

1ª Q GABARITO TURMA A → 27/11/2014

$\rho_R = 0,8 = \frac{\rho_{\text{óleo}}}{1000} \Rightarrow \rho_{\text{óleo}} = 800 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}$ (0,5)

$Q_A + Q_B = Q_C \Rightarrow Q_C = 150 + 30 \Rightarrow Q_C = 180 \text{ L/s}$ (0,5)

$180 \times 10^{-3} = v_C \times \frac{\pi \times 0,3^2}{4} \Rightarrow v_C = \frac{4 \times 180 \times 10^{-3}}{\pi \times 0,3^2}$ (0,5)

$v_C \approx 2,55 \text{ m/s} \approx 2,6 \text{ m/s} \Rightarrow$ (0,5)

$\rho_A \times Q_A + \rho_B \times Q_B = \rho_m \times Q_C$

$1000 \times 0,150 + 800 \times 0,03 = \rho_m \times 0,18$

$150 + 24 = \rho_m \times 0,18 \Rightarrow \rho_m = \frac{174}{0,18}$

$\rho_m = 966,67 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \approx 966,7 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \Rightarrow$ (0,5)

2ª Q $Q = v_0 \times \pi \times R^2 = 50 \times \pi \times 20^2 \approx 62.831,9 \frac{\text{mm}^3}{\text{s}}$ (0,25)

Pela condição de escoamento em regime permanente, temos que:

$Q = \text{cte}$, portanto: $Q_G = \gamma \times Q = 1000 \times 9,8 \times \frac{62.831,9}{10^9}$

$Q_G = 0,616 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{s}} \Rightarrow$ (0,50)

$\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \times \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \times \frac{10^9}{\text{m}^3}$

A2

Como $Q = \text{cte}$ e $A = \text{cte}$, podemos afirmar que $\boxed{V_{\text{média}} = \frac{50 \text{ mm}}{\Delta} = 0,05 \frac{\text{m}}{\Delta}}$ (0,25)

$$Re = \frac{V \cdot D}{\nu} = \frac{0,05 \times 40 \times 10^{-3}}{10^{-6}} = 2000 \Rightarrow \text{escoamento laminar} \quad (0,25)$$

$$V_{\text{media}} = \frac{1}{2} V_{\text{máx}} \Rightarrow V_{\text{máx}} = 2 \times 0,05$$

$$\boxed{V_{\text{máx}} = 0,1 \text{ m/s}} \text{ ou } \boxed{V_{\text{máx}} = 100 \frac{\text{mm}}{\Delta}} \Rightarrow (0,25)$$

$$V_{\text{real}} = 0,1 \times \left[1 - 2500 \times \left(\frac{10}{1000} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$\boxed{V_{\text{real}} = 0,075 \frac{\text{m}}{\Delta} = 75 \frac{\text{mm}}{\Delta}} \Rightarrow (0,50)$$

$$\underline{3^{\circ} Q} \quad H_1 = H_3 + H_{p_{1-2}} + H_{p_{2-3}}$$

PHR adotado no nível 1.

$$H_1 = Z_1 + \frac{p_1}{\gamma} + \frac{V_1^2}{2g} \Rightarrow Z_1 = 0; p_1 = p_{\text{atm}} = 0 \Rightarrow \text{esc. efetiva}$$

$V_1 = 0 \rightarrow$ nível constante condicãõ do escoamento em regime permanente, portanto: $\boxed{H_1 = 0} \Rightarrow (0,25)$

$$H_3 = Z_3 + \frac{p_3}{\gamma} + \frac{V_3^2}{2g} \Rightarrow Z_3 = -5 \text{ m}; p_3 = p_{\text{atm}} = 0$$

$$v_3 = 0 \quad \therefore \quad H_3 = -5 + \frac{v^2}{19,6} \Rightarrow (0,25)$$

(A3)
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$$0 = -5 + \frac{v^2}{19,6} + \frac{2v^2}{19,6} + \frac{3v^2}{19,6}$$

$$5 = \frac{6v^2}{19,6} \Rightarrow v^2 = \frac{5 \times 19,6}{6} \quad \text{e} \quad v = \sqrt{\frac{5 \times 19,6}{6}}$$

$$v \approx 4,04 \text{ m/s} \approx 4,0 \text{ m/s} \Rightarrow (0,5)$$

$$\therefore Q = v \cdot A = 4,04 \times \frac{\pi \times 0,05^2}{4} \Rightarrow Q \approx 7,94 \times 10^{-3} \frac{\text{m}^3}{\Delta}$$

↓
(0,5)

$$Q_a = \gamma \cdot Q = 840 \times 9,8 \times 7,94 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\therefore Q_a \approx 65,3 \frac{\text{N}}{\Delta} \Rightarrow (0,5)$$

$$H_1 = H_2 + H_{p_2-1} \Rightarrow 0 = 2 + \frac{p_2}{8232} + \frac{4,04^2}{19,6} + \frac{2 \times 4,04^2}{19,6}$$

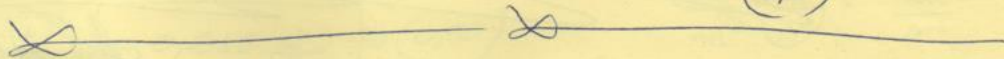
$$0 = 2 + \frac{3 \times 4,04^2}{19,6} + \frac{p_2}{8232} \Rightarrow p_2 = -37029,2 \text{ Pa}$$

↓
(0,5)

$$p_{2 \text{ abs}} = p_2 + p_{\text{atm local}} = -37029,2 + 100000$$

$$p_{2 \text{ abs}} = 62970,8 \text{ Pa}$$

↓
(0,5)



4.30 a) $H_1 = 7 \text{ m}$
 $H_2 = 0 + 7 + \frac{V^2}{19,6}$ } $H_2 > H_1$, portanto escoamento de 2 p/1 ou (6) p/(4)
 (0,5)

b) $H_2 = H_1 + H_{p2-1}$
 $7 + \frac{V^2}{19,6} = 7 + 1,8 \Rightarrow V = \sqrt{1,8 \times 19,6} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} V = 5,94 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \\ \text{ou} \\ V = 5,9 \text{ m/s} \end{cases}$
 $Q = V \cdot A = 5,94 \times 10^{-3} \text{ (0,25)} \quad (0,25)$

c) $H_3 + H_{m3} = H_2 \Rightarrow$ entrada e saída não consideramos as perdas na equação por que já estão no rendimento. (0,5)
 $0 + 11 + \frac{V^2}{19,6} + H_{m3} = 0 + 7 + \frac{V^2}{19,6}$ (0,5)
 $H_{m3} = 7 - 11 = -4 \text{ m} \Rightarrow$ é turbina.

d) $H_6 + H_{m2} = H_4 + H_{p5-4}$ não considerados entrada e saída de máquina.
 $7 + H_{m2} = 4 + 9 + 2 + \frac{5,94^2}{19,6}$
 $H_{m2} = 9,8 \text{ m}$ é bomba.

$N = \gamma \cdot Q \cdot H_B = 9800 \times 5,94 \times 10^{-3} \times 9,8$

$N = 570,5 \text{ W}$
 (0,25)

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