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解 由题知

$$dV = \frac{\partial V}{\partial T} dT + \frac{\partial V}{\partial p} dp$$
$$V = \alpha V dT - \kappa_T V dp$$

故

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}V}{V} = \alpha \,\mathrm{d}T - \kappa_T \,\mathrm{d}p$$
$$\ln V = \int (\alpha \,\mathrm{d}T - \kappa_T \,\mathrm{d}p)$$

代入
$$\alpha = \frac{1}{T}, \kappa_T = \frac{1}{p}$$
 得

$$\ln V = \ln \frac{Tp_0}{pT_0}$$

$$V = \frac{Tp_0}{pT_0}$$

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解

$$pV^{n} = C$$
$$npV^{n-1} dV + V^{n} dp = 0$$
$$np dV + V dp = 0$$

$$pV = \nu RT$$

$$p\,\mathrm{d}V + V\,\mathrm{d}p = \nu R\,\mathrm{d}T$$

联立两式,消去 V dp 得

$$p \, \mathrm{d}V = \frac{\nu R \, \mathrm{d}T}{1 - n}$$

又由热力学第一定律

$$= \bar{d}Q - p \,dV$$

$$C_V \,dT = \bar{d}Q - p \,dV$$

$$\frac{\bar{d}Q}{dT} = C_V + \frac{\nu R}{1 - n}$$



$$\frac{\bar{d}Q}{\mathrm{d}T} = \frac{\nu R + (1-n)C_V}{1-n}$$

$$\frac{\bar{d}Q}{\mathrm{d}T} = \frac{C_p - nC_V}{1-n}$$

$$\frac{\bar{d}Q}{\mathrm{d}T} = \frac{n-\gamma}{n-1}C_V$$

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解 选取厚度为 dz 的一层气体进行研究,上下压力差与其所受重力抵消,故有

$$p = -\rho g \,\mathrm{d}z$$

又绝热过程满足

$$pV^{\gamma} = C$$
$$\gamma pV^{\gamma-1} dV + V^{\gamma} dp = 0$$
$$\gamma \frac{dV}{V} + \frac{dp}{p} = 0$$

又

$$pV = \nu RT$$

$$V = \frac{\nu RT}{p}$$

$$\frac{dV}{V} = \frac{dT}{T} - \frac{dp}{p}$$

故

$$\gamma \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}T}{T} - \frac{\mathrm{d}p}{p}\right) + \frac{\mathrm{d}p}{p} = 0$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}T}{T} = \frac{\gamma - 1}{\gamma} \frac{1}{p} \, \mathrm{d}p$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}T}{\mathrm{d}z} = \frac{\gamma - 1}{\gamma} \frac{T}{p} \frac{\mathrm{d}p}{\mathrm{d}z}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}T}{\mathrm{d}z} = \frac{\gamma - 1}{\gamma} \frac{T}{p} (-\rho g)$$

又因为

$$pV = \nu RT$$
$$pM = \rho RT$$
$$\frac{T}{p} = \frac{M}{\rho R}$$



故

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}T}{\mathrm{d}z} = \frac{\gamma - 1}{\gamma} \frac{M}{\rho R} (-\rho g)$$
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}T}{\mathrm{d}z} = \frac{1 - \gamma}{\gamma} \frac{Mg}{R}$$

代入
$$\gamma=1.4, M=29 {\rm g/mol}, g=9.8 {\rm m/s}^2, R=8.31 {\rm J/(mol\cdot K)}$$
 得
$$\frac{dT}{{\rm d}z}=-0.00977136 K/m$$

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解

$$\frac{C_p}{C_V} = \frac{C_V + \nu R}{C_V}$$

$$\gamma(T) = 1 + \frac{\nu R}{C_V}$$

$$= -p \, dV$$

$$C_V \, dT = -p \, dV$$

$$C_V \, dT = -\frac{\nu RT \, dV}{V}$$

$$C_V \frac{dT}{T} = -\frac{\nu R \, dV}{V}$$

$$\frac{\nu R}{\gamma - 1} \frac{dT}{T} = -\frac{\nu R \, dV}{V}$$

$$\frac{1}{\gamma - 1} \frac{dT}{T} = -\frac{dV}{V}$$

$$\ln F(T) = -\ln V$$

$$F(T) = \frac{C}{V}$$

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解 水的熵变为

$$\Delta S_1 = \int \frac{\bar{d}Q}{T}$$

$$= \int_{273.15}^{373.15} \frac{cm \, dT}{T}$$

$$= 1303.99 \text{J/K}$$

热源熵变为

$$\Delta S_2 = \frac{Q}{T}$$



$$= \frac{-cm\Delta T}{T}$$
$$= -1120.19 \text{J/K}$$

故总熵变为

$$\Delta S = \Delta S_1 + \Delta S_2$$
$$= 183.80 \text{J/K}$$

欲使 $\Delta S = 0$,可以使用温度在零到一百摄氏度之间的无限个热源。

解 物体的熵变为

$$\Delta S_1 = (S_1 - S_2)$$

热源的熵变为

$$\Delta S_2 = \frac{Q - W}{T_2}$$

由熵增原理知

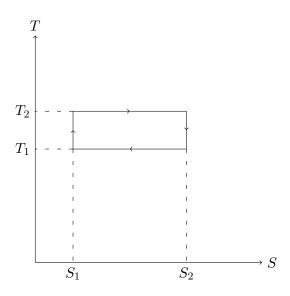
$$(S_1 - S_2) + \frac{Q - W}{T_2} \ge 0$$

 $W \le Q - T_2(S_1 - S_2)$

故

$$W_{max} = Q - T_2(S_1 - S_2)$$

解





$$W = (S_2 - S_1)(T_2 - T_1)$$

$$Q = T_2(S_2 - S_1)$$

$$\eta = \frac{W}{Q} = 1 - \frac{T_1}{T_2}$$

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解



以下为 ai 生成

第一章热力学的基本规律

1 热力学系统

- 定义: 大量微观粒子构成的宏观物质系统
- 分类:
 - 孤立系统(无物质/能量交换)
 - 闭系(无物质交换,有能量交换)
 - 开系(有物质/能量交换)

• 特点:

- 粒子数宏观有限, 微观等效无穷大
- 粒子持续无规则热运动

2 热力学平衡态

- 定义: 孤立系统的宏观性质长时间不变
- 关键概念:
 - 驰豫时间(达到平衡的特征时间)
 - 热动平衡(忽略涨落)
 - 准热平衡(非孤立系统近似)

3 热平衡定律(第零定律)

- 内容: 若 A 与 C、B 与 C 热平衡,则 A 与 B 热平衡
- 温度定义: 态函数 T, 通过温标量化
- 温标类型:

- 理想气体温标:

$$T = 273.16 \lim_{p_i \to 0} \frac{p}{p_t} \tag{1}$$

- 热力学温标(K)
- 摄氏温标: t = T 273.15

4 物态方程

• 基本形式:

$$f(p, V, T) = 0 (2)$$

- 关键方程:
 - 理想气体:

$$pV = nRT (3)$$

- 范德瓦耳斯方程:

$$\left(p + \frac{an^2}{V^2}\right)(V - nb) = nRT$$
(4)

- 昂内斯方程(位力展开):

$$P = \frac{nRT}{V} \left[1 + \frac{n}{V} B(T) + \dots \right] \tag{5}$$

• 热力学系数:

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{V} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_{p} \tag{6}$$

$$\kappa_T = -\frac{1}{V} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial p} \right)_T \tag{7}$$

$$\alpha = \kappa_T \beta p \tag{8}$$

5 准静态过程与功

- 定义: 无限缓慢的过程,中间态均为平衡态
- 功的计算:
 - 流体:

$$W = -\int_{V_A}^{V_B} p \, dV \tag{9}$$

- 表面薄膜:

$$dW = \sigma \, dA \tag{10}$$

- 电介质:

$$dW = VE dP (11)$$

- 磁介质:

$$dW = \mu_0 V \mathcal{H} d\mathcal{M} \tag{12}$$

• 广义形式:

$$dW = \sum Y_i \, dy_i \tag{13}$$