

1)

$$\mathcal{E} = \frac{d\Phi}{dt} = \frac{d(\vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s})}{dt} = \frac{d(B \cdot 5 \cos(\omega t))}{dt} = B 5 \omega \sin(\omega t)$$

$$I(t) = \frac{\mathcal{E}(t)}{R} = \frac{B 5 \omega \sin(\omega t)}{R} = 3,4 T$$

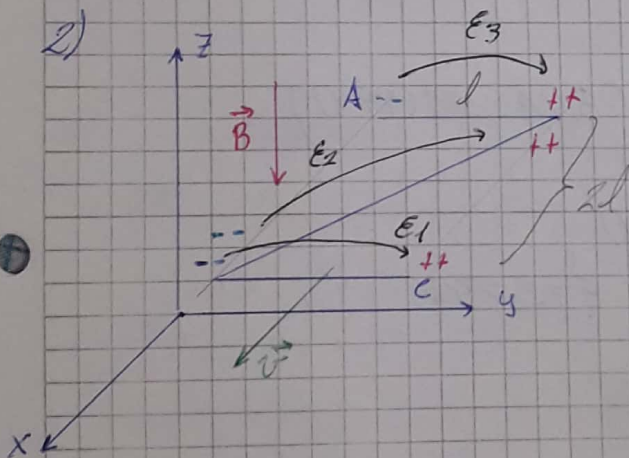
$$\mathcal{E} = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt} = -\frac{d(N \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s})}{dt} = -\frac{d(N B 5 \cos(\omega t))}{dt}$$

$$\mathcal{E} = N B 5 \omega \sin(\omega t) \Rightarrow I(t) = \frac{\mathcal{E}(t)}{R}$$

$$I(t) = \frac{N B 5 \omega \sin(\omega t)}{R} = \frac{229 \cdot 3,4 T \cdot (0,3 m)^2 \cdot 296 \text{ rad/s} \cdot \sin(296 t)}{99,2}$$

$$I(t) = 209,51 \sin(296 t) \text{ A}$$

2)

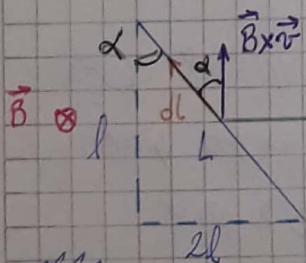


$$|\mathcal{E}| = |\mathcal{E}_3| = \mathcal{E}_{BAABA}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{BAABA} = \int_0^l \vec{B} \times \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{BAABA} = B v \int_0^l dl \cdot 1$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{BAABA} = B v l \text{ (Horizontal)}$$



$$\mathcal{E}_2 = \int_0^L \vec{B} \times \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{l} = B v L \cos(\alpha)$$

figura

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{2l}{l} \Rightarrow \alpha = 63,43 \quad \wedge \quad L = \sqrt{(2l)^2 + l^2} = 1,342 \text{ m}$$

$$V_C - E_1 + E_2 - E_3 - V_A = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow V_C - V_A = E_1 - E_2 + E_3 = 2BLv - BLv \cos(\alpha)$$

$$V_C - V_A = 2 \cdot 0,2T \cdot 0,6m \cdot 20m/s - 0,2T \cdot 1,342m \cdot 20m/s \cdot \cos(63,43)$$

$$V_C - V_A = 2,4V$$

3)  $V_g = 768V$   $f = 205Hz$   $V_L = 551V$   $V_C = 463V$   $R = 298\Omega$

$$V_g^2 = V_R^2 + (V_L - V_C)^2 \Rightarrow V_R = \sqrt{V_g^2 - (V_L - V_C)^2}$$

$$I_{ef} = \frac{V_R}{R} = \frac{762,94V}{298\Omega} = 2,56A$$

$$V_R = \sqrt{(768V)^2 - (551V - 463V)^2}$$

$$V_R = 762,94V$$

4)  $M = \frac{\Phi}{I} = \frac{63,4mWb}{9,5A} = 6,67mH$

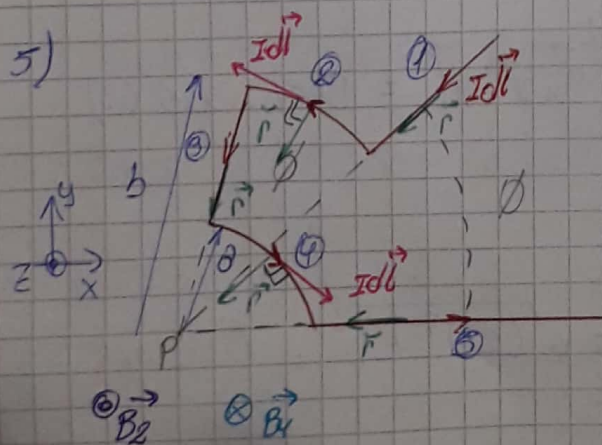
$$E = \frac{d\Phi}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(M \cdot I(t)) = M \frac{d}{dt}(8,4A \cdot \sin(49t))$$

$$E = M \cdot 8,4A \cdot 49/s \cdot \cos(49t)$$

$$E = 2,74 \cos(49t)$$

$$E = 2,74V$$

$$E_{ef} = \frac{E}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2,74V}{\sqrt{2}} = 1,94V$$



En la sección ①, ② y ③  
No se genera campo que  
influya en P ya que

$$Idl \times \vec{r} = 0$$

Porque  $Idl \perp \vec{r} = 0$

$$Idl \wedge \vec{r} = 180^\circ$$



$$dB = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{I d\vec{l} \times \vec{r}}{r^2} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{I R d\theta \cdot \sin 90^\circ}{r^2}$$

$$dB = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{I}{r} d\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow B_2 = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi b} \int_0^{\frac{34,7\pi}{180}} d\theta \Rightarrow B_2 = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi b} \cdot \frac{34,7\pi}{180} = 3,14 \mu T$$

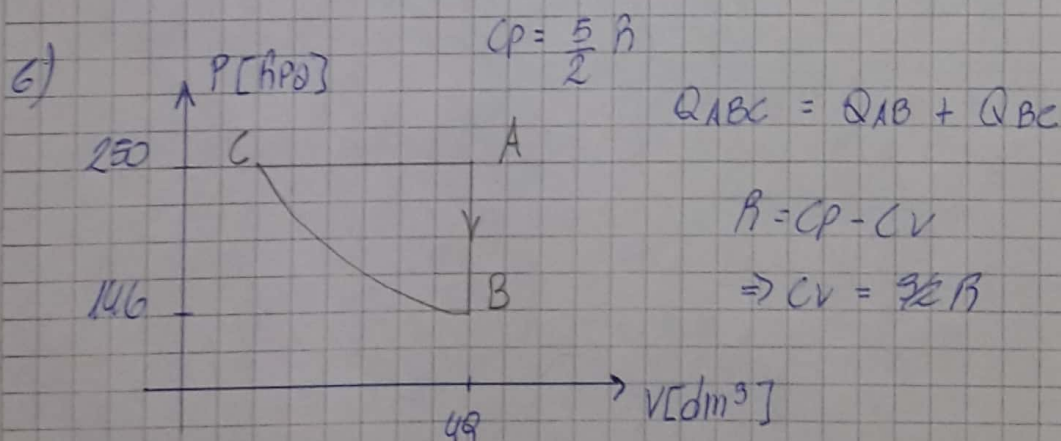
$$\vec{B}_2 = 3,14 \mu T \vec{k}$$

$$\Rightarrow B_4 = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi R} \int_0^{\frac{69,4\pi}{180}} d\theta = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi R} \cdot \frac{69,4\pi}{180} = 11,457 \mu T$$

$$\vec{B}_4 = 11,457 \mu T (-\vec{k})$$

$$\vec{B}_P = \vec{B}_2 + \vec{B}_4 = 3,14 \mu T \vec{k} - 11,457 \mu T \vec{k}$$

$$B_P = -8,32 \mu T$$



$$Q_{AB} = n C_V \Delta T = n C_V (T_B - T_A) = n \frac{3}{2} R \left( \frac{P_B V_B}{nR} - \frac{P_A V_A}{nR} \right)$$

$$Q_{AB} = \frac{3}{2} (P_B V_B - P_A V_A) = \frac{3}{2} (146 \text{ kPa} \cdot 49 \text{ dm}^3 - 250 \text{ kPa} \cdot 49 \text{ dm}^3)$$

$$Q_{AB} = -7,644 \text{ kJ}$$

$$Q_{BC} = W_{BC} \Rightarrow \text{porque } \Delta U = Q_{BC} - W_{BC} = 0 \quad (150 \text{ KPa})$$

$$\Rightarrow Q_{BC} = W_{BC} = \int_{V_B}^{V_C} P \, dV = \cancel{nRT \ln \frac{V_C}{V_B}}$$

$$Q_{BC} = nRT \ln \left( \frac{V_C}{V_B} \right) \Rightarrow Q_{BC} = P_B V_B \ln \left( \frac{V_C}{V_B} \right)$$

$$P_B \cdot V_B = P_C \cdot V_C \quad Q \quad T = \text{cte} \Rightarrow V_C = \frac{P_B V_B}{P_C}$$

$$\Rightarrow Q_{BC} = P_B V_B \ln \left( \frac{P_B}{P_C} \right) = 146 \text{ kPa} \cdot 49 \text{ dm}^3 \ln \left( \frac{146}{200} \right)$$

$$Q_{BC} = -3,847 \text{ kJ}$$

$$Q_{\text{TOT}} = Q_{AB} + Q_{BC} = -7,664 \text{ kJ} - 3,847 \text{ kJ}$$

$$Q_{ABC} = -11,5 \text{ kJ} \quad \text{el sistema cede calor}$$