Mayo 2021

- 1.-- Una bala de plomo de 3 gr a $30^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$ es disparada a una rapidez de $240~\mathrm{m/s}$ en un gran bloque de hielo a $0^{\circ}\mathrm{C},$ en el que queda incrustada.
 - (a) (20%) ¿Qué cantidad de hielo se derrite?
- (b) (40%) Suponga que desea disparar la bala utilizando un campo eléctrico uniforme, que actúa a lo largo de 1 m. Para ello se depositan 10^{20} electrones sobre la bala. ¿Cuál sería el valor de dicho campo eléctrico si se desea derretir la mitad del hielo derretido en la parte (a)?
- (c) (40%) Si la bala es soltada desde cierta altura, discuta que aproximaciones podrían ser válidas si espera derretir la misma cantidad de hielo que en la parte (a).

energia en primera situación
$$E_{s} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ m v.}^{2} + \text{Uo}$$
energia internar
por temperatira

la aregia
$$\Rightarrow \triangle Q = L \Delta m_a + C M \Delta T$$
se trelle agra plano
de 30°c a 0°c
described

$$\Delta U = \Delta W + \Delta Q = \frac{1}{2}m(o^2-v^2) + L\Delta M + CM\Delta T = 0$$
Porty
merania
$$-\Delta W = \Delta Q$$
el trabajo
contribuje

$$-\Delta W = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 = \Delta Q = L \Delta m + Cm(0 - 3\sqrt{c})$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{3}{1000} [kg] \right) \left(\frac{240 [m]}{s} \right)^{2} = C_{ploms} \cdot 3 Lgg \left(0 - 30^{\circ} c \right) + L\Delta M$$

$$C_{plomo} = 0.13 \left[\frac{J}{gr} c^{\circ} \right] \quad l_{h \to l} = 33 4 \left[\frac{J}{kg} \right]$$

$$\frac{l_{m}v^{2} + C_{pl} (36) [30^{\circ} c]}{334 c^{3}} \cdot [kg] = \Delta m = 0.2937 [kg] = 293.7 [g] = \Delta m$$
hielo de Iretido.

b)
$$E = -EC$$

$$\frac{1}{2}m \eta^{2} = \Delta W = q \Delta V = q \left(-\int_{0}^{\infty} E \cdot \lambda \tilde{\lambda}\right) = q E \cdot (1Cm)$$

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$$\int \Delta m = \left(\frac{1}{L}\right) \left(\frac{1}{2}mn^{2} + C_{Ri}mT_{i}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{2L}\right) \left(\frac{1}{2}mv^{2} + C_{Ri}mT_{i}\right)$$

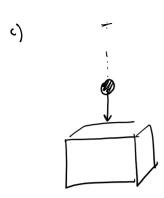
$$2) mn^{2} + 2 C_{Ri}mT_{i} = \frac{1}{2}mv^{2} + C_{Ri}mT_{i}$$

$$n^{2} = \frac{1}{2}m^{2} - C_{Ri}T_{i}$$

$$E = \frac{m n^2}{2 [m] q} = \frac{m}{2 [m] q} \left(\frac{v^2}{2} - G_R T_i \right)$$

$$= \frac{3 \times 10^{3} (kg)}{2 \text{ [m] } 16,02 \text{ [c]}} \left\{ \frac{(240 (\frac{m}{5}))^{2}}{2} - 130 [\frac{3}{kg} \frac{3}{c^{3}}] 30 [c] \right\}$$

$$E = \frac{3 \times 10^{3} (kg)}{2 \text{ cm}} \left\{ 28 800 - 3900 \right\} \left[\frac{N}{6} \right] = 2.33 \left[\frac{N}{6} \right]$$



$$-\Delta W = mgh = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \Delta Q = L\Delta m + \epsilon m\Delta T$$

$$+ \frac{1}{10} \log (2) \Delta L = (mgh + CmT_c) \frac{1}{L}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{10} \log si \quad no \quad hay \quad friction \quad con \quad el \quad qire \quad exist \quad re \quad a. a. mgh \quad - \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + Q_0$$

$$+$$