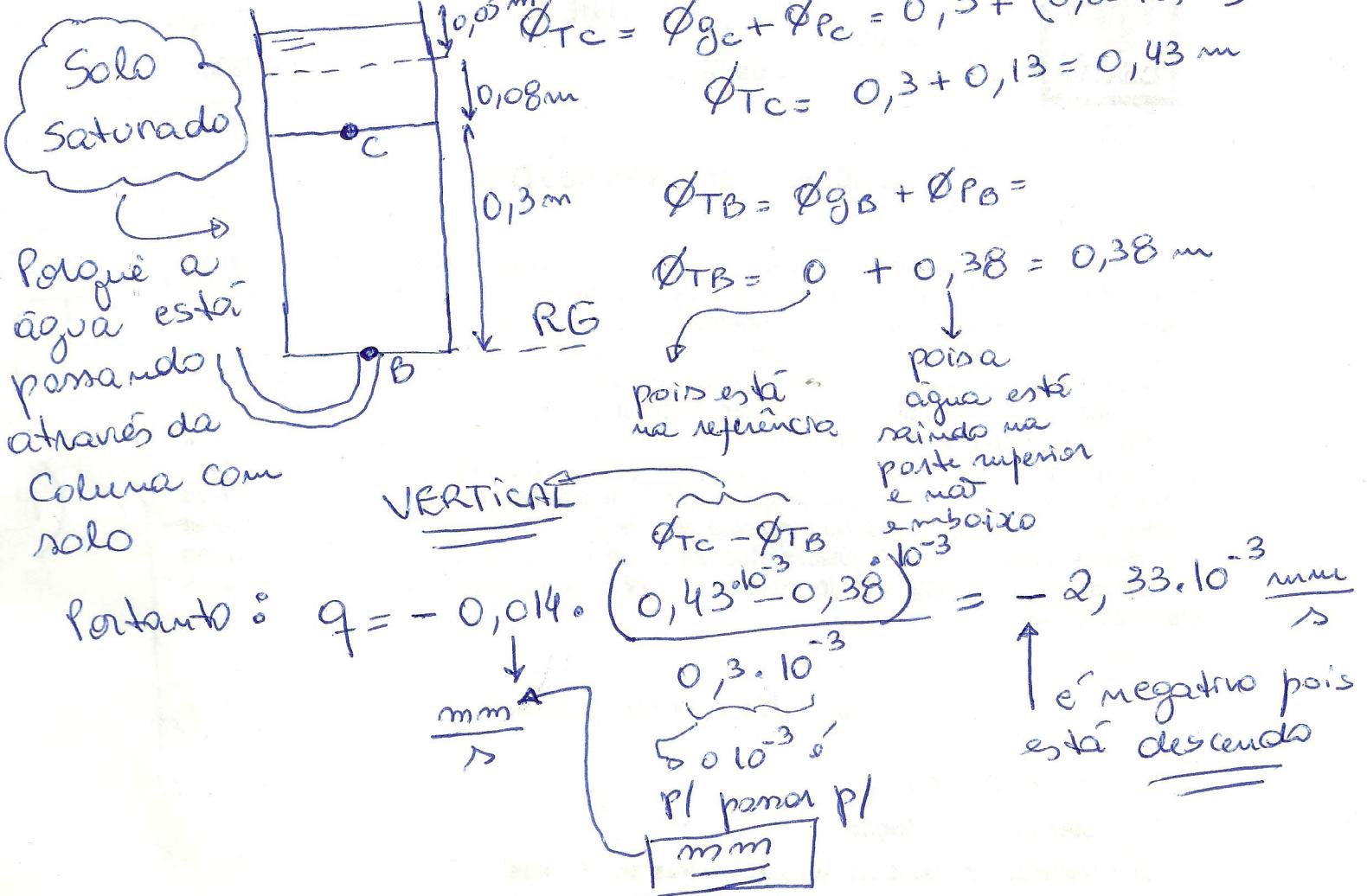


Resolução

01) Definir os potenciais totais, em m.ponto, acima e abaixo da Coluna



02) $q = -K_0 \frac{\Delta \phi_T}{L}$

$\frac{Q}{A} = \frac{\text{Vol}}{T \cdot A} = -K_0 \frac{\Delta \phi_T}{L}$

Possar todos as unidades para "medio" ou adequar as unidades

irrlands o tempo T , tensão: $0,1\text{m}$ $100\text{mm/h} = 0,1\text{m/h}$ $\text{Vol} = 200\text{mL} = 0,0002\text{m}^3$

$T = \frac{\text{Vol} \cdot L}{-K_0 \Delta \phi_T \cdot A} = \frac{0,0002 \cdot 1}{0,1 \cdot 1,05 \cdot 0,01} = 0,19\text{ h}$

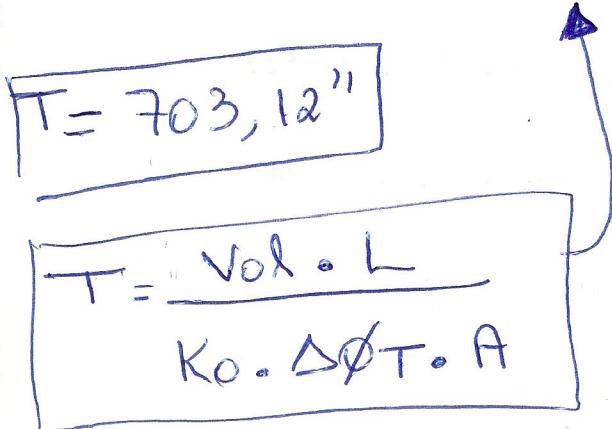
\rightarrow não precisa do sinal, pois ele indica momentaneamente a direção...

$\Delta \phi_T = \phi_{TC} - \phi_{TB}$
 $\Delta \phi_T = (\phi_{gc} + \phi_{pc}) - (\phi_{gb} + \phi_{pb})$
 $\Delta \phi_T = (1 + 0,05) - (0 + 0) = 1,05\text{ m}$

3) $V = 15 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3$ (FIGURA ERRADA NA LISTA
ARQUIVO JÁ ATUALIZADO NA
INTERNET)

$$T = \frac{15 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 0,45}{0,000012 \cdot (-0,4 - (-0,32)) \cdot 0,01}$$

$$K_0 = 12 \text{ cm/dia} = 0,00012 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$



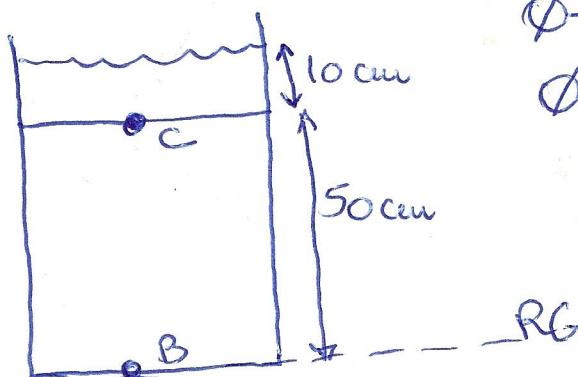
$$\phi_{TC} = \phi_{gc} + \phi_{pc}$$

$$\phi_{TC} = -0,4 + 0 = -0,4 \text{ m}$$

$$\phi_{TB} = \phi_{gb} + \phi_{pb}$$

$$\phi_{TB} = -0,85 + 0,53 = -0,32 \text{ m}$$

4)



$$\phi_{TC} = \phi_{gc} + \phi_{pc}$$

$$\phi_{TC} = 50 + 10 = 60 \text{ cm}$$

$$\phi_{TB} = 0 + 60 = 60 \text{ cm}$$

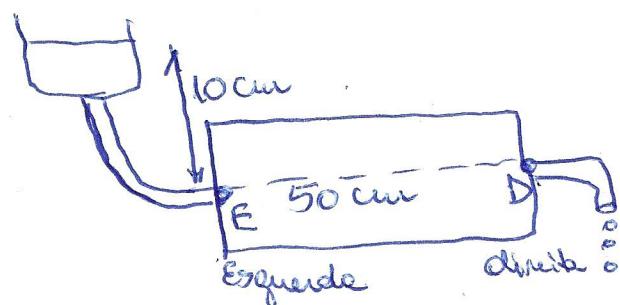
Aberta

$$\phi_{TC} = \phi_{gc} + \phi_{pc} = 50 + 10 = 60 \text{ cm}$$

$$\phi_{TB} = \phi_{gb} + \phi_{pb} = 0 + 0 = 0 \text{ cm}$$

$$q = -100 \cdot \frac{\Delta \phi_T}{50} = -100 \cdot \frac{(\phi_{TC} - \phi_{TB})}{50} = -100 \frac{(60)}{50} = -\frac{120}{\text{cm dia}}$$

5)



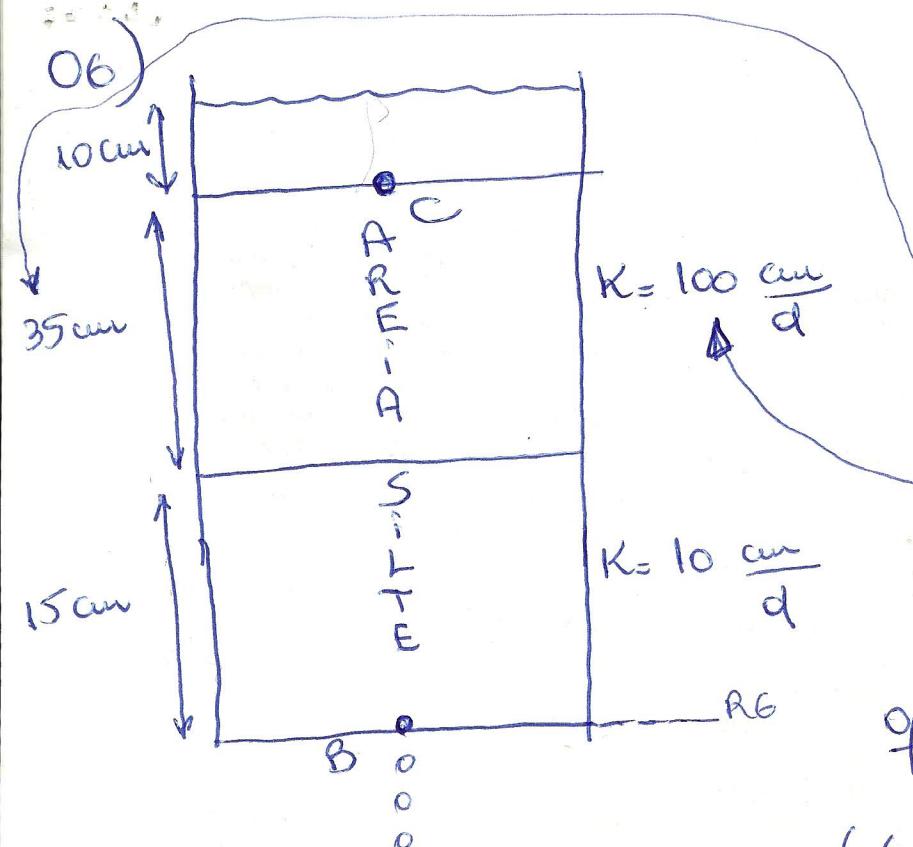
$$\Delta \phi_T = \phi_{TD} - \phi_{TE}$$

$$\phi_{TD} = \phi_{gd} + \phi_{pd} = 0 + 0 = 0 \text{ cm}$$

$$\phi_{TE} = \phi_{ge} + \phi_{pe} + 10 \text{ cm} = 10 \text{ cm}$$

$$\Delta \phi_T = \phi_{TD} - \phi_{TE} = 0 - 10 = -10 \text{ cm}$$

$$q = -100 \cdot \frac{-10}{50} = 20 \frac{\text{cm}}{\text{dia}} \rightarrow \text{Valor positivo, estando para a esquerda}$$



a) Resistência
(Inverso de Condutividade)

$$R = \frac{\Delta x}{K_0} \quad \frac{\text{cm} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}}{\text{cm}}$$

$$R_{\text{Total}} = \frac{35}{100} + \frac{15}{10} = 1,85 \text{ d}^{-1}$$

$$K = 100 \frac{\text{cm}}{\text{d}}$$

$$K = 10 \frac{\text{cm}}{\text{d}}$$

$$\text{b) } q = - \frac{\Delta x}{R} \cdot \frac{\Delta \phi T}{L}$$

$$q = - \frac{\Delta \phi T}{R_{\text{Total}}}$$

$$q = - \frac{(\phi_{TC} - \phi_{TB}) - (60 - 0)}{R_{\text{Total}}} = \frac{-32,43}{1,85} \text{ cm/d}.$$

$$\phi_{TC} = \phi_{gc} + \phi_{lc} = 50 + 10 = 60 \text{ cm}$$

$$\phi_{TB} = \phi_{gB} + \phi_{pB} = 0 + 0 = 0 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{c) } q = - \frac{\Delta \phi_{T=0} - \Delta \phi_T}{R_{\text{Total}}} = q \cdot R = -32,43 \cdot (15/10) = 48,65 \text{ cm}$$

$$\boxed{\Delta \phi_T = +48,65 \text{ cm}}$$