

1) Un recipiente de mantequilla, inicialmente a  $25^{\circ}\text{C}$ , se coloca para enfriarse en el porche principal, donde la temperatura es de  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Supóngase que la temperatura de la mantequilla se ha reducido a  $15^{\circ}\text{C}$  después de 20 minutos ¿Cuándo estará en  $5^{\circ}\text{C}$ ?

$$T_0 = 25^{\circ}\text{C} \quad T_{15} = 15^{\circ}\text{C} \Rightarrow 20 \text{ min} = t$$

$$T_A = 0^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$T_{(2)} = 5^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\frac{dT}{dt} = (T - T_A)k$$

$$\frac{dT}{(T - T_A)} = k dt \Rightarrow \int \frac{dT}{(T - T_A)} = \int k dt$$

$$\ln(T - T_A) = kt + C$$

$$\ln(T - T_A) = C \Rightarrow T - T_A = e^{kt+C}$$

$$T - T_A = Ce^{kt}$$

$$T = Ce^{kt} + T_A$$

$$T = Ce^{kt} + C_1 \Rightarrow T = Ce^{kt} + C$$

$$25 = Ce^{kt} \Rightarrow 25 = Ce^0 \Rightarrow 25 = C$$

$$T = 25e^{-kt}$$



$$15 = 25 e^{k(20)} \rightarrow \frac{15}{25} = e^{k(20)}$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{15}{25}\right) = k(20) \text{ type 1}$$

$$\frac{\ln(15/25)}{20} = k$$

$$T = 25 e^{\left(\frac{\ln(15/25)}{20}\right)t}$$

$$5 = 25 e^{\frac{\ln(15/25)}{20}t} \rightarrow \frac{5}{25} = e^{\frac{\ln(15/25)}{20}t}$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{1}{5}\right) = \frac{\ln(15/25)}{20}t$$

$$\frac{20 \ln(1/5)}{\ln(15/25)} = t$$

$$\frac{1}{5} = e^{\frac{\ln(15/25)}{20}t}$$

$$111.89 = t$$

$$= 1.864 \text{ h}$$

La mantequilla alcanza la temperatura de  $5^\circ\text{C}$  después de 111.89 minutos o después de 1.86 horas.

D



2) Un pastel se retira del horno a  $210^{\circ}\text{F}$  y se deja enfriar a temperatura ambiente. La sala es de  $70^{\circ}\text{F}$ . Después de 30 minutos, la temperatura del pastel es de  $140^{\circ}\text{F}$ . ¿Cuándo estará a  $100^{\circ}\text{F}$ ?

$$T_A = 70^{\circ}\text{F} \quad T_0 = 210^{\circ}\text{F} \quad T_{30} = 140^{\circ}\text{F}$$

$$T_2 = 100^{\circ}\text{F}$$

$$\frac{dT}{dt} = k(T - T_A) \rightarrow \frac{dT}{T - T_A} = k dt$$

$$\int \frac{dT}{T - T_A} = \int k dt \rightarrow \int \frac{dT}{T - T_A} = k \int dt$$

$$\ln(T - T_A) = kt + c \rightarrow e^{\ln(T - T_A)} = e^{kt + c}$$

$$T - T_A = e^{kt} e^c \rightarrow T - T_A = c e^{kt}$$

$$T = c e^{kt} + T_A \rightarrow T = c e^{kt} + 70$$

$$210 = c e^{k(30)} + 70$$

$$210 - 70 = c \rightarrow c = 140$$

$$T = 140 e^{kt} + 70$$

$$140 = 140 e^{k(30)} + 70 \rightarrow 70 = 140 e^{30k}$$

$$70 / 140 = e^{30k} \rightarrow \ln(\frac{1}{2}) = 30k \rightarrow k = \frac{\ln(1/2)}{30}$$

$$T = 70 + (1n(1/2)/30)t$$

$$100 = 140 e^{(1n(1/2)/30)t} + 70$$

$$30 = 140 e^{(1n(1/2)/30)t}$$

$$\frac{30}{140} = e^{(1n(1/2)/30)t}$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{30}{140}\right) = \frac{\ln(1/2)}{30}t$$

$$\frac{30 \ln(30/140)}{\ln(1/2)} = t$$

$$66.67 = t$$

El pastel estará a  $100^{\circ}\text{F}$  en 66.67 minutos.

QH

$$QH = \rho C \Delta T$$

$$QH = 0.1 \times 0.25 \times 100$$

$$QH = 25 \text{ BTU}$$

$$QH = 25 \text{ BTU/min}$$

$$QH = 25 \text{ BTU/min}$$