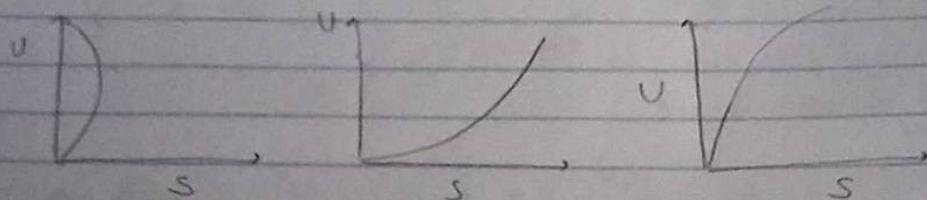


Exome 10/1/2015

1.

$$dU = TdS - pdV$$

$$dS = \frac{dQ_{rev}}{T}$$



$$dU = TdS - pdV$$

$$y = mx + b$$

↓
T

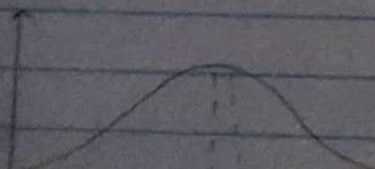
→ decrise negativo → T negativa

R. b)

3

2. $\langle v \rangle$, v_f

Quando a temperatura aumenta

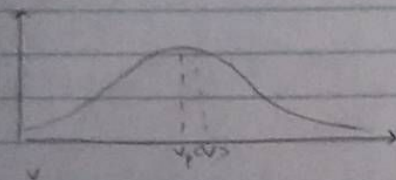


+ T mais centrado distribuição

→ derivada negativa → T negativa

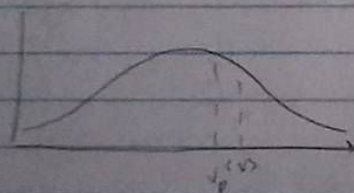
R. b)

2. $\langle v \rangle$, v_p Quando a temperatura aumenta



+ T mais centrado distribuição

Se aumentarmos deslocam-se para a direita e achata-se



a área abaixo da curva entre v e $v+dv$ e v_p e v_p+dv diminui

a)

3. $M(\text{cobre}) = 64 \text{ g/mol}$
 $m = 92 \text{ g}$

$c = \text{C/m}$

$Q = m \cdot \Delta T$

$$M = \frac{m}{n} \quad \text{ou} \quad n = \frac{m}{M}$$

?

→ não nos indicam volume constante → $\alpha = \left(\frac{\Delta V}{\Delta T} \right)_{P, \text{ sólido}}$

$$= \frac{3K_B T}{\Delta T} = 3K_B$$

6.

R. c)

7.

$T_H \rightarrow T_L$

$$\Delta S_H = \int \frac{dq}{T}$$

$$\Delta S_L = \int \frac{dq}{T}$$

$$\Delta Q_H = C_p (T_H - T_L)$$

$$\Delta Q_L = -\Delta Q_H$$

4. Caixa isolada da vizinhança à exceção do fio ligado a um bloco de massa m .

→ objeto move-se lentamente em direção à caixa
↓

a caixa exerce trabalho sobre o bloco
logo $\Delta W_{\text{caixa}} < 0 \rightarrow \Delta U < 0$

(2)

R: d)

5. $pV = nRT \Leftrightarrow T = \frac{pV}{nR}$, T é max quando pV max

isso verifica-se no ponto D

R: d)

6.



$W \rightarrow \tilde{n}$ é função de estado \rightarrow depende do processo

↓
d) é falso

$W_{\text{max}} \rightarrow$ processo reversível \rightarrow c)

6



$w \rightarrow \eta$ é função do estado \rightarrow depende do processo
 \downarrow
 d) é falso

$w_{\max} \rightarrow$ processo reversível \rightarrow c)

R c)

7

$$\Delta S_{\text{tot}} = \Delta S_F + \Delta S_L$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{tot}} = \Delta S_F$$

$$ds = \frac{dQ}{T} = \frac{c dT}{T}$$

$$= c \int_{T_H}^{T_L} \frac{dT}{T}$$

 $T_H \rightarrow T_L$

$$\Delta S_H = \int \frac{c_p dT}{T} = c_p \ln\left(\frac{T_L}{T_H}\right)$$

$$\Delta S_L = \int \frac{dQ}{T} = \frac{1}{T_L} \int dQ = \frac{1}{T_L} \Delta Q = \left(\frac{T_H}{T_L} - 1\right) c_p$$

$$\Delta Q_H = C_p (T_L - T_H)$$

$$\Delta Q_L = -\Delta Q_H = C_p (T_H - T_L)$$

8. $dH = v dp \rightarrow$ válida quando?

$$dU = T ds - p dv$$

$$dU + p dv = T ds$$

$$\Delta S = \left[c_p \ln\left(\frac{T_L}{T_H}\right) + \frac{T_H}{T_L} - 1 \right] = 1,52 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$= c \ln\left(\frac{T_L}{T_H}\right)$$

$$= c_p \ln\left(\frac{285}{301}\right) = 0,054$$

nenhum dos anteriores?

$$H = U + pV$$

$$dH = dU + p dv + v dp$$

$$dH = \frac{T ds}{dQ} + v dp$$

R e) 1

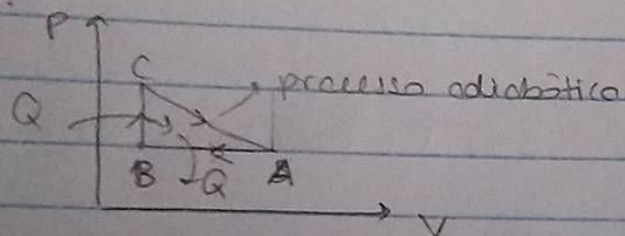
1.

Grupo II

dedução do Ncol.

Grupo III

1.

 $A(p_1, V_1)$ $B(p_1, V_2)$ $C(p_2, V_2)$

2.

$$W_{AB} = - \int p dV = -p \int dV$$

$$= -p(V_B - V_A) = p(V_A - V_B)$$

$$W_{BC} = 0 \quad dV = 0$$

2.

$$w_{AB} = - \int p dv = - p \int dv$$

$$= - p (v_B - v_A) = p (v_A - v_B)$$

$$w_{BC} = 0 \quad dv = 0$$

$$du = \underset{0}{dQ} + dw \quad \Rightarrow \quad dw_{CA} = du$$

$$w = \int c_v dT$$

$$w = c_v (T_C - T_A)$$

3. $du = dQ - pdv$

$$dQ = du + pdv$$

$$Q_{AB} = \int c_v dT + p \int dv$$

$$= c_v \underbrace{(T_B - T_A)}_{< 0} + p \underbrace{(v_B - v_A)}_{< 0} < 0 \quad \text{Sai calor}$$

$$T_A > T_B$$

$$v_A > v_B$$

$$pv = nRT$$

$$v = \frac{nRT}{p}$$

Volume se T menor

$$du = dQ - \underset{0}{pdv}$$

$$dQ = du$$

$$Q_{BC} = \int c_v dT = c_v \underbrace{(T_C - T_B)}_{> 0} > 0$$

$$T_C > T_B$$

entra calor

$$\begin{aligned}
 4. \quad \eta &= \frac{Q_h - Q_l}{Q_h} = 1 - \frac{Q_l}{Q_h} \\
 &= 1 - \frac{Q_{\text{sa}}}{Q_{\text{entra}}} \\
 &= 1 - \frac{C_v(T_c - T_a) + P(V_b + V_a)}{C_v(T_c - T_b)}
 \end{aligned}$$

Grupo IV

$$1. \quad dU = TdS - pdv \quad (1)$$

mostrar $\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial v}\right)_T = T\left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T}\right)_v - p$

$$U = U(V, T)$$

$$dU = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial v}\right)_T dv + \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T}\right)_v dT \quad (2)$$

igualando (1) e (2)

$$TdS - pdv = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial v}\right)_T dv + \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T}\right)_v dT$$

$$S = S(V, T)$$

$$dS = \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial v}\right)_T dv + \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T}\right)_v dT$$

igualando (1) e (2)

$$T dS - p dV = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V} \right)_T dV + \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T} \right)_V dT$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V} \right)_T dV = T dS + \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T} \right)_V dT - p dV$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V} \right)_T dV = T \left(\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial V} \right)_T dV + \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T} \right)_V dT \right) - p dV$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V} \right)_T dV = T \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial V} \right)_T dV + T \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T} \right)_V dT - p dV \quad \left. \vphantom{\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V} \right)_T dV} \right\} \text{ a } T \text{ const}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V} \right)_T dV = T \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial V} \right)_T dV - p dV \quad \left. \vphantom{\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V} \right)_T dV} \right\} \text{ R.M}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V} \right)_T = T \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial V} \right)_T - p$$

$$S = S(V, T)$$

$$dS = \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial V} \right)_T dV + \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T} \right)_V dT$$