1) 
$$m_{A} = \frac{P_{A}V_{A}}{P_{C}T_{A}} = \frac{200 \text{ kPa} \times 1 \text{ m}^{3}}{0.287 \text{ kJ} \times 300} = 2.323 \text{ kg}$$

For aylander 
$$0 + \omega = \Delta U = 0$$

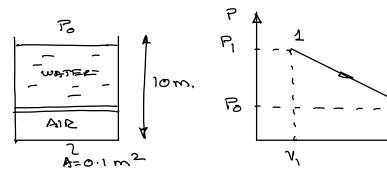
$$T_2 = \frac{m_A T_{1A} + m_B T_{1B}}{(m_A + m_B)}$$

$$\frac{P_{2} = (m_{A} + m_{B}) R T_{2}}{(v_{A} + v_{B})} = (2.323 + 3.484) kg \times 0.287 kJ \times 720K$$

$$\frac{kg \times 720K}{2m^{3}}$$

$$P_2 = 600 \text{ kPa}$$

2



Volume of water 
$$V_w = V_{total} - V_{avi}$$
  
 $V_w = 10m \times 0.1m^2 - 0.3m^2 = 0.7m$ 

Hars 
$$g$$
 water  $m_w = 0.7 \, \text{m}^3 \times 1000 \, \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} = 700 \, \text{kg}$ 

Initial air pressure

$$P_1 = P_0 + \frac{m \omega q}{A}$$
  
= 101.3 kPa + 700kg × 9.81 m/ $_6$ <sup>2</sup> = 169.97 kPa.

Mans of air  $ma = \frac{P_1V_1}{RT_1} = \frac{169.97 \text{kPax 0.3m}^3}{0.287 \text{kT} \times 300 \text{k}} = 0.592 \text{kg}$ 

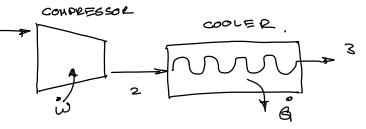
$$V_2 = 10 \, \text{m} \times 0.1 \, \text{m}^2 = 1 \, \text{m}^3$$

For process 
$$\frac{P_1V_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2V_2}{T_2} \Rightarrow T_2 = \frac{P_2}{P_1} \times \frac{V_2}{V_1} \times T_1$$

=> 
$$T_2 = \frac{101.3 \text{ kPa}}{169.97 \text{ kPa}} \times \frac{1\text{m}^3}{0.3\text{m}^3} \times 300\text{ K} = 596.0 \text{ K}$$

$$W_{12} = -\int_{V_1}^{P_2} P_1 = -\frac{1}{2} (P_1 + P_2) (V_2 - V_1)$$

= 0.592 bg × 0.7165 bs/bg 12 (596.0-30012)+94.945 9,2, = 220.5 kJ



In compressor

$$\omega = 1.0035 \frac{kJ}{kgl} (600-290) R = 311.1 kJ/kg$$

In ooler