

24.03.2023.

Биномиальное распределение.

$$\mathbb{D}_m = \mathcal{M}(m^2) - (\mathbb{M}m)^2$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad P_N(m) = \frac{C_N^m}{N!} p^m (1-p)^{N-m}$$

$$C_N^m = \frac{N(N-1)(N-2)\dots(N-m+1)}{m!} = \frac{N!}{m!(N-m)!}$$

$$\mathbb{M}m = Np \quad - \text{математическое ожидание}$$

$$\mathbb{D}m = \mathbb{M}m(1-p)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \mathbb{M}m = \sum_{m=0}^N m P_N(m) = \begin{aligned} & m - \text{нов. бр. прошлых событий} \\ & N - \text{количество всех событий} \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbb{M}m = \sum_{m=0}^N m P_N(m) = \sum_{m=0}^N m \cdot \frac{N!}{m!(N-m)!} p^m (1-p)^{N-m}$$

$$\sum_m P(m) = 1. \quad (\text{сумма вероятностей})$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{M}m = \sum_{m=0}^N \frac{N(N-1)!}{(m-1)!(N-1-(m-1))!} p^{m-1} (1-p)^{N-1-(m-1)} = \\ = Np \sum_{m=0}^N P_{N-1}(m-1)$$

$m=0$ - исхода не вышло, которого не наимеется

$$\mathbb{M}m = \sum_{m=1}^N m \cdot \frac{N!}{m!(N-m)!} p^m (1-p)^{N-m} = \sum_{m=1}^N \frac{N(N-1)!}{(m-1)!(N-1-(m-1))!} p^{m-1} (1-p)^{N-1-(m-1)} = \\ = Np \cdot \sum_{m=1}^N P_{N-1}(m-1) = \{m' = m-1\} = \\ = Np \cdot \sum_{m'=0}^{N-1} P_{N-1}(m') = Np$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \mathbb{M}(m - \mathbb{M}m)^2 = \mathbb{M}(1^m - \alpha)^2 = \quad \alpha - \text{коэффициент линейки}$$

$$= \mathbb{M}(m^2 - 2\mathbb{M}m + \mathbb{M}m^2) = \sum_m P(m) (m^2 - 2m\alpha + \alpha^2) =$$

$$= \sum_m P(m) \cdot m^2 - 2 \sum_m P(m) m\alpha + \alpha^2 \sum_m P(m) = \mathcal{M}(m^2) - 2\alpha \mathbb{M}m + \alpha^2 =$$

$$= \mathcal{M}(m^2) - 2(\mathbb{M}m)^2 + (\mathbb{M}m)^2 = \mathbb{M}(m^2) - (\mathbb{M}m)^2$$

$$\mathcal{M}(m^2) = \sum_{m=0}^N m^2 \frac{N!}{m!(N-m)!} p^m (1-p)^{N-m} =$$

$$= \sum_{m=1}^N m \frac{(N-1)!}{(m-1)!(N-1-(m-1))!} p^{m-1} (1-p)^{N-1-(m-1)} =$$

$$= Np \sum_{m=1}^N P_{N-1}(m-1) = \{m' = m-1\} =$$

$$= Np \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} (m'+\delta) P_{N-1}(m') = Np \left(\sum_{m=0}^{N-1} m' P_{N-1}(m') + \underbrace{\sum_{m=0}^{N-1} P_{N-1}(m')}_{=1} \right) =$$

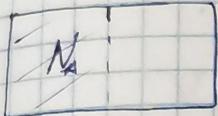
$$= Np (Nm' + \delta) = \{ m' = (N-\delta) \} = Np / ((N-\delta)p + \delta)$$

$$D_m = Np / ((N-\delta)p + \delta) - N^2 p^2 = (Np)(Np - p + \delta) - N^2 p^2$$

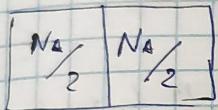
$$= N^2 p^2 - Np^2 + Np - N^2 p^2 = Np(p - \delta) = \Delta_m (\delta - \delta)$$

N \rightarrow $n = 2$ мол.

Каждая вероятность $\rightarrow 0$, это все значения единицы



$$P = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{N_A} = \frac{1}{2^{6 \cdot 10^{23}}} = \frac{1}{2^{0.6 \cdot 10^{23}}} \approx \frac{1}{10^{0.6 \cdot 10^{23}}} \approx \frac{1}{10^{23}}$$



$$P(x) = \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu_x)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{D_x}$$

$$\frac{dP(x)}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{(x-\mu_x)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$$\mu_x = N_A \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$D_x = \mu_x(1-p) = N_A \cdot \frac{1}{4}; \quad \sigma = \frac{\sqrt{N_A}}{2}$$

"1" meaning

$$P = \frac{dP}{dx} \cdot \Delta x = \frac{dP}{dx}$$

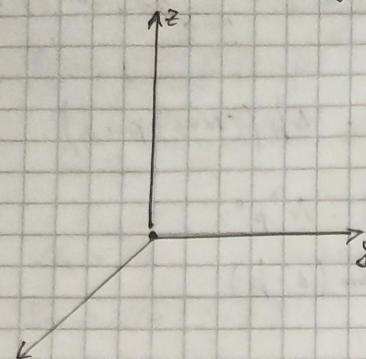
$$x = \mu_x = \frac{N_A}{2}$$

$$P = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{N_A}} \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{10^{24}}} \approx 10^{-12}$$

$\frac{1}{10^{12}}$ в секунду

25.08.2021.

Распределение Максвелла.



$f(\vec{v})$ - вероятность прохождения частицы в единицу времени.

$$f(v) = \frac{dP}{dv}$$

$$P(\vec{v}^2) = P_x(v_x) \cdot P_y(v_y) \cdot P_z(v_z)$$

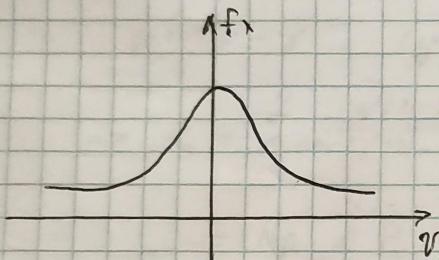
$$d\vec{v} = \vec{e}_x dv_x + \vec{e}_y dv_y + \vec{e}_z dv_z$$

$$f(\vec{v}) = \left(\frac{\sqrt{P_x}}{\sqrt{m}} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{P_y}}{\sqrt{m}} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{P_z}}{\sqrt{m}} \right)$$

— пространство распредел.

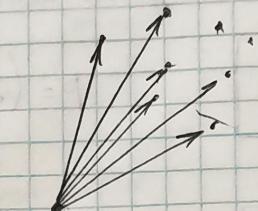
$$dx dy dz = dV$$

$$f_x(v_x) = \left(\frac{m}{2\pi kT} \right)^{1/2} \exp \left(-\frac{mv_x^2}{2kT} \right)$$



$$f(\vec{v}) = \left(\frac{m}{2\pi kT} \right)^{3/2} \exp \left(-\frac{m}{2kT} (v_x^2 + v_y^2 + v_z^2) \right)$$

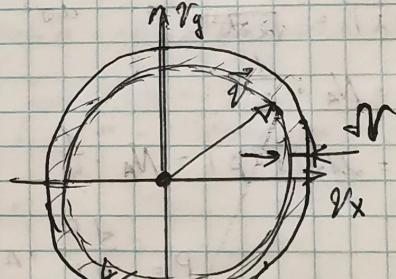
$$f(\vec{v}) = \left(\frac{m}{2\pi kT} \right)^{3/2} \exp \left(-\frac{mv^2}{2kT} \right)$$



Число всех единиц времени, по которым распространяется сферически.

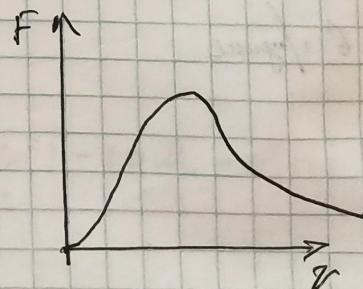
Вероятность попадания в поверхность:

$$dP = f(\vec{v}) dV = \iiint f(\vec{v}) dv_x dv_y dv_z = \\ W \{ f(\vec{v}) \propto \text{const} \}$$



$$dP = F(v) dv = f(v) \iiint dv_x dv_y dv_z = f(v) 4\pi v^2 dv$$

$$F(v) = 4\pi v^2 \cdot \left(\frac{m}{2\pi kT} \right)^{3/2} \exp \left(-\frac{mv^2}{2kT} \right)$$



284
T = 300 K
300 ± 0,31
500 ± 0,51

2/3

Беск

$$184.$$

$$\begin{aligned} T = 800 \text{ K} & \quad \frac{w}{C} = 82 \pm \Delta V_1 \\ 800 \pm 0,34 \text{ K} & \quad \frac{w}{C} = 82 \pm \Delta V_2 \\ 800 \pm 0,51 \text{ K} & \end{aligned}$$

) все-лих неизвестн введеных вх-дани.

$$\langle N_1 \rangle = N_0 p_1 \quad ; \quad \langle N_2 \rangle = N_0 p_2$$

$$p = \int_{V-\Delta V}^{V+\Delta V} F(V) dV \approx F(V) \cdot \Delta V$$

$$V - \text{коэффициент } \frac{\text{раб-ое}}{\text{затратное}} \text{ эн-эргии, расходуемой на } \frac{\text{затраты}}{\text{наработка}}$$

$$V = \sqrt{\frac{\Delta V}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{\Delta N_A \cdot \Delta T}{N_A \cdot m}} = \sqrt{\frac{\Delta R \cdot \Delta T}{\mu}}$$

$$V = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha \cdot 8,34 \cdot 300}{0,028}} \approx \sqrt{\frac{\alpha \cdot 8 \cdot 300}{0,028}} = 4 \sqrt{\frac{3}{\alpha}} \cdot 10^2 \approx 400 \frac{\text{м}}{\text{с}}$$

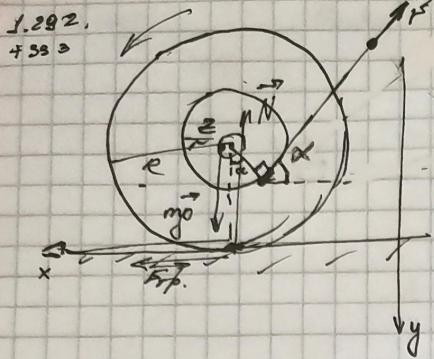
Коэффициент $F(V)$ генерации излучения не зависит от температуры, но зависит от коэффициента излучения.

$$\frac{\langle N_1 \rangle}{\langle N_2 \rangle} = \frac{F(V_1)}{F(V_2)} \cdot \frac{\Delta V_1}{\Delta V_2} = \underbrace{\frac{V_1^2}{V_2^2} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{V_1^2}{V^2} + \frac{V_2^2}{V^2}\right)}_{\approx 1} \frac{\Delta V_1}{\Delta V_2} \approx$$

$$\approx \frac{3^2}{5^2} \cdot 3 \cdot \frac{3}{5} \approx \frac{3^4}{5^3} \approx 0,6 \approx 0,4$$

Д/З: 2.93, 2.105, 2.99, 2.104, 2.89, (2.100, 2.106), 2.90.

К сожалению неизвестно значение коэффициента излучения.



$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{качение} - F_{\text{тр}} \frac{\pi}{2} V_0 \\ \text{скольжение} - F_{\text{тр}} \frac{\pi}{2} V_0 \end{array} \right\}$$

Геометрия оглущ.-ии зерна маки:
 $m\ddot{x} = F + mg + N + F_{\text{тр}}$; $F_x = F \cos \alpha$

$$x: m\ddot{x}_x = -F \cos \alpha + F_{\text{тр}} x$$

$$y: 0 = -F \sin \alpha - N + mg \rightarrow mg = F \sin \alpha + N \quad (a)$$

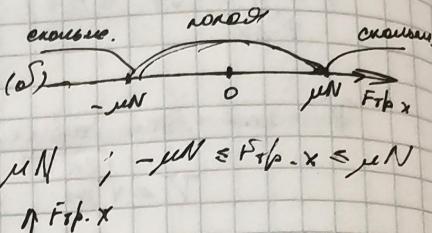
$$z: I_2 \ddot{\omega}_2 = F_r - F_{\text{тр}} x \cdot R$$

Вариант а) доз прокалывания: $|F_{\text{тр},x}| \leq \mu N$; $-\mu N \leq F_{\text{тр},x} \leq \mu N$

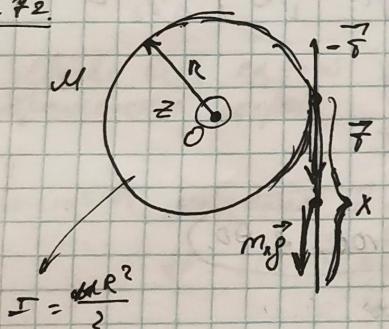
$$\alpha x = \omega_2 R$$

$$a) F_{\text{тр},x} = -\mu N$$

$$b) F_{\text{тр},x} = \mu N$$



1.272.



m, e

$c = l - x$ - градус начального наклона.

$$m_e = m \frac{e}{e} = M \frac{e^{-x}}{e}; m_x = m \frac{x}{e}$$

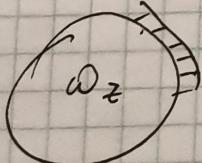
$$I_c = m_e R^2$$

$$\frac{dN_2}{dt} = \delta \cdot R$$

$$\frac{dN_2}{dt} = \frac{I_c \omega_2}{\delta t}; \quad \dot{J}_2 = I_c \omega_2 - \frac{\delta R^2}{\delta t} + m_e R^2$$

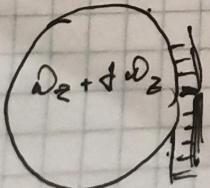
$$\frac{dN_2}{dt} = \frac{\sqrt{I_c} \omega_2}{\delta t} = \frac{d(I + I_c) \omega_2}{\delta t} = I \frac{d\omega_2}{\delta t} + \omega_2 \frac{\sqrt{I_c}}{\delta t} + I_c \frac{d\omega_2}{\delta t}$$

$$\frac{dN_2}{dt} = I(\omega_2 + \dot{\omega}_2) + (I_c + dI_c)(\omega_2 + \dot{\omega}_2) + (-dm_e) \cdot (\omega_2 + \dot{\omega}_2) R^2 = (I + I_c) \omega_2$$



$$m_x + m_e = m g \delta t - I \delta t$$

$$\delta \omega_2 \cdot R$$



$$m_x + m_e = m g \delta t - I \delta t$$

$$\delta \omega_2 \cdot R$$

2.102.

$\varphi(V_x) = f$
 Вспомогательн:
 заж., поджиг
 на единичн
 ессе

Решение

1/14. def. (3-го метода)

$$\bar{v} = \frac{PV}{\rho e}$$

$$P = \frac{\Delta V}{V}$$

$$\langle m \rangle = P \cdot N = P \cdot \bar{v} \cdot N_A$$

$$\sigma_m = \sqrt{D_m} = \sqrt{P(1-P)N}$$

$$\frac{\sigma_m}{\langle m \rangle} = \sqrt{\frac{P(1-P)N}{\rho^2 \cdot N^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{(1-P)}{\rho N}}$$

$$\left(\frac{\sigma_m}{\langle m \rangle}\right)^2 = \frac{(1-P)}{\rho N} = \frac{1 - \frac{\Delta V}{V}}{\left(\frac{\Delta V}{V}\right) \cdot \frac{P_N}{\rho N} \cdot N_A} = \frac{V - (\Delta V)^2}{V \cdot \Delta V} \cdot \frac{kT}{P} = \frac{\kappa \delta}{\Delta V P} = 10^{-4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta V = ?$$

Распределение Максвелла.

1/15.

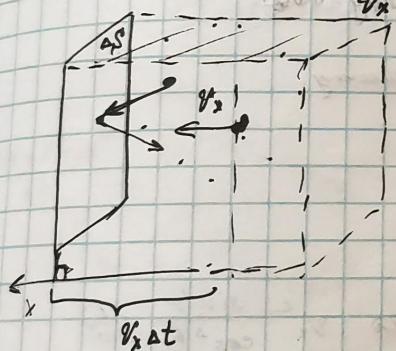
$$\phi(V_x) = f(V_x)$$

Вопрос: $\Delta N = ?$ максимум
изо, неподвижных \rightarrow в баллоне
но движущихся молекул
если η, δ, m (газов)

$$\Delta t = 1 \text{ с.}$$

$$\Delta S = 1 \text{ дж.}$$

Решение:



$$f(V_x) = \frac{dP}{dV_x}$$

$$\Delta P \approx f(V_x) \Delta V_x$$

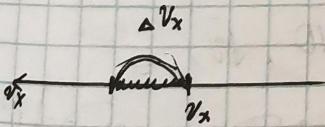
Берём изобары $V_1, \Delta V_x \ll V_x$

$$\Delta N(V_x, \Delta V_x) = N(V_x) \Delta P \quad \begin{matrix} \text{(найденное значение)} \\ \text{(расчетное значение)} \end{matrix}$$

$$N(V_x) = n \cdot V(V_x) = n \cdot \Delta \delta \cdot V_x \Delta t$$

$$\Delta N(V_x, \Delta V_x) = n \Delta \delta V_x \Delta t f(V_x) \Delta V_x$$

Интегрируем: (начинаем с $V_x = \infty$ и приращение \rightarrow zero \rightarrow)



$$N = n \Delta \delta \cdot \Delta t \int_0^\infty V_x f(V_x) dV_x$$

$$\Delta N_{ep} = \frac{N}{\Delta \delta \cdot \Delta t} = n \left(\frac{m}{2\pi k T} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} V_x \cdot \exp \left(-\frac{m V_x^2}{2k T} \right) dV_x =$$

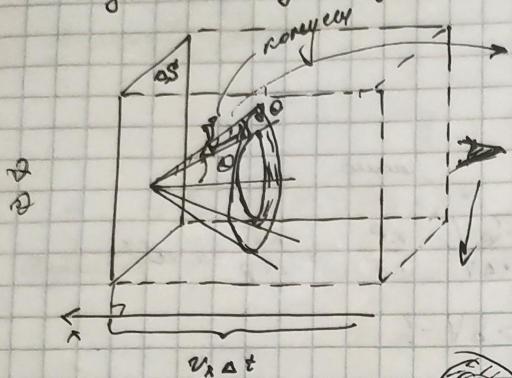
$$= n \left(\frac{m}{2\pi k T} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \int \exp \left(-\frac{m V_x^2}{2k T} \right) \cdot \frac{d(V_x^2)}{2} = n \left(\frac{m}{2\pi k T} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{\kappa \delta}{m} = n \left(\frac{\kappa \delta}{2\pi m} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

2.08. Дано:

M, n, δ

$(\theta, \theta + d\theta)$ - изображ.

$dN_{\text{вн}}$. ~ малых сдвигов. с опт. условиями.



$$dN_{\text{вн}} = N_0 \cdot dP$$

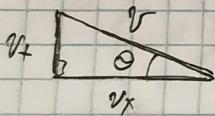
параметры
распределения

Вырезаем тонкое кольцо:

~ принцип делавского распределения (здесь справедлив)

$$dP(V_x, dV_x, \theta, d\theta) \equiv dP_0 = f(V_x) \cdot f(V_y) \cdot f(V_z) \cdot dV_x \cdot 2\pi V_z \cdot dV_z$$

плотность вероятности
единичного кольца



$$V_z = V_x \tan \theta$$

$$dV_z = \frac{dV_x}{\cos^2 \theta}$$

$$\leq dV_z = \frac{dV_x}{\cos^2 \theta}$$

$$dP_0 = \left(\frac{m}{2\pi kT} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot \exp \left(-\frac{m(V_x^2 + V_y^2 + V_z^2)}{2kT} \right) \cdot dV_x \cdot 2\pi \cdot V_z \cdot \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} \cdot d\theta$$

$$dN_{\text{вн}} = n \cdot \Delta S \cdot \Delta t \cdot dV_x \cdot dP_0$$

$$N_{\text{вн}} = n \int_0^{+\infty} dV_x \left(\frac{m}{2\pi kT} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \exp \left(-\frac{mV_x^2}{2kT \cos^2 \theta} \right) \cdot \Delta t \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} \sqrt{\theta} \cdot dV_x =$$

$$= n \left(\frac{m}{2\pi kT} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} \sqrt{\theta} \int_0^{+\infty} \exp \left(-\frac{mV_x^2}{2kT \cos^2 \theta} \right) \cdot \frac{V_x^2 \cdot m}{2kT \cos^2 \theta} \cdot \frac{dV_x}{2kT \cos^2 \theta} \cdot \left(\frac{kT \cos^2 \theta}{m} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} =$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x} dx = 1.$$

8.04.2021
2.249. (up)
 $\delta = \text{const}$

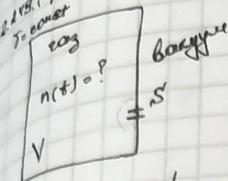
336

63

2.11

1. IV 2018. Задачи на газы (не идеальные)

2.114 (4р.) ≈ 329 (бактерии)



Чтобы вычислить заряд в единицу времени надо умножить на коэффициент расхода.

$$\Delta N_{\text{рас}} = K_n$$

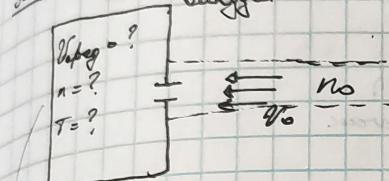
Но ?: $p \rightarrow 2p$. Из-за этого расход будет удвоен.

$$\Delta N = \alpha N_{\text{рас}} \cdot S dt$$

$$d(NV) = K_n S dt$$

$$NV = K_s S dt \quad \text{или}$$

336 (бактерии.)

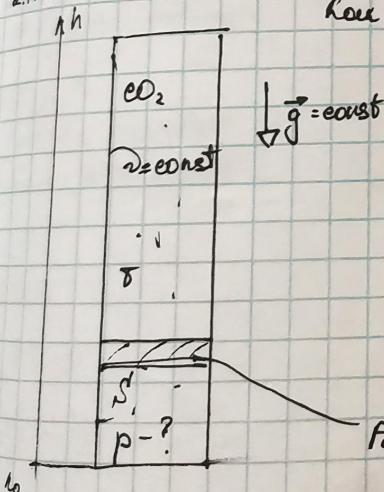


В единицу времени расход $p = nV$.

Быстро, побывшее время.

Распределение Болцмана.

2.114 + 2.115



Наше изначальное давление это не то что есть, оно увеличивается в 4 раза.

$$\left(\frac{mg^h}{\lambda^2} \right)$$

Приап-е Болцмана: $n(h) = no \cdot e^{-\frac{mgh}{kT}}$

$$p = n k T$$

$$pV = n k T \quad ; \quad \lambda = \frac{N}{N_A} \quad \text{при } h \rightarrow \infty$$

$N = \text{const}$
Распределяется по высоте: $N = \int_0^h S \cdot dh \cdot n(h) =$

$$= S n_0 \int_0^{+\infty} e^{\left(-\frac{mgh}{kT} \right)} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{h m g}{\lambda^2}} \cdot \frac{n_0}{m g} \cdot \frac{kT}{m g} = S n_0 \cdot \frac{kT}{m g}$$

= 1

$$n_0 = \frac{N m g}{S k T}$$

$$(p_0 = \frac{m g}{S})$$

$$p_0 = n_0 k T = \frac{N m g}{S}$$

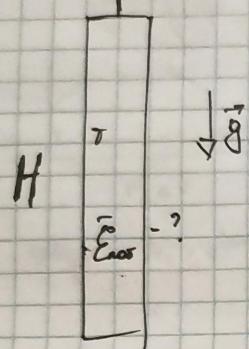
B 2. 115. бесско CO₂ → N₂

$$h = ? : n(h, T) = n(h, \gamma T)$$

$$\frac{N_{\text{бр}}}{S_{\text{бр}}} \exp\left(-\frac{mgh}{kT}\right) = \frac{N_{\text{бр}}}{S_{\text{бр}} \gamma T} \exp\left(-\frac{mgh}{k\gamma T}\right)$$

$$-\frac{mgh}{kT} = -\ln \gamma + \left(-\frac{mgh}{k\gamma T}\right)$$

авт. (Лебяжев)



Нашу: $\bar{E}_{\text{бр}}$ — средняя потенциальная энергия.

$$n_0 = \frac{N m g}{S k T} \quad (\text{т.е. есть нулевая})$$

$$n(h) = n_0 \exp\left(-\frac{mgh}{kT}\right)$$

$$\bar{E}_{\text{бр}} = -\frac{\sum_{i=0}^H E_{\text{бр}, i}}{N} = \frac{1}{N} \int_0^H n(h) S \cdot h \cdot \frac{mgh}{kT} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} \int_0^H n_0 S \exp\left(-\frac{mgh}{kT}\right) \cdot mgh \cdot dh$$

дифференциалы по высоте

$$N = \int_0^H n_0 S \exp\left(-\frac{mgh}{kT}\right) \cdot dh$$

2/3: 895, 348, 2.116, 2.113, 2.114, 2.118, 2.120.

14.04.22

2.239

203: N₂

H.g.

P = 10⁵ Pa

T = 273 K

%? - ?

2.243

1300 N₂

H.g.

a/f₁ - ?
нужно сде
зя для

δ) Fall -
нужно сде
б + an δ

2.251

2.70

D ↑ β

P - ?

(нек.)

Изменение параметров.

$$n_{\text{ж}} \rightarrow P = \omega^5 N_A ; T = 273 \text{ K}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \pi d^2 \cdot n} ; n = \frac{N_A}{V} = \frac{2 N_A}{V}$$

2.240
1. 2. 3.
н. ж.
п. в. П. а.
T = 273 K

$$d = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$P = n k T \rightarrow n = \frac{P \cdot N_A}{k T \cdot N_A} = \frac{P \cdot N_A}{R T} = \frac{\omega^5 \cdot 8 \cdot 10^{25}}{8,34 \cdot 273} = 2,5 \cdot 10^{25} \text{ м}^{-3}$$

N_A
-
-
-
-

$$\text{Если } \text{изменить } N \rightarrow V = \frac{V}{N}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{V}{N} = l^3 = \frac{l}{n}$$

$$d = 3 \text{ A} \quad (\text{аналогично}) = \omega^{-1} \text{ м.}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{1}{4,5} \cdot \frac{1}{(10^{-10})^2 \cdot 2,5 \cdot 10^{25}} = \frac{1}{13,5 \cdot 10^5} = 1,35 \cdot 10^{-6} \approx 10^{-6} \text{ м}$$

$$l = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2,5 \cdot 10^{25}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{25 \cdot 10^{24}}} \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2} \cdot 10^{-2}} \approx 8 \cdot 10^{-9}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{l}{\lambda}$$

2.243.

1. 2. 3.

н. ж.

о/ф 1 - ?
максимальная концентрация
ионов. (когда она наступает)

о/ф 2 - ?
когда концентрация
ионов максимальна

$$\left\{ \text{Fall} = \frac{1}{2} f_2 \cdot n \right\}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \cdot y = z \\ z_{\text{об}} = y \cdot z_{\text{об}} \end{array} \right.$$

$f_2 = \frac{4c}{Z} \rightarrow$ среднее значение физического параметра

$$Z = \frac{\lambda}{f_2 V_{\text{об}}} = \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{2} \pi d^2 \cdot n \cdot \sqrt{\frac{m}{kT}}}$$

но не однозначно

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rho = \frac{m}{V} \\ n = \frac{N_A}{V} \end{array} \right. \quad \frac{\rho}{n} = \frac{m}{N_A}$$

$\rho = n \cdot m_0$
макс. конц. ионов

2.251

$$P \alpha = 2$$

$$\beta / \beta = 4,0$$

P?

(как изменяется?)

$$D = \frac{1}{8} \underbrace{V}_{\text{гено и го все}} \lambda = \frac{1}{3} V_{\text{об}} \cdot \lambda$$

$$Z = \frac{1}{3} \pi r_{\text{об}}^2 \cdot 2 \cdot n \cdot m = \frac{1}{3} V_{\text{об}} \cdot \lambda \cdot \rho = D \cdot \rho$$

$$\rho V = \frac{m}{\mu} RT \rightarrow \rho V = \frac{\rho RT}{\mu} \Rightarrow \rho = \frac{\rho RT}{\mu}$$

$$\rho = \frac{\mu \rho}{RT}$$

$$D = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{\frac{8 K \delta}{\pi m_0}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \pi d^2 n}$$

$$D = n \cdot m_0$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{8\pi k}{\pi m_0}} \cdot \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{2\pi k^2 \cdot g}} \cdot f$$

" "

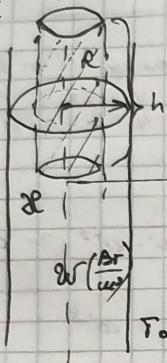
у 1 л, 0 раза $\Rightarrow 716 \text{ кг}$
 Дл. кг. $\Rightarrow g \cdot g \rightarrow \frac{1}{g} \rho$

$$P = \frac{F}{A} R D$$

F на граве

Температурность.

2.271.



$$\sigma(r) = ?$$

Давление:

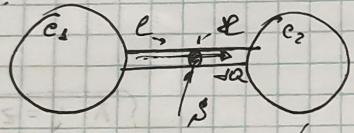
$$P_{(0)} = -\alpha S_1 \frac{dT}{dx}$$

смешение масс

$$P_{\text{дав}} = -\alpha \cdot 2\pi r h \cdot \frac{dT}{dr} = W \cdot \pi R^2 \cdot h \rightarrow \sigma(r)$$

т.о. 1) Рассмотрим касательные выражения

2.265.



$$\text{при } \delta = 0 \rightarrow (\Delta \delta)_0$$

$$\text{Давление: } P = -\alpha S_1 \frac{dT}{dx} = \text{const}$$

$$dQ = P dt$$

$$\text{Сфера 1: } dQ = C_1 \delta_1$$

$$dQ = -C_2 \delta_2$$

теплоемкость газа.

Д/з: 2.262, 2.264, 421, 426, 459.

2.120

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} U(r) = \alpha r^{-2} \\ T, n_0 \end{array} \right|$$

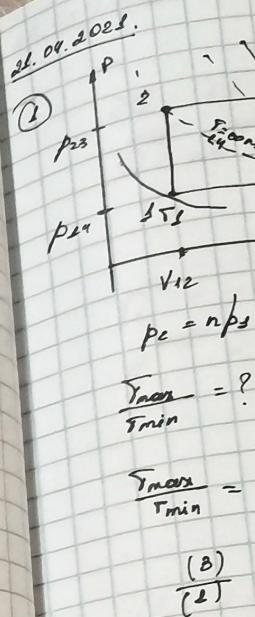
$$n(r) = n_0 \cdot e^{-\frac{U(r)}{kT}}$$

сферы ($r, r+dr$)

$$dV = 4\pi r^2 dr \rightarrow dN = n(r) dV = n(r) \cdot 4\pi r^2 dr$$

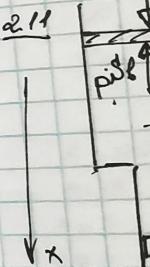
$$\frac{dN}{dr} = n(r) 4\pi r^2 \rightarrow \text{max.}$$

наиболее малому, прижим
наибольший радиус.

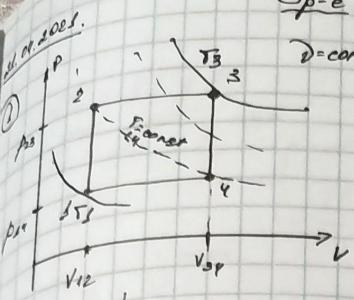


давление T_1 ,

давление: T_2



Рассмотрим



Op-e улгопечеекъ - кисеинеекъ
 $\Delta = \text{const}$

$$PV = \Delta R T$$

$V = \text{const}$

$$P \cdot C_2 = C_2 \cdot \Delta \rightarrow \frac{P}{\Delta} = \text{const}$$

$$p_1 = n P_2$$

$$\frac{T_{\text{max}}}{T_{\text{min}}} = ?$$

$$\frac{T_{\text{max}}}{T_{\text{min}}} = \frac{T_3}{T_2}$$

$$(1) \quad P_{12} V_{12} = \Delta R T_2$$

$$(2) \quad P_{23} V_{12} = \Delta R T_{\text{min}}$$

$$P_{23} V_{34} = \Delta R T_3$$

$$P_{12} V_{34} = \Delta R T_{\text{max}}$$

$$\frac{P_{23}}{P_{12}} = \frac{V_{12}}{V_{34}} = 1$$

$$n = \frac{V_{34}}{V_{12}}$$

$$\frac{(3)}{(1)} \quad \frac{T_3}{T_2} = \frac{P_{23} V_{34}}{P_{12} V_{12}} = n^2$$

$$\text{Дано } T_2, T_3 \quad \frac{(1)}{(2)} \quad \frac{P_{12}}{P_{23}} = \frac{T_2}{T_{\text{min}}}$$

$$\text{Найду: } T_{\text{max}}.$$

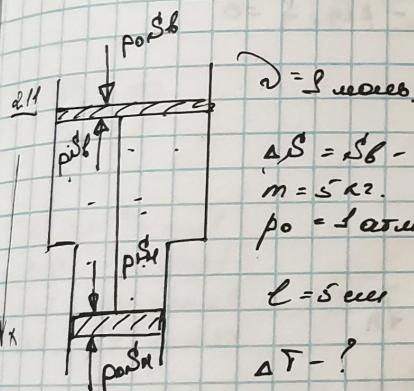
$$\frac{(3)}{(4)} \quad \frac{P_{23}}{P_{12}} = \frac{T_3}{T_{\text{max}}}$$

$$\left. \frac{P_{12}}{P_{23}} = \frac{T_2}{T_{\text{min}}} \right\}$$

$$\text{Алл. } \frac{P_{23}}{P_{12}} = \frac{T_3}{T_{\text{max}}}.$$

$$\lambda = \frac{T_2 T_3}{T_{\text{max}}^2}$$

$$\Delta T_{\text{max}} = \sqrt{T_2 T_3}$$



$\Delta = 9 \text{ см.}$

$$\Delta S = S_B - S_H = 10 \text{ см}^2$$

$$m = 5 \text{ кг.}$$

$$\rho_0 = 1 \text{ дж/см}^2$$

$$\ell = 5 \text{ см.}$$

$$\Delta T = ?$$

Причина: Действие гравитации земли на массу:

$$mg + \rho_0 \Delta S \ell + \rho S_H - \rho S_B - \rho_0 S_H = 0 \quad - \text{уменьшает давление в верхней части.}$$

$$mg + \rho_0 \Delta S \ell - \rho \Delta S = 0 \quad \rightarrow \rho = \rho_0 + \frac{mg}{\Delta S}$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho_2 = \rho_1$$

$$P_1 V_1 = \Delta R T_1$$

$$P_2 V_2 = \Delta R T_2$$

$$T_2 = T_1 + \Delta T$$

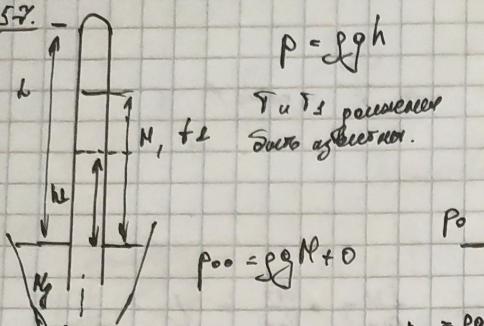
$$V_2 = V_1 + \Delta S \ell - S_H \ell = V_1 + \Delta S \ell$$

$$(2) - (1) \rightarrow \Delta R \Delta T = \Delta P (V_2 - V_1) = \Delta P (V_1 + \Delta S \ell - V_1) = \Delta P \Delta S \ell =$$

$$= (\cancel{\rho_0 \Delta S}) \Delta S \ell$$

22.04.2024

Up. 5.7.



$$\rho = \rho g h$$

T_0, T_1 pressuren
dove α konstant.

$$P_{00} = \rho g H + P_0$$

$$P_0 = P_0^0 - \rho g h$$

$$P_0 = \rho g h + P$$

$PV = \text{const}$ - pris nympana bogey α .

$$P \cdot V_1 = \text{const}$$

generell

$$\frac{P}{P_0} \cdot \frac{h-h_0}{H-h_0} = \frac{T}{T_0}$$

$$\rho g H = \rho g h_0 + P_0$$

α generell syno afpravelsestekor.

$$\frac{P}{\rho g} = ?$$

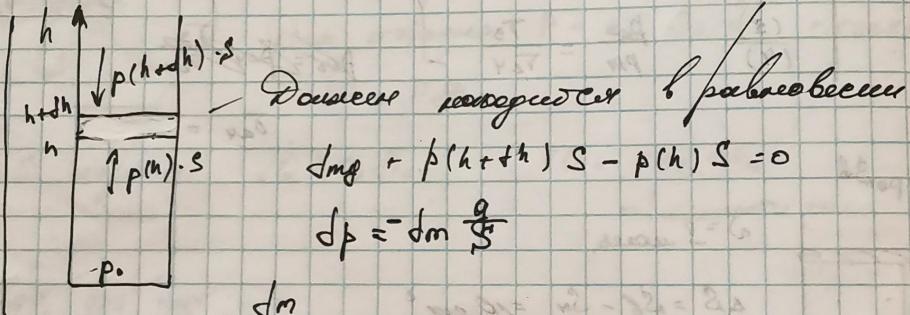
Up. 2. 20(a)

$$M, g = \text{const}$$

$$p(h) = ?$$

$$\text{apre } h=0 \quad p=p_0$$

$$T = T_0(1-\alpha h)$$



$$pdV = \frac{\rho g}{R} dT$$

$$dm = \frac{\rho g}{R} dT \quad ; \quad \int V = S \cdot \int h$$

$$dp = -\frac{\rho M g}{R T_0} dh$$

$$\int_{p_0}^p \frac{dp}{p} = -\frac{\rho M g}{R T_0} \int_0^h dh$$

$$p_0: 2.40, 2.34$$

$$\Delta Q = \Delta Q_{\text{voly}} = \Delta Q = \Delta Q$$

$$Q^{\text{avg}} = \bar{A}^{\text{avg}}$$

Ug.

gen

C₀
C_{avg}

n = α
n = 0
n = 8
n = 4

14.04.2021.

Генеральное. Гомогенное
принцип.

$$\delta Q = \delta U + \delta A$$

$$Q = \Delta U + A$$

$$Q = \frac{i}{2} \nabla R \delta = \frac{i}{2} p V$$

p, V, δ

- вспомогательные

$$Q^{\text{вн}} = -Q$$

$$A^{\text{вн}} = -A$$

(!) - вспомогательные
(если это звено
также неизвестно!)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Q = C_p \Delta \delta \\ Q = C_v \Delta \delta \end{array} \right\} = C_{\text{специ}} \Delta \delta = C \Delta \delta$$

C_p - постоянная теплоемкость
изохорическая генеральная

Уг. 1 or 2:

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

$$C_p = \frac{5}{2} R$$

$$\text{одн. правило: } C_v = \frac{c}{2} R$$

$$C_p = C_v + R \quad - \text{ дополнительный параметр.}$$

$$i = 3 \text{ при } 1 \text{ атмосфере}$$

$$i = 5 \text{ при } 2 \text{ ат.}$$

$$i = 6 \text{ искривлено}$$

$$C_s = \infty$$

$$C_{\text{вн}} = 0$$

$$n = \infty, V = \text{const}$$

$$n = 0, p = \text{const}$$

$$n = 1, pV = \text{const}$$

$$n = \frac{1}{2}, pV^2 = \text{const}$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{pV^n = \text{const}}$$

$$p^\alpha V = \text{const} \quad \boxed{n = \frac{1}{\alpha}}$$

$$\alpha \rightarrow 0$$

$$p^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} V^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} = \text{const}$$

$$p^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} V^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} = \text{const} \quad \rightarrow n = \infty$$

1 закон сохранения:

$$\delta Q = \delta U + \delta A = \delta \left(\frac{i}{2} \nabla R \delta \right) + p \delta V = C_{\text{специ}} \nabla \delta$$

$$\delta U = \frac{i}{2} \nabla R \delta$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} pV^n = \text{const} = p_0 V_0^n \\ pV = \gamma RT \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} V^n dp + p n V^{n-1} dV = 0 \\ V dp + p dV = \gamma R dT \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} V dp + n p dV = 0 \rightarrow V dp = -n p dV \\ V dp + p dV = \gamma R dT \end{array} \right.$$

$$p dV - n p dV = \gamma R dT$$

$$p dV (s-n) = \gamma R dT \rightarrow p dV = \frac{\gamma R dT}{s-n}$$

$$\delta = \frac{\frac{i}{s} R + R}{\frac{i}{s} R} = 1 + \frac{s}{i} = \frac{i+s}{i} = 1 + \frac{s}{i}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{s}{i} = \delta - 1 \rightarrow \boxed{\frac{i}{s} = \frac{1}{\delta - 1}}$$

$$\frac{s}{i} = \frac{1}{\delta - 1}$$

$$C_{\text{внеш}} d\delta = \frac{1}{s-1} \gamma R d\delta + \frac{1}{s-n} \gamma R d\delta$$

$$\boxed{C_{\text{внеш}} = R \left(\frac{1}{s-1} + \frac{1}{s-n} \right)}$$

$$\boxed{pV^n = \text{const}}$$

а Потенциальный процесс

89.
равновес. процессы
He
 $V_1 = 4 \text{ л.}$
 $V_2 = 1 \text{ л.}$
 $p_1 = 1 \text{ атм.}$
 $p_2 = 8 \text{ атм.}$

$$\delta - ? \quad T_1 = ?$$

2.48.

$\delta Q = -dU$ Класс: $C_{\text{внеш}} - ?$ $g(p, e(\delta, V))$	$\delta Q = -dU$ $\delta Q = dU + \delta A$ $0 = 2dU + \delta A$ $\delta A = -2dU$
--	---

$$\delta Q =$$

$$U = \frac{1}{\alpha} \gamma R dT = \gamma C_v dT = \frac{1}{\delta-1} \gamma R dT$$

$$\delta Q = -\frac{1}{\delta-1} \gamma R dT = C_{\text{внеш}} dT$$

$$\boxed{C_{\text{внеш}} = -\frac{1}{\delta-1} R}, \text{ т.к. } C_{\text{внеш}} = R \left(\frac{1}{s-1} + \frac{1}{s-n} \right)$$

$$-\frac{1}{\delta-1} R = R \left(\frac{1}{s-1} + \frac{1}{s-n} \right)$$

$$-\frac{1}{\delta-1} = -\frac{1}{n-s}$$

$$\frac{1}{\delta-1} = \frac{1}{n-s}; \quad n(n-s) = \delta-1$$

$$n = \frac{\delta-1}{s-1} + 1 = \frac{\delta+1}{2}$$

D/3:

2.58.

$$+$$

$$C_{\text{внеш}} = \frac{dU}{dT}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\Delta V}{\Delta T} &= \gamma R = \text{const} \\ P V^n &= \text{const} \\ \frac{V}{T} V^n &= \text{const} \\ V^{n-1} \frac{1}{T} &= \text{const} \\ \underline{V^{\frac{n-1}{n}} \frac{1}{T}} &= \text{const} \end{aligned}$$

89.
normal. prozess
He
 $V_1 = 4 \text{ l}$
 $V_2 = 1 \text{ l}$
 $P_1 = 1 \text{ atm}$
 $P_2 = 8 \text{ atm}$

$$C_v T_1 = 300 \text{ K}$$

$$C = \gamma C_{\text{ideal}}$$

$$C_{\text{ideal}} = R \left(\frac{1}{\gamma - 1} + \frac{P}{T} \right)$$

$$P_1 V_1^n = P_2 V_2^n \rightarrow 1 \cdot 4^n = 8 \cdot 1^n$$

$$\frac{P_2}{P_1} = \left(\frac{V_2}{V_1} \right)^n \quad 4^n = 8 \cdot 1$$

$$\frac{1}{8} = \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^n \quad n = \log_4 8$$

$$n = \log_2 \frac{1}{8} \rightarrow n = \log_2 8$$

$$n = \log_2 2^{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{3}{2} \log_2 2 = \frac{3}{2} = 1,5$$

$$\Rightarrow C_{\text{ideal}} = R \left(\frac{1}{\frac{5}{2} - 1} + \frac{P}{T} \right) = R \left(\frac{2}{3} - 1 \right) = -\frac{1}{3} R$$

$$C = -\frac{1}{3} \gamma R = -\frac{1}{3} \frac{P_2 V_1}{T_2}$$

$$P_2 V_1 = \gamma R T_2 \rightarrow \gamma R = \frac{P_2 V_1}{T_2}$$

$$\text{Ober: } C = -\frac{1}{3} \frac{P_2 V_1}{T_2}$$

Diff: prozess 2.40, 2.34, ~~2.51~~, 2.50, 2.51

8.58.

$$C_{\text{ideal}} = \frac{\alpha}{\delta}$$

$$\delta Q = \gamma C_{\text{ideal}} \delta T = \gamma \alpha \frac{\delta T}{\delta} = \frac{\delta}{\delta - \gamma} \gamma R \delta T + P \delta V$$

$$P V = \gamma R T \rightarrow \gamma = \frac{P V}{\gamma R}$$

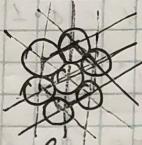
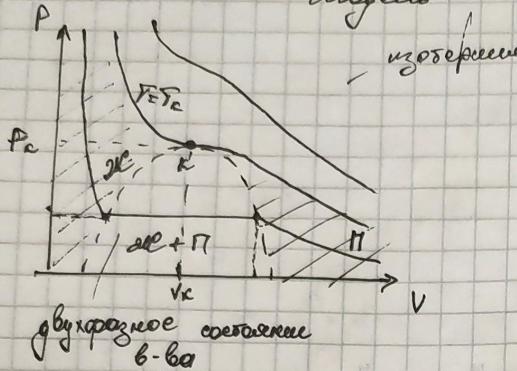
$$P \delta V + V \delta P = \gamma R \delta T$$

28.04.22.

$$x = \frac{1}{3} \frac{\sqrt{8\pi}}{\sqrt{\pi} m} \cdot \frac{5}{2} K$$

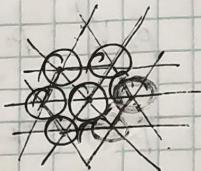
Реактивное разложение. Разовое превращение.

Модель Van-Graf-Baumса.



твёрд.

твёрд. тело

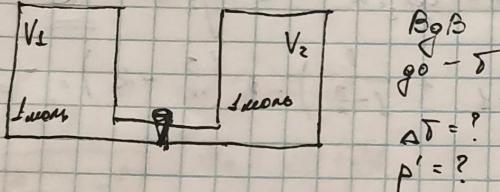


жидкость

Применение разового метода измерения концентрации
"сейчас" - нет.

Различия в определении.

Задача.



Beta

go - delta

AT = ?

p' = ?

Маркировка или охлаждение или нагревание конформно проходит?

I задача (газ упругого разряда):

$$go: p_1 V_1 = \Delta R T$$

$$p_2 V_2 = \Delta R T$$

$$\text{ночно: } p'(V_1 + V_2) = 2\Delta R T'$$

$$\underbrace{2\Delta C_V(\tau' - \tau)}_{\Delta U} + 0 = 0 \Rightarrow \tau' = \tau$$

$A=0, V=\text{const}$

II (газ Beta)

$$(p + \frac{Q}{V^2})(V - \beta) = RT$$

, где V -изменяется \sqrt{V} более

$$(p_a + \frac{Q}{V_e^2}) \left(\frac{V_e}{V} - \beta \right) = RT$$

$$(p_a + \frac{Q}{V_e^2}) \left(\frac{V_e}{V} - \beta \right) = RT$$

$$(P' + \frac{a V_0^{\text{ext}}}{(V_1 + V_2)^2}) / \left(\frac{V_1 + V_2}{\alpha} - \delta \right) = k \delta'$$

$$\rightarrow U = C_V \delta - \frac{\alpha}{V} \quad - \text{I up. ref.}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(C_V \delta' - \frac{\alpha \delta'}{(V_1 + V_2)} \right) - \left(C_V \delta - \frac{\alpha \delta}{V_1} + C_V \delta - \frac{\alpha \delta}{V_2} \right) + D = 0$$

U norm.

$$k \partial C_V (\delta' - \delta) - \alpha \delta^2 \left(\frac{-4}{V_1 + V_2} - \left(\frac{1}{V_1} + \frac{1}{V_2} \right) \right) = 0$$

$$\Delta T = \frac{\partial \delta}{\partial C_V} \left(\frac{-4}{V_1 + V_2} - \frac{1}{V_1} - \frac{1}{V_2} \right)$$

$$\frac{-4}{x+y} - \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y} = \frac{4xy - (x+y)y - (x+y)x}{(x+y)xy} = \frac{(x-y)^2}{(x+y)xy} \leq 0$$

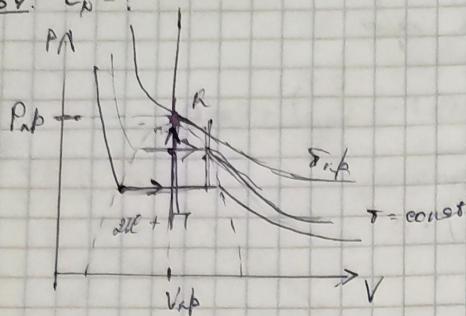
$$\rightarrow \delta \downarrow$$

P' - ? g/3.

答: 驚歎の P' は 4+2 4 + 2.203

12.05.2023.

Реактивные газы.

464. $C_p = ?$ 

$$C_p = \frac{i+e}{2} R$$

$$C_p = C_v = \frac{dQ}{dT} = \infty$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{1.222. } M_2O \\ & V_{gg} = ? \\ & p = p_{\text{норм}} \\ & \sqrt{\Delta p} = 3,2 \text{ кН/м}^2 \\ & \sqrt{\Delta T_{\text{норм}}} = 0,5 \text{ К} \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho/g = 2,20$$

2.237.

$$\begin{aligned} T_{kp} &= 487 \text{ К}, \\ P_{kp} &= 35,5 \text{ кПа}, \\ \mu &= 44 \% \text{ влажн} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{V_0}{V_c} = ?$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{kp}^{\text{норм}} &= 36 \\ f_{kp} &= \frac{\alpha}{27 b^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$T_{kp} = \frac{691}{27 R b} ; \quad P_{kp} V_{kp}^{\text{норм}} = \frac{3}{8} R \delta_{kp}$$

$$(P - \frac{u^2}{V^2})(V - \delta) = R \delta$$

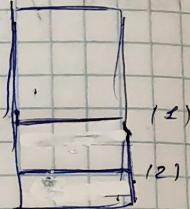
$$\begin{aligned} p(V, T) \\ \frac{\partial p(V, T)}{\partial V} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial V^2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{kp}^{\text{норм}} = \frac{3 R \delta_{kp}}{8 p_{kp}} = V_c$$

$$\frac{V_0}{V_c} = \frac{m^{\text{норм}}}{f^{\text{норм}}} = \frac{V_{kp}^{\text{норм}} \cdot \mu}{f}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{V_{kp}}{V_{kp}^{\text{норм}}} = \frac{3 R \delta_{kp} \cdot \mu}{8 p_{kp} \cdot f}$$

2.201. \rightarrow 2.23Нор. раб.
 $T = \text{const}$

$$V_{\text{дл}} = \frac{1}{\rho}$$

 $V \propto n / \rho \alpha_0$

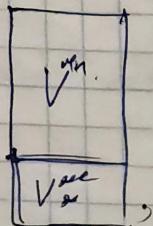
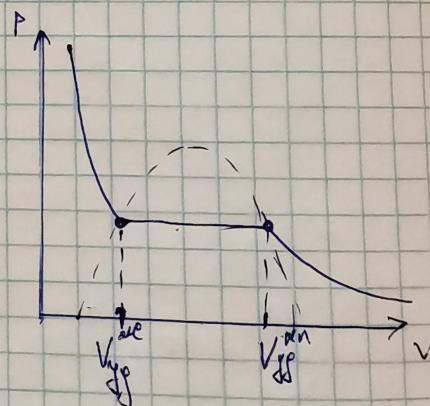
Когда насыщенный пар не содержит влаги, если:

$$\frac{V_{\text{дл}}}{V_{\text{дл}}^{\text{н.п.}}} = N > 1$$

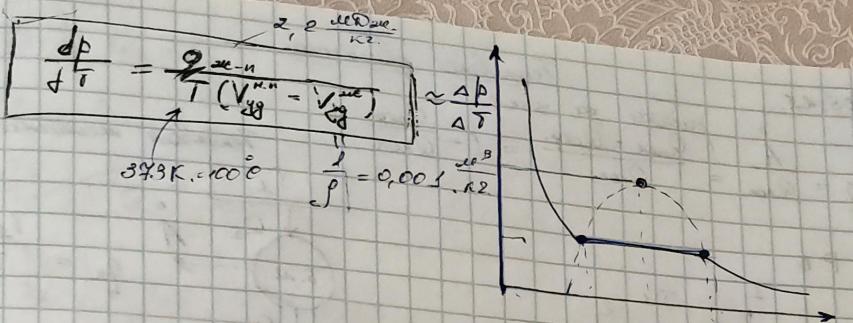
$$\eta = \frac{V_{\text{дл}}}{V_c} = ?$$

$$\text{Решение: } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} V = V_{\text{дл}} + V^{\text{н.п.}} = m^{\text{дл}} V_{\text{дл}}^{\text{дл}} + m^{\text{н.п.}} V_{\text{дл}}^{\text{н.п.}} \\ m^{\text{дл}} + m^{\text{н.п.}} = m = \text{с.н. (услов)} \end{array} \right.$$

$$m^{\text{дл}} = m \frac{V_{\text{дл}} - V_{\text{дл}}^{\text{н.п.}}}{V_{\text{дл}}^{\text{дл}} - V_{\text{дл}}^{\text{н.п.}}}$$



$$\begin{aligned} M_2 &= ? \\ p &= ? \\ p = p_{\text{sat}} &= ? \\ \Delta p = 32 \text{ kPa} &= ? \\ \Delta T^{\text{sat}} &= 0,9 \text{ K} \end{aligned}$$

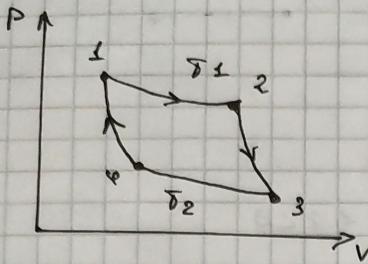


$p/g: 2.201 \text{ g/cm}^3 - 56 ; 466 ; 2.203 , 2.204 , 2.223$

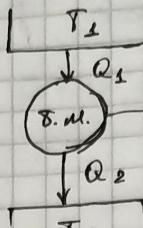
19.05.21.

$$\eta = \frac{\dot{A}}{Q_{\text{non}}} = \frac{\dot{A} - \text{работа за цикл}}{Q_{\text{non}}} = 1 - \frac{Q_{\text{раб}}}{Q_{\text{non}}}$$

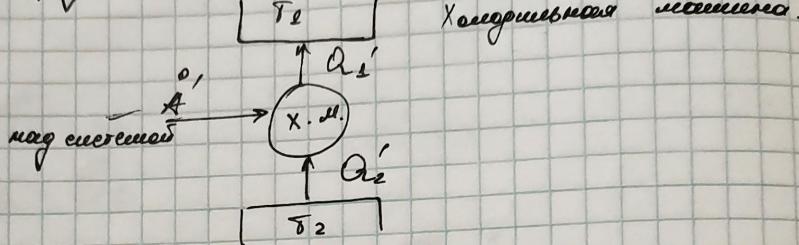
Термодинамический цикл.



Термодинамический цикл.



$$\eta_K = \frac{T_2 - T_1}{T_2} = 1 - \frac{T_1}{T_2}$$



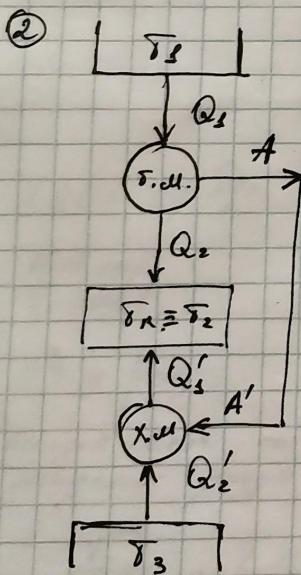
Холодильнический цикл.

② $\Delta_{\text{исп}}: x. \text{м.}$
 T_2, δ_2, Q'_2
 $A' = ?$

$$\dot{A}' = Q'_1 - Q'_2$$

$$\frac{Q'_2}{Q'_1} = \frac{\delta_2}{T_2} ; Q'_1 = \frac{\delta_1}{\delta_2} Q'_2$$

$$\dot{A}' = Q'_2 \left(\frac{\delta_1}{\delta_2} - 1 \right)$$

 $\frac{Q}{Q_2}$ 

$$Q_{\Sigma} = Q_1 + Q'_1 \quad \Delta_{\text{исп}}: \delta_1, \delta_2, \delta_3.$$

$$Q_{\Sigma} > Q_2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{Q_{\Sigma}}{Q_2} > 1$$

$$A = Q_1 - Q_2$$

$$A' = Q'_1 - Q'_2 = A$$

$$\rightarrow Q_1 - Q_2 = Q'_1 - Q'_2$$

$$\frac{Q_2}{Q_1} = \frac{\delta_2}{\delta_1} ; \frac{Q'_2}{Q'_1} = \frac{\delta_3}{\delta_2}$$

$$Q_{\Sigma} = Q_2 + Q'_1 = Q_1 \cdot \frac{\delta_2}{\delta_1} + Q'_1$$

$$Q'_1 = \frac{\delta_2}{\delta_1} Q_2 \text{ ???}$$

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{Q_2}{Q_1} = 1 - \frac{\delta_2}{\delta_1} \Rightarrow Q_2 = Q_1 \cdot \frac{\delta_2}{\delta_1}$$

$$Q'_2 = Q_1 - Q_2 + Q'_1$$

$$Q_1 - Q_2 = Q'_1 - Q'_2$$

③

c

P

$$Q_2 \left(1 - \frac{T_2}{T_K} \right) = Q_2' - Q_2''$$

$$Q_2' = \frac{T_K}{T_2} Q_2' \quad Q_2' = Q_2' \frac{T_3}{T_K}$$

$$Q_2 \left(1 - \frac{T_2}{T_K} \right) = Q_2' \left(\frac{T_K}{T_3} - 1 \right)$$

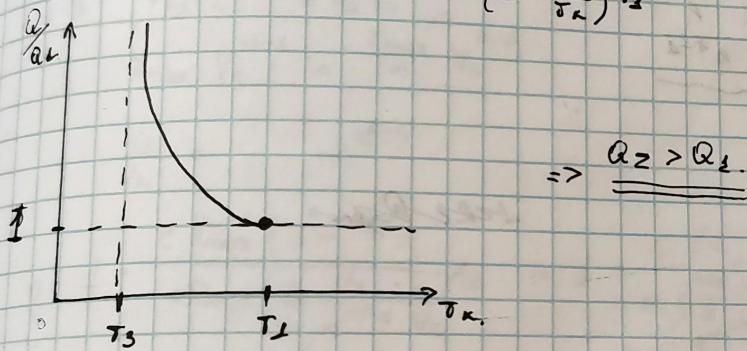
$$Q_2 \left(1 - \frac{T_K}{T_K} \right) = Q_3' \left(1 - \frac{T_3}{T_K} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow Q_2' = \frac{Q_2 \left(1 - \frac{T_K}{T_K} \right)}{\left(1 - \frac{T_3}{T_K} \right)}$$

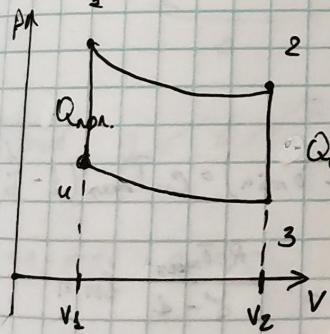
$$\frac{Q_{\Sigma}}{Q_2} = \frac{Q_2 \cdot \frac{T_K}{T_2} + \frac{Q_2 \left(1 - \frac{T_K}{T_2} \right)}{\left(1 - \frac{T_3}{T_K} \right)}}{Q_2} = \frac{T_K}{T_2} + \frac{\left(1 - \frac{T_K}{T_2} \right)}{\left(1 - \frac{T_3}{T_K} \right)} =$$

$$= \frac{T_K \left(1 - \frac{T_3}{T_K} \right) + T_2 \left(1 - \frac{T_K}{T_2} \right)}{\left(1 - \frac{T_3}{T_K} \right) T_2} = \frac{\left(T_K - T_3 + T_2 - T_K \right)}{\left(T_K - T_3 \right) T_2} =$$

$$= \frac{\left(T_2 - T_3 \right) T_K}{\left(T_K - T_3 \right) T_2} = \frac{T_2 - T_3}{\left(1 - \frac{T_3}{T_K} \right) T_2} = \frac{\left(1 - \frac{T_3}{T_2} \right)}{\left(1 - \frac{T_3}{T_K} \right)}$$



③ $Q_{\text{non}} \quad Q_{\text{org}}$



$$\frac{V_2}{V_1} = n \quad ; \quad N_2 - i = 5$$

$$\delta = 1 + \frac{e}{i} = \frac{i+e}{i} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$Q = \Delta U + A$$

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{Q_{\text{org}}}{Q_{\text{non}}}$$

$$2-3: \quad Q_{\text{org}} = \Delta U_{23} = U_3 - U_2 = \frac{5}{2} (P_3 V_3 - P_2 V_2) = \frac{5}{2} V_2 (P_3 - P_2)$$

$$4-5: \quad Q_{\text{non}} = \frac{5}{2} V_2 (P_3 - P_4)$$

$$5-6: \quad P_2 V_3^{\delta} = P_2 V_2^{\delta}$$

$$6-4: \quad P_3 V_2^{\delta} = P_4 V_3^{\delta}$$

$$Q_{\text{non.}} = Q_{\text{ex}} = \Delta U_{123} + A_{12}^{>0} = C_V (\bar{T}_2 - \bar{T}_4)$$

$$Q_{\text{erg}} = |Q_{23}| = |\Delta U_{23}| = C_V (\bar{T}_2 - \bar{T}_3)$$

$$\Rightarrow \eta = 1 - \frac{Q_{\text{erg}}}{Q_{\text{non.}}} = 1 - \frac{\bar{T}_2 - \bar{T}_3}{\bar{T}_2 - \bar{T}_4}$$

$$\delta V^{\frac{x-1}{x-1}} = \text{const}$$

$$\bar{T}_2 V_2^{\frac{x-1}{x-1}} = \bar{T}_2 V_2^{\frac{x-1}{x-1}} \approx \bar{T}_2 n^{\frac{x-1}{x-1}} V_3^{\frac{x-1}{x-1}} \Rightarrow \bar{T}_2 = \bar{T}_2 n^{\frac{x-1}{x-1}}$$

$$\bar{T}_2 V_{3,2}^{\frac{x-1}{x-1}} = \bar{T}_3 V_{4,3}^{\frac{x-1}{x-1}}$$

↓

$$\bar{T}_3 n^{\frac{x-1}{x-1}} = \bar{T}_4$$

$$\bar{T}_2 n^{\frac{x-1}{x-1}} = \bar{T}_2$$

$$\bar{T}_3 n^{\frac{x-1}{x-1}} = \bar{T}_4$$

$$n^{\frac{x-1}{x-1}} (\bar{T}_2 - \bar{T}_3) = \bar{T}_2 - \bar{T}_4 \Rightarrow \frac{\bar{T}_2 - \bar{T}_3}{\bar{T}_2 - \bar{T}_4} = \frac{1}{n^{\frac{x-1}{x-1}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \eta = 1 - \underbrace{\frac{P}{n^{\frac{x-1}{x-1}}}}$$

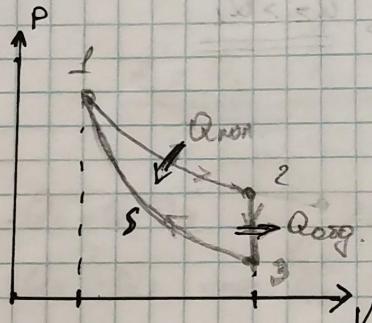
$$\text{also } \eta = 1 - \frac{\bar{T}_2 - \bar{T}_3}{\bar{T}_2 n^{\frac{x-1}{x-1}} - \bar{T}_3 n^{\frac{x-1}{x-1}}}$$

$$④ \bar{T}_{\max} - \bar{T}_{\min} (\delta)$$

$$\frac{\bar{T}_{\max}}{\bar{T}_{\min}} = n$$

$$\eta - ?$$

(V), (S), (T)



→ $\eta = \frac{Q_{\text{ex}}}{Q_{\text{ex}} + Q_{\text{erg}}}$

$$Q_{\text{ex}} = \Delta U_{123} + A_{12} = Q_{\text{non.}}$$

$$Q_{\text{erg}} = |Q_{23}| = C_V (\bar{T}_2 - \bar{T}_3) = C_V (\bar{T}_{\max} - \bar{T}_{\min}) = C_V \bar{T}_{\max} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)$$

$$Q_{\text{non.}} = \int_{V_2}^{V_2} P dV = \int_{V_2}^{V_2} \frac{R \bar{T}_{\max}}{V} dV = R \bar{T}_{\max} \ln \frac{V_{2,3}}{V_2} = \frac{R \bar{T}_{\max}}{x-1} \ln n$$

$$\text{z-3: } \bar{T}_{\max} \cdot V_2^{\frac{x-1}{x-1}} = \left(\frac{\bar{T}_{\max}}{n}\right) \cdot V_3^{\frac{x-1}{x-1}}$$

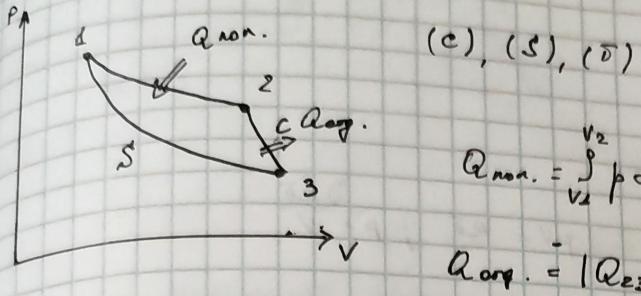
$$\frac{V_3}{V_2} = n^{\frac{1}{x-1}}$$

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{Q_{\text{erg}}}{Q_{\text{non.}}} = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$C_p = C_V + R$$

$$\gamma = \frac{C_p}{C_V} = \frac{C_V + R}{C_V} = 1 + \frac{R}{C_V} ; \frac{R}{C_V} = \gamma - 1$$

$$\underline{\underline{\eta}} = 1 - \frac{c \cdot \overline{T}_{\max} \cdot (n-1)}{n \cdot \frac{R}{s-1} \overline{T}_{\max} \ln n} = 1 - \frac{(n-1)}{n \cdot \ln n}$$



$$Q_{\text{non.}} = \int_{V_1}^{V_2} P dV = \int_{V_1}^{V_2} \frac{R \overline{T}_{\max}}{V} dV = R \overline{T}_{\max} \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}$$

$$Q_{\text{erg.}} = |Q_{23}|$$

$$C = \frac{dQ}{dS} \Rightarrow Q_{\text{erg.}} = |Q_{23}| = C(\overline{T}_2 - \overline{T}_3) = C \overline{T}_{\max} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)$$

$$\overline{T}_{\max} \cdot V_3^{\frac{s-1}{m-1}} = \left(\frac{\overline{T}_{\max}}{n}\right) \cdot V_3^{\frac{s-1}{m-1}}$$

$$\frac{V_3}{V_2} = n^{\frac{1}{m-1}}$$

$$\text{2-3: } \frac{\overline{T}_{23} V_2}{\overline{T}_{\max} V_2} = \frac{\overline{T}_3 V_3}{\overline{T}_{\max} V_2} \quad \frac{\overline{T}_{23} V_2}{\overline{T}_{\max} V_2} = \frac{\overline{T}_{\max}}{n} V_3^{\frac{m-1}{m-s}}$$

$$m = \frac{c - c_p}{c - c_v} = \frac{c - s c_v}{c - c_v}$$

$$\frac{V_3}{V_2} = n^{\frac{1}{m-1}}$$

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{c \overline{T}_{\max} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)}{R \overline{T}_{\max} \ln \frac{V_3 \cdot n^{\frac{1}{m-1}}}{V_2}} = 1 - \frac{c \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)}{R \left(\frac{1}{s-1} - \frac{1}{m-1}\right) \ln n} =$$

$$= 1 - \underbrace{\frac{c \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)}{R \left(\frac{1}{s-1} + \frac{1}{s-m}\right) \ln n}}_c = 1 - \frac{(n-1)}{n \cdot \ln n}$$

$$\text{und } \eta = 1 - \frac{c(n-1)}{n \cdot \ln n}$$

$$m_e - m_{ev} = c - s c_v \rightarrow c = \frac{(m-s)c_v}{(m-1)}$$

8/ 2.128, 2.129, 2.132 (d)

20.05.21.

Действие.

$$dS = \frac{dQ_{\text{внеш}}}{T} - \text{если } Q_{\text{внеш}} - \text{кон-бо генератор б/о обратимое процесса.}$$

внеш. теплообменник (не забывает о процессе)

$$\int_{S_1}^{S_2} dS = \int_{(2)}^{(1)} \frac{dQ_{\text{внеш}}}{T}$$

$$S_2 - S_1 = \int_{(1)}^{(2)} \frac{dQ + dA}{T}$$

(1) $T = \text{const}$

$$PV = RT ; P = \frac{RT}{V}$$

 $V_1 \rightarrow V_2$

$$S_2 - S_1 = \int_{(2)}^{(1)} \frac{dA}{T} = \int_{V_2}^{V_1} \frac{P dV}{T} = \int_{V_2}^{V_1} \frac{V_2 R dV}{V \cdot T} = R \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}$$

$$PV = RT \Rightarrow T = \frac{PV}{R}$$

(2) $P = \text{const}$ $V_1 \rightarrow V_2$

$$S_2 - S_1 = \int_{V_1}^{V_2} \frac{\frac{i}{2} P dV + P dV}{T} = \int_{V_1}^{V_2} \frac{P dV}{T} \left(\frac{i}{2} + 1 \right) = \int_{V_1}^{V_2} \frac{P dV}{PV} \left(\frac{i}{2} + 1 \right) =$$

$$= \int_{V_1}^{V_2} \left(\frac{i}{2} + 1 \right) \frac{R dV}{V} = \left(\frac{i}{2} + 1 \right) R \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} = \left(\frac{i}{2} R + R \right) \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} = (C_V + R) \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} =$$

$$= C_p \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}$$

(3) $V = \text{const}$ $T_1 \rightarrow T_2$

$$S_2 - S_1 = C_V \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1}$$

$$\frac{V_2}{T_2} = \gamma \text{ const,}$$

$$\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \gamma$$

$$S_2 - S_1 = \Delta S = ?$$

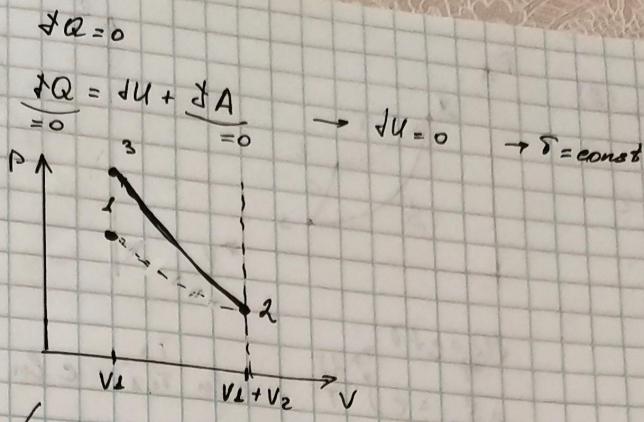
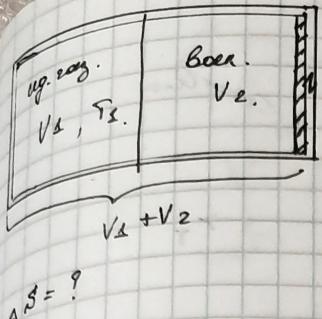
$$dS = \frac{dQ_{\text{внеш}}}{T}$$

$$\Delta S = \int_{(1)}^{(2)} \frac{dQ_{\text{внеш}}}{T} = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} \frac{C dT}{T} = C \ln \gamma = C_V \frac{n-\gamma}{n-1} \ln \gamma = R \frac{n-\gamma}{(n-1)(\gamma-1)} \ln \gamma$$

$$C = C_V \cdot \gamma = R \left(\frac{1}{\gamma-1} + \frac{1}{1-\gamma} \right) \cdot \gamma$$

$$n \cdot \frac{C - C_p}{C - C_V} \rightarrow C = \frac{n C_V - C_p}{n - 1} = C_V \frac{n - \gamma}{n - 1}$$

$$C_V = \frac{R}{\gamma - 1}$$



Максимум зациклического производного изображения.

$$\Delta S = R \ln \frac{V_1 + V_2}{V_2} = R \ln \left(1 + \frac{V_1}{V_2} \right)$$

пред $V_1 = V_2$.
 $\delta = \text{const}$.

$$V_3 \xrightarrow{12} (V_1 + V_2) \xrightarrow{23} V_1$$

$$\Delta U_{12} = ? \quad \Delta U_{23} = ? \\ \Delta S_{12} = ? \quad \Delta S_{23} = ?$$

$$\ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} =$$

$$1) \quad \Delta S_{12} = R \ln 2 \\ \Delta U_{12} = 0$$

2) ΔS_{23} 2-3 - адиабатический процесс.
(исполненный изотермически)

$$2-3: \quad \Delta S_{23} = 0$$

$$\Delta U_{23} = -A_{23}$$

$$\Delta U_{23} = \cancel{\frac{i}{2} p_2 V_2} \quad \frac{i}{2} p_3 V_1 - \frac{i}{2} p_2 \cdot 2V_1.$$

$$p_2 (2V_1)^{\gamma} = p_3 (V_1)^{\gamma}$$

$$\Delta U_{23} = \frac{i}{2} R T_3 - \frac{i}{2} R T_2.$$

$$T_3 (2V_1)^{\gamma-1} = T_2 V_1^{\gamma-1}$$

$$2^{\gamma-1} T_2 = T_3$$

$$\Delta U_{23} = \frac{i}{2} R (T_3 - T_2) = \frac{i}{2} R T_2 (2^{\gamma-1} - 1) = \underline{\underline{\frac{R}{\gamma-1} T_2 (2^{\gamma-1} - 1)}}$$

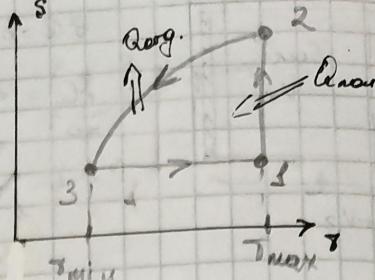
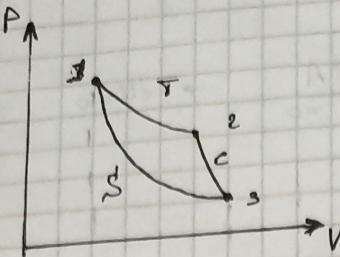
$$C_V = \frac{i}{2} R = \frac{R}{\gamma-1}$$

тн Р

N3.
(T), (c), (S)

$$\frac{T_{\max}}{T_{\min}} = \gamma$$

$\eta = ?$



$$\begin{aligned} dQ_{\text{exp}} &= C \cdot dT \\ \Delta S_{23} &= C \int_{T_2}^{T_3} \frac{dT}{T} = C \ln \frac{T_3}{T_2} = C \ln \frac{\gamma}{2} = -C \ln \gamma \\ S_3 - S_2 &= -C \ln \gamma \\ dS &= \frac{dQ_{\text{exp}}}{T} \end{aligned}$$

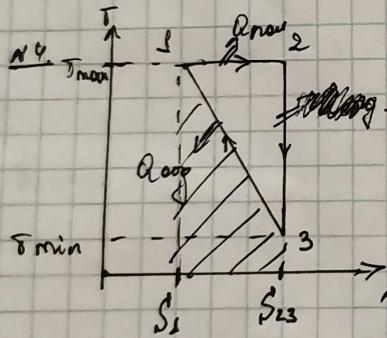
$$Q_{\text{non}} = Q_{12} = T_{\max} \cdot \Delta S_{12} = T_{\max} (S_2 - S_1) = T_{\max} (S_2 - S_3) =$$

$$= T_{\max} \cdot C \ln \gamma$$

$$Q_{\text{org}} = |Q_{23}| = \Delta S_{23} \cdot T = C \int_{T_2}^{T_3} \frac{dT}{T} \cdot \gamma = C (\gamma - 1) =$$

$$= C \gamma \ln \gamma$$

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{Q_{\text{org}}}{Q_{\text{non}}} = 1 - \frac{C \gamma \ln \gamma}{C \gamma \ln \gamma} = 1 - \frac{\gamma - 1}{\gamma \ln \gamma}$$



$$\frac{T_{\max}}{T_{\min}} = \gamma \quad ; \quad dS' = \frac{dQ_{\text{out}}}{T}$$

$\eta = ?$

$$Q_{\text{non.}} = Q_{12} = T_{\max} \cdot (S_2 - S_1)$$

$$Q_{\text{org}} = Q_{31} = \int_{T_{\min}}^{T_{\max}} T dS \quad \text{nachgezogen nach spezifischen}$$

$$Q_{\text{org.}} = \frac{T_{\max} + T_{\min}}{2} (S_2 - S_1)$$

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{Q_{\text{org.}}}{Q_{\text{non}}} = 1 - \frac{T_{\max} + T_{\min}}{2 T_{\max}}$$

W/g: Ceb. 2.14, Up. 2.145., 2.148.