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محل امصاء	 حانواد ني	نام	ںم

اگر دانشگاه اصلاح شود مملکت اصلاح میشود.

دفترچه <del>۱</del>

صبح چهارشنبه

جمهوری اسلامی ایران وزارت علوم، تحقیقات و فنّاوری سازمان سنجش آموزش کشور

# آزمون ورودی دورههای کارشناسی ارشد ناپیوسته داخل ـ سال ۱۳۸۹

#### مجموعه مهندسی مکانیک \_ کد ۱۲۶۷

داد سؤال: ۱۷۰ من مصحصه الله والمراجعة المراجعة المراجعة المدت باسخگويي: ۱۸۰ دقيقه

عنوان مواد امتحانی، تعداد و شماره سؤالات

ديف	اسلل بخالم المتحال والتي مواد امتحاني موارا وور موسود والعجود	تعداد سؤال	از شماره	تا شماره
1	زبان انگلیسی سیس ۱۱۱۱ میلان که ۱۱۱۱ میلان انگلیسی	eli France	dicebasis	٣٠
۲	ریاضی (ریاضی عمومی ۱ ، ۲ ، معادلات دیفرانسیل، ریاضی مهندسی)	G. D.Yamui	71	۵٠
٣	حرارت و سیالات (ترمودینامیک، مکانیک سیالات، انتقال حرارت)	7.	۵۱	٧٠
*	جامدات (استاتیک، مقاومت مصالح، طراًحی اجزاء)	۲٠	٧١	4.
۵	دینامیک و ارتعاشات (دینامیک، ارتعاشات، دینامیک ماشین، کنترل)	۲.	91	11+
۶	ساخت و تولید (ماشین ابزار، قالب پرس، علم مواد، ماشین های کنترل عددی، اندازه گیری، تولید مخصوص، هیدرولیک و نیوماتیک، مدیریت تولید)	in to be	111	14.
٧	مبانی بیومکانیک ۱ و ۲	۲.	1771	10+
٨	دروس پایه پزشکی (فیزیولوژی، آناتومی، فیزیک پزشکی)	۲٠	101	14.

بهمن ماه سال ۱۳۸۸

استفاده از ماشین حساب مجاز نمیباشد.

# **PART A: Vocabulary**

<u>Directions</u>: Choose the word or phrase (1), (2), (3), or (4) that best completes each sentence. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

1-	In late October, the prime minister an emergency meeting.					
	1) deduced	2) collaborated	3) associated	4) summoned		
2-	The contract between the two companies will at the end of the year.					
	1) expire	2) extinguish	3) surrender	4) obstruct		
3-	An elderly man l	has doctors at	the hospital by living	after he was officially		
	declared dead.		4			
		2) corresponded				
4-	These reports are to the many hours of research completed by this committee.					
	1) motion	2) submission	3) proximity	4) testimony		
5-	The points the author makes are fine, but the whole essay lacks					
	1) route	2) solidarity	3) coherence	4) profile		
6-	The rise in the inte	he rise in the interest rate had a direct on the company's profits.				
	1) domain		3) proportion			
7-	It is some researchers' that exercise is more important than diet if you want to					
	lose weight.					
	1) exhibition		<ol><li>undertaking</li></ol>			
8-	There is no on students to take so many subjects in one semester.					
	1) impetus	2) affiliation	CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF	4) momentum		
9-	The success of the project is due to the amount of work that has gone into it.					
	1) tremendous			4) leading		
10-	Farmers are still a political force in France.					
	1) potent	2) provisional	3) prognostic	4) plentiful		
F	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE		With the Lot of the County and the C	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE		

# **PART B: Cloze Test**

<u>Directions</u>: Read the following passage and decide which choice (1), (2), (3), or (4) best fits each space. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

Nature conservation means the protection of animals and plants in their natural homes. It means the preservation of (11) --------- species that live with us on Earth, in the wild places, and even in our gardens and homes. (12) ------- the sensible use of all the Earth's resources. It requires the development (13) ------ a deep sense of responsibility for the long-term welfare of this planet. (14) ------ man's prehistoric ancestors mastered the use of fire, human beings have influenced the natural environment. In Africa the burning of forests 50,000 years ago contributed to the creation of the great grasslands there. But man's ability to destroy nature (15) ------ in the last 100 years. The pace of technological advance has been startling.

11-	1) great various		2) the great variety of		
	3) the great various		4) great variety of		
12-	1) It involves		2) They are involved in		
	3) It is involved in		4) They involve		
13-	1) in man who	2) which man of	3) in man of	4) of man who	
14-	1) When	2) Ever since	3) As long as	4) Until	
15-	1) increased enorm	ous	2) has increased enormously		
	3) had an enormously increase		4) had increased enormously		

# Part C. Reading Comprehension

Directions: Read the following three passages and choose the best choice (1), (2), (3) or (4). Then mark it on your answer sheet.

#### PASSAGE 1:

Turbines are simple and powerful machines that are classified according to the fluid they use. The three main kinds are the hydraulic, or water, turbine, the steam turbine, and the gas turbine. The hydraulic turbine is used almost exclusively in hydroelectric plants to drive an electric generator, which in turn produces electric power for homes and industry. The steam turbine is used primarily in fossil-fuel and nuclear power plants to drive an electric generator for producing electric power for consumers. Another important use of the steam turbine is to drive the propellers of ships and submarines. The gas turbine primarily is used on aircraft to provide the motive power for jet propulsion.

The primary mechanical feature of a turbine is a rotatable element – called the runner, rotor, or wheel – that is mounted on a shaft and has a series of vanes, blades, or buckets arranged around its periphery. When the moving fluid strikes the blades or buckets, the energy of the fluid is transferred to the wheel, causing rotation of the wheel and the turbine shaft.

Kinetic energy and other forms of energy can be supplied singly or in combination to the turbine for conversion to mechanical work. The primary advantage in using a turbine lies in the conversion of one form of energy to rotary motion without intermediate steps. In contrast, reciprocating engines convert some form of energy to reciprocating motion and this in turn to rotary motion. The intermediate step limits the size and power production of these engines.

16-	ssified according to				
	1) the useful work they produce	2) their mechanical features			
	3) the energy form they receive	4) their moving liquids			
17-	According to the passage, steam turbines				
	1) are used to supply electric power for aircr	afts du			
	2) change the fluid they use into gas				
	3) have proven to be useful in the navy				
	4) are used only in power plants				
18-	The word "its" in line 10 refers to				
alis	1) feature 2) shaft	3) turbine 4) element			
19-	According to the passage, the runner of a turbine but has the bound to				
	1) is attached to the turbine shaft	2) stops the fluid from moving			
	3) uses its buckets to move the fluid	4) causes the wheel to rotate			
20-	From the passage, it can be inferred that reciprocating engines				
	1) have advantages over turbines with regard to power production				
	2) convert energy to rotary motion in several steps				
	3) receive energy from a fluid and immediately converts it to rotary motion				
	4) are used to supply energy to turbines				

#### PASSAGE 2:

The new kind of ac motor, the induction motor, had its origins in certain theoretical considerations. In the spring of 1888, Galileo Ferraris, a professor at a technical school in Turin, Italy, published an account of experiments he had made in the summer of 1885. Form consideration of the interaction of two light waves out of phase, Ferraris had been led to the conception of a constant rotating magnetic field that was the resultant of two alternating magnetic fields 90° out of phase. He showed his students how a single current could be split into two out-of-phase currents that produced two out-of-phase magnetic fields, and he showed that the single resultant rotating magnetic field could produce rotary motion of a motor's rotor. Even though Ferraris' induction motor had a starting torque, he concluded it was only a laboratory device that could not result in a practical motor.

Independently of Ferraris, Nikola Tesla in 1887 applied for a patent on an induction motor operated by a rotating magnetic field. He also described how single-phase current could be used to run an induction motor. During the winter of 1887-1888, Tesla exhibited his single-phase induction motor, which depended on phase splitting, as did Ferraris' motor.

### 21- According to the passage, in 1888 Galileo Ferraris -----

- 1) was appointed a professor at a technical school in Italy
- 2) carried out his famous experiments
  - 3) published a report of his experiments
  - 4) designed an electric motor
- 22- The passage preceding this one probably deals with -----
  - 1) uses of the induction motor 2) kinds of ac motor

    - 3) advances in ac machinery (4) ac theory

### 23- Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?

- 1) Ferraris' students produced a motor's rotor.
- 2) Ferraris and Tesla got their induction motor patented.
- 3) Ferraris set to work with Tesla to create a single-phase induction motor.
- 4) No ac motor was in existence before 1888.

#### 24- How did Tesla's induction motor differ from Ferraris' motor?

- 1) It was operated by single-phase current. 2) It depended on phase splitting.
- 3) It was run by two magnetic fields.
- 4) It had no starting torque.

#### 25- It can be inferred from the passage that Ferraris ------

- 1) created a commercially successful induction motor
- 2) did not use a power supply to run his motor
- 3) was after a laboratory device to complete his experiments
- 4) was not pleased with his induction motor

#### PASSAGE 3:

The first commercially practical electric motor was introduced in the 1880's-more than a half century after certain fundamental discoveries in electricity and magnetism in the early 1820's. Among them were the discovery of how to make an electromagnet and that of how to produce motion from such a magnet.

In England in 1821, Michael Faraday demonstrated for the first time that continuous rotary motion could be obtained from a magnet and a movable wire. Peter Barlow modified Faraday's experiment in 1822 to show how the rotary motion of a wheel could be obtained.

In the United States, Joseph Henry joined together basic components-a battery, an electromagnet, and a commutator - to build a continously operating electric motor in 1831. Thomas Davenport, a blacksmith from Brandon, Vt, became fascinated by one of Henry's electromagnets. After several years of effort Davenport issued the first American patent on an electric motor in 1837. Davenport built many motors, and they had exceptional electrical and magnetic features for the time. Nevertheless, he spent his entire life in a fruitless effort to use electricity as a new source of motive power for commerce and industry.

Such pioneering attempts to harness electricity were in vain. One important obstacle was that the funds necessary to finance the long period of Development were not available. An even more decisive factor was that the electric power was produced by batteries that required expensive metals and acids, and thus electric power could not compete commercially with the steam power produced by much cheaper coal and water.

### 26- This passage is mainly about -----.

- 1) using magnetism to produce motion
- 2) sources of electric power

3) discoveries in electricity

4) the first electric motor

# 27- According to the passage, Peter Barlow -----

- 1) showed the continous rotary motion of a wheel
- 2) reacted against Farday's experiment
- 3) made some changes to Faraday's experiment
- 4) made the first rotating wheel

## 28- According to the passage, Thomas Davenport ------

- 1) was the first American to use electric power in industry
- 2) patented many electric motors
- 3) carried out experiments similar to Faraday's experiment
- 4) was inspired by Henry's electromagnet

## 29- What is author's attitude toward attempts to use electricity to produce motion?

- 1) negative
- 2) supportive 3) neutral
- 4) scientific

### It can be inferred from the passage that -----

- 1) shortly after its discovery, electricity was used as a source of motive power
- 2) attempts made to create electromagnetics were unsuccessful
- 3) early sources of electric power were not commercially practical
- 4) steam power failed to be a good substitute for electric power

ریاضی (ریاضی عمومی ۱ و ۲، معادلات دیفرانسیل، ریاضی مهندسی)

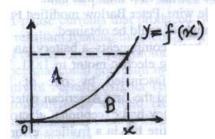
مقدار حد 
$$\lim_{x 
ightarrow \infty} (\sqrt[n]{(x+a_{\gamma})(x+a_{\gamma})...(x+a_{n})} - x)$$
 کدام است؟

$$\infty$$
 (f  $(a_1a_7...a_n)^{\frac{1}{n}}$  (7  $\circ$  (f  $\frac{a_1+a_7+...+a_n}{n}$  (1

x حول محور x دوران کرده است. مساحت x رویه دوّار حاصل کدام است x منحنی با معادله  $\pi[x\sqrt{x} + x \ln(1+\sqrt{x})]$  (۱)  $\pi[x\sqrt{x} + x \ln(1+\sqrt{x})]$  (۱)

$$\pi[\Upsilon\sqrt{\Upsilon} - \Upsilon \ln(1 + \sqrt{\Upsilon})] \quad (\Upsilon$$

y = f(x) منحنی به معادله y = f(x) که از مبدا مختصات میگذرد در ربع اوّل مفروض است. خطوط موازی محورهای مختصات که از هر نقطه دلخواه منحنی رسم شوند دو ناحیه A و B، به ترتیب بالا و زیر منحنی ایجاد میکنند. اگر حجم ایجاد شده از دوران ناحیه A حول محور A محول محور A برابر حجم ایجاد شده از دوران ناحیه A حول همین محور باشد، تابع A کدام است A



 $x^{\frac{n}{7}}$  (1

xn (Y

n (۳ تابت مثبت دلخواه) c) (۳

c) cx n (۴ ثابت مثبت دلخواه)

$$\sum_{\mathbf{m}=\circ}^{\infty} rac{\left(\mathbf{m}!
ight)^{\mathsf{Y}}}{\left(\mathsf{Ym}
ight)!} \mathbf{X}^{\mathsf{Ym}}$$
 کدامست؟  $-\mathfrak{T}^{\mathsf{Ym}}$  کدامست?  $-\mathfrak{T}^{\mathsf{Ym}}$   $(-\mathsf{Y},\mathsf{Y})$ 

(-4,4) (4

برابر کدام است؟  $\sim r < r < r < r < r < r^n \cos(n\theta)$  مقدار  $\sim r < r < r < r$  مقدار  $r^n \cos(n\theta)$  مقدار r = r

$$\frac{1-r\cos\theta}{1-7r\cos\theta+r^{7}} (f) \frac{-1+r\cos\theta}{1-7r\cos\theta+r^{7}} (f) \frac{-r^{7}+r\cos\theta}{1-7r\cos\theta+r^{7}} (f) \frac{r^{7}-r\cos\theta}{1-7r\cos\theta+r^{7}} (f)$$

 $R(t) = (a + t^T)i + (a - t^T)j + btk$  تابع برداری  $R(t) = (a + t^T)i + (a - t^T)j + btk در آن <math>a \neq 0$ . در قائم دوّم به ازای هر  $a \neq 0$  ثابتاند  $a \neq 0$  در فضای سه بعدی داده شده، که در آن  $a \neq 0$  ثابتاند  $a \neq 0$  ثابتاند

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{r+b^{r}}}(i-j-bk) \ (f \frac{1}{\sqrt{r+b^{r}}}(i-j+bk) \ (f \frac{i+j}{\sqrt{r}} \ (f -j) \ (f -j)$$

 $\mathbf{u} = (\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_7)$  و  $\mathbf{u} = (\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_7)$  برداری یکّه (واحد) باشد، آنگاه مشتق جهتی  $\mathbf{u} = (\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_7)$  و  $\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = \begin{cases} \mathbf{x}^7 \mathbf{y}^7 \\ \mathbf{x}^7 + \mathbf{y}^7 \end{cases}$  ,  $(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \neq (\circ, \circ)$ 

تابع f در (۰٫۰) در امتداد u کدام است؟ الم

$$u_{\gamma}^{\tau}u_{\gamma}^{\Delta}$$
 (۲)  $u_{\gamma}^{\tau}-u_{\gamma}^{\Delta}$  (۲)  $u_{\gamma}^{\tau}-u_{\gamma}^{\tau}$  (۲)  $u_{\gamma}^{\tau}+u_{\gamma}^{\tau}$  (۲) وجود ندارد.

به التگرال  $\int_0^T \int_{1+y}^{\Delta} ye^{(x-1)^T} dxdy$  کدامست –۳۸

$$\frac{1}{r}(e^{1r}-1)$$
 ( $r$   $\frac{1}{r}(e^{1r}-1)$  ( $r$   $e^{\lambda}-1$  ( $r$   $\frac{1}{r}(e^{\lambda}-1)$  (1)

۳) هذلولی گون است.

ور بالای ناحیه D از صفحه xy مجموع انتگرالهای  $f(x,y) = \sqrt{k^T - x^T - y^T}$  مجموع انتگرالهای -۳۹ به دست آمده است، که در  $V = \int_{\circ}^{a \sin \gamma} \left[ \int_{\sqrt{a^{\gamma} - v^{\gamma}}}^{\sqrt{b^{\gamma} - y^{\gamma}}} f(x, y) dx \right] dy + \int_{a \sin \gamma}^{b \sin \gamma} \left[ \int_{y \cot \gamma}^{\sqrt{b^{\gamma} - y^{\gamma}}} f(x, y) dx \right] dy$ V كدام است  $\sim a < b < k$  كدام است  $\sim \gamma < \frac{\pi}{v}$  $\frac{\gamma}{w}[(k^{\mathsf{Y}}-b^{\mathsf{Y}})^{\frac{\mathsf{Y}}{\mathsf{Y}}}-(k^{\mathsf{Y}}-a^{\mathsf{Y}})^{\frac{\mathsf{Y}}{\mathsf{Y}}}] \ (\mathsf{Y} \qquad \qquad \frac{\gamma}{w}[(k^{\mathsf{Y}}-a^{\mathsf{Y}})^{\frac{\mathsf{Y}}{\mathsf{Y}}}-(k^{\mathsf{Y}}-b^{\mathsf{Y}})^{\frac{\mathsf{Y}}{\mathsf{Y}}}]\sin\gamma \ (\mathsf{Y})$  $\frac{\gamma}{m}[(k^{\gamma}-a^{\gamma})^{\frac{\gamma}{\gamma}}-(k^{\gamma}-b^{\gamma})^{\frac{\gamma}{\gamma}}] \quad (f) \qquad \qquad \frac{\gamma\gamma}{m}[(k^{\gamma}-a^{\gamma})^{\frac{\gamma}{\gamma}}-(k^{\gamma}-b^{\gamma})^{\frac{\gamma}{\gamma}}] \quad (f) \qquad \qquad \frac{\gamma\gamma}$ فرض کنید  $\mathbf{F} = (\mathbf{z}^{\mathsf{T}} + \mathsf{Txy})\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{x}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{j} + \mathsf{Txz}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{k}$  اگر کنید  $\mathbf{F} = (\mathbf{z}^{\mathsf{T}} + \mathsf{Txy})\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{x}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{j} + \mathsf{Txz}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{k}$  فرض کنید شده در جهت مثلثاتی از دیدگاه چشم ناظر واقع مبدأ باشد، آنگاه مقدار انتگرال روی منحنی F.dR کدام است؟ 0 (4  $y' = \frac{x - y}{7x - 7y + 1}$  کدام است؟ -۴۱  $x-y-\ln(x-y+1)=c$  (1)  $Y(x-y) + \ln(x-y+1) = c$  (Y  $\Upsilon(x-y) + \ln(x-y) = c \ \alpha$  $x-y-\ln(x-y)=c$  (\* است؟  $y'' - Ty' + y = Te^X$  است؟ - ۴۲  $y = rx^{\gamma} e^{x}$  (7  $y = -rx e^{x}$  (1)  $y = \frac{\pi}{2} x^{T} e^{X}$  (\*\*  $y = \forall x e^{x}$  (\*  $x''y'' + y'\sin x + y\cos x = 0$  نقطه ی معادله دیفرانسیل معادله دیفرانسیل نقطه ی نوع نقطه ای است ۳) غیرعادی نامنظم ۴) عادی نامنظم ۲) غیرعادی منظم کدام است؟  $y''+y'\sin x+e^{x}y=\circ$  ،  $y(\circ)=y'(\circ)=1$  کدام است؟  $y''+y'\sin x+e^{x}y=\circ$  در بسط مک لورن جواب مسئله مقدار اولیه 7 (4 <del>"</del> " -- (4 بدیل لاپلاس کدام تابع است؟  $\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{s}) = \frac{\mathsf{r}}{\mathsf{r}^\mathsf{r} + \mathsf{r} \mathsf{s}^\mathsf{r} + \mathsf{r} \mathsf{s}}$  تبدیل لاپلاس کدام تابع  $1 - (\cos t + \sin t)$  (7  $1 + e^{-t}(\cos t + \sin t)$  (7  $1 - e^{-t}(\cos t + \sin t)$  (1  $1-e^{t}(\cos t + \sin t)$  (\*

کدام عبارت در مورد معادله  $(7xy-1)U_{xx}+(x+7y)U_{xy}+U_{yy}+x^{7}U_{x}+y^{7}U_{y}=1$  درست است؟

۲) به مقادیر X و y بستگی دارد.

۴) بیضی گون است.

$$t=0$$
 و  $x=\frac{1}{\gamma}$   $u_t(x,t)$   $u_{tt}-u_{xx}=0$  و  $x=\frac{1}{\gamma}$   $u_t(x,t)$   $u_{tt}-u_{xx}=0$  و  $x=\frac{1}{\gamma}$   $u_t(x,t)$   $u$ 

بارد؟ 
$$|z+1|= 0$$
 نقاط واقع بر منحنی  $|z+1|= 0$  را بر کدام منحنی مینگارد؟  $W=\frac{z-1}{z-1}$ 

۲) دایرهای که مرکز آن مبدأ مختصات است.

۱) خطی موازی محور مختلط

۴) خطی که از مبدأ مختصات می گذرد.

۳) دایرهای که از مبدأ مختصات می گذرد.

$$1 + \cos x + \frac{\cos 7x}{7!} + \frac{\cos 7x}{7!} + \dots$$
 تابع  $f(x)$  با دورهٔ تناوب  $\pi$  بر بازه  $(0,7\pi)$  دارای سری فوریهای به صورت  $f(x)$  برابر است با:

 $e^{\sin x} \cos[\sin x]$  (\*  $e^{\cos x} \sin[\cos x]$  (\*  $e^{\cos x} \cos[\sin x]$  (\*  $e^{\sin x} \sin[\cos x]$  (\*)

۵۰ فرض کنید f تابعی تام باشد که مقادیر آن خارج دایره واحدند. در این صورت f .......

۲) چند جملهای از درجه بیش از ۱ است.

۱) خطی کسری است.

۴) متناوب است.

۳) ثابت است.

### حرارت و سیالات (ترمودینامیک، مکانیک سیالات، انتقال حرارت)

 $T_1$  تغییرات انتروپی هنگامی که جرم m از یک مایع در دمای  $T_1$  با همان مقدار جرم از همان مایع ولی در دمای  $T_1$  مخلوط شود، برابر است با: (فرض کنید گرمای ویژهٔ مایع (C)) در دماهای مختلف ثابت است.)

$$S_{\gamma} - S_{\gamma} = \operatorname{mcln}\left\{\frac{(T_{\gamma} + T_{\gamma})}{\gamma \sqrt{T_{\gamma} T_{\gamma}}}\right\} (\gamma)$$

$$S_{\gamma} - S_{\gamma} = \operatorname{mcln}\left\{\frac{(T_{\gamma} + T_{\gamma})}{\gamma \sqrt{T_{\gamma} T_{\gamma}}}\right\} (\gamma)$$

$$S_{\gamma} - S_{\gamma} = \operatorname{mcln}\left\{\frac{(T_{\gamma} + T_{\gamma})}{\gamma \sqrt{T_{\gamma} T_{\gamma}}}\right\} (\gamma)$$

$$S_{\gamma} - S_{\gamma} = \operatorname{mcln}\left\{\frac{T_{\gamma} - T_{\gamma}}{\gamma \sqrt{T_{\gamma} T_{\gamma}}}\right\} (\gamma)$$

0/40 (4 0/40 (4 0/44 (1

$$z=\int (Pdv-vdP)$$
  $z=\int (Pdv-vdP)$   $y=\int (Pdv+vdP)$  باشد که در آن  $z=\int (Pdv+vdP)$  و  $z=\int (RdT+Pdv)$   $z=\int (RdT+Pdv)$ 

به ترتیب فشار، حجم مخصوص و دما باشند. تعیین کنید y ، x و z در کدام یک حالات چهار گانهٔ زیر صادقند؟

ر ا کی خاصیت ترمودینامیکی، و x و y و خاصیت نیستند. y (۲ یک خاصیت ترمودینامیکی، و x و z خاصیت نیستند

X (X یک خاصیت ترمودینامیکی، و Y و Z خاصیت نیستند. ۴) هر سه خواص ترمودینامیکی هستند.

ضریب ژول تامپسون  $\mu_j = \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial P}\right)_b$  را برای گاز کامل و سیال مبرد  $\mu_j = \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial P}\right)_b$  مقایسه کنید.

۱) برای گاز کامل و  $\mu_i$  ,  $R_{17}$  و مثبت است.

رای گاز کامل  $\mu_j$  و برای  $\mu_j$  ،  $R_{17}$  و برای  $\mu_j$ 

۳) برای گاز کامل  $\mu_i$  منفی و برای  $R_{17}$  ، $R_{17}$  مثبت است.

برای گاز کامل  $\mu_i$  = و برای  $R_{17}$  ،  $R_{17}$  و مثبت است.

مقدار تبادل کار از طریق پروانه به سیلندر و پیستون حاوی هوا (گاز ایده آل) برابر با ۲۰ kJ است و تغییر حجم در فشار ثابت است، اگر دمای گاز در طی فرآیند ثابت بماند. مقدار  $m V_{
m V} > 
m V_{
m V}$  است، اگر دمای گاز در طی فرآیند ثابت بماند. مقدار انتقال حرارت بر حسب kJ چقدر است؟

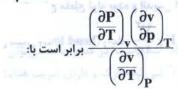


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برای معادله حالت واندروالز  $\frac{R}{v-b} - \frac{RT}{v-b}$  که در آن R ثابت گاز و a و مقادیر ثابتی میباشند. مقدار



$$\frac{a-b}{RT^{r}}$$
 (f  $-1$  (f  $+\frac{b}{RT^{r}}$  (f  $-\frac{a}{RT}$ 

واكنش احتراق كامل گاز ، CH با ۲۰٪ هواي اضافي مدنظر است. اگر فشار كل گازهاي حاصل احتراق KPa باشد، فشار جزئی بخار آب در گازهای حاصل احتراق بر حسب kPa به کدام مقدار نزدیک تر است؟  $^{\circ}$  (۱  $^{\circ}$   $^{\circ}$   $^{\circ}$  (۱  $^{\circ}$   $^{\circ}$  )  $^{\circ}$  (۱  $^{\circ}$  )  $^{\circ}$  (1  $^{\circ}$  )

برای یک جریان پتانسیل غیرقابل تراکم، کدامیک از عبارتهای زیر صحیح است؟ Φ= تابع پتانسیل و Ψ= تابع جریان میباشد.

$$abla^{\prime}\psi=\circ$$
 ,  $abla^{\prime}\phi\neq\circ$  (1

صفر باشد. 
$$\nabla^{7}\psi\neq\circ$$
 ,  $\nabla^{7}\phi=\circ$  (۴  $\nabla^{7}\psi\neq\circ$  ,  $\nabla^{7}\phi\neq\circ$  (۳