

## Resoluções dos problemas do folho-1

1. a) expansão isotérmica (gás monoatômico)

$$pV = n \rho k_B T = n RT \quad m=1 \quad \rightarrow \quad p = \frac{RT}{V}$$

$$E = \frac{3}{2} kT$$

$$\Delta W = \int_{V_0}^{3V_0} \frac{RT_0}{V} dV = RT_0 \ln \left( \frac{3V_0}{V_0} \right)$$

 $\Delta E = 0$  (processo isotérmico de um gás perfeito)

$$\Delta Q = \Delta E + \Delta W \Rightarrow \Delta Q = \Delta W \quad (\text{valor observado})$$

b) expansão isobárica

$$\Delta W = \int_{V_0}^{3V_0} p_0 dV = p_0 2V_0$$

$$p = \frac{RT}{V} = \text{const} \Rightarrow \frac{T}{V} = \text{const} \Rightarrow T = \text{const} \cdot V$$

$$\text{processo em eq.} \Rightarrow T = \text{const} \cdot V = \frac{p}{R} V$$

Logo

$$\Delta E = \frac{3}{2} k \Delta T = \frac{3}{2} k \frac{p}{R} 2V_0 = \frac{3}{\rho} p V_0$$

$$\Delta Q = 2p_0 V_0 + \frac{3}{\rho} p_0 V_0 = \left( 2 + \frac{3}{\rho} \right) p_0 V_0 \quad (\text{valor observado})$$

c) Expansões livre e adiabáticas

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta W &= 0 \\ \Delta Q &= 0 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \Delta E = 0$$

2. Gas perfeito diatômico. Processos de calor convertido em trabalho realizado volume expandir

a) Processo isotérmico  $T = \text{const.}$

$$E = \frac{5}{2} N k T$$

$$pV = N k T$$

$$T = \text{const.} \Rightarrow \Delta E = 0$$

$$\Delta W = \Delta Q \quad ; \quad p = \frac{N k T}{V} \rightarrow \Delta W = \Delta Q = N k T \ln \left( \frac{V_f}{V_i} \right)$$

Todo o calor é convertido em trabalho

b) Processo isobárico

$$\Delta W = p (V_f - V_i)$$

$$T_i = p \frac{V_i}{N k} \quad T_f = \frac{p}{N k} V_f$$

$$\Delta E = \frac{5}{2} N k \frac{p}{N k} (V_f - V_i) = \frac{5}{2} p (V_f - V_i)$$

$$\Delta Q = \Delta E + \Delta W = \frac{7}{2} p (V_f - V_i)$$

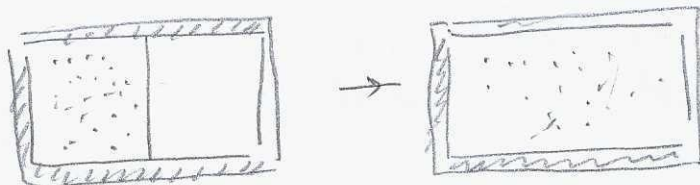
$$\frac{\Delta W}{\Delta Q} = \frac{2}{7}$$

3. Gás ideal:  $pV = NkT$   $\left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial p}\right)_T = 0$  (a energia é indep. da press.)

a) Em qual a energia interna é uma função de quaisquer duas variáveis termodinâmicas independentes

Por exemplo:  $E \equiv E(T, V)$

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



expansão livre  $\Delta W = 0$ ;  $\Delta Q = 0$  (adiabático)  $\Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta E = 0$$

(a energia interna não muda numa expansão livre e adiabática), então

É este processo isotérmico? Bem, se for:  $\left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial V}\right)_T = 0$

$$dE = \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial T}\right)_p dT + \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial p}\right)_T dp$$

Se a expansão livre e adiabática for isotérmica  $\Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial p}\right)_T = 0$

Orá, por definição, um gás ideal é aquele que verifica

$$\begin{cases} pV = NkT \\ \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial p}\right)_T = 0 \end{cases}$$

Basta isto para garantir que o processo é isotérmico e  $\therefore E \equiv E(T)$  apenas

Repare-se:

$$\left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial V}\right)_T = \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial P}\right)_T \cdot \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial V}\right)_T$$

$$\text{Mas } \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial V}\right)_T = -\frac{NKT}{V^2} = -\frac{P}{V} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial P}\right)_T = 0$$

$$\text{Para um gás ideal } \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial V}\right)_T = 0 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial P}\right)_T = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial V}\right)_T = -\frac{P}{V} \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial P}\right)_T$$

Consequentemente

$$E \equiv E(T) \text{ apenas.}$$

$$b) PV^\gamma = \text{const.} \quad (\text{processo adiabático}), \text{ onde } \gamma = \frac{C_p}{C_v}$$

$$dQ = dE + P dV \quad (\text{em geral})$$

$$\left(\frac{dQ}{dT}\right)_V = \left(\frac{dE}{dT}\right)_V = C_v$$

(↑)

$$[\text{Num gás ideal } E \equiv E(T)]$$

Logo, em geral:

$$\boxed{dQ = C_v dT + P dV} \quad (*)$$

$$PV = NKT \Rightarrow P dV + V dP = NK dT$$

Então

$$(*) \Rightarrow dQ = (C_v + NK) dT - V dP = C_p dT - V dP$$

$$dQ = C_p dT - V dP$$

$$\boxed{C_p = C_v + Nk}$$

(Monatomic)

$$\frac{C_p}{C_v} = 1 + \frac{Nk}{C_v}$$

$$E = \frac{3}{2} NkT$$

$$C_v = \frac{3}{2} Nk$$

$$\gamma = \frac{C_p}{C_v} = 1 + \frac{Nk}{\frac{3}{2} Nk} = 1 + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{5}{3} = \text{const}$$

Verfahren entlang:

$$dQ = C_v d\theta + p dV$$

$$dQ = C_p d\theta - V dp$$

Nun Prozess adiabatisch  $dQ = 0$

$$C_p d\theta = V dp$$

$$C_v d\theta = -p dV$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\frac{C_p}{C_v} = -\frac{V}{p} \frac{dp}{dV} \Leftrightarrow -\frac{dV}{V} \gamma = \frac{dp}{p}$$

integrande:

$$\ln p = -\gamma \ln V + \ln C' \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{pV^\gamma = \text{const}}$$

also für  $pV = NkT \Rightarrow V = \frac{NkT}{p}$

$$p \left( \frac{NkT}{p} \right)^\gamma = \text{const} \Rightarrow \boxed{p T^\gamma = \text{const}}$$

4. Considere uma mole de um gás ideal (...)

$$a) \quad \Delta W = \int_{V_i}^{V_f} p \, dV = NKT \int \frac{dV}{V} = NKT \ln\left(\frac{V_f}{V_i}\right)$$

(processo isotérmico)

$$[ \Delta W = R \cdot 273.15 \ln(10) ]$$

b) Expansão adiabática:  $V_0 \rightarrow 10V_0$  Qual o temp. final?

$$- \Delta E = \Delta W \quad (\text{visto que } \Delta Q = 0)$$

Novamente:

$$\Delta W = \int_{V_0}^{10V_0} p \, dV$$

$$p_0 V_0^\gamma = p V^\gamma = \text{const.}$$

$$p = \frac{p_0 V_0^\gamma}{V^\gamma}$$

$$\Delta W = \int_{V_0}^{10V_0} p_0 V_0^\gamma \frac{dV}{V^\gamma}$$

$$= p_0 V_0^\gamma \cdot \frac{1}{1-\gamma} V^{1-\gamma} \Big|_{V_0}^{10V_0}$$

$$= \frac{p_0 V_0^\gamma}{1-\gamma} \left[ (10V_0)^{1-\gamma} - V_0^{1-\gamma} \right] = \frac{p_0}{1-\gamma} (10^{1-\gamma} V_0 - V_0)$$

$$\Delta Q = 0 \Rightarrow -\Delta E = \Delta W$$

$$\Delta W = \frac{(10^{1-\gamma} - 1)}{1-\gamma} \cdot NKT_0 \Rightarrow \frac{1 - 10^{1-\gamma}}{1-\gamma} NKT_0 = \frac{3}{2} NKT_f - \frac{3}{2} NKT_0$$

(...)

(compare gás distribuído  $E = \frac{3}{2} NKT$  etc)

5. O azoto tem um n.º de massa 14. (...)

a) 1 mole  $\equiv$  28 g

$$\frac{1000}{28} = \nu \text{ (n.º de moles em 1000g de } N_2 \text{)}$$

$$pV = \nu RT$$

$$C_v = \frac{5}{2} \nu R$$

$$E = \frac{5}{2} \nu RT$$

$$C_p = \frac{7}{2} \nu R$$

a)  $\Delta Q$  (isobórico) =

$$dQ = C_p dT - \underbrace{V dp}_{=0}$$

$$dQ = \frac{7}{2} \nu R dT$$

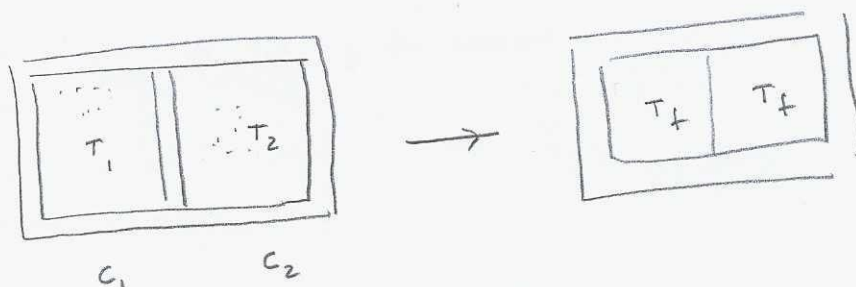
$$\Delta Q = \frac{7}{2} \nu R [T_f - T_i]$$

b) Variação da energia interna do gás

$$\Delta E = \frac{5}{2} \nu R [T_f - T_i]$$

c) Trabalho realizado:  $\Delta Q - \Delta E = \Delta W = \nu R [T_f - T_i]$

6.



$$C_1 (T_1 - T_f) = C_2 (T_f - T_2)$$

$$C_1 T_1 - C_1 T_f = C_2 T_f - C_2 T_2$$

$$C_1 T_1 + C_2 T_2 = (C_1 + C_2) T_f$$

$$T_f = \frac{C_1 T_1 + C_2 T_2}{C_1 + C_2}$$

7. Consider a function  $H = E - pV$  (enthalpy) (...)

a)  $dQ = dE + p dV$

$$dQ = dE + d(pV) - V dp$$

at pressure constant:

$$dQ = d(E + pV) = dH$$

$$C_p = \left( \frac{\partial H}{\partial T} \right)_p \quad (\text{c.f. d.})$$

Gas ideal

$$H = E + NKT \rightarrow C_p = C_v + NK$$

c) (...)



8. Um tijolo de 1,5 kg de massa (...)

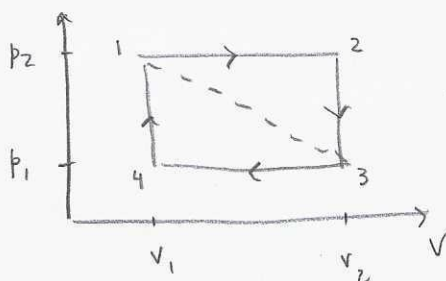
como antes

$$T_f = \frac{m_{\text{tijolo}} C_{\text{tijolo}} T_{\text{tijolo}} + m_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} C_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} T_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}}{m_{\text{tij}} C_{\text{tijol.}} + m_{\text{agua}} C_{\text{agua}}}$$

$$\begin{cases} C_{\text{tijolo}} \sim 750 \text{ J/kg}\cdot\text{K} \\ C_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} \sim 4184 \text{ J/kg}\cdot\text{K} \end{cases} \quad (\dots)$$

9.

a)



$$W_{1 \rightarrow 2} = p_2 (V_2 - V_1)$$

$$W_{2 \rightarrow 3} = 0$$

$$W_{3 \rightarrow 4} = -p_1 (V_2 - V_1)$$

$$W_{4 \rightarrow 1} = 0$$

$$\Delta W = (p_2 - p_1) (V_2 - V_1) \neq 0$$

(trabalho realizado sobre o exterior)

b)

$$W_{3 \rightarrow 1} = ?$$

$$p = -aV + b$$

$$a = \frac{p_2 - p_1}{V_2 - V_1} \rightarrow p = -\left(\frac{p_2 - p_1}{V_2 - V_1}\right)V + b$$

em (3)  $\rightarrow$

$$p_1 = -\left(\frac{p_2 - p_1}{V_2 - V_1}\right)V_2 + b \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{b = p_1 + \left(\frac{p_2 - p_1}{V_2 - V_1}\right)V_2}$$

$$W_{1 \rightarrow 2} = p = - \left( \frac{p_2 - p_1}{V_2 - V_1} \right) V + p_1 + \left( \frac{p_2 - p_1}{V_2 - V_1} \right) V_2$$

$$p = \left( \frac{p_2 - p_1}{V_2 - V_1} \right) (V_2 - V) + p_1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta W_{1 \rightarrow 2} &= \int_{V_2}^{V_1} \left[ \left( \frac{p_2 - p_1}{V_2 - V_1} \right) (V_2 - V) + p_1 \right] dV \\ &= \int_{V_2}^{V_1} \left[ \left( \frac{p_2 - p_1}{V_2 - V_1} V_2 + p_1 \right) - \left( \frac{p_2 - p_1}{V_2 - V_1} \right) V \right] dV \end{aligned}$$

(....)

$$c) \quad Q_{1 \rightarrow 2} = C_p (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$Q_{2 \rightarrow 3} = C_v (T_3 - T_2)$$

$$Q_{3 \rightarrow 4} = C_p (T_4 - T_3)$$

$$Q_{4 \rightarrow 1} = C_v (T_1 - T_4)$$

$$Q = C_p [T_2 - T_1 + T_4 - T_3] + C_v [T_3 - T_2 + T_1 - T_4]$$

$$= (C_p - C_v) [T_2 - T_1 + T_4 - T_3]$$

$$= \cancel{Nk} \cdot \left[ \frac{p_2 V_2}{\cancel{Nk}} - \frac{p_2 V_1}{\cancel{Nk}} + \frac{p_1 V_1}{\cancel{Nk}} - \frac{p_1 V_2}{\cancel{Nk}} \right] =$$

$$= p_2 (V_2 - V_1) + p_1 (V_1 - V_2) = (p_2 - p_1) (V_2 - V_1) =$$

$$= \Delta W \text{ sobre o exterior. (Claro } \Delta E = 0 \text{ no fim! )}$$

