Cros i deal

Haller L rd. Fundamental

$$QV = NRT$$
 observacions  $U = cNRT$ 

d Tenemos e anciones de estado?

$$\frac{Q}{+} = \frac{NQ}{V}$$

$$1 = \frac{CNQ}{V}$$

$$\frac{P}{T} = \frac{NP}{V}$$

$$\frac{1}{T} = \frac{CNP}{V}$$

usanos Gibbs- Rhem \* Tenenos solo 2 EC. de estado, entonces

Gan hallor L 3era

indica como constnir la rel. La evación de Euler me

fundament d

Me falta conorer  $\frac{M}{T} = \frac{M}{T} (U, V, N)$ 

$$dz = \frac{df}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} dy$$
 Diferencial exacta for definición.

· Diferencial exacta, lobido a que viene de la diferencial Posiblemente

follower follow

de una función.

• Matenaticamente una diferencial exacta compre:  $\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$ Con  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$   $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$   $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$   $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$   $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$   $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ 

· Compobanos materia ticamente:

M(x,y) dx + N(x,y) dy y No importa el orda de M(x,y) dx + N(x,y) dy derivación en un fución analitica

luteganos esto combo éfactor integrante v pr(x, s)

· debido a que es exacte Proposenos

$$f(x,y) = \int m(x,y) dx + y(y)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[ \int_{M(x,y)} dx + g(y) \right] = N(x,y)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[ \int_{M(x,y)} dx + g(y) \right] - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[ \int_{M(x,y)} dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[ \int_{M(x,y)} dx + g(y) \right] - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[ \int_{M(x,y)} dx \right]$$

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$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[$$

· Finalmente...

$$\widetilde{\left(g(y) = \int g(y) \, dy\right)}$$

· Checar el libro:

On te de ec. exactos

Tenenas

Contimendo con les variables minúsales:

. Regn de la cadena gara (U,V)

$$\Rightarrow d\left(\frac{\sigma}{T}\right) = -cRU\left(\frac{1}{U^2}\right)dU + V\left(R(-1)\frac{1}{V^2}dV\right)$$

Tenenos que integral la sig. diferencial:

$$\Rightarrow d\left(\frac{m}{T}\right) = -\frac{cR}{v}dv - \frac{R}{v}dv$$

d Es exactal

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial V} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial U} \frac{\partial}{\partial V} \qquad \Rightarrow \quad S_1^* \quad Pane \quad \text{as te caso} \dots$$

$$\frac{M}{T} = \begin{cases} -\frac{cR}{v} dv + g(v) \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{501.}{T} = -cRl_n(U) + cRl_n(U_0) + g(V)$$

$$f_{mv} \rightarrow \frac{g}{T} = cR L_n \left[ \frac{U_o}{U} \right] + g(v)$$

Tenemos
$$g'(v) = -\frac{R}{v} \Rightarrow g(v) = \int_{-\frac{R}{v}}^{\infty} dv$$

$$= -R \ln(v) + R \ln(v_0)$$

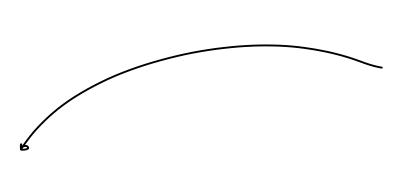
Cte; constante de integnición

Tenemo:

$$g(v) = R \ln \left( \frac{v_0}{v} \right), \quad \text{Final mente} \quad \text{In } \\ \frac{\sigma}{v} = c \delta$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = cRln\left[\frac{v_0}{v}\right] + Rln\left[\frac{v_0}{v}\right]$$

$$= Rln\left[\frac{v_0}{v}\right] \left(\frac{v_0}{v}\right)$$



opicando propiedo de

de loy:

nloy(a) = loy(a)

Tenemos Finalmente la última causain de estado

$$\frac{\mathcal{N}(U,V,N)}{\mathcal{N}(U,V,N)} = \mathcal{R}\left[\left(\frac{U_0}{U}\right)^{c}\left(\frac{V_0}{V}\right)\right] = \mathcal{R}\left[\left(\frac{U_0N}{U}\right)^{c}\left(\frac{V_0N}{V}\right)\right]$$

Aplicamos aborn Euler!

Ly Tenemos

Para hallar S(U, V, N); empleamos la relación de Euler  $S = \frac{1}{T}U + \frac{P}{T}V - \frac{M}{T}N$ 

Pan este coso.

$$S = \left( CR \frac{N}{U} \right) + \left( \frac{RN}{V} \right) V - \left( R \left[ \frac{U_0 N^{c+1} V_0}{U^C V N_0^{c+1}} \right] \right) N$$

$$con \qquad \text{west fing } = 30$$

$$V_o = \frac{V_o}{N_o}$$
 $V_o = \frac{V_o}{N_o}$ 

$$S = NR \left\{ \left( C+1 \right) + \left[ \ln \left( \frac{U^{c} V}{N^{c+1}} \right) \frac{N_{o}^{c+1}}{U_{o}^{c} V_{o}} \right] \right\}$$

decir: ( Porms minúsculos)

$$ds = \frac{1}{T} du + \frac{R}{T} dv$$
miniscular

Us= CR du + Q du

Teénica smailla: checar lo que a o

Japack de la oten variable

$$S = CRLn(U) - CRLn(U0) + R...$$

$$\Rightarrow \int = NR \left[ L_n \left( \frac{v^2 N_0^5}{N v_0^2} \frac{v_0}{N v_0} \right) + N_{50} \right]$$

Ejercicio:

Radicición electromagnética

Ley de stefan - Boltzmann

$$\varphi = \frac{0}{3}$$

 $U = bVT^4$ ;  $P = \frac{U}{3V}$  \( \text{Secreta vol.} \)

Sistema con los variables termodinámicos somento de las fotones

(0,v)

Encontrer la relación fundamental.

La entropica o energética Esta

Hallor S = S(u, v)

vació bombilla l'ant es la

Presión sobre

les parales de

un arpo negro V en arps nego ? . Radiación de

ar. Po segro (find Il wol

Sol. Eunemos

 $ds = \frac{1}{T} dv + \frac{P}{T} dv - \frac{M}{T} dN \int_{T}^{\infty} \frac{1}{T} = \frac{\partial S}{\partial v}; \frac{P}{T} = \frac{\partial S}{\partial v}; \frac{\Delta v}{T} = \frac{\partial S}{\partial v}$ 

1.  $Q = bVT^{4}$ ;  $Q = \frac{U}{3V}$ ;  $Q = \frac{U}{3V}$ ;  $Q = \frac{U}{3V}$ ;  $Q = \frac{U}{3V}$ 

 $5 = \frac{1}{T}U + \frac{\rho}{T}V \int_{-T}^{T} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (U, V) = \frac{NR}{V} \Rightarrow \frac{\rho}{T} = \frac{NR}{3\rho}$  $\frac{1}{T}(v,v) = \frac{CNR}{V} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{T} = \frac{CNR}{3R}$ 

 $S = \frac{cR}{U}(3P) + \frac{R}{U}(3P)$ : cR (38) + R (38); clenvamos S...

$$ds(v,v) = \left(\frac{cR}{bT^4}(3P)(v^{-1})\right)^3 + \left(\frac{R}{bT^4}3P(v^{-1})\right)^3$$

Sol. correcta

Hallamos ... 
$$\frac{1}{T} = \left(b \frac{V}{U}\right)^{1/4}$$

$$\frac{P}{T} = \frac{U}{3V} \left(\frac{bV}{U}\right)^{V4}$$

Usamos la rel. de culer. No integramos.

$$\Rightarrow \frac{b^{1/4}}{3} \left(\frac{0}{V}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow S = \frac{1}{T} U + \frac{P}{T} \vee$$

$$S = \left( \left| \frac{V}{U} \right|^{1/4} \right) + \left( \frac{b^{1/4}}{3} \right) \left( \frac{U}{V} \right)^{3/4}$$

Ejercicio... (Liga) ... Agamar experiencia

Hallar rel. fundamental de una liga.

$$U = cl_{o}T ; \quad \mathcal{L} = \frac{bT}{L_{i}-L_{o}} (L-L_{o})$$

Sistema de 2 componentes:

7: Lension

L: Longitud.

L'Realizar en casite

Momento dipolar magnético

o bien descomponiendo Ì en tres componentes:

Campo magnético (vanable intensiva asociach al momento dipolar es el campo magnético LL conjugada>>)

$$\mathcal{B}_{x} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{U}}{\partial \mathcal{I}_{x}}$$
,  $\mathcal{B}_{y} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{U}}{\partial \mathcal{I}_{y}}$ ;  $\mathcal{B}_{z} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{U}}{\partial \mathcal{I}_{z}}$   $\mathcal{E}(. Estaclos)$ 

Es commasumir una dirección fija de I for ejemblo:

En este caso ...

 $U = TS - PV + BI + TN \longrightarrow Euler$   $dv = Tds - Pdv + BdI + TdN \longrightarrow Differencial$   $SdT - VdP + IdB + Ndp = 0 \longrightarrow Gibbs - Duhem$