigkeit der Position seines Mittelpunktes \vec{r}_0 und seines Winkels ϕ zum elektrischen Feld.
- b) Berechnen Sie das Drehmoment, das auf den Dipol wirkt.
- c) Berechnen Sie die Kraft, die auf den Dipol wirkt, falls das Feld nicht mehr homogen ist:

 $\vec{E}_1 = E_1 \cdot (1 + z \cdot \varepsilon) \cdot \vec{e}_z \quad \text{für } d \cdot \varepsilon << 1.$

Problem intogen, de Tell homogen $E_{\text{fot}} = -\rho \cdot E \cdot \cos \phi = -Q \cdot d \cdot E \cdot \cos \phi$ $[A] = [P] \cdot [P]$

Andjobe ist in einfel alle notiges Formels when in Italian auf Seit 410 direlet underenander und a ut in Portip termeter kein Nachdenlen erfordelich.

$$\begin{pmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \\ d_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} d_1 \\ -d_1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$