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is primarily directed at those designing or building rocket engines or thermal engines. To understand this, let's begin by looking at a simplified description of how thermal energy is converted to work. The most common way to create work is by a continuous flow of heat from a hot fluid to a colder fluid. This is what happens in a refrigerator, for example. This is a thermodynamic cycle that occurs in a refrigerator. Imagine that all the air in the refrigerator is at a higher temperature than the liquid water inside the fridge. Then the refrigerator absorbs heat from the air to warm it up, and dumps the heat into the water. The hot water then moves to the ice and the ice melts into water. This is a simple cycle where heat energy is converted into work. But this isn't the only way to create work. You can use a cycle that has no moving parts at all. This is a very efficient way to convert heat energy to work because it doesn't involve any mass, which is why we call it an irreversible cycle. To understand how this is done, consider the idea of a thermal cycle without any heat transfer. This is a cycle where there is no energy input and no energy output. We'll call this a passive cycle. To use an analogy, imagine a stove burner without the flame. As long as you have a way to keep the burner warm, the burner will never get hot. This is an example of a passive cycle. In this simple cycle, there is no heat transfer and we have no work, but there is still energy. The reason why this is possible is because of the principle of conservation of energy. Energy can't be created or destroyed, it can only change its form. The total energy in a passive cycle is always equal to the total energy in an irreversible Let's look at a simple example. Suppose I have a 100-pound rock sitting on a scale. This rock weighs 100 pounds. I take this rock and set it on fire. The rock heats up and becomes lighter. As the rock heats up and becomes lighter, it rises. At the same time, the air around the rock gets hotter and so the air expands, which causes the air pressure to rise. The rise

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