MFT-3-1-2 -SCANCE 3 - 24/11/2020 Structure 'gripu / mahipret, que de la Huro:

-> Cet aut différercial (lama de l'origine, Missione) O. Schwerz) - Fondion homogies: fondions intensives (m=0)

et extensives (m=1) _ Thiring & tale G - Ep.m. - Convexté et transformation de legendre Variables notwells FITTER THES H (S, P) P.T: paranitus printerifs S, V: paramètro externo G (T, P) Variables conjuguée: S -> T P دے V la compréhension de ces fondements ent essentielle pour: -> Proposes de nouveaux mailes

Theorem d'Eule:
$$V > 0$$

paramites enterfs

$$\int (x_1, \dots, x_n, \lambda_3, \dots, \lambda_{3n}) = \lambda^m \int_{X_1, \dots, X_n} x_n, y_n, \dots, y_n$$
poromites insurfs
$$\int (x_1, \dots, x_n, y_n, \dots, y_n) = \lambda^m \int_{X_1, \dots, X_n} y_n, y_n, \dots, y_n$$
Application a Conthabilic libration of the glabs:

$$G(T, P, M, \dots, M) = \lambda \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{\partial G}{\partial x_i} x_i, y_{i+1}$$

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$$G$$

Relation de GIBBS - Dunen. (IZ) => dG = - SdT + VdP + p; dm. (GIBBS) (*) => dG = d(p:n:) - p. dn: + n: dp. - SdT + VdP + y.dn = p.dn + n. dp. KELATION DE => \SdT - VdP + widpi = 0 G 1333 -JUHEN Cette relation expine la dépendance des paranites interifi de crisal un izilene Pour un système sample c- la constituants, on a N+1 degas de Marti. N=1 = 2 paramites (P,T) (P,V)on (T,V)Relations wt.les $\left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial V}\right)_{T} = T^{2} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial T} + \frac{P}{T}\right)_{V}$ HELMHOLTZ Démonstration (1) Exprimer la différentielle de É par saport à N,7)

$$dE = \left(\frac{2E}{2V}\right)_{1} dV + \left(\frac{3E}{2T}\right)_{1} dT \qquad (A)$$

$$(2) \text{ le we'on be gloss}$$

$$dE = TdS - PdV$$

$$ES dS = \frac{1}{T} dE + \frac{P}{T} dV \qquad (S)$$

$$dS = \frac{1}{T} \left[\frac{3E}{2V}\right]_{1} dV + \frac{3E}{2T} dT + \frac{P}{T} dV$$

$$= S dS = \left[\frac{1}{T} \left(\frac{3E}{2V}\right)_{1} + \frac{P}{T}\right] dV + \frac{1}{T} \left(\frac{3E}{2T}\right)_{1} dT$$

$$(4) On identific \left(\frac{2S}{2V}\right)_{1} + \frac{P}{T} dV + \frac{1}{T} \left(\frac{3E}{2T}\right)_{1} dT$$

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=>
$$\left(\frac{7E}{2V}\right)_{T} = \frac{T^{2}}{2T}\frac{7}{7}V$$

C'est une velorion trei utile lorgue 1 on connect

l'ijuction de itet:

Exemple: mantur que $E = E(T)$ jour un

goz par fait

PV = mRT => $\frac{P}{T} = \frac{mR}{V}$

=> $\left(\frac{7E}{2T}\right)_{T} = \frac{7E}{2T}$

Exemple: $\left(\frac{7E}{2V}\right)_{T} = 0$

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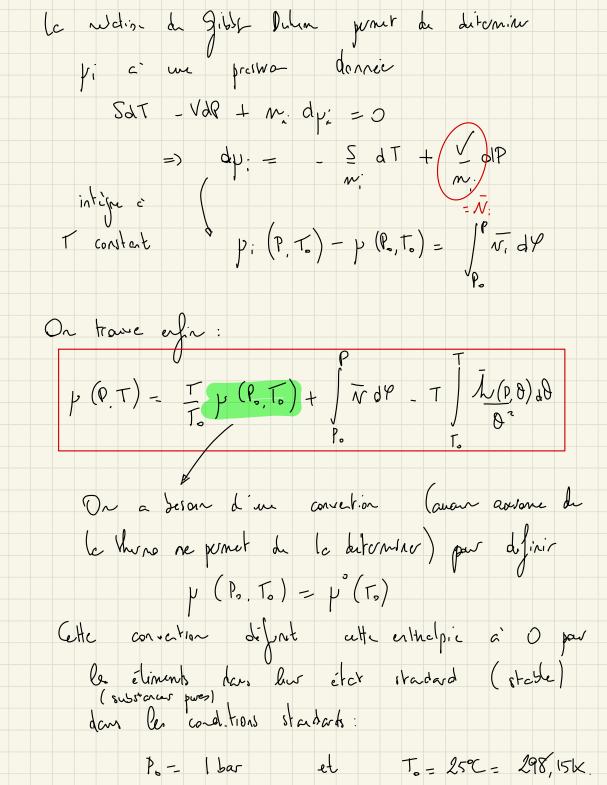
$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial V}\right)_{7} = 0 \Rightarrow E \text{ me dipusi pue de } T$$

$$\left(P + \frac{an^2}{V^2} \right) \left(V - mb \right) = m RT$$

$$Calcula \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial V} \right) = ?$$

$$= P + an^{2} - nb$$

P =
$$\frac{nRT}{V-nb}$$
 = $\frac{an^2}{V^2}$
=, $\frac{P}{2T} = \frac{nRT}{V-nb} = \frac{an^2}{TV^2}$
=, $\frac{2P}{2T} = \frac{2N}{V^2} = \frac{2N}{V^2}$
=, $\frac{2P}{2T} = \frac{2N}{V^2} = \frac{2N}{V^2}$
Pow Van du while $\frac{1}{V^2} = \frac{2N}{V^2} = \frac{2N}{V^2}$
Relation de Engli . Hermourz
 $\frac{NE}{2T} = \frac{NE}{2T} = \frac{NE}{2T}$
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Exemples Formula Espèce diapur éter den acros Brhydrogian Elzh Element Synsoli Ho atomique H261 H HUDROGENE. gazar Heliun Heleun He He(g) gegen graphile Solvar C Chiltone C(graphite) Diexygiae O₂ (g) Oxycené Jazens 1

INTRODUCTION A LA CIMETIQUE CHIMOLE Cotebonies de (coot.org chimiques:

U

Anorçace

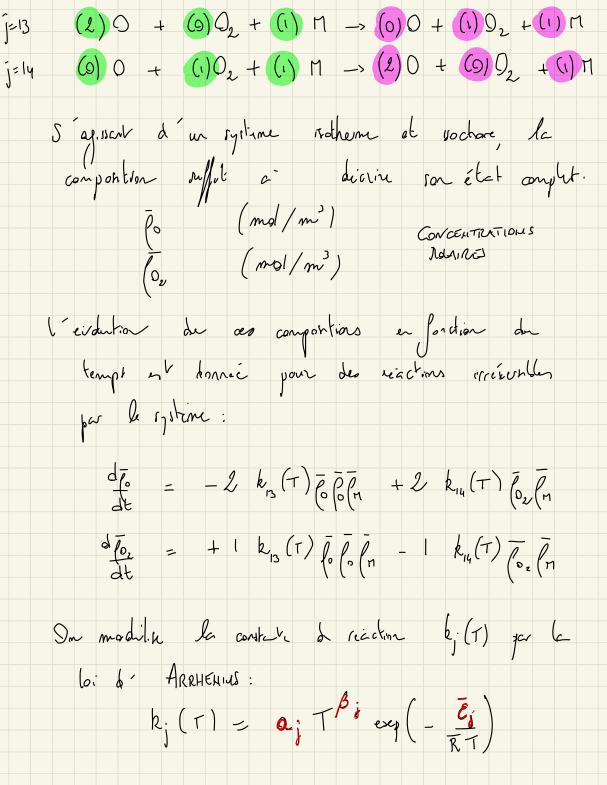
H2 + M

H) + M

CTHIMATION) (porteus de deire) M = 3 inc ORPS

OF PARTENAIRE DE OULTHON PROPAGATION _, RATIFICATIONS (augmenté le nombre de porteurs de cha.im) _> Thansfert ove Chaine

H2 + OH -> H20 + H Churure) OH + OH - H2O + O _, globales



les releas (a;), (
$$\beta$$
;) it ($\overline{\xi}$) root tebeles des

des telles de reading (micenimo).

On pur auti definir

Les l'ours of reaction

 $V_{13} \equiv k_{13} \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0$

le prenie membre est nomegine à [mol] [m]³ [8] Dan le premier terme du second membre en retrance les r: [r,] $\propto [a,][K]^{\beta}i$ $[\frac{mol}{m^3}]^{\frac{1}{2}}i$ $[\frac{mol}{m^3}]^{\frac{1}{2}}i$ $[\frac{mol}{m^3}]^{\frac{1}{2}}i$ $[\frac{mol}{m^3}]^{\frac{1}{2}}i$. Pour que l'éphetie soit arrête d'inelarvonellement,

[mol] \(\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2 On trouve donc: $\begin{bmatrix} a_i \end{bmatrix} \propto \begin{bmatrix} mol \\ \overline{m}^3 \end{bmatrix}^{1-\sum j_i - j_{ij}} \begin{bmatrix} k \end{bmatrix}^{-\beta_j} \begin{bmatrix} s \end{bmatrix}^{-1}$ Cette unité variable des (Q;) et l'ine duffic-llectronscrice en ciréttque chirisme $\left(\begin{array}{c}0_{13}\end{array}\right)\qquad \qquad \Sigma \quad 0_{i,i3}'+0_{i,i3}'=3$ $B_{13} = -1$ $Ea_{13} \int dm' \left(/ mol^2 / s \right)$ (nks)

Ce système et equetions

$$\frac{d\overline{f}}{dt} = \overline{J} \quad \overrightarrow{V} \quad \text{flighteric}$$
est un système despirential espèloque (DAE)

$$\frac{d\overline{f}}{dt} = \frac{1}{2}(t,\overline{f}) \quad \text{Problème the Constant And Constanton Thurmale)}$$

$$-, |F(x, y', y'') = 0 \quad \text{Problème And Constanton And$$

le sombre d'imers O act consuré: $\frac{d}{dt}\left(\left(-\frac{1}{6}+2\right)-\frac{1}{6}\right)$