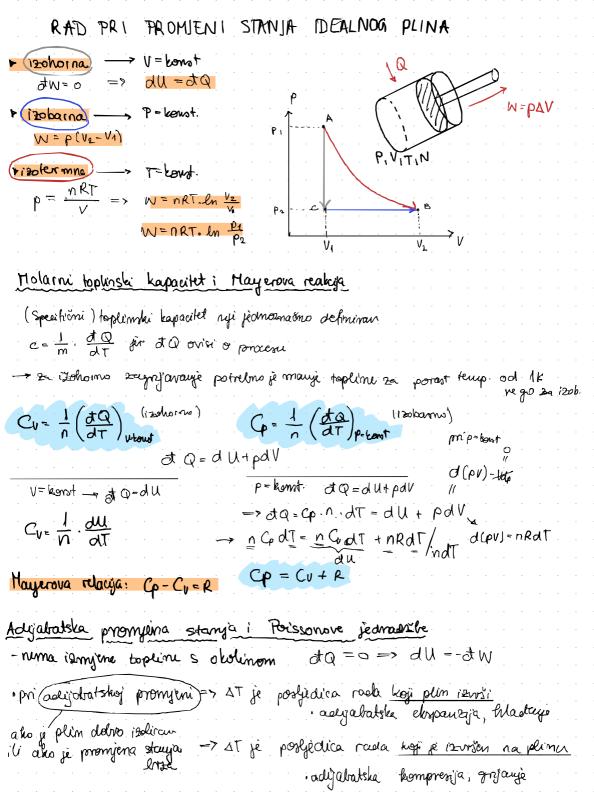
## AT TERMODINAMIKA

7 ramotedna stanja → nema (tamo) dimennike (tj oremenste promjene) - termodinamichi sustav = leglavmon collahi plin Termodinamicki procesi reverzibili (povradni) - moguée de se proces oduja en suponotrom mijera priko istil ravroteznih stouja <u>aireverzilini (nepovradni)</u> - sistem se ne mosie vraliti u isto početno steneje

L iz konaznog steneja više se ne moze "rekonstruirati"
stranni procesi Idealni reversibilni proces: mehanicki rad PV=NRT=NKT dw=F.dx dw = P.S.dx) -> dw = gaV/s dW -> ZW (nepravi diferencijal)

L= 0=načavomu ola W NIE

funkcja stanja Perpetum mobile prove visk Memguer napromiti stron koji propodi use meh lad nego sto ki primio o to plinske chenje - Waupha promjena wudannje evergje sustava jednaka je topline dodanoj en sustan (-) M=bVA radu so go nustav izorsi nad okolinom PIVITIN W>0 (visi sustav) -> Unutary'a en - funkcj'a staryà du=dQ-dw @> 0 (prima sustar) (razlika dua nepranea deferencijale je prvani deferencijal)

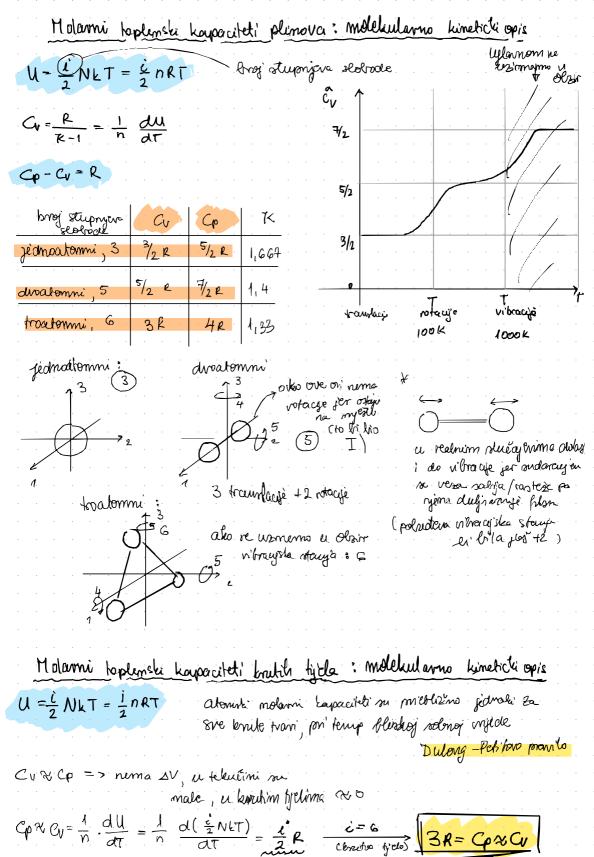


Poissonore jednadate  $K = \frac{Cp}{Cv}$  -7 adijatratela kontanta, uvistimo Mayera  $KCv = Cp \Rightarrow KCV - CV = R \rightarrow Cv - \frac{R}{K-1}$ ,  $Cp = \frac{KR}{K-1}$ du=ncydT  $dU = \frac{nRdT}{K-1} = dQ - pdV = > dU = \frac{nRdT}{K-1} = -\frac{nRT}{V} \cdot dV \Rightarrow \frac{dT}{V} = -(K-1)\frac{dV}{V}$ T-V:  $\ln \frac{T_2}{T_1} = (1-K) \cdot \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} \rightarrow \frac{T_2}{T_1} = \left(\frac{V_2}{V_1}\right)^{1-K}$  $T_2 \cdot V_2^{-K-1} = T_1 \cdot V_1^{K-1} = 7 \cdot V_2^{K-1} = \text{konst.}$ P-V: pV=nRT=> uniterrangem u izrar= z T-V dobiven/2nood  $\frac{PV}{nR} \cdot V^{k-1} = \text{koust.} = > \rho \cdot V^{k} = \text{koust.}$ T-P: it retorn delivere vere p-V iroximo V i uvrshimo u itrox to T-V  $V = \left( \frac{1}{k} \operatorname{pri}^{\frac{1}{k}} \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} = \left( \frac{1}{k} \right)^{\frac{1}{k}-1} = koust \cdot \left( koust \right)^{\frac{1}{k} (k-1)} / K$  $\rightarrow$  jednaelske Reperboling oblika =>  $T^{K} \cdot \rho^{1-K} = \text{konst.}^{"}$ 

$$P-V: P^{-1} = T_1 \cdot V_1^{K-1} = \sum_{i=1}^{K-1} T_i \cdot V_i^{K-1} = \sum_{i=1}^{K-1} T_i^{K-1} = \sum_{i=1$$

(Q<0

 $Q = \Delta U + \Delta W \longrightarrow Q$ 



$$P_{1} = 3 \times 10^{5} \text{ Nm}^{2}$$

$$V_{2} = 10L$$

$$P_{2} = 10L$$

$$P_{3} = 10^{5} \text{ Nm}^{2}$$

$$P_{4} = 12^{6}C \Rightarrow 285K$$

$$P_{5} = 10L$$

$$P_{6} = 10L$$

$$P_{7} = 10L$$

$$P_{8} = 10L$$

$$P_{8} = 10L$$

$$P_{1} = 10L$$

$$P_{2} = 10L$$

$$P_{3} = 10L$$

$$P_{4} = 10L$$

$$P_{5} = 10L$$

$$P_{7} = 10L$$

$$P_{1} = 10L$$

$$P_{2} = 10L$$

$$P_{3} = 10L$$

$$P_{4} = 10L$$

$$P_{5} = 10L$$

$$P_{7} = 10L$$

$$P_1$$
  $V_1$   $V_2$ 

 $72.7 \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \rho_1 V_1 = 0 R V_1 \\ \rho_2 V_2 = 0 R V_2 \end{pmatrix}$ 

ΔQ=nCp(T2-T1) = 7907]

notiono:  

$$\Delta U$$
 proto  $C_V = \frac{1}{n} \frac{dU}{dT}$ 

$$n = \frac{m}{M} = \frac{10j}{32glmd} = 0.3125mol$$

$$\frac{5mol}{T_2 = \frac{\rho V_2}{nR}}$$

Yer = 1 dll 1 l= 1 nRT => \( \frac{1}{2} \) 2a dvoatommi plin (lee vibracije)

$$\Delta Q = n C \rho \int d + c$$

 $T_2 = \frac{3 \times 10^5 \, \text{N/m}^2 \cdot 10^2 \, \text{m}^3}{0.3125 \cdot 8.314} = \frac{1154.9 \, \text{K}}{1154.9 \, \text{K}}$ 

