



**PHY001 Thermodynamics**  
**Chapter 22**  
**Selected Problems**  
ترجم المسائل وحلها

<p><b>1.</b> A particular heat engine has a mechanical power output of 5.00 kW and an efficiency of 25.0%. The engine expels <math>8.00 \times 10^3</math> J of exhaust energy in each cycle. Find (a) the energy taken in during each cycle and (b) the time interval for each cycle.</p>	<b>1</b>
<p><b>3.</b> A heat engine takes in 360 J of energy from a hot reservoir and performs 25.0 J of work in each cycle. Find (a) the efficiency of the engine and (b) the energy expelled to the cold reservoir in each cycle.</p>	<b>2</b>
<p><b>5.</b> An engine absorbs 1.70 kJ from a hot reservoir at <math>277^\circ\text{C}</math> and expels 1.20 kJ to a cold reservoir at <math>27^\circ\text{C}</math> in each cycle. (a) What is the engine's efficiency? (b) How much work is done by the engine in each cycle? (c) What is the power output of the engine if each cycle lasts 0.300 s?</p>	<b>3</b>
<p><b>7.</b> Suppose a heat engine is connected to two energy reservoirs, one a pool of molten aluminum (<math>660^\circ\text{C}</math>) and the other a block of solid mercury (<math>238.9^\circ\text{C}</math>). The engine runs by freezing 1.00 g of aluminum and melting 15.0 g of mercury during each cycle. The heat of fusion of aluminum is <math>3.97 \times 10^5</math> J/kg; the heat of fusion of mercury is <math>1.18 \times 10^4</math> J/kg. What is the efficiency of this engine?</p>	<b>4</b>
<p><b>9.</b> During each cycle, a refrigerator ejects 625 kJ of energy to a temperature reservoir and takes in 550 kJ of energy from a low-temperature reservoir. Determine (a) the work done on the refrigerant in each cycle and (b) the coefficient of performance of the refrigerator.</p>	<b>5</b>



<p>12. A heat pump has a coefficient of performance equal to 4.20 and requires a power of 1.75 kW to operate. (a) How much energy does the heat pump add to a home in one hour? (b) If the heat pump is reversed so that it acts as an air conditioner in the summer, what would be its coefficient of performance?</p>	6
<p>14. A heat engine operates between a reservoir at 25.0°C and one at 375°C. What is the maximum efficiency possible for this engine?</p>	7
<p>15. One of the most efficient heat engines ever built is a coal-fired steam turbine in the Ohio River valley, operating between 1 870°C and 430°C. (a) What is its maximum theoretical efficiency? (b) The actual efficiency of the engine is 42.0%. How much mechanical power does the engine deliver if it absorbs <math>1.40 \times 10^5</math> J of energy each second from its hot reservoir?</p>	8
<p>17. A Carnot engine has a power output of 150 kW. The engine operates between two reservoirs at 20.0°C and 500°C. (a) How much energy enters the engine by heat per hour? (b) How much energy is exhausted by heat per hour?</p>	9
<p><b>19.</b> What is the coefficient of performance of a refrigerator that operates with Carnot efficiency between temperatures 23.00°C and 127.0°C?</p>	10
<p>23. If a 35.0%-efficient Carnot heat engine is run in reverse so as to form a refrigerator, what would be this refrigerator's coefficient of performance?</p>	11
<p>29. A heat engine operates in a Carnot cycle between 80.0°C and 350°C. It absorbs 21 000 J of energy per cycle from the hot reservoir. The duration of each cycle is 1.00 s. (a) What is the mechanical power output of this engine? (b) How much energy does it expel in each cycle by heat?</p>	12