

30.04.2020

№2.1.13

T_2 - холодильник
 T_1 - нагреватель

$$T_2 = T_2 - \Delta T$$

$$T_1 = T_1 + \Delta T$$

$$\eta_2 = 1 - \frac{T_2 - \Delta T}{T_1}$$

$$\eta_1 = 1 - \frac{T_2}{T_1 + \Delta T}$$

$$\eta_2 = \frac{T_1 - T_2 + \Delta T}{T_1}$$

$$\eta_1 = \frac{T_1 + \Delta T - T_2}{T_1 + \Delta T}$$

$$\eta_1 < \eta_2$$

Ответ: В случае ΔT уменьшения температуры холодильника

№2.1.15

$\eta = 10\%$ $\epsilon = ?$

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{Q_2'}{Q_1}$$

Т.к. мы используем тепловую машину как холодильную,
то $\epsilon = \frac{Q_2'}{A}$, где Q_2' - теплота, которую холодильник отдает
 A - произведенная работа (над ним)

$$A = Q_1 - Q_2'$$

$$\epsilon = \frac{Q_2'}{Q_1 - Q_2'} = \frac{Q_1 \cdot \frac{Q_2'}{Q_1}}{Q_1 \left(1 - \frac{Q_2'}{Q_1}\right)} = \frac{\frac{Q_2'}{Q_1} - 1 + 1}{1 - \frac{Q_2'}{Q_1}} = \frac{1 - \eta}{\eta} = 9$$

Ответ: 9

$$\eta = \frac{T_1 - T_2}{T_1} \quad T_1 = n T_2$$

а) изохора
1 → 2
Q₁ →

$$\frac{p_1 V_1}{T_1} = \frac{p_2 V_2}{T_2}$$

$$V_1 = V_2$$

$$T_1 = T_0, \quad T_2 = \frac{T_0}{n}$$

$$\frac{p_1}{T_0} = \frac{p_2}{\frac{T_0}{n}}$$

$$p_1 = n p_2$$

адиабата
2 → 3

$$p_2 V_2^\gamma = p_3 V_3^\gamma$$

$$p_1 V_1^\gamma = n p_3 V_3^\gamma$$

изотерма
3 → 1
Q₁ ←

$$p_3 V_3 = p_1 V_1 \quad (T_1 = T_3)$$

$$p_1 = \frac{p_3 V_3}{V_1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{p_3 V_3}{V_1} V_1^\gamma = n p_3 V_3^\gamma$$

$$V_1^{\gamma-1} = n V_3^{\gamma-1}$$

$$Q_2' = C_v \Delta T = C_v (T_1 - T_2) = C_v T_0 \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) \quad (T_1 = T_0, T_2 = \frac{T_0}{n})$$

$$Q_1 = \Delta U + A = \int_{V_3}^{V_1} p dV = \int_{V_3}^{V_1} \frac{RT_0}{V} dV = RT_0 \ln \frac{V_1}{V_3} \quad \text{или}$$

$$V_1^{\gamma-1} = \left(n^{\frac{1}{\gamma-1}} V_3\right)^{\gamma-1} \quad V_1 = n^{\frac{1}{\gamma-1}} V_3$$

$$V_1 = n^{\frac{1}{\gamma-1}} V_3$$

$$\Rightarrow RT_0 \cdot \ln n^{\frac{1}{\gamma-1}} = \frac{RT_0}{\gamma-1} \ln n = C_v T_0 \ln n$$

$$\eta_a = 1 - \frac{Q_2'}{Q_1} = 1 - \frac{C_v T_0 \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)}{C_v T_0 \ln n} = 1 - \frac{n-1}{n \ln n}$$

б) изобара
1 → 2

$$p_1 = p_2$$

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

$$T_1 = T_0, \quad T_2 = \frac{T_0}{n}$$

$$V_1 = n V_2$$

адиабата
2 → 3

$$p_2 V_2^\gamma = p_3 V_3^\gamma$$

$$p_1 V_1^\gamma = p_3 V_3^\gamma n^\gamma$$

$$p_3 V_3 = p_1 V_1 \quad (T_1 = T_3 = T_0)$$

$$p_1 = \frac{p_3 V_3}{V_1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{p_3 V_3}{V_1} V_1^\gamma = p_3 V_3^\gamma n^\gamma$$

$$V_1^{\gamma-1} = V_3^{\gamma-1} n^\gamma$$

$$n^{\frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1}} V_3 = V_1$$

$$Q_2' = C_p \Delta T = C_p (T_1 - T_2) = C_p T_0 \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)$$

$$Q_1 = \Delta H^0 + A = \int_{V_3}^{V_1} p dV = \int_{V_3}^{V_1} \frac{RT_0}{V} dV = R T_0 \cdot \ln \frac{V_1}{V_3} =$$

$$= R T_0 \cdot \ln n^{\frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1}} = R T_0 \cdot \frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1} \cdot \ln n =$$

$$= C_p T_0 \cdot \ln n$$

$$\eta_b = 1 - \frac{Q_2'}{Q_1} = 1 - \frac{C_p T_0 \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)}{C_p T_0 \ln n} = 1 - \frac{n-1}{n \ln n}$$

$$\text{Ответ: } \eta_a - \eta_b = 1 - \frac{n-1}{n \cdot \ln n}$$

№ 130

$\gamma = 1,3$ моль; Q_2
и $T_1 = T_2$

а) изохорический
б) изобарический

$$a) \frac{p_1 V_1}{T_1} = \frac{p_2 V_2}{T_2}$$

$$V_1 = V_2$$

$$\frac{p_1}{T_1} = \frac{p_2}{T_2}$$

$$\Delta p_1 = p_2$$

$$dS = C_v \frac{dT}{T} + \gamma R \frac{dV}{V}$$

$$\Delta S = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_v \frac{dT}{T} + \int_{V_1}^{V_2} \gamma R \frac{dV}{V} = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_v \frac{dT}{T} =$$

$$= C_v (\ln T_2 - \ln T_1) = C_v \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1} = C_v \ln 2 =$$

$$= \frac{R \ln 2}{\gamma - 1}$$

$$Q_2 \Rightarrow \gamma = 1,3$$

$$\Delta S = \frac{8,314 \cdot \ln 2}{1,3 - 1} = 19,5 \text{ Дж/К}$$

$$b) \Delta S = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} \frac{C_p dT}{T} = C_p \ln 2 = \frac{\gamma R \ln 2}{\gamma - 1}$$

$$\Delta S = \frac{1,3 \cdot 8,314 \cdot \ln 2}{\gamma - 1} = 25,4 \text{ Дж/К}$$

Ответ: а) 19,5 Дж/К б) 25,4 Дж/К

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$$\gamma = 1,3$$

$$V_2 = 2V_1; p_1 = 3p_2$$

$$\Delta S = ?$$

$$\gamma P V = p V$$

$$T = \frac{pV}{\gamma R}$$

$$\frac{T_1}{T_2} = \frac{p_1 V_1}{p_2 V_2} = \frac{3p_2 V_1}{p_2 \cdot 2V_1} = \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{T_2}{T_1} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\Delta S = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} \gamma C_V \frac{dT}{T} + \int_{V_1}^{V_2} \gamma R \frac{dV}{V} = \gamma C_V \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1} + \gamma R \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} =$$

$$= -\frac{\gamma R}{\gamma - 1} \ln 1,5 + \gamma R \ln 2 = \gamma R \left(\ln 2 - \frac{\ln 1,5}{\gamma - 1} \right) =$$

$$= 2 \cdot 8,314 (0,69 - 1,35) = -10,97 \text{ (J/K)}$$

$$\text{Ogber: } -11 \text{ J/K}$$