

5. 物体1的熵变,

$$\Delta S_1 = C_p \ln \frac{T_1}{T_i}$$

2的熵变,

$$\Delta S_2 = C_p \ln \frac{T_2}{T_i}$$

制冷机熵变为0.

由熵增原理,得

$$\Delta S_1 + \Delta S_2 = C_p \ln \frac{T_1 T_2}{T_i^2} \geq 0$$

而制冷机做的功为

$$W = C_p (T_1 - T_i) - C_p (T_i - T_2)$$

$$= C_p (T_1 + T_2 - 2T_i)$$

$$\text{则 } T_1 \text{ 取最小值为 } T_{1\min} = \frac{T_i^2}{T_2}$$

$$\text{故而 } W_{\min} = C_p \left( \frac{T_i^2}{T_2} + T_2 - 2T_i \right)$$

6. 在焦沏实验中,  $\nu$  mol 理想气体, 不存在焦沏效应

在经过多孔塞后, 由于是等焓过程,

而理想气体焓仅与温度有关, 故而  
前后温度不变, 由

$$S = \nu C_{p,m} \ln \frac{T}{T_0} - \nu R \ln \frac{P}{P_0}$$

$$\text{有 } S_2 - S_1 = \nu R \ln \frac{P_1}{P_2}$$

7. (1) 设向右为正方向, 则

$$\bar{x} = (NP - (1-P)N)a = Na(2P-1)$$

$$(2) \quad \overline{x^2} = \sum_{n=-N}^N (2n-N)^2 a^2 \cdot C_N^n P^n (1-P)^{N-n}$$

$$\overline{x^2} = (1-P)^N a^2 \sum_0^N (2n-N)^2 C_N^n \left(\frac{P}{1-P}\right)^n$$

$$= (1-P)^N a^2 \left[ N^2 / (1-P)^N - 4N^2 P / (1-P)^N \right.$$

$$\left. + 4(N^2 P^2 - NP^2 + NP) / (1-P)^N \right]$$

$$= a^2 (N^2 - 4N^2 P + 4N^2 P^2 - 4NP^2 + 4NP)$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{x}^2 = N^2 a^2 (2P-1)^2$$

$$\overline{x^2} - \bar{x}^2 = a^2 (N^2 - 4N^2 P + 4N^2 P^2 - 4NP^2 + 4NP \\ - 4N^2 P^2 + 4N^2 P - N^2)$$

$$\overline{x^2} - \bar{x}^2 = 4a^2 NP(1-P)$$