

Correction

Thermodynamique

mamique

## Chapitre 1

### Thermodynamique

#### Exercice 1

$$1) \underline{M = 18 \text{ g/mol}}$$

$$\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$V = 1 \text{ m}^3$$

$$m = \frac{\rho}{M} = \frac{1}{18} = 5555 \text{ molos/m}^3$$

$$N = m \cdot N_A = 3,3 \cdot 10^{28} \text{ particulas/m}^3$$

$$2) \underline{\text{Gaz}} \quad d_g :$$

$$PV = mRT \Rightarrow m = \frac{PV}{RT} = 0,03 \text{ mol. L}^{-1}$$

$$\text{pour } V = 1 \text{ L}:$$

$$x = m \cdot N_A = 1,80 \cdot 10^{22}$$

$$d_p = \frac{x}{V} = 1,80 \cdot 10^{25} \text{ particulas. m}^{-3}$$

$$\frac{d_g}{dp} = 0,00054$$

$$3): \underline{V_m = \frac{V}{N} = d^3}$$

$$\underline{\text{Liquide}}: \quad V_m = 2,9 \cdot 10^{-23} \text{ m}^3$$

$$= 29 \text{ \AA}^3$$

$$d_p = 3,1 \text{ \AA}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{gaz}}: \quad V_m = \frac{1}{d_g} = 5,6 \cdot 10^{-24} \text{ m}^3 = 5,6 \cdot 10^6 \text{ \AA}^3$$

$$d_g = 38 \text{ \AA}$$

## Exercice 8

$$1) \underline{PV = mRT}$$

$$m = \frac{PV}{RT} = 5507 \text{ kg}$$

$$x = 3,32 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ atomes}$$

~~$m = mm = 28,48$~~

$V = 185 \text{ m}^3$

$T = 273 \text{ K}$

$P = 10^5 \text{ Pa}$

$$2) \text{ Énergie interne : } U = \bar{E}_c^{\text{int}} + \bar{E}_p^{\text{int}} = \frac{1}{2} m \langle v^2 \rangle$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} R_B T$$

$$\Rightarrow m \langle v^2 \rangle = \frac{3}{2} R_B T$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle v^2 \rangle = \frac{3 R_B T}{m}$$

$$m = \frac{M}{N_A}$$

$$\Rightarrow v = \sqrt{\frac{3RT}{M}} = \underline{1805 \text{ m.s}^{-1}}$$

$$3) \underline{\bar{E}_c^{\text{moy}}} = \langle \bar{E}_c \rangle = \frac{1}{2} m_{\text{tot}} \langle v^2 \rangle$$

$$= N \cdot \frac{1}{2} m \langle v^2 \rangle$$

$$= N \cdot \frac{3}{2} R_B T$$

$$= m \cdot N_A \cdot R_B \cdot \frac{3}{2} T$$

$$= m R \frac{3}{2} T$$

$$= 19000 \text{ R.J}$$

$$\text{Énergie interne } U = 19000 \text{ R.J}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} m RT$$

$$4) \underline{m = 10000 \text{ kg}}$$

$$\bar{E}_p = mgz$$

$$z = \frac{\bar{E}_p}{mg}$$

$$z = \frac{19 \cdot 10^6}{10000 \cdot g} = \underline{190 \text{ m}}$$

### Exercice 3

2

Extensives : proportionnelles à la taille du système

Intensives : indépendantes " " "

$$P = \text{intensive}$$

$$m/V = \text{intensive}$$

	Variable	Extensives	Intensives	aucun
	$\sqrt{V}$	✓		
	$1/V$		✓	✓
	$\sqrt{N}$		✓	
	$\sqrt{V}/N$	✓		
	$V^2$			
	$P/V$		✓	✓
	$PV$	✓		
	$T$		✓	
	$1/T$		✓	
	$m/V$	✓		✓

$$\frac{\text{ext}}{\text{ext}} = \text{int}$$

$$\text{ext} \cdot \text{int} = \text{ext}$$

$$N = \text{ext}$$

$$m = \text{ext}$$

### Exercice 4

$$V = 60 \text{ m}^3$$

$$R = 200 \Omega$$

$$U = 220 \text{ V}$$

Système isolé.

(sauf radiateur)

$$P = UI$$

$$= \frac{U^2}{R} \text{ W}$$

$$T_0 = 16^\circ\text{C} = 283 \text{ K}$$

$$P_0 = 1,013 \cdot 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$

1)  $\delta W = P \Delta t$

Sur un temps  ~~$\Delta t$~~ ,  $W_e = P \Delta t = \frac{U^2}{R} \Delta t$   
~~= -968 J~~

2)  $W_e$  est intégralement convertie en chaleur qui est elle-même cédée au système.

(isobare)

$$Q_{ext} = W_e = \Delta U$$

$$\Delta U = C_V \Delta T$$

$$= \frac{5}{2} m R \Delta T$$

Donc pour chauffer le système de  $\Delta T$ , il faut lui fourrir  $\Delta U$

$$m = \frac{P_0 V_0}{RT_0} = 2530 \text{ mol} \Rightarrow \Delta U = Q_{ext} = \frac{U^2}{R} \Delta t$$

$$= \frac{5}{2} m R \Delta T$$

$$\Delta t = \frac{2530 \cdot 3}{2} \approx 14,5 \text{ min}$$

### Exercice 5

$m = 20 \text{ mol}$  de GPM

état initial :  $P_0 = 10^5 \text{ Pa}$

$$T_0 = 400 \text{ K}$$

état final

$$P_1 = 1,2 \cdot 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$

$$T_1 = 415 \text{ K}$$

$$\underline{1)} \quad V_0 = 0,665 \text{ m}^3$$

$$V_1 = 0,575 \text{ m}^3$$

2) Isobare : pression = cte

Isochoré : volume = cte

$$\underline{3)} \quad \begin{cases} P_a = P_0 \\ V_a = V_1 \end{cases} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} T_a = 346 \text{ K} \\ \hline \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\underline{4)} \quad \begin{cases} P_B = P_1 \\ V_B = V_0 \end{cases} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} T_B = 480 \text{ K} \\ \hline \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\underline{5)} \quad \delta W_A = - P_{\text{ext}} dV$$

$$= \delta W_A^{(1)} + \delta W_A^{(2)} \rightarrow = 0 \text{ (isochore)}$$

$\Rightarrow -P_0 dV$  car  $P_{\text{ext}} = P_0 = \text{cte}$  tout au long de

$$W_A = -P_0 \Delta V \quad \text{Pa transformation.}$$

$$= \underline{9000 \text{ J}}$$

$$\underline{6)} \quad \delta W_B = - P_{\text{ext}} dV$$

$$= \delta W_B^{(1)} + \delta W_B^{(2)}$$

$$W_B = -P_1 \Delta V$$

$$= \underline{10800 \text{ J}}$$

7) Première principe

$$\Delta U = W + Q_{ext}$$

$$Q_A = \cancel{W} - \Delta U \quad \Delta U - W$$

$$\approx \frac{3}{2} m R (T_1 - T_0) - 9000$$

$$= \underline{-580 \text{ J}}$$

$$Q_B = \Delta U - W$$

$$= \underline{-7059 \text{ J}}$$

8) a) ~~l'opé~~ aménagement du même état ~~fin initial~~  
→ final  
≠ énergétiquement

b) IP cède de la chaleur

c) La temp  $\rightarrow$  mais on donne plus de travail qu'IP ne perd de chaleur.

### Exercice 6

$$1) V_0 = 0,0166 \text{ m}^3$$

$$V_1 = 0,0243 \text{ m}^3$$

2) Durant la détente A  $\rightarrow$  B

$$W_{A \rightarrow B} = -P_1 \Delta V = -1245 \text{ J} - 830 \text{ J}$$

$$\delta W_{A \rightarrow B} = -P_{\text{ext}} dV \\ = -P_1 dV$$

$$3) \delta W_{B \rightarrow A} = -P_{\text{ext}} dV$$

$P_{\text{ext}}$ : équilibrée mécanique  $\Rightarrow P_{\text{ext}} = P_{\text{int}}$

$$P_{\text{ext}} = \frac{mRT}{V}$$

C<sub>A</sub>, B  $\rightarrow$  A est isotherme

À tout moment,  $T = T_0$

$$\delta W_{B \rightarrow A} = - \frac{mRT_0}{V} dV$$

$$W_{B \rightarrow A} = \int_{V_1}^{V_0} mRT_0 \frac{1}{V} dV$$

$$= mRT_0 \ln\left(\frac{V_1}{V_0}\right)$$

$$= \underline{1081 \text{ J}} > 0$$

$$4) P_1 V_1 = mRT_1 = mRT_0$$

$$W_{B \rightarrow A} = P_1 V_1 \ln\left(\frac{V_1}{V_0}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{5)} \quad W_T &= W_A + W_B \\ &= -P_1(V_1 - V_0) + P_1V_1 P_m\left(\frac{V_1}{V_0}\right) \\ &= 181 J > 0 \end{aligned}$$

Le système gagne du travail mécanique.

$$\underline{6)} \quad \alpha = \frac{V_0}{V_1} \quad W_T = P_1V_1 (-1 + \alpha + P_m(\frac{V_1}{V_0})) \\ = P_1V_1 (-1 + \alpha - P_m(\alpha))$$

$$\underline{7)} \quad 0 \leq P_1 < P_0 \quad \alpha = \frac{V_0}{V_1}, \quad V_0 = \frac{mRT_0}{P_0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{V_0}{V_1} = \frac{P_1}{P_0}$$

$$0 < \alpha < 1$$

$$g'(\alpha) = P_1V_1\left(1 - \frac{1}{\alpha}\right)$$

$$0 < \alpha < 1$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} > 1$$

$$-\frac{1}{\alpha} < -1$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{\alpha} < 0$$

$$\text{donc } g'(\alpha) < 0$$

$$\alpha \quad 0$$

$$1$$

$$g'(\alpha)$$

$$g(\alpha)$$



$$\text{donc } g(\alpha) \geq 0 \quad \forall \alpha$$

$$\underline{8)} \quad W + Q = 0 \rightarrow Q = +840 \text{ J}$$

$$C \rightarrow A : P_c = 5 \text{ bar}, V_c = V_A$$

$$A \rightarrow B : T_A = 300 \text{ K}, P_B = 1 \text{ bar}$$

$$B \rightarrow C : T_B = T_A, P_C = 5 \text{ bar}$$

1) Isotherme r  versible

Isobare avi (quasi statique)

Isochorre

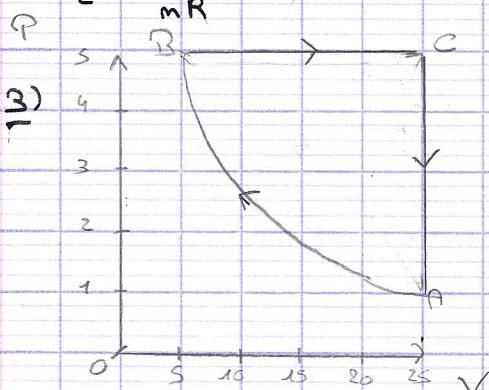
$$2) PV = mRT$$

$$V_A = 25L$$

$$V_B = \frac{mRT_A}{P_B} = 5L$$

$$V_C = V_A = 25L$$

$$T_C = \frac{P_B V_A}{mR} = 150 \text{ K}$$



$$\cdot A \rightarrow B : \delta W_{A \rightarrow B} = - \frac{mRT_A}{V} dV$$

$$W_{A \rightarrow B} = -mRT_A P_m \left( \frac{V_3}{V_A} \right)$$

$$= 4015 \text{ J}$$

$$\cdot B \rightarrow C : W_{B \rightarrow C} = -10000 \text{ J}$$

$$\cdot C \rightarrow A : W_{C \rightarrow A} = 0 \text{ J} (\Delta V = 0)$$

$$5) Q = \Delta U - W \quad \text{ou} \quad \Delta U = \frac{3}{2} m R \Delta T$$

$$\cdot A \rightarrow B : Q = -4015 \text{ J} \quad (\Delta T = 0)$$

$$\cdot B \rightarrow C : Q = \frac{3}{2} m R (T_C - T_B) - W \\ = 8504 \text{ J}$$

$$\cdot C \rightarrow A : Q = \frac{3}{2} m R (T_C - T_A) \\ = -15015 \text{ J}$$

Bilan total.

$$\Delta U = \sum \Delta U_{mn} = 0$$

Travail

$$W = \sum W_{mn} = -5986 \text{ J}$$

Chaleur

$$Q_T = \sum Q_{mn} = 5986 \text{ J}$$

### Exercice 8

1) Transformation d'un broque non statiq

2) Variation du volume du pressostat

$$V_{\text{initial}} = V_{\text{tot}} - V_0 - V_R$$

$$V_{\text{final}} = V_{\text{tot}} - V_R$$

$$\text{donc } \Delta V = V_0$$

3) Le système applique une pression de  $P_0$  sur le pressostat.

4) Travail reçu par le système :

$$\begin{aligned} \delta W &= -P_{\text{ext}} dV \\ &= -P_{\text{PRESSOSTAT}} dV \\ &= -P_{\text{PRESSOSTAT}} dV \\ &= -P_0 dV \end{aligned}$$

$$W = -P_0 \Delta V = -P_0 (V_R - V_0) \quad \text{or on ne peut pas résoudre}$$

$$\delta W' = -P_{\text{ext}} dV$$

$$\text{donc } W = -W'$$

$$= P_0 dV$$

$$= P_0 V_0$$

$$W' = -P_0 \Delta V$$

$$= -P_0 V_0$$

$$\underline{5)} \quad \Delta U = \frac{3}{2} \alpha R (T_R - T_0) = \alpha R T_0$$

$$\Rightarrow T_R = \frac{5}{3} T_0 = 500 \text{ K}$$

### Exercice 9

Comment savoir  $T_8$

(1) Système fermé, isolé, pas de chaleur échangée

$$m_1 \text{ à } T_1 \rightarrow T_8$$

$$m_2 \text{ à } T_2 \rightarrow T_8$$

$$\text{calorimètre } T_1 \rightarrow T_8$$

$$H'_1 = H_1 + H_2 + H_c$$

$$H_8 = H'_1 + H'_2 + H_c$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H &= H_8 - H'_1 = (H'_1 - H_1) + (H'_2 - H_2) + (H'_c - H_c) = 0 \\ &= \Delta H_1 + \Delta H_2 + \Delta H_c \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta H_i = C_p \Delta T$$

$$\Delta H = m_1 C_{\text{eau}}^m (T_8 - T_1) + m_2 C_{\text{eau}}^m (T_8 - T_2) + C (T_8 - T_c) = 0$$

$$C (T_8 - T_c) = \frac{m_1 C_{\text{eau}}^m (T_8 - T_1) + m_2 C_{\text{eau}}^m (T_8 - T_2)}{T_8 - T_c}$$

### Exercice 10

$$(1) U'_i = U_1 + U_2 + U_c = m_1 C_{\text{eau}}^m T_2 + m_2 C_{\text{eau}}^m T_2 + 0$$

$$U_8 = (m_1 + m_2) C_{\text{eau}}^m T_{\text{eq}}$$

Système isolé :  $\Delta U = 0 \Leftrightarrow U_8 = U'_i$

$$(m_1 + m_2) C_{\text{eau}}^m T_{\text{eq}} = (m_1 T_1 + m_2 T_2) C_{\text{eau}}^m$$

$$T_{\text{eq}} = 51,8^\circ \text{C}$$

$$(2) U'_i = (m_1 C_{\text{eau}}^m + C) T_1 + m_2 C_{\text{eau}}^m T_2$$

$$U_8 = [(m_1 + m_2) C_{\text{eau}}^m + C] T'_{\text{eq}}$$

$$\Delta U = 0$$

$$(m_1 + m_2) C_{\text{av}}^{\text{m}} T_{\text{eq}} + CT_{\text{eq}} = (m_1 T_1 + m_2 T_2) C_{\text{av}}^{\text{m}} + CT_2$$

$$C(T_{\text{eq}} - T_1) = C_{\text{av}}^{\text{m}} [(m_1 T_1 + m_2 T_2) - (m_1 + m_2) T_{\text{eq}}]$$

$$C = \frac{1}{m} \text{S}, \text{s J.K}^{-1}$$

### III - Entropie et Second principe

#### Exercice 11

(1) Ferme (imperméable) et isolé (cloisonne indéformable / adiabatique)

$$(2) 1^{\text{er}} \text{ principe : } dU = \delta W + \delta Q$$

$$= 0 + 0 = dU$$

$$\Delta U = 0$$

$$(3) U_i = U_{i_1} + U_{i_2}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} m R T_1 + \frac{3}{2} m R T_2$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} m R (T_1 + T_2)$$

$$\text{or } \Delta U = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow U_8 = U_i$$

$$\Leftrightarrow T_8 = \frac{T_1 + T_2}{2}$$

$$U_8 = U_{8_1} + U_{8_2} = 3 m R T_8$$

$N = \text{nbr particule}$

$$(4) S = R_B P_m(\omega)$$

$$\omega = \omega_{\text{em}} - \omega_{\text{pos}}$$

$$\omega_{\text{em}} = \text{cte} \frac{U}{3N/2} \quad (U \propto T)$$

$$= \text{cte} T$$

$$\omega_{\text{pos}} = C_{N_0}^N \pi \frac{N_0!}{N! (N_0 - N)!}$$

$$\Delta S = S_8 - S_i$$

$$S_i = S_{i_1} + S_{i_2} = R_B P_m \left( \text{cte} T_1^{3N/2} C_{N_0}^N \right) + R_B^2 P_m \left( \text{cte} T_2^{3N/2} C_{N_0}^N \right)$$

$$= R_B P_m \left( \text{cte} \times T_1^{3N/2} T_2^{3N/2} \left( C_{N_0}^N \right)^2 \right)$$

$$S_8 = S_{8,1} + S_{8,e}$$

$$= R_B P_m \left( cte T_8^{\frac{3N}{2}} C_{N_0}^N \right) + R_B P_m \left( cte T_8^{\frac{3N}{2}} C_{N_0}^N \right)$$

$$S_8 = R_B P_m \left[ cte \left( T_8^{\frac{3N}{2}} \right)^2 \left( C_{N_0}^N \right)^2 \right]$$

$$= R_B P_m \left[ cte T_8^{3N} \left( C_{N_0}^N \right)^2 \right]$$

$$\Delta S = S_8 - S_1 = R_B P_m \left[ cte T_8^{3N} \left( C_{N_0}^N \right)^2 \right] - R_B P_m \left[ cte T_1^{\frac{3N}{2}} T_2^{\frac{3N}{2}} \left( C_{N_0}^N \right)^2 \right]$$

$$= R_B P_m \left[ \frac{cte T_8^{3N} \left( C_{N_0}^N \right)^2}{cte \left( T_1 T_2 \right)^{\frac{3N}{2}} \left( C_{N_0}^N \right)^2} \right] = R_B P_m \left( \frac{T_8^{3N}}{\left( T_1 T_2 \right)^{\frac{3N}{2}}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{3N}{2} R_B P_m \left( T_8^2 / T_1 T_2 \right)$$

Signe de  $\Delta S$

$$T_8^2 = \frac{T_1^2 + T_2^2 + 2T_1 T_2}{4}$$

$$\frac{T_8^2}{T_1 T_2} = \frac{T_1^2 + T_2^2 + 2T_1 T_2}{4T_1 T_2} > 1 \quad \text{irréversible}$$

$$\Delta S \neq 0.$$

$$(T_8 - T_1)^2 = T_1^2 + T_2^2 - 2T_1 T_2 > 0$$

$$T_1^2 + T_2^2 > 2T_1 T_2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow T_1^2 + T_2^2 + 2T_1 T_2 > 4T_1 T_2$$

$$\Rightarrow N > D$$

$$(s) \quad dU = -pdV + TdS + \nu dW \quad \text{fermé : } dW = 0$$

$$U = \frac{3}{2} mRT \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{impossible car} \\ \text{transformation} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$dU = \frac{3}{2} mRdT \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{impossible} \\ \text{irréversible} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$dV = 0$$

$$dU = TdS$$

$$dS = \frac{dU}{T}$$

or entropie est une variable d'état donc elle ne dépend que de l'état initial et final. On fait donc comme si elle était réversible

$$dS_2 = \frac{3}{2} nR \frac{dT}{T}$$

$$\Delta S_2 = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} \frac{3}{2} nR \frac{dT}{T}$$

$$\Delta S_2 = \frac{3}{2} nR P_m \left( \frac{T_2}{T_1} \right)$$

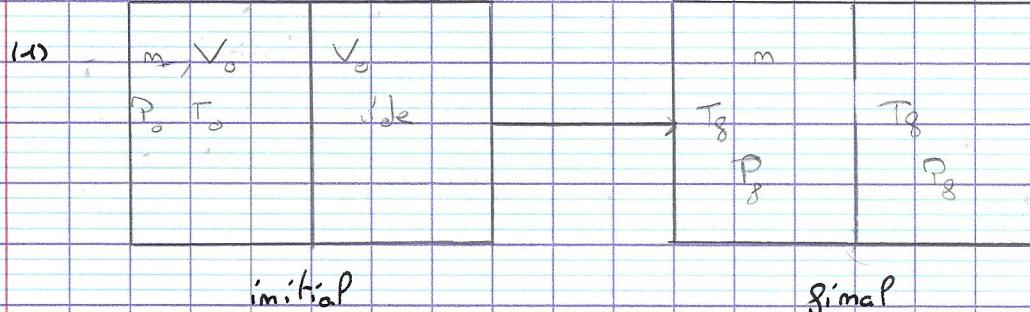
$$\Delta S_{\text{totale}} = \frac{3}{2} nR P_m \left( \frac{T_2^2}{T_1 T_2} \right)$$

$$(6) \quad \Delta S_2 = \frac{3}{2} nR P_m \left( \frac{T_2}{T_1} \right)$$

$$T_2 > T_1 \quad , \quad T_2 = \frac{T_1 + T_2}{2}$$

$$T_2 > T_1 \Rightarrow P_m \left( \frac{T_2}{T_1} \right) < 0 \Rightarrow \Delta S_2 < 0$$

## Exercice 17 - Défense de Joule - Gay - Lussac Thermo



$$V_g = 2V_0$$

(2)  $\Delta U = \cancel{\delta W} + \delta Q$  hors enceinte adiabatique  
 $\Rightarrow dU = 0$  inéformable

(3)  $\Delta U = \frac{3}{2} mR\Delta T = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow T_g = T_0$

$$\begin{aligned} P_g V_g &= mRT_g = mRT_0 \\ 2P_g V_0 &= mRT_0 \\ P_g &= P_0/2 \end{aligned}$$

(4) Identité thermodynamique :  $dU = -pdV + TdS + \cancel{\mu dN}$   
 $\Rightarrow TdS = pdV$   
 $dS = \frac{P}{T} dV$   
 $= 0$

Si la transformation était réversible, on aurait  
 $P$  définie à tout moment.  $P = \frac{mRT_0}{V}$   
 $\Rightarrow dS = \frac{mRT_0}{V} \frac{dV}{T_0} = mR \frac{dV}{V}$   
 $\Rightarrow \Delta S = \int_{V_0}^{2V_0} mR \frac{dV}{V} = mRP_m(2)$

(5)  $\Delta S$  par Boltzmann

$$S = k_B P_m(-\Omega)$$

$$\Delta S = S_g - S_i$$

$$S_i = k_B P_m(C' T^{3N/2} \cdot C_{N_0}^N)$$

$$S_g = k_B P_m(C' T_0^{3N/2} \cdot \underline{C_{2W_0}^N})$$

$$\Omega_e = C^N$$

$$\Omega_p = C_{N_0}^N = \frac{N_0!}{N!(W_0-N)!}$$

$$\Delta S = S_g - S_i = R_B \left[ \left( P_m (C_{T_0}^{3N/2} C_{\frac{N}{2N_0}}^N) - P_m (C'_{T_0}^{3N/2} C_{N_0}^N) \right) \times \cancel{R} \right]$$

$$= R_B P_m \left[ \frac{C_{2N_0}^N}{C_{N_0}^N} \right] = R_S P_m (Z^N) = N R_B P_m (Z) = m N_a R_B P_m (Z)$$

$$= m R P_m (Z)$$

### Exercice 13

$$(1) dU = -PdV + Tds + \nu dW$$

$$Td\beta = dU + PdV$$

$$ds = \frac{dU}{T} + \frac{-P}{T} dV$$

$$(2) GPM: U = \frac{3}{2} mRT = C_V T = m C_V^m T$$

$$dU = C_V dT \quad \text{et} \quad PV = mRT \Leftrightarrow P = \frac{mRT}{V}$$

$$\Rightarrow dS = \frac{C_V}{T} dT + \frac{1}{T} \frac{mRT}{V} dV = C_V \frac{dT}{T} + \frac{mR}{V} dV$$

$$(3) \delta w = A dx + B dy = dg$$

$$\text{soi: } \frac{\partial A}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial B}{\partial x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ici: } A &= \frac{C_V}{T}, \quad dT = dx \\ B &= \frac{mR}{V}, \quad dV = dy \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{done ds est une dg} \\ \text{total} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$dS = C_V \frac{dT}{T} + \frac{mR}{V} dV$$

$$(4) A = \frac{C_V}{T} = \frac{\delta S}{\delta T} \quad B = \frac{mR}{V} = \frac{\delta S}{\delta V}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\delta S}{\delta T} = \frac{C_V}{T} \Rightarrow S(T, V) = C_V P_m(T) + K(V)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\delta S}{\delta V} = \frac{\delta K(V)}{\delta V} = \frac{mR}{V} \Rightarrow K(V) = mR P_m(V) \quad \cancel{\rightarrow}$$

$$\Rightarrow S(T, V) = C_V P_m T + n R P_m V + K$$

$$C_V = \frac{3}{2} n R = \frac{3}{2} \frac{N}{N_a} N_a R_B$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} n R_B \quad \text{et} \quad n R = N R_B$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow S &= \frac{3}{2} N R_B (P_m T + N R_B P_m V + C) \\ &= R_B \left( \frac{3}{2} N P_m T + N R_B P_m V + C \right) \\ &= R_B \left( P_m T^{\frac{3N}{2}} + P_m V^{\frac{3}{2}} + C \right) \\ &= R_B \left( C P_m T^{\frac{3N}{2}} + P_m V^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S &= R_B P_m (\omega) \\ &= R_B P_m (C T^{\frac{3N}{2}} V^{\frac{3}{2}}) \\ &= \underline{C T^{\frac{3N}{2}} V^{\frac{3}{2}}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega &= \Omega e^{\Omega p} = C U^{\frac{3N}{2}} V^{\frac{3}{2}} \\ &= C'' T^{\frac{3N}{2}} V^{\frac{3}{2}} \\ &= C_T^{\frac{3N}{2}} \left( \frac{N_a}{N_o} \right)^N V^{\frac{3}{2}} \\ &= C_T^{\frac{3N}{2}} \left( \frac{N_a}{N_o} \right)^N \\ &= C_T^{\frac{3N}{2}} V^{\frac{3}{2}} \\ &= C^{\frac{3N}{2}} T^{\frac{3N}{2}} V^{\frac{3}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

### Exercise 14

$$(1) \quad P_0, T_0, V_0 = \frac{m R T_0}{V_0}$$

P' est gimp

$$P_g = P_0 + P_m$$

$$T_g = T_0 + \frac{mg}{s}$$

$$\frac{V_g}{P_g} = \frac{m R T_0}{P_0} = \frac{m R T_0}{P_0 + \frac{mg}{s}}$$

(2) au.

$$(3) \quad \delta V_g = -P_{\text{ext}} dV$$

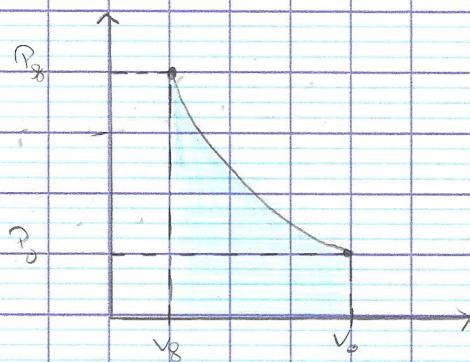
$$= -\bar{P}_{\text{int}} dV$$

$$= -\frac{n R T_0}{V} dV$$

$$\Rightarrow W_1 = m R T_0 P_m \left( \frac{V_g}{V_0} \right) = m R T_0 P_m \left( \frac{V_0}{V_g} \right)$$

$$W_1 = -n R T_0 \quad P_m \left( \frac{V_0}{V_g} \right) = 1, \frac{mg}{s P_0}$$

(4)



$$(5) \quad dU_x = C_v dT = 0 \quad \text{car } T = cte = T_0$$

$$= \delta W_1 + \delta Q_1$$

$$\delta Q_1 = -\delta W_1$$

$$Q_1 = -W_1 = -mRT_0 \ln\left(1 + \frac{V_0}{V_8}\right)$$

Chaleur cédée

$$(6) \quad \Delta S = \underbrace{\int_0^8 dU}_{dU = -pdV + TdS + \underbrace{\nu dN}_0} = -\int_0^8 pdV + \int_0^8 TdS$$

$$TdS = pdV$$

$$dS = \frac{p}{T} dV = \frac{mRT}{T_0 V} dV = \frac{mR}{V} dV$$

$$\Delta S = \int_{V_0}^{V_8} dS = \int_{V_0}^{V_8} mR \frac{dV}{V} = mR \ln\left(\frac{V_8}{V_0}\right) = mR \ln\left(\frac{P_0}{P_8}\right)$$

$$= -mR \ln\left(1 + \frac{V_0}{V_8}\right)$$

(7)

$$\Delta S^\leftarrow : \quad dS^\leftarrow = \frac{\delta Q_{\text{ressu}}}{T_{\text{ext}}} = \frac{\delta Q_1}{T_0}$$

$$\Delta S^\leftarrow = \int_0^8 dS^\leftarrow = \int_0^8 \frac{\delta Q_1}{T_0} = \frac{Q_1}{T_0}$$

$$= -\frac{mRT_0}{T_0} \ln\left(1 + \frac{V_0}{V_8}\right) = -mR \ln\left(1 + \frac{V_0}{V_8}\right)$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{syst}} = \Delta S^\leftarrow + \Delta S^\rightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \Delta S_c = \Delta S_{\text{syst}} - \Delta S^\leftarrow = 0 \quad \text{car } \Delta S_{\text{syst}} = \Delta S^\rightarrow$$

$$(13) \quad dU = -pdV + TdS = 0$$

$$TdS = pdV$$

$$dS = \frac{pdV}{T} = \frac{pdV}{T_0}$$

$$\Delta S = -mR\ln\left(1 + \frac{Mg}{ST_0}\right)$$

or  $p$  non défini mais  
 $S$  est une variable d'état donc  
 $\Delta S$  ne dépend pas du type de  
transformation donc  $\Delta S$  sera le  
même que pour la transformation  
et car les états initiaux et  
finals sont les mêmes

~~(14)~~ 
$$dS^{\text{ext}} = \frac{\delta Q_{\text{ext}}}{T_{\text{ext}}} = \frac{\delta Q_e}{T_0}$$

$$\Delta S^{\text{ext}} = \frac{Q_e}{T_0} = -\frac{Mg}{ST_0} \checkmark$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta S^{\text{ext}} &= \Delta S_{\text{sysf}} - \Delta S^{\text{ext}} \\ &= -mR\ln\left(1 + \frac{Mg}{S_e}\right) + \frac{Mg}{ST_0} V_0 > 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{univers}} = \Delta S^{\text{ext}}$$

La transformation est irréversible

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta S_{\text{univers}} &= \Delta S_{\text{syst}} + \Delta S_{\text{ext}} \\
 &= \Delta S^c + \Delta S^e - \Delta S^r \\
 &= \Delta S^c \\
 &= 0 \Rightarrow \text{transformation reversible}
 \end{aligned}$$

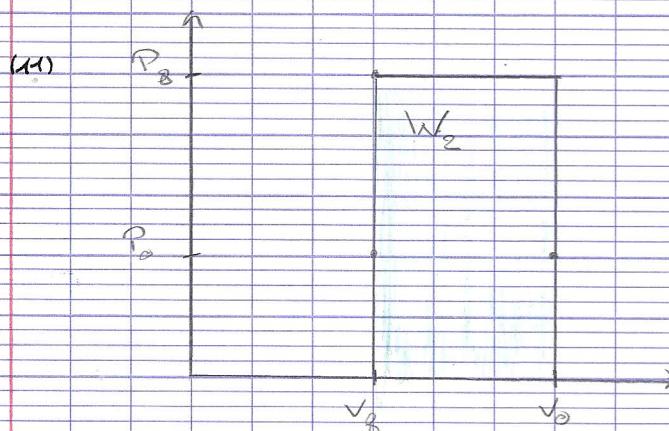
(g) état initial :  $P_0, V_0, T_0$   
 état final :  $P_g = P_0 + \frac{Mg}{S}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_g &= T_0 \quad \text{car la transformation est très rapide.} \\
 V_g &= \frac{mRT_0}{P_g}
 \end{aligned}$$

(h) Nom  $\Rightarrow$  brutale

$$\begin{aligned}
 (i) \quad \delta W_2 &= -P_{\text{ext}} dV = -P_g dV \\
 W_2 &= \int_V_0^{V_g} -P_g dV = -P_g \int_{V_0}^{V_g} dV = -P_g (V_g - V_0) \\
 W_2 &= -P_g V_g + P_g V_0 \\
 &= -P_g V_g + (P_0 + \frac{Mg}{S}) V_0 = -P_g V_g + P_0 V_0 + \frac{Mg V_0}{S} = \frac{Mg V_0}{S}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$P_0 V_0 = mRT_0 = mRT_g = P_g V_g$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 (iii) \quad dU_2 &= \delta W_2 + \delta Q_2 = C_v dT \\
 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta U_2 = C_v \Delta T = 0 \quad \text{car } T_g = T_0$$

$$\Delta U_2 = W_2 + Q_2 \Rightarrow Q_2 = -W_2 = -\frac{Mg V_0}{S}$$