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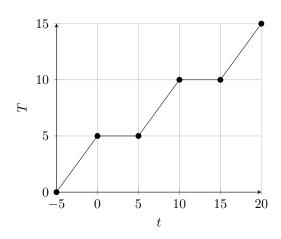
Permbledhje: Tremujori - 2

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9 Fizika Termike

9.1 Ndryshimi i Gjendjes dhe Energjise



$$\begin{array}{lll}]-5,0[& \rightarrow & \text{Ngrohje} & Q=c \cdot m \cdot \Delta T \\]0,5[& \rightarrow & \text{Shkrirje} & Q=\lambda \cdot m \\]5,10[& \rightarrow & \text{Ngrohje} & Q=c \cdot m \cdot \Delta T \\]10,15[& \rightarrow & \text{Avullim} & Q=q \cdot m \\]15,20[& \rightarrow & \text{Ngrohje} & Q=c \cdot m \cdot \Delta T \end{array}$$

9.2 Energjia e Brendshme

$$U = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{2} \cdot R \cdot T \cdot n, & 1 & \text{atom} \\ \\ \frac{5}{2} \cdot R \cdot T \cdot n, & 2 & \text{atome} \\ \\ 3 \cdot R \cdot T \cdot n, & 3+ & \text{atome} \end{cases}$$

$$R = N_A \cdot k_B$$

$$= 6.02 \cdot 10^{23} \frac{1}{mol} \cdot 1.38 \cdot \frac{m^2 kg}{10^{23} \cdot s^2 \cdot K^1}$$

$$= 8.31 \frac{m^2 \cdot kg}{s^2 \cdot K \cdot mol}$$

$$= 8.31 \frac{J}{mol \cdot K}$$

$$n = \frac{m}{M} = \frac{N}{N_A}$$

$$T(K) = T(^{\circ}C) + 273.15$$

10 Gazet Ideale

10.1 Ligji i gazeve

$$P \cdot V = N \cdot k_b \cdot T$$

$$P \cdot V = n \cdot (N_A \cdot k_B) \cdot T$$

$$P \cdot V = n \cdot R \cdot T$$

10.2 Energjia Kinetike

$$\epsilon_k = \frac{3}{2} \cdot k_B \cdot T$$

10.3 Parimi i pare i Termodinamikes

$$Q = \Delta U + A$$

"Sasia e nxehtesise qe merr nje sistem shkon pjeserisht per ndryshimin e energjise se brendshme dhe pjeserisht per kryerjen e punes"

10.4 Izoproceset

10.4.1 Procesi Ciklik

- 2 rruge Termodinamike
- ullet Sisteme Quasi-Statike

$$\begin{cases}
T_1 &= T_2 \\
\Delta U &= 0 \\
Q &= A
\end{cases}$$

10.4.2 Procesi Izotermik

$$\frac{P_1}{P_2} = \frac{V_2}{V_1}$$

$$\begin{cases} T_1 &= T_2 \\ \Delta U &= 0 \\ Q &= A \end{cases}$$

10.4.3 Izobarik

$$\frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{T_1}{T_2}$$

$$\begin{cases} P_1 &= P_2 \\ Q &= \Delta U + A \end{cases}$$

10.4.4 Izohorik

$$\frac{P_1}{T_2} = \frac{P_2}{T_2}$$

$$\begin{cases} V_1 &= V_2 \\ A &= 0 \\ Q &= \Delta U \end{cases}$$

10.4.5 Procesi Adiabatik

$$\begin{cases}
Q &= 0 \\
A &= -\Delta U
\end{cases}$$

10.5 Parimi i dyte i Termodinamikes

"Nuk mund te ekzistoje motorri i perjetshem"

$$A = Q_i - Q_f$$
$$A = T_i - T_f$$

Rendimenti $\rightarrow \eta$

$$\left\{ \begin{matrix} \eta = \frac{A}{Q_i} \\ \eta < 1 \end{matrix} \right\} \left\{ \begin{matrix} \eta = \frac{A}{T_i} \\ \eta < 1 \end{matrix} \right\}$$

11 Fusha Elektrike

11.1 Intensiteti i Fushes Elektrike

$$E = \frac{F}{q} \left(\frac{N}{C} \right)$$

11.2 Ligji i Kulonit

$$\begin{aligned} |\vec{F}| &= k \cdot \frac{Q_1 \cdot Q_2}{\epsilon \cdot r^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{4 \cdot \pi \cdot \epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{Q_1 \cdot Q_2}{\epsilon \cdot r^2} \\ &= \frac{Q_1 \cdot Q_2}{4 \cdot \pi \cdot \epsilon_0 \cdot \epsilon \cdot r^2} \end{aligned}$$

Ku
$$\epsilon_0 = 8.85 \cdot 10^{-12} \frac{F}{m}$$
dhe $k = 9 \cdot 10^9 \frac{N \ m^2}{C^{-2}}$

11.3 Intensiteti i Fushes Elektrike Qendrore

$$E = \frac{F}{q}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{Q_1 \cdot q}{4 \cdot \pi \cdot \epsilon_0 \cdot \epsilon \cdot r^2}}{q}$$

$$= \frac{Q}{4 \cdot \pi \cdot \epsilon_0 \cdot \epsilon \cdot r^2}$$

11.4 Potenciali Elektrik

$$V = \frac{W_P}{q}$$

11.5 Intensiteti i Fushes se Njetrajtshme

$$A = W_P$$

$$F \cdot \Delta d = \Delta V \cdot q$$

$$\frac{F}{q} = \frac{\Delta V}{\Delta d}$$

$$E = -\frac{\Delta V}{\Delta d}$$

11.6 Potenciali i Fushes Qendrore

$$V = \frac{q}{4 \cdot \pi \cdot \epsilon_0 \cdot \epsilon \cdot r}$$

12 Kondensatoret

12.1 Kapaciteti

$$C = \frac{q}{V}(F)$$

12.1.1 Kapaciteti i Percjellesit

$$C = \frac{q}{\Lambda V} = \frac{q}{U}$$

12.2 Energjia e Kondesatorit

$$W = \frac{Q \cdot V}{2}$$

$$= \frac{(C \cdot V) \cdot V}{2}$$

$$= \frac{C \cdot V^2}{2}$$

$$= \frac{Q^2}{2 \cdot C}$$

12.3 Dendesia e Ngarkesave

lineare
$$\rightarrow$$
 λ , $\lambda = \frac{q}{l}$ siperfaqje \rightarrow σ , $\sigma = \frac{q}{s}$ vellim \rightarrow ρ , $\rho = \frac{q}{v}$

12.4 Kapaciteti i Kondensatorit

$$\begin{cases} E = \frac{q}{S \cdot \epsilon \cdot \epsilon_0} \\ E = \frac{V}{d} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{Q}{S \cdot \epsilon \cdot \epsilon_0} = \frac{V}{d}$$

$$\frac{q}{V} = C = \frac{\epsilon \cdot \epsilon_0 \cdot S}{d}$$

12.4.1 Depertueshmeria Elektrike

$$\epsilon = \frac{C}{C_0}$$

$$\epsilon_0 = \frac{1}{\mu_0 \cdot c}$$

 $\begin{array}{ccc} \epsilon_0 & \to & \text{Pershkueshmeria elektrike ne vakum} \\ \mu_0 & \to & \text{Pershkueshmeria magnetike vakum} \\ c & \to & \text{Shpejtesia e drietes ne vakum} \end{array}$

12.5 Lidhja e Kondensatoreve

12.5.1 Ne Paralel

$$C = \sum C_i$$

 $\Delta V = V_1 = V_2 = V_3 = \dots = V_i$
 $q = \sum q_i$

12.5.2 Ne Seri

$$\frac{1}{C} = \sum \frac{1}{C_i}$$

$$\Delta V = \sum V_i$$

$$q = q_1 = q_2 = q_3 = \dots = q_i$$