4.1. Introdução

711 -> função enclusiva do estado de substância - Variaviel de lestado le = le (P, v, T) ≠ eq. da energia ∈ Not pode su de terminada a partir de eq. de estedo. (Eq. da energia) -Eq. de estado) -Determina completale. P, v,T > somente duas delas e'
suficiente para de teraninar
o estado da susstancia. a eg. di estado ulaciona Note que u dipride de miner e 3 a ext puis et. A superficie de turnisado pela curva. [u= u (some/e duas vario (sus))

M(T, V) -> superficio de enercia M(T,v) -> superficie de energia. e, cono na eq. di estado, dopo de su descrite pelas decivadas penerario. de (21) e (20) T. (ie., as indiração em duas dirições pripadicularis) Assim, se (311) e (311) et o conhecides ou expunsable

[ Lentegaeir. M=M(T, v) a meros de cTe.

independentes  $u = u(T, v) \Rightarrow du = \frac{\partial u}{\partial T} v dT + \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} dv$ (211) = Deve ser encontrada (medida) experimentalle. Qual o significado fisico de (211) ? tq = du + Pdv. (Processo reversivel)  $dq = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial T}\right) dT + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial V}\right) + P dV$ i) => Processo isocarico => dv=0 e dq:= CvdTv  $C_{v}dt_{v} = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial T}\right)_{v}dt_{v} = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial T}\right)_{v}$ dq = CvdT + [ (2) + P dv (Processo revueral)

(3)
$$|I| \Rightarrow |I| \cos \frac{100 \cos \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{1}{2}}{\cos \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{1}{2}$$

$$Cp - Cv = \left[\frac{\partial U}{\partial v} + P\right] \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial t}\right) = \left[\frac{Na\partial}{\partial v} + P\right] \left(\frac{Na\partial}{\partial v} + P\right] \left(\frac{Na\partial}{\partial v} + P\right) = \left[\frac{Na\partial}{\partial v} + P\right] \left(\frac{Na\partial}{\partial v} + P\right) = \left[\frac{Na\partial}{\partial v} + P\right] \left(\frac{Na\partial}{\partial v} + P\right) = \left[\frac{Na\partial}{\partial v} + P\right] = \left[$$

$$dq_{\tau} = \left[\begin{array}{c} \partial u \\ \partial v \end{array}\right]_{\tau} + P dv_{\tau} = \left(\begin{array}{c} \partial u \\ \partial v \end{array}\right)_{\tau} dv_{\tau} + P dv_{\tau}.$$

Variació da

lungio intura

$$q_T \leftarrow \mu Nito \Rightarrow q_T = C_T ST ; ST = 0 \Rightarrow C_T \Rightarrow \infty / (4)$$

Isto i claro, pais qq qtd de calor pode su trocado pela substancia sem.

Causar ST.

$$0 = C_{v} dT_{s} + \left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial v}\right]_{T} + P dV_{s}$$

$$\left| C_{v} \left( \frac{\partial T}{\partial v} \right) = - \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right) - \rho. \right| (5)$$

4.3. Te Pudependentes  $h \Rightarrow funço exclusiva/e do estado da substância$  $<math>h = h(T, P, v) \xrightarrow{Eq. de} h = h(T, P)$ ⇒ h(T,P) de terminada a menos de uma cre de.  $\left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial T}\right)_{P} = \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial P}\right)_{T}$ Pode su obtida da eg. de estado experial/e (3h) = Deve ser encontrada (rudida) experimentalle Qual o significe de prince de (84)?  $dh = \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial T}\right) dT + \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial P}\right) dP$ h=u+Pv => du=dh-Pdv-vdp tq = du + Pdv (Processo numéral) dq=dh-vdP.  $dq = \frac{\partial h}{\partial T} dT + \left[ \frac{\partial h}{\partial P} - v \right] dP.$ 

Phouses Modern and 
$$r = 0$$
 and  $r = 0$  an

fr é finita -> 9T = Cpst ; st=0 -> [Cp -> 0] (9)

$$C_{P}\left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial P}\right)_{S} = -\left[\left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial P}\right)_{T} - V\right]$$
 (10)

$$dT = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial T}{\partial P} \end{pmatrix} dP + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial T}{\partial v} \end{pmatrix} dv$$

$$du = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial T}\right)_{v} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial P}\right)_{v} dP + \left[\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial T}\right)_{v} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial T}\right)_{P} + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial v}\right)_{T}\right] dv$$

$$du = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial P}\right)^{T} + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial V}\right)^{P} dV$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial P} \right|_{\mathcal{T}} = \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial T} \right)_{\mathcal{T}} \left( \frac{\partial T}{\partial P} \right)_{\mathcal{T}}. \quad (1) \quad (11)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right|_{P} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial T} \left|_{V} \left( \frac{\partial T}{\partial v} \right) + \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right) \right|_{T} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right) =$$

Da eq. (1) temos 
$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial P}\right)_{v} = c_{v}\left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial P}\right)_{v}$$
 (3). (13)

$$dh = \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial T}\right)_{P} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial V}\right)_{P} dV + \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial T}\right)_{P} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial P}\right)_{T} + \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial P}\right)_{T} dP$$

$$dh = \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial v}\right) dv + \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial P}\right) dP$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial h}{\partial v} = \frac{\partial h}{\partial \tau} = \frac{\partial h}{\partial \tau}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \frac{\partial h}{\partial P} \right|_{V} = \left( \frac{\partial h}{\partial T} \right)_{P} \left( \frac{\partial T}{\partial P} \right)_{V} + \left( \frac{\partial h}{\partial P} \right)_{T} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial P}$$

Da eq. (1') temos 
$$\left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial \sigma}\right) = c_{p}\left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \sigma}\right)_{p}$$
 (3')

$$du = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial P}\right) dP + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial v}\right) dv$$

Da eq. (3) du = 
$$c_v \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial P}\right) dP + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial v}\right) dv$$
. (4). (17)

dh = du + Pdv + vdP.

$$du = \left[\frac{\partial h}{\partial v}\right] - P dv + \left[\frac{\partial h}{\partial P}\right] - v dP \iff du = \left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial v}\right] dv + \left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial P}\right] dP$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} = \frac{\partial h}{\partial v} - P, \quad \partial a = q \cdot (3') \rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} = c_{p} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial v}\right) - P. \quad (5)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial P}\right)_{V} = \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial P}\right)_{V} - V \quad (5') \quad (19)$$

$$(18) \rightarrow (17)$$

$$(5) \rightarrow (4)$$

$$du = C_{v} \left( \frac{\partial T}{\partial P} \right) dP + \left[ C_{p} \left( \frac{\partial T}{\partial v} \right) - P \right] dv \quad (6) \quad (20)$$

$$\binom{(20)}{6} \rightarrow dq = du + Pdv.$$

$$dq = c_v \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial P}\right)_v dP + c_p \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial v}\right)_p dv \left(\frac{7}{24}\right)$$
 (21)

En un pousso adiabatico => 
$$0 = Cv \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial P}\right)_{V} ds^{P} + c_{P} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial V}\right)_{P} dp^{V}$$
,
$$C_{V} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial P}\right)_{V} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial V}\right)_{S} = -c_{P} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial V}\right)_{P} ds^{P} + c_{P} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial V}\right)_{P} dp^{V}$$

$$C_{v}\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial v}\right)_{s} = -c_{p}\left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial v}\right)_{p}\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T}\right)_{v}\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial v}\right)_{p}\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T}\right)_{v}\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial P}\right)_{T} = -1$$

$$C_{v}\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial v}\right)_{s} = C_{p}\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial v}\right)_{T}.$$
 (8) (22)

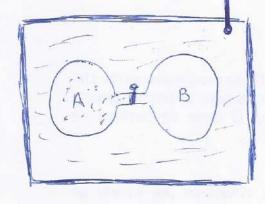
Note que pare un gri idial. PV= RT 2 
$$u = u(T)$$
 $dq = du + Pdv$ 
 $u = u(T, v)$ 
 $dq = \frac{\partial u}{\partial T}dT + \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial v}$ 
 $dq = \frac{\partial u}{\partial T}dT + \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial v}$ 
 $dq = \frac{\partial u}{\partial T}dT - \frac{\partial v}{\partial v}$ 
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4.5. Experiencia de Jaule

Como ja' dito (du) pode su obtido de eq. de estado, ett,

podemos encontra-lo experimental/e. E daro que neo medimos dire tomente a variação de energia interna com v. Assem,

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial v}\right)_{T}\left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial u}\right)_{V}\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\right)_{u} = -1 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial v}\right)_{T} = -C_{V}\left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial v}\right)_{u}.$$
(23)



Expanso lune de um gri "deal."

$$Q_{viz} \approx 0 \qquad T_1 = T_2 \Rightarrow (\partial T) = 0$$
 $\Delta U = Q - \sqrt{2} \qquad (\partial u) = 0$ 
 $\Delta U = 0 \qquad (\partial u) = 0$ 

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial v}\right)_{\tau} = 0$$

Coeficiente de Joule  $\Rightarrow$   $M_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 2T \\ 2V \end{pmatrix}_{L}$  (24)

Gai mal  $M \neq 0$  (24)

Maindral = 0

Sas ideal (211) - du = cv > su = sco dt.

$$\left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial P}\right)_{T}\left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial h}\right)_{P}\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T}\right)_{h} = -1 \implies \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial P}\right)_{T} = -c_{P}\left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial P}\right)_{h} \left(29\right)$$

$$W_{for} = 0$$

$$h_{i} + \frac{V_{i}^{2}}{2} = h_{0} + \frac{V_{0}^{2}}{2}$$

As viloc. V, e Vo sot pequeras e suis. qua drados ero dispuzisios en relação as entalpias. Assen

Expuilo

- Mantem-se Po cre e To

- Variable a vager e J Variable Pi e Ti.

= Assim, cono ho not venia todos hi = ho e teremos. em estados earacterizados por Pieti com ental pias eguari. NÃO L UM MOCUSEO.

NÃO L UM MOCUSEO.

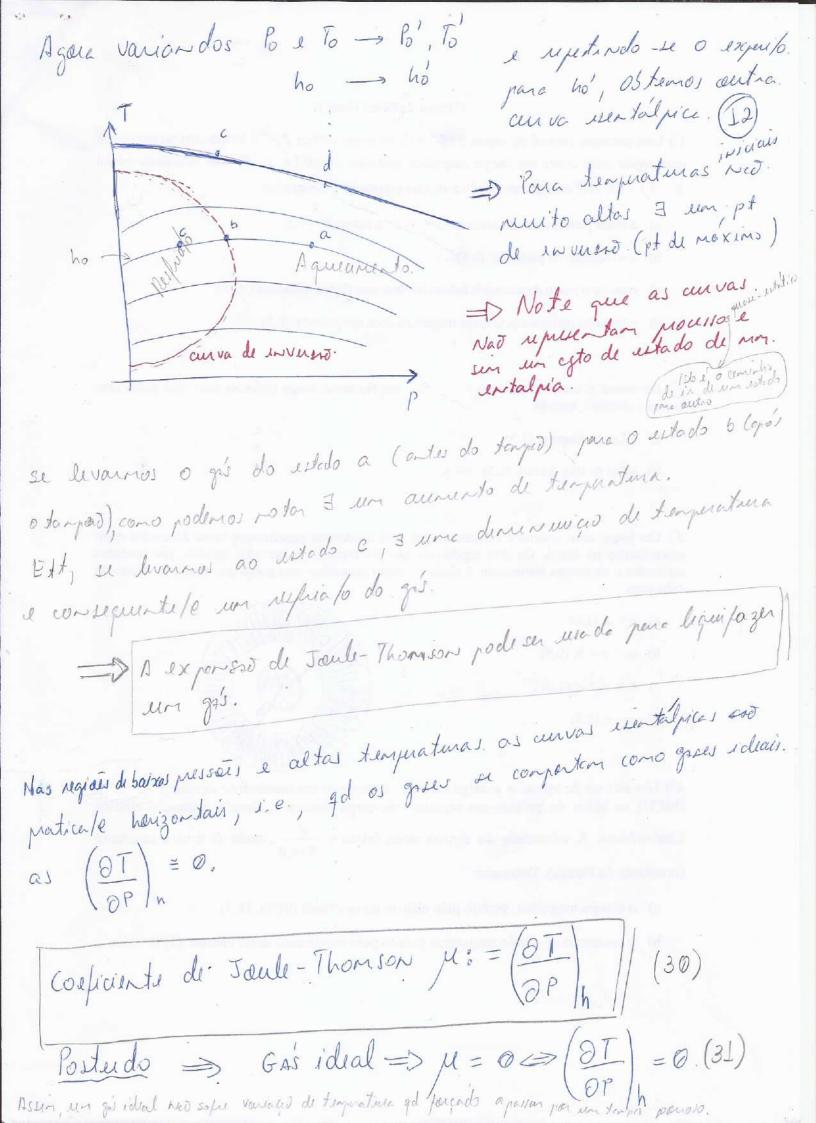
NÃO L GUAL- ENTRAPIO O MOCUSIO IL MANO I QUAL- ENTRAPICO

PHILA P3, 13

P2, 12

P1, 11

Note que a curva Não represado sum processo, por explo do qui in do estado Perte - Parte por o processo do qui in de de leste - Parte Não e quan-estado o de qui in



Desta forma para um grisdeal storios.

(3h) = 0 
$$\Rightarrow$$
  $\frac{\partial h}{\partial T} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial h}{\partial T} = Cp$ 

$$\Delta h = \int Cp dT. \Rightarrow \left[ h = ho + Cp (T-To). \right] (32)$$

Como usultado dos postulados acura terros, da eq.(3)

$$Cp - Cv = \left[ \frac{\partial u}{\partial V} + P \right] \frac{\partial v}{\partial T}$$

$$V = RT$$

$$V = RT$$

$$C_{p} - C_{v} = \left[\begin{array}{c} \partial u \\ \partial v \\ \end{array}\right]_{T} + P \left[\begin{array}{c} \partial v \\ \partial \overline{v} \\ \end{array}\right]_{p} \qquad P_{v} = RT$$

$$v = \frac{RT}{P}.$$

$$C_{p}-C_{v}=P\left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial T}\right)_{p}$$
,  $C_{p}-C_{v}=P\frac{R}{P}=R$ 

47. Proussos adiabaticos uvusiveis.

Visios que 
$$(2^{2})^{2}$$
  $(2^{2})^{2}$   $(2^$ 

$$\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial v}\right)_{s} = r\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial v}\right)_{T}$$
 (35)

Gas ideal 
$$\Rightarrow P = \frac{RT}{v} \rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial v}\right)_{T} = -\frac{RT}{v^{2}} = -\frac{P}{v}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial v}\right)_{s} = -r \frac{P}{v} \rightarrow \left(\frac{dP_{s}}{P} + r \frac{dv_{s}}{v}\right) = 0 \quad (36)$$

$$l_{N}\left(\frac{P}{P_{0}}\right) = -r l_{N}\left(\frac{\sqrt{}}{\sqrt{5}}\right)$$
 (Processo adiabatico reversel)

(Note que consideranos  $r = (Te)$ 

$$\frac{P}{Po} = + \frac{v_0^r}{v_0^r} \implies \frac{Pv_0^r}{v_0^r} \equiv (re.) (37)$$

dus = - dry pos idul. (no caso mais genal. eq. (5)). Poderiamos th =>

$$\frac{dI_s}{T} = -\frac{R}{C_V} \frac{dV_s}{V_s} \Rightarrow \frac{T}{T_0} = \frac{V_0 R/c_V}{V_0 R/c_V} \Rightarrow TV R/c_V = c\overline{t}e \leftarrow R = C_P - C_V$$

Deva forma o trabalho em pousso adiobatico reversivel de.

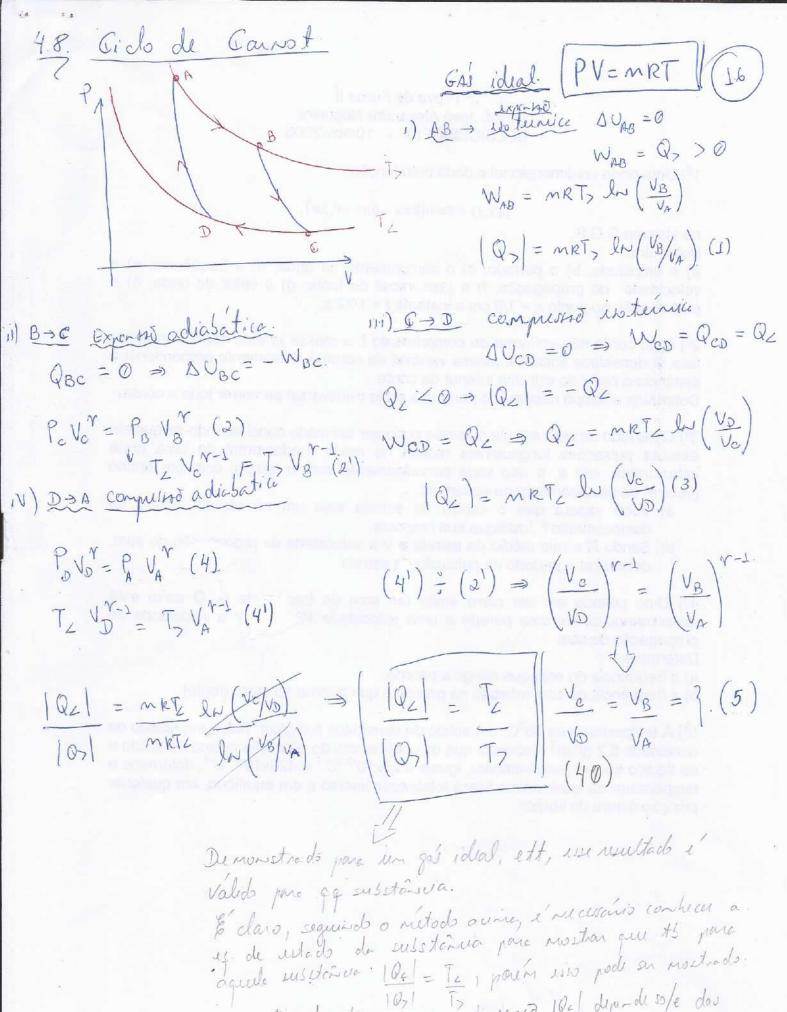
um qui ideal, ou o trabalho de configuração de um qui ideal.

em um proceso que se-retativo.  $P_0, v_0 = \frac{adiobatio}{que ne-retatio} P_0 v_0$   $f_0, v_0 = \frac{adiobatio}{que ne-retatio} P_0 v_0$   $f_0, v_0 = \frac{adiobatio}{que ne-retatio} P_0 v_0$   $f_0, v_0 = \frac{p_0 v_0^{r}}{que ne-retatio} P_0 v_0^{r}$   $f_0, v_0 = \frac{p_0 v_0^{r}}{que ne-retation} P_0 v_0^{r}$ 

 $W = \frac{l_0 v_0^r v_1^{r-r} - l_0 v_0}{1 - r} = \frac{l_0 v_0^r - l_0^r v_0^r}{1 - r},$ 

É claro que en un pocesso adiabatico uvertil.

Wadios = Wadies = DU = Cv (T-To)



a partir de afrancios que de razio 10el depende so/e das temperatures 0, e.d.; 10el =  $f(0_2,0_1)$  e das deferir a temperature temperature. Isto sue visto no proximo capitalo.

Substancia Panamagnitica 49

$$M = \frac{G_c H}{T} (41)$$
 $4.13 \Rightarrow U = U(T)$ 

a)  $dw = -H dM$ .

 $du = du + H dM$ .

 $du = du - H dM$ .

Suge  $u = U(T, M)$ 
 $du = \frac{\partial U}{\partial T} dT + \frac{\partial U}{\partial M} - H dM$ .

Para un processo  $M = cTe$ .

 $C_M dT = \frac{\partial U}{\partial T} dT$ 
 $C_M = \frac{\partial U}{\partial T} dT$ 
 $du = C_M dT + \frac{\partial U}{\partial M} - H dM$ .

May como  $u = u(T) \rightarrow \frac{\partial U}{\partial M} = 0$ 
 $du = C_M dT - H dM$ .

 $du = C_M dT - H dM$ .

C) 
$$dM = C_{c} dH - C_{c} H dT$$
 $dM = C_{c} dH - M dT$ 
 $dQ = C_{m} dT - H C_{c} dH + MH dT$ 
 $dQ = (C_{m} + MH) dT - M dH$ 

Para um procusso  $H = CTe$ .

 $C_{H} dT = (C_{m} + MH) dT$ 
 $C_{H} - C_{m} = MH C dT$ 
 $C_{H} - C_{m} = C_{m} + MH C dT$ 
 $C_{H} - C_{m} = C_{m} + MH C dT$ 
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 $C_{H} - C_{m} = C_{m} + MH C dT$ 
 $C_{H} - C_{m} = C_{m} + MH C dT$ 
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 $C_{H} - C_{m} = C_{m} + MH C dT$ 
 $C_{H} - C_{m} = C_{m} + MH C dT$ 
 $C_{H} - C_{m} = C_{m} + MH$ 

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial H} = \frac{\partial U}{\partial H} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial H} +$$

$$2C_{c}C_{m}l_{N}\left(\frac{T}{T_{o}}\right)=M^{2}-M_{o}^{2}$$

## Processo a dia batico

$$M_2^2 - M_1^2 = 2 C_C C_M ln \left(\frac{T_2}{T_1}\right)$$
(48)

#### Da eq. (44) temos, para um. mocesso a dia bático

$$\frac{C_H}{C_C} \left( T^2 - T_0^2 \right) = H^2 - H_0^2$$

$$H_{2}^{2} - H_{1}^{2} = \frac{C_{H}}{C_{C}} \left( T_{2}^{2} - \overline{T_{1}^{2}} \right)$$
 (49)

$$C_M = H\left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial T}\right)_S$$
 (50a)

$$C_H = M \left( \frac{\partial H}{\partial T} \right)_S$$
 (505)

$$\frac{C_{H}}{C_{M}} = \frac{M}{H} \left( \frac{\partial H}{\partial T} \right)_{S} \left( \frac{\partial T}{\partial M} \right)_{S}$$

$$\frac{C_{H}}{G_{M}} = \frac{M \cdot \left(\frac{O H}{O M}\right)_{S}}{H \cdot \left(\frac{O H}{O M}\right)_{S}}$$

Prova que 
$$\left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial T}\right)_{S} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial m}\right)_{S} = \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial m}\right)_{S}$$

$$T = T(M, H)$$

$$dT = \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial M}\right) dM + \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial H}\right) dH$$

$$dM = \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial M}\right) dM + \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial M}\right) dM$$

$$dQ = \left[\begin{array}{c} C_{M} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial M}\right)_{H} - H \right] dM + C_{M} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial H}\right)_{M} \\ dQ = C_{H} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial M}\right)_{H} dM + C_{M} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial H}\right)_{M} - M \right] dH \\ T = \frac{C_{C} H}{M} \\ \frac{\partial T}{\partial M}_{H} = -\frac{T}{M} 2 \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial H}\right)_{M} = \frac{C_{C}}{M} = \frac{T}{H} \\ dQ = -\frac{C_{M}T}{M} + H \right] dM + C_{M}T dH \\ dQ = -\frac{C_{M}T}{M} + H \right] dM + C_{M}T dH \\ \frac{\partial H}{\partial M}_{S} = \frac{C_{M}T}{M} + H \right) \left(\frac{H}{C_{M}T}\right) \\ \frac{\partial H}{\partial M}_{S} = \frac{C_{M}T}{M} + H \right) \left(\frac{H}{C_{M}T}\right) \\ \frac{\partial H}{\partial M}_{S} = \frac{C_{M}T}{M} + C_{M}T \\ \frac$$

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial m}_{S} = \frac{T}{M} \left( \frac{G_{M} + \frac{MH}{T}}{G_{M}} \right) \frac{H}{G_{M}T}$$

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial m}_{S} = \frac{G_{H}}{M} \frac{H}{G_{M}} \frac{G_{G}}{G_{G}}$$

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial m}_{S} = \frac{G_{H}}{M} \frac{H}{G_{M}} \frac{G_{G}}{G_{G}}$$

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial m}_{S} = \frac{T}{M} \frac{H}{M}$$

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial m}_{S} = \frac{T}{M} \frac{H}{M}$$

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial m}_{S} = \frac{M}{M} \frac{M}{M}$$

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial m}_{S} = \frac{M}{M} \frac{M}{M} \frac{M}{M}$$

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial m}_{S} = \frac{M}{M} \frac{M}{M} \frac{M}{M} \frac{M}{M}$$

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial m}_{S} = \frac{M}{M} \frac{M}$$

### Processo adiabatica

$$M_2^2 - M_1^2 = 2 C_c C_m ln \left(\frac{T_2}{T_1}\right)$$

$$H_2^2 - H_1^2 = \frac{C_H}{C_C} \left( T_2^2 - T_1^2 \right)$$

$$\frac{M_2^r}{H_2} = \frac{M_1^r}{H_1}$$

$$\frac{M_2^{r-1}}{T_2} = M_1^{r-1}$$

#### Processo esoternico

$$W_{isot} = -\frac{T}{2C_c} \left( M_2^2 - M_1^2 \right)$$

$$W_{isot} = \frac{T}{2C_c} \left( M_{\perp}^2 - M_{2}^2 \right)$$
 (53)

#### Prousso adiabatico

$$Wadio = \frac{Mor}{(Mr+1-Mort)}$$

$$| W_{adiab} = \frac{(H_0 M_0 - HM)}{(r+1)} | (54)$$

# Substância paramagnético

Prousso adiabatico.

132 pousso isoternico Gomo U= U(T).

$$Q_{1\to 2} = \frac{T_{4}}{2C_{c}} \left( M_{1}^{2} - M_{2}^{2} \right) (55)$$

$$2 \rightarrow 3$$
 moasio adrabática

Da ef. (48)

 $M_3^2 - M_2^2 = 2 \, C_c \, C_m \, ln \left(\frac{T_3}{T_2}\right)$ 

$$M_3^2 - M_2^2 = 2 G_c C_m ln \left(\frac{T_F}{T_q}\right) (56)$$

$$3 \rightarrow 4$$
 mourso notenico  
 $Q_{3 \rightarrow 4} = \frac{T_F}{2 G_c} (M_3^2 - M_4^2) (57)$ 

Como My> M3.

$$Q_{3\rightarrow 4} = -\frac{T_F}{2C_c} \left( M_4^2 - M_3^2 \right) (57)$$

Q3 >4 \( \text{0} \)

$$M_1^2 - M_4^2 = 2 C_c G_m l N \left(\frac{T_1}{T_4}\right)$$

$$M_4^2 - M_1^2 = 2 G_C C_m ln \left(\frac{T_E}{T_q}\right)$$
(58)

$$|Q_1 \rightarrow 2| = Q_1 \rightarrow 2 = \frac{T_q}{2G_c} (M_1^2 - M_2^2)$$

$$|Q_{3\rightarrow 4}| = -Q_{3\rightarrow 4} = \frac{\overline{1}F}{20} \left( m_{4}^{2} - m_{3}^{2} \right)$$

$$\frac{|Q_{3}\rightarrow 4|}{|Q_{1}\rightarrow 2|} = \frac{T_{F}}{T_{q}} \frac{(M_{4}^{2} - M_{3}^{2})}{(M_{1}^{2} - M_{2}^{2})} (59)$$

(23)

Das eq. (56) e (58) temos.

$$M_3^2 - M_2^2 = 2 C_C C_m l \sim \left(\frac{T_F}{T_f}\right)$$

$$M_4^2 - M_1^2 - M_3^2 + M_2^2 = 0$$

$$M_4^2 - M_3^2 = M_1^2 - M_2^2$$
 (60)

substituendo (60) em (59).