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D3 $P = A(V) \cdot T$

$$\left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial V}\right)_T = \left(\frac{T \partial S}{\partial V}\right)_T = T \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial V}\right)_T \overset{\text{соотв. Максвелла}}{=} T \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T}\right)_V$$

$$= T \cdot \left(\frac{\partial (A(V) \cdot T)}{\partial T}\right)_V = T \cdot A(V) = \frac{T \cdot P}{T} = P$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V}\right)_T = \cancel{\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T}\right)_V T} + \cancel{T \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T}\right)_V} = \textcircled{+}$$

формула из D3:

$$C_V = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T}\right)_V = T \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T}\right)_V - P \overset{\text{отсюда}}{=} T \cdot A(V) - T \cdot A(V)$$

$$\rightarrow P_V = 0 \rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V}\right)_T = 0$$

Ответ: $\left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial V}\right)_T = P, \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V}\right)_T = 0$

вер(7)

0	0	+	±	+
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D5

Поверхность поршня - адиабата (по уел. задачи \rightarrow квазистат.) Всплыви из-за:

$$P V^\gamma = \text{const} \rightarrow P_1 V_0 = P_2 V_0 \rightarrow T_2 = T_1 n^{1-\gamma}$$

$$P_2 n V_0 = \nu R T_2$$

T_2 - темп. на высоте.

Определим - высоту - из квазистат. Матем. боч. ЗОЗ:

$$\frac{1}{2} \nu R T_2 + m g H = \frac{1}{2} \nu R T_3 + m g h, \text{ где}$$

H - высота поршня, h - высота, на которой остановится, T_3 - конечная темп.

$$\text{из уел. равновесия из } H = P_1 \cdot (n V_0) \\ m g h = P_3 \cdot (V_3)$$

V_3 - dajem v konverznem cocu.

$$\frac{i+2}{2} = \lambda \rightarrow i+2 = \lambda \cdot i \rightarrow i = \frac{2}{\lambda-1}$$

$$\frac{ORT_1 n^{1-\lambda}}{\lambda-1} + P_1 n V_0 = \frac{ORT_3}{\lambda-1} + P_1 V_3$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left. \begin{aligned} P_1 V_1 &= OR T_1 (P_3 = P_1) \\ P_3 V_3 &= OR T_3 \end{aligned} \right\} P_1 V_3 = OR T_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{ORT_1 n^{1-\lambda}}{\lambda-1} + P_1 n V_0 = OR T_3 \left(\frac{1}{\lambda-1} + 1 \right)$$

$n OR T_1$

$$ORT_1 \left(\frac{n^{1-\lambda}}{\lambda-1} + n \right) = OR T_3 \left(\frac{\lambda}{\lambda-1} \right)$$

$$T_3 = \frac{\lambda-1}{\lambda} \left(\frac{n^{1-\lambda}}{\lambda-1} + n \right)$$

Orber! $T_3 = \frac{\lambda-1}{\lambda} \left(\frac{n^{1-\lambda}}{\lambda-1} + n \right)$

T_1

λ

24 $T \rightarrow 5^\circ\text{C}$, $\frac{\Delta V}{V} = 0,5\%$, $C_p \approx C_v$, $\Delta T = ?$

~~Adiabatic~~ $dS = 0$

~~$dS = \frac{1}{T} dQ = \frac{C_v m}{T} dT + \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T}\right)_V dV = 0$~~
 ~~$C_v m \ln\left(\frac{T + \Delta T}{T}\right) = -\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T}\right)_V \Delta V$~~
 ~~$\alpha \frac{1}{V} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\right)_P \cdot P_s = -\frac{1}{\Delta V} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial P}\right)_T$~~
 ~~$\beta_s = \frac{1}{P_s} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial V}\right)_T$~~
 ~~$\beta_s = \frac{\alpha \Delta V}{C_v m \ln(1 + \Delta T/T)}$~~

нормировать

$$dT = \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial V}\right)_S dV + \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial S}\right)_V dS \Rightarrow$$

Адиабат. процесс $\Rightarrow dS = 0 \Rightarrow dT = \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial V}\right)_S dV$

$$\left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial V}\right)_S = - \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial S}\right)_V = - \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial S}\right)_V \cdot \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T}\right)_V$$

Максвелл закон. процесс

$$\frac{\alpha}{\beta} = \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\right)_P \cdot \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial V}\right)_T = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T}\right)_V \rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial S}\right)_S = - \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial S}\right)_V \cdot \left(\frac{\alpha}{\beta}\right)_V$$

$$C_v \approx C_p \approx C \Rightarrow C_v = \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial T}\right)_V = T \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T}\right)_V$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial S}\right)_V = \frac{1}{C} \rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial V}\right)_S = - \frac{1}{C} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\beta}$$

$$\rightarrow dT = - \frac{\alpha T}{\beta C} \cdot dV \rightarrow \Delta T = - \frac{\alpha T}{\beta C} \Delta V$$

$\left(\frac{\alpha}{\beta}\right)_V$

~~1. In a closed system
the total energy is constant
=> $\Delta U = 0$ (closed system)~~

N2.