

## Atendimento 1:

### a) Hipóteses:

1. Nitrogênio é um gás ideal.

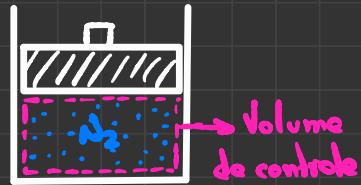
2. Nitrogênio é o volume de controle.

3. O processo é quase-estático.

4. Não há atrito entre o pistão e a parede.

5. Pistão tem peso desprezível.

6. Há conservação de massa.



$$R = 0.2968 \text{ kJ/(kg·K)}$$

$$C_V = 0.745 \text{ kJ/(kg·K)}$$

$$b) V_1 = \frac{m R T_1}{P_1} = 0.416 \text{ m}^3 \Rightarrow \underline{\lambda_L} = 0.416 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$P_2 V_2^{1.3} = P_1 V_1^{1.3} \Rightarrow V_2 = 0.841 \text{ m}^3 \Rightarrow \underline{\lambda}_2 = 0.841 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$c) \overline{T_2} = \frac{V_2 P_2}{m R} = 566.586 \text{ K.}$$

$$d) \underline{\lambda}_{1 \rightarrow 2} = \int_L P dV = \underline{\lambda}_2 V_2 - \underline{\lambda}_1 V_1 \Big|_{1-1.3} = 131991.058 \text{ J}$$

$$\therefore \underline{\lambda}_{1 \rightarrow 2} = 131.991 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$e) \Delta u = c_v (T_2 - T_1) = -120.7864 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

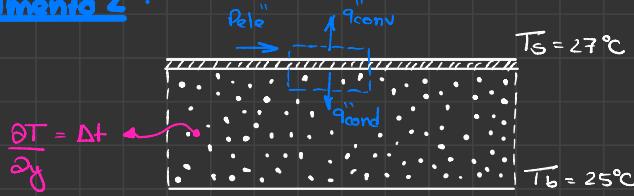
∴ 1º Lei da Termodinâmica:  $\underline{Q}_{1 \rightarrow 2} = 32.597 \text{ kJ/kg}$

f) Realizando a interpolação linear:

$$U_2 = (T_2 - 550) \left( \frac{449.16 - 410.52}{50} \right) + 410.52 = 423.337 \text{ K}$$

$$1^{\text{a}} \text{ Lei da Termodinâmica} : Q_{1 \rightarrow 2} = 55.647 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

Atendimento 2 :

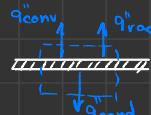


$$\text{a)} P_{\text{ele}}'' = q''_{\text{cond}} + q''_{\text{conv}} \Rightarrow P_{\text{ele}}'' = -k \frac{(T_b - T_s)}{L} + h(T_s - T_\infty) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow h = 996 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K})$$

Sem condução :  $h = 1000 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K}) \therefore \text{Erro} = 0.4\%$ .

$$\text{b)} P_{\text{ele}}'' = q''_{\text{cond}} + q''_{\text{conv}} + q''_{\text{rad}} \Rightarrow$$

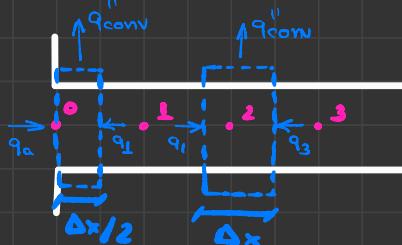


$$\Rightarrow P_{\text{ele}}'' = -k \frac{(T_b - T_s)}{L} + h(T_s - T_\infty) + \epsilon \sigma (T_s^4 - T_\infty^4) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow h = 14.5 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K})$$

Sem radiação e sem condução :  $h = 20 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K}) \therefore \text{Erro} = 37.9\%$ .

Atendimento 3 :



$$\text{a)} q_0 - q_1 - q_{\text{conv}} = 0 \Rightarrow q_0 = - \left[ -k \left( \frac{T_0 - T_1}{\Delta x} \right) - h \frac{\Delta x}{2} (T_0 - T_\infty) \right]$$

$$\therefore q_0 = 1.473 \text{ W}$$

$$b) q_1 + q_3 - q_{conv} = 0 \Rightarrow kP\Delta x(T_{\infty} - T_2) + kA\alpha \frac{T_3 - T_2}{\Delta x} + kA\alpha \frac{T_1 - T_2}{\Delta x} = 0$$

$$\therefore T_3 = 89.2^\circ C$$

Atendimento 4:

$$\alpha \doteq \frac{Pc\rho}{k} \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$a) k \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} = P_c \rho \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} = \frac{P_c \rho}{k} \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} = \alpha \frac{\partial T}{\partial t}$$

b) Desenvolvimento feito em aula!

$$f_i' = \frac{f_{i+1} - f_i}{h}; \quad f_i'' = \frac{f_i - f_{i-1}}{h}; \quad f_i''' = \frac{f_{i+1} - 2f_i + f_{i-1}}{h^2}$$

c) Desenvolvimento feito em aula!

$$T_i^{l+1} = T_i^l + \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} (T_{i+1}^l - 2T_i^l + T_{i-1}^l)$$

$$d) l=1 : T_1^1 = 2.0875; T_2^1 = 0; T_3^1 = 0; T_4^1 = 1.0438$$

$$l=2 : T_1^2 = 4.0878; T_2^2 = 0.043577; T_3^2 = 0.021788;$$

$$T_4^2 = 2.0439$$