

3. Arterti bekar dutun sistema magnetikoan dagokien egoten-eraberrak magnetikoa konstante haur du:

$$M = \frac{C}{T} H$$

1. Lortu konstante sistemari dagokien lerro adiabatikoari dagokien adierazpena, H/M diagraman.

Lerro adiabatikoari dagokien adierazpena lortuko termodinamikaren lehenengo printzipiaren adierazpen infinitesimal orokorra.

idatziko dut: $du = \delta Q + \delta W \Rightarrow \delta Q = du - \delta W$

$u = u(T, M)$ itanik eta $\delta W^{\text{mag}} = H \delta M$ sistema magnetikoaren kasurako adierazpena konstante du:

$$\delta Q = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial T} \right)_M dT + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial M} \right)_T dM - H dM$$

$$\delta Q = C_M dT + \left[\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial M} \right)_T - H \right] dM$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial M} \right)_T = \frac{C_H - C_M}{M\alpha} + H \quad \text{da eta} \quad C_H - C_M = \frac{T \cdot M \cdot \alpha^2}{k_T} \quad \text{Maxwellen}$$

erlazioak. Orduan, $\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial M} \right)_T = \frac{T\alpha}{k_T} + H = T \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{1}{M} \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial T} \right)_H \right)}{\left(-\frac{1}{M} \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial H} \right)_T \right)} + H$

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial M} \right)_T = -T \left(-\frac{\left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial T} \right)_M}{\left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial M} \right)_T} \right) + H = T \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial T} \right)_M + H$$

$\left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial T}\right)_M$ lortello egnen - elwano magnetisk erabilis dnt.

$$M = \frac{C}{T} H \Rightarrow H = \frac{MT}{C}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial T}\right)_M = \frac{M}{C}$$

Ondean,

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial M}\right)_T = T \cdot \frac{M}{C} + H = H + H = 2H$$

$$\delta Q = C_M dT + [2H - H] dM$$

$\delta Q = C_M dT + H dM$	Hw da gure sistemari dagotien lehenengo printzipioaren adierazpen infinitesimala.
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Lerro adiabatikoari dagotiena lortzeko, prozesu adiabatikoaren bultzatzaile ordenatua behar dugu eta ondoren integratu.

$$0 = C_M dT + H dM \Leftrightarrow -C_M dT = H dM$$

$$H = \frac{MT}{C} \text{ da egnen - elwano magnetikoa.}$$

$$\int -C_M dT = \int \frac{MT}{C} dM \Leftrightarrow \int -\frac{C_M \cdot C}{T} dT = \int H dM \Leftrightarrow \ln(T^{-C_M \cdot C} \cdot k) = \frac{M^2}{2}$$

$$k = \frac{e^{M^2/2}}{T^{-C_M \cdot C}}$$

Baina nile lorku naki dodan adierupena H/M
 diagramakon λ . Orduan, $T = \frac{HC}{M}$ ordetupena eginet,

$$k = \frac{e^{+H^2/2}}{\left(\frac{HC}{M}\right)^{-CM \cdot C}} = e^{+H^2/2} \left(\frac{HC}{M}\right)^{-CM \cdot C}$$

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Hau da beraz, sistemari, H/M diagraman, lagokion
 leku adiabatikoen adierupena.