

 $Q_1 \rightarrow \text{pasar hiels de -10°C a 0°C}$ $Q_2 \rightarrow \text{calor de fusión del hiels}$ $Q_3 \rightarrow \text{calor para que el aque pase de 0°C a 100°C}$ $Q_5 \rightarrow \text{calor para alcanzar los 120°C}$

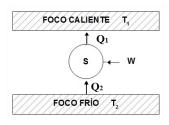
Q= Q1+ Q2 + Q3 + Q4 + Q5 = M Cnido · (To'c - Tro'c) + M. Lnib + M. Cap. · (Tro'c - To'c) + M. Luap + M. Cap. · (Troic - Troic) =

= 1kg. 0,5 kcal . 10k + 1kg. 80 kcal . + 1kg. 1 kcal . 100k + 2kg. · 537 kcal + 1kg. 0,46 kal . 20k =

= 5 kcal + 80 kcal + 100 kcal + 537 kcal + 9,2 kcal = 731,2 kcal.

Problema 2.

Según aido de Carnot



$$T_2 = -10^{\circ}C = 263,15 \text{ k}$$

 $T_1 = 28^{\circ}C = 301,15 \text{ k}$

b)
$$|\dot{w}|$$
: $\frac{|\dot{6}\dot{z}|}{\mathcal{E}^{\star}} = \frac{28,07 \text{ W}}{0.6 \text{ E}} = \frac{28,07 \text{ W}}{0.6} = \frac{46,8 \text{ W}}{46,8 \text{ W}}$ Es légics. Debo emplear mais trabajo para obtener el mismo ejecto.

Problema 3

Duchas + Piscinas.

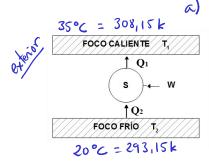


a) It fuse de Carnot
$$E = \frac{|Q_2|}{|W|} = \frac{|Q_2|}{|Q_1| - |Q_2|} = \frac{T_2}{T_1 - T_2} = \frac{269, 15 \text{ k}}{315, 15 \text{ k} - 269, 15 \text{ k}} = 5,85$$

$$\mathcal{E}^{*} = \frac{|\hat{q}_{2}|}{|\hat{q}_{1}| \cdot |\hat{q}_{2}|} \Rightarrow \frac{|\hat{q}_{2}|}{|\hat{q}_{1}| \cdot |\hat{q}_{2}|} + |\hat{q}_{2}| = |\hat{q}_{2}| \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{*}} + 1\right) = |OOKW(\frac{1}{\varepsilon \cdot 93} + 1) = 134, |3| \text{ kW}$$

$$\text{lugo } |\hat{q}_{1}| = |\hat{q}_{1}|_{pic} + |\hat{q}_{1}|_{dudes} \Rightarrow |\hat{q}_{1}|_{duchos} = 4, |3| \text{ kW}$$

Problema 4



Verano.

$$\mathcal{E} = \frac{T_{z}}{T_{1} - T_{z}} = \frac{293.15 \, k}{308.15 \, k} = \frac{293.15 \, k}{15 \, k} = \frac{293.15 \, k}{15 \, k} = \frac{19.54}{15 \, k}$$

$$\mathcal{E} = \frac{|Q_{z}|}{W} = \frac{|Q_{z}|}{W} = \frac{|Q_{z}|}{1200} = \frac{293.15 \, k}{1200} = \frac{19.54 \, kWh}{1200}$$

$$T_{1}=20^{\circ}C=293.6 \text{ k}$$

$$T_{1}=20^{\circ}C=293.6 \text{ k}$$

$$T_{2}=20^{\circ}C=293.6 \text{ k}$$

$$T_{3}=20^{\circ}C=293.6 \text{ k}$$

$$T_{4}=20^{\circ}C=293.6 \text{ k}$$

$$T_{5}=20^{\circ}C=293.6 \text{ k}$$

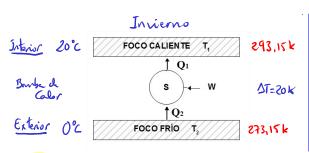
$$T_{5}=20^{\circ}C=293.6 \text{ k}$$

$$T_{6}=20^{\circ}C=293.6 \text{ k}$$

$$T_{6}=20^{\circ}C=293.6 \text{ k}$$

$$T_{7}=20^{\circ}C=293.6 \text{ k}$$

Probleme 5



a)
$$\mathcal{E}'_{2} = \frac{1Q_{1}}{W} = \frac{T_{1}}{T_{1} - T_{2}} = \frac{293_{1} \text{ K k}}{293_{1} \text{ K k} - 293_{1} \text{ K k}} = \frac{193_{1} \text{ K k}}{200_{1} \text{ K$$

a)
$$E = \frac{|Q_2|}{W} = \frac{T_2}{T_1 - T_2} = \frac{297,15k}{311,15k - 297,15k} = 21,225$$

b)
$$\dot{W} = \frac{|\dot{\alpha}_{2}|}{0.6E} = \frac{80000M_{\odot}}{0.6 \cdot 13.65} \cdot \frac{1.00}{\cos} \cdot \frac{4.19J}{1 c_{0}K} =$$

$$= 6.821 \, \text{kW} = 6.821 \, \text{W}$$

b)
$$\dot{W} = \frac{|\dot{Q}_{2}|}{\varepsilon \cdot 0.6} = \frac{800 \text{ PM/ye}}{21,225 \cdot 0.6} \cdot \frac{1/2}{\cos \cdot \frac{4.195}{24}} = 4.38 \text{ kW}$$

Más desfavorable. Le gastamás trabajo en la rituación de Invierno, donde la diferencia de to es 20°C que en verano, que sa 14°C.

Pollura 6



a)
$$\mathcal{E}'_{z} = \frac{|Q_{1}|}{W} = \frac{T_{1}}{T_{1} - T_{2}} = \frac{255.15k}{22k} = 13.41$$

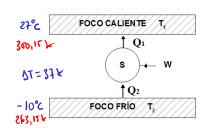
$$\mathcal{E} = \frac{\xi' - 1}{w} \Rightarrow \frac{|\vec{a}_z|}{|\vec{a}_z|} = \frac{48.88 km}{0.6 \cdot |\vec{a}_z|} = 6.56 km$$

FOCO CALIENTE T. 44°C = 317,15 k DT = ZZK

a)
$$\varepsilon = \frac{|Q_z|}{W} = \frac{T_z}{T_1 - T_z} = \frac{295.15 \, k}{22 \, k} = 13.41$$

$$\dot{W} = \frac{|\dot{Q}_{c}|}{0.6 \cdot \epsilon} = \frac{48.88 \text{ k}\bar{w}}{0.6 \cdot 13.41} = 6.08 \text{k}\bar{w}$$

Problema 7



$$|\vec{q}_2| = 3500 \text{ kg/h} = 0.972 \text{ kg}$$
 α $\varepsilon = \frac{|\vec{q}_2|}{|\vec{q}_2|} = \frac{3500 \text{ kg/h}}{|\vec{q}_1|} = \frac{2.33}{|\vec{q}_2|}$

w = 1500 kJ/h = 0,41 kw

b)
$$\varepsilon = \frac{T_2}{T_1 - T_2} = \frac{263.17 \, k}{37 \, k} = \frac{7.11}{}$$

La máquina real es islo el 37,7% de eficiente que la cle Carnot

20°C FOCO CALIENTE T,

293,117k
$$Q_1$$
 $\Delta T = 25k$ $S \leftarrow W$
 Q_2
 Q_2
 Q_3
 Q_4
 Q_5
 $Q_$

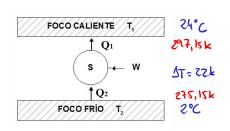
Aymiendo que es ideal

$$\mathcal{E}' = \frac{|\dot{\omega}_1|}{|\dot{\omega}|} = \frac{T_1}{T_1 - T_2} \implies |\dot{w}| = \frac{|\dot{\omega}_1|}{T_1} \left(T_1 - T_2\right) = \frac{17,36 \, \text{k U}}{213,15 \, \text{k}} \cdot 25 \, \text{k} = 4,48 \, \text{kU}$$

Comme 1,48 kW, entrices en un dia...

W = | W | t = 1,48kt. 24h = 35,52 kWh

Pollema 9.



Apparents que es ideal.

$$E = \frac{1921}{1001} = \frac{T_2}{T_1 - T_2} \implies |\vec{w}| = \frac{|\vec{q}_2|}{T_2} (T_1 - T_2) =$$

$$|\dot{w}| = \frac{|\dot{q}_2|}{T_2} (T_1 - T_2) = \frac{13.96 \text{ kW}}{275.15 \text{ k}} \cdot 22 \text{ k} = 1,1167 \text{ kW} = 1116.7W$$

Nos esté nintiendo porque una máquina ideal frigorífica de Carnot, que es la de mayor eficiencia, tiene un commo mayor, de \$156,7kt.

Es suporible que comma menos.