Ausgabe 1:

a) Q ent

Qau = 2 85,21 kw.

Xain 1, siederde Fuissigheit Xaus=1, siederde Fuissigheit

TS = dq

b) 
$$T_{KF} = \frac{\int_{1}^{2} T dS}{S_{2} - S_{1}} = \frac{\int_{1}^{2} dq}{C_{KF} \cdot \ln \left(\frac{T_{2}}{T_{1}}\right)} = \frac{q_{12}}{C_{KF} \cdot \left(\frac{T_{2}}{T_{1}}\right)} = \frac{h_{2} - h_{1}}{C_{KF} \cdot \left(\frac{T_{2}}{T_{1}}\right)}$$

C) Šesz

TREALEN

-> mit hustergabnisser gerechnet

```
d)
×2=1
```

AE = Amaring (Tanias) #-QRIAZ - No

m242-M, 4 = DM, 4 hg (Tain, 12) - QR, 12

m, = mpo, 1 = 57 56 hg

Mz= mges, 1 + DMrz

(100%) Wy = Uf + XD(ND-NG) =

TAB AZ 44(100°C) = 418,94 hr

4 (100°C)=2506,5 mg

hg (Ten, 12) = 2538,1 hg

42= 4g(70°C) = 2469,6 12

mgs, 1. uz + Am, 2. uz - m, u, = Am, 2 hg(20°E) - QR, 12

AM12 = - ( Qrinz + mgs, 1. 42 + - mi. 11)

2)

45,2 = M252 -MAS, = ANN Salson Cours of 64,85 MM K

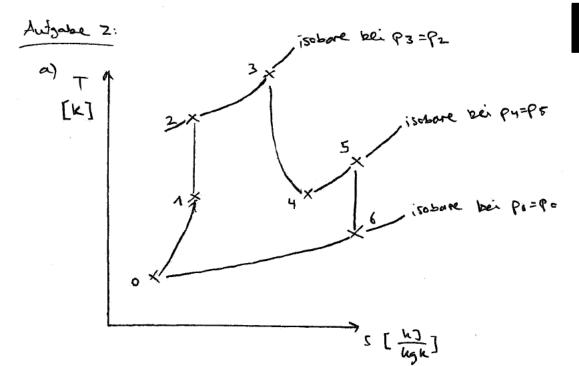
M1=M1,905 = 5755 hg

Mz= dm, + m, su = 9355 m

5=5f(100°C) +xp. (5g(100°C)-S+)=1, 33+ w

SE(100°C) = 1,3069 ho 5 q (100°C) = 7,3543 Wx

Sz= Sg(700) = 7,7553 W



$$\left(\frac{T_6}{T_5}\right) = \left(\frac{P_6}{P_5}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \qquad n=K = 48 1.4$$

= 
$$h_6 - h_0 - T_0(5_6 - 5_0) + ke$$
 =  $\frac{W_6^2}{2} - \frac{W_0^2}{2}$ 

$$e_{x,ves} = T_{\bullet} \cdot S_{es}$$

$$Set = (S_a - S_e) - \frac{9B}{T_B}$$

$$Ses_2 = C_{P} \cdot ln\left(\frac{T_6}{T_A}\right) - \frac{9B}{T_B}$$

Aufgabe 3:

a) Pa,1, mg (25tonh 1)

Mg= 50 hg

Mr.9 J J Po.A

Pa= Pans

Gaw: Pair A= Po. A + Mew. g + Ming

$$P_{a_{1}A} = P_{amb} + g\left(\frac{maw + mn}{A}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{bar}{2} = \frac{\pi \cdot \left(\frac{D}{2}\right)^{2}}{7 \cdot \left(\frac{D}{2}\right)^{2}} = \frac{7.85 \cdot 10^{-3} \, \text{m}^{3}}{10^{-3} \, \text{m}^{3}}$$

Pan-Van= mg. R. Ton

61

Tgiz, paiz

Estad 182 Steller in Theoredynamister Greidage with Da die plentoron midst isoliert ist, wind The Tew, a geller

Der Druck Paiz ist gleich par , de vive Anderung in over estimen Krifteverticities out tit Dies liegt on les geichen Diddle um hasse and Es 5 + gleiches Volumen

Par = Par = 1,4 box

AT AE = Q-W

reibrugghis & adjusted -> AS 12 = 0 =

VEW = (ast.

M=w(42-42) + M= (426-416) = 0

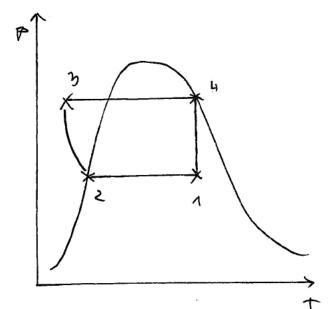
100

Da das Laster EW- Genish in Oxch mit don hat stellt wed not wicht alles yesternaleer ist muss das has solven Lis out ≈0°C hermer gehindt sein, da dies tew, 1 ist.

Q12 & Dilane un dos Gas: AS AE = Ayraz + Q12 Agr WAZIN+ mg (429-419) = CR12 W12, V= R(T2-T1) = 434,5 42 ] AE = MG,1 (UZ,6-U,6) = Q12-18/201 Word Ma, 1. Cv (Tria-Tra) = Q12 Quel= M19,47 mit mustergebnis gerchnet d) 1=- Q12 |- W12 MEN (UZEW-UZEW) = - Q12 (0°C): When = top +x, (ug-uf) = U Flissing +x, (UES - UFlissing) uf(0°()=-0,045 h) WE'S - 333,45 W WEW - 200,08 W WK WEW (o°C): UZEW = UFWZJig + x2 ( UE-UF) TEWZ = Taiz Misksergebnis @ TEWZ = C1003°C -> 4 + (0,00 3 ×) = -0,033 5 MEN WEN - MEN (WE WET) - CIE WE(0,0034)=-333,44W ASM - Q12 +UNEW = UFL. +X2 (UES-UFL) (0,003°C - GAZ + UNEW -UFI (B) n=(0,003°()-4=(0,003°()

le = Fest > F = Flussig

c)



(ط

$$= \dot{n}(h_2 - h_3) + 2 = m \dot{w} \kappa$$

$$h_2 = h_f + x_2 (h_3 - h_f)$$
 $h_2 = h_f + x_2 (h_3 - h_f)$ 
 $h_2 = h_f + x_2 (h_3 - h_f)$ 

$$\frac{d\vec{k}}{dt} = m(h_4 - h_1) + \sqrt{h_4 - W_{h_4}}$$

$$h_4 = h_3(868 8 bot) = 264, 15 \frac{h_2}{h_3} TAD 4-11$$

$$\frac{h_4 - h_f}{h_3 - h_f} = x_1 \quad (P_A)$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{k} = \frac{|\hat{Q}_{2n}|}{|\hat{W}_{1}|} = \frac{|\hat{Q}_{n}|}{|\hat{W}_{n}|}$$