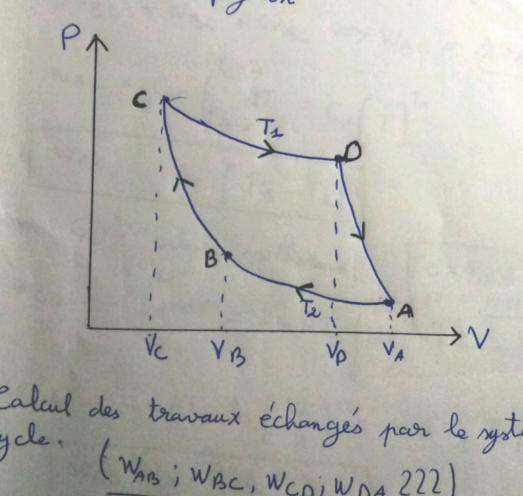
## Exercice (2)

On considère un gaz parfait qui décrit un cycle de carnot.

- · Chemin A -> B: Compression isotherme ( TA=TB=T2) VA > VB)
- · Chemin B C: compression adiabatique (VB>VC)
- Clemin  $C \longrightarrow D$ : Détente isotherme  $\begin{pmatrix} T_C = T_D = T_1 \\ V_D > V_C \end{pmatrix}$
- · Chemin D -> A : Détente adiabatique.
- 1) Diagramme de Clapeyeron



2) Calcul des travaux échangés pour le système lors du cycle. (WAB; WBC, WCD; WDA 222)

2) a chemin AB: compression witherne TA=TB=TE Loi gaz parfait PV=nRT = nRT2 => P = nRT2  $W_{AB} = -\int_{V_A}^{V_B} \rho \, dV = -\int_{V_A}^{V_B} n \, RT_2 \, \frac{dV}{V}$  $W_{AB} = -nRT_2 \int_{V_A}^{V_B} \frac{dV}{V} = -nRT_2 \ln \left[ \frac{V_B}{V_A} \right]$  $W_{AB} = nRT_2 ln \left[ \frac{V_A}{V_B} \right]$ · Chemin BC: compression adiabatique: (Q=0).  $\Delta U_{BC} = W_{BC} + Q_{BC} \Rightarrow W_{BC} = \Delta U_{BC} = C_V \Delta T$   $W_{BC} = C_V \int_{0}^{T_c = T_0} dT = C_v \int_{0}^{T_0} dt$   $V_{BC} = C_V \int_{0}^{T_c = T_0} dT$   $V_{BC} = C_v \int_{0}^{T_c = T_0} dt$  $W_{BC} = C_{V} \int_{T_{B} = T_{2}}^{T_{C} = T_{N}} dT = C_{V} [T]_{T_{2}}^{T_{N}}$ WBC = Cr [T1-T2] Chemin CD: Detente isotherme: TC=TD=T2
P= NRT2  $W_{CD} = -\int_{V} \rho dV = -nRT_{1} \int_{V} \frac{dV}{V}$ WCD = - nRT1 ln [ Vo ] = nRT1 ln ( Vc ) WCD = nRTA ln ( VC)

· Chemin DA: Detente adiabatique ( QDA = 0) DUDA = WDA + QDA => WDA = DUDA = CV DT  $W_{DA} = C_{V} \int_{T_{D}}^{T_{A}} dT = C_{V} [T]_{T_{A}}$  $W_{OA} = C_{V} \left[ T_{2} - \overline{I}_{1} \right]$ b-Détermination de PAB et QCD 2? · QAB = f(n, R, Ta, VA, VB): DUAB = WAB + WAB Méthode 1, Soit on calcul directement. => QAB = -WAB QAB = nRT2 ln (VB) on; Milhode 2, SQAB = CVAT + PdV = PdV.  $PV = nRT_2 \Rightarrow QAB = \int_{A}^{V_B} PdV = nRT_2 \int_{V_A}^{V_B} dV$ (RAB = nRT2 ln (VB) Remarque: Signe de CRAB: 27. pursque VB (O => CRAB(O QAB et négative, donc cédé par le système. QCD = f(n, R, T1, Vc, Vo):

$$SQCD = CV dT + P dV = P dV$$

$$PV = nRT_1 \Rightarrow P = \frac{nRT_1}{V}$$

$$QCD = \int_{V_C}^{V_D} P dV = nRT_1 \int_{V_C}^{V_D} \frac{dV}{V} = nRT_1 \ln\left(\frac{V_D}{V_C}\right)$$

$$QCD = -WCD = nRT_1 \ln\left(\frac{V_D}{V_C}\right)$$

Remarque Signe de Q = 20?

Puisque  $\frac{V_D}{V} > 0 \Rightarrow Q = 20$ 

Clas est positive, donc seçu par le système.

3) l'équation caractéristique de la transformation adiabatique réversible d'un gaz parfait.

Chemin BC; 
$$T_B V_B^{\delta-1} = T_C V_C^{\delta-1}$$
  $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{T_C}{T_B} = \frac{V_B \delta^{-1}}{V_C} \end{cases}$  on a  $T_C = T_D = T_A$  et  $T_B = T_A = T_2$ 

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{T_A}{T_2} = \frac{|V_B|^{\delta-1}}{|V_C|^{\delta-1}} \\ \frac{T_A}{T_2} = \frac{|V_A|^{\delta-1}}{|V_O|^{\delta-1}} \Rightarrow \frac{V_B}{|V_C|} = \frac{V_A}{|V_O|}$$

$$\frac{V_B}{V_A} = \frac{V_C}{V_O}$$

9 a les expressions des variations d'entropie:

• Chemin AB: 
$$\Delta S_{AB} = \frac{Q_{AB}}{T_A} = \frac{n RT_2}{T_2} \ln \left( \frac{V_B}{V_A} \right)$$

• Chemin BC

[ Advalation:  $\Delta S_{BC} = \frac{Q_{BC}}{T_{BC}} = 0$ 

• Chemin BC:  $\Delta S_{BC} = \frac{Q_{CD}}{T_{BC}} = \frac{n RT_A}{T_A} \ln \left( \frac{V_D}{V_C} \right)$ 

• Chemin CD:  $\Delta S_{BC} = \frac{Q_{CD}}{T_{BC}} = \frac{n RT_A}{T_A} \ln \left( \frac{V_D}{V_C} \right)$ 

• Chemin DA:  $\Delta S_{CD} = n R \ln \left( \frac{V_D}{V_C} \right)$ 

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• Chemin DA:  $\Delta S_{CD} = \frac{Q_{CD}}{T_{CM}} = 0$ 

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• Chemin DA:  $\Delta S_{CD} = n R \ln \left( \frac{V_D}{V_C} \right) + n R \ln \left( \frac{V_D}{V_C} \right)$ 

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