

N 5.16

Дано:

$$T = 273 \text{ K}$$

$$P = 100 \text{ атм}$$

$$\alpha = 1,81 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$$

$$C_p = 0,033 \frac{\text{ккал}}{\text{г} \cdot ^\circ\text{C}}$$

$$\rho = 13,6 \frac{\text{г}}{\text{см}^3}$$

Решение:

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{V} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_P$$

$$C_p = \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial T} \right)_P = \left(\frac{T \partial S}{\partial T} \right)_P = T \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T} \right)_P$$

$$\int dT = \int \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial P} \right)_S dP$$

$$C_p = \left(\frac{T \partial S}{\partial T} \right)_P = T \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T} \right)_P$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial P} \right)_S \cdot \underbrace{\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T} \right)_P}_{C_p} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial S} \right)_T = -1$$

$$dU = T dS - P dV$$

$$d(U - TS + PV) = \cancel{dU} - \cancel{T} dS - S dT + \cancel{P} dV + V dP = V dP - S dT$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_P = - \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial P} \right)_T$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial V} \right)_P = \frac{T}{\alpha V T} = \frac{1}{\alpha V}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial p}\right)_S = \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial T}\right)_p \cdot \frac{C_p}{C_p}$$

$$\int dT = \frac{\alpha VT}{C_p} \int dp$$

$$\Delta T = \frac{\alpha VT}{C_p} \cdot 99 \cdot 10^5$$

N 5.40

Dano:

Решение:

$$P = p/3$$

$$p = aT^4$$

Найти:

A

$$U = aT^4 V$$

$$P = \frac{aT^4}{3}$$

$$T^3 V = \text{const}$$

$$S = \frac{4}{3} a T^3 V$$

$$1) Q_x = T_x \cdot (S_1 - S_2) = T_x^4 \cdot \frac{4}{3} a (V_1 - V_2)$$

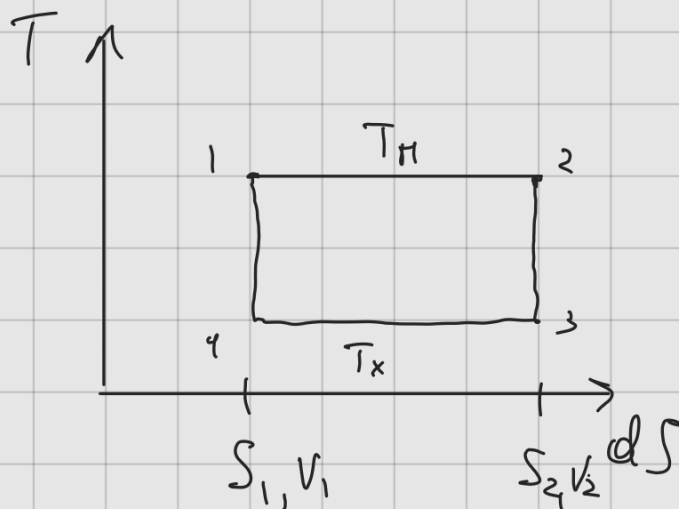
$$Q_H = T_H (S_2 - S_1)$$

$$\eta = 1 + \frac{Q_x}{Q_H} = \frac{A}{Q_H} \Rightarrow A = Q_H \left(1 - \frac{T_x}{T_H} \right) = Q_H T_H (T_H - T_x)$$

$$= A = Q_H - Q_x = (T_H - T_x) \cdot \frac{4}{3} a T_x^3 (V_2 - V_1)$$

=

N 1.3(4)



Dato:

Permettendo:

$$\alpha = 1,8 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}^{-1}, T = 273$$

$$\beta = 3,9 \cdot 10^{-6}$$

Calcolo: λ

$$\alpha_p = V^{-1} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_p$$

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{P} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T} \right)_V$$

$$-\beta = V^{-1} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial P} \right)_T$$

$$\alpha_p V \cdot \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_p \cdot \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial V} \right)_T \cdot \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial P} \right)_V = -1$$

$$\alpha_p \cdot \lambda P = \beta =$$

$$\lambda = \frac{\alpha_p}{\beta P}$$

N/O

$$f = aT \left(\frac{l}{l_0} \left(\frac{l_0}{e} \right)^2 \right)$$

$$a = 1,3 \cdot 10^{-2} \frac{\text{H}}{\text{K}}$$

$$l_0 = 1 \mu$$

$$F = U - TS$$

$$dF = dU - TdS - SdT = -SdT - PdV + TdS$$

$$dF = f$$

$$\delta A = PdV$$

$$\delta A = -f de$$

$$dF = -PdV$$

$$-P = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial V} \right)_T$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial e} \right)_T = f$$

$$\Delta F = \int f de = aT \int \frac{l}{l_0} de - \int \frac{l_0^2}{e^2} de =$$

$$= aT l^2 \Big|_{l_0}^{l_0}$$

$$l_0 \Big|_{l_0}^{l_0} aT l_0$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial e} \right)_T = T \left(- \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial T} \right)_e + \frac{f}{T} \right) = 0$$

