

$R = 10\Omega$  fóruáum við  $300K \leftarrow$  fast

$I = 5A$  send um það i 2 minútur =  $\Delta t$

### Gleynum straumgjafanum

a)  $\Delta S$  í fóruánum  $\leftrightarrow$  Kerfi

b)  $\Delta S$  í Alheimínum

b) varui tekni í fóruánum  $\Delta Q = I^2 R \cdot \Delta t$   
 yfir í umhverfist  $= 5^2 \cdot 10 \cdot 120 = 3000J$

$$S = \frac{\Delta Q}{T} = \frac{30000J}{300K} = 100 J/K$$

a) fóruánum er kalt, engin varui hekt í því  $\rightarrow \Delta Q = 0$

$$\text{og } \Delta S = 0$$

Upplafsástand fóruáms er sama og  
 lokaðastandit  $\rightarrow \Delta S$ . Það er ekki svo  
 um gleynum sem tekur við  $\Delta Q$

14-04

 $\Delta S$  fyrir

(2)

a) bætter með vatni  $T_i = 20^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $T_i = 293\text{ K}$   
 tengt við geymi með  $T = 80^\circ\text{C}$   $T = 353\text{ K}$   
 $T_f = T$

Gerað fyrir varmaríjund bækkars  $C = 10^4 \text{ J/K}$   
 (Nýttum Example 14.1 í bók)

$$\Delta S_{\text{system}} = \int \frac{dQ}{T} = \int_{T_i}^{T_f} \frac{CdT}{T} = C \ln\left(\frac{T_f}{T_i}\right) = 10^4 \ln\left(\frac{353}{293}\right) \\ = 1,86 \cdot 10^3 \text{ J/K}$$

b) fyrir geyminum

$$\Delta S_{\text{res}} = \int \frac{dQ}{T} = \frac{1}{T} \int dQ = -\frac{\Delta Q}{T} = \frac{C(T_i - T)}{T} \\ = \frac{10^4 \cdot (293 - 353)}{353} = -1,7 \cdot 10^3 \text{ J/K}$$

c)  $\Delta S$  af Carnotvél er notuð fyrir varma flutningum milli þeirra

en meiri varmi er teknar út úr geigunum en óður  $\rightarrow \Delta S_{res}$  er stórra vegna lægar nýtni vetrinum.  
Hér gefur þér sér w sem ~~w~~ getum ekki sagt mikil um - - -

Carnot vélur er jafngeng  $\rightarrow \Delta S = 0$

14-05

Blyklumper  $C = 1 \text{ kJ/K}$   $T_i = 200\text{K}$   $T_f = 100\text{K}$

a) hent út í vökuagegnum með  $T = 100\text{K}$

$$\Delta S_{bly} = \int \frac{dT}{T} = \int_{T_i}^{T_f} C \frac{dT}{T} = C \ln\left(\frac{T_f}{T_i}\right) = C \ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\Delta S_{res} = \frac{\Delta Q}{T} = C \frac{(T_i - T_f)}{T_f} = C$$

$$\rightarrow \Delta S_{tot} = C - C \ln(2) = C(1 - \ln(2))$$

b)

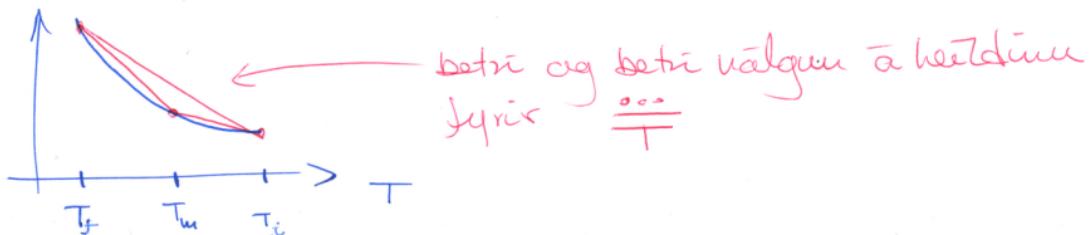
$$T_i = 200 \text{ K}, \quad T_m = 150 \text{ K}, \quad \frac{1}{T_f} = 100 \text{ K}$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{bly}} = \int \frac{dT}{T} = C \int_{T_i}^{T_m} \frac{dT}{T} + C \int_{T_m}^{T_f} \frac{dT}{T} = \Delta S_{\text{bly}} \quad \text{áæur}$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{res}} = \frac{C(T_i - T_m)}{T_m} + \frac{C(T_m - T_f)}{T_f}$$

$$= C \frac{50}{150} + C \frac{50}{100} = C \left( \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{5}{6} C$$

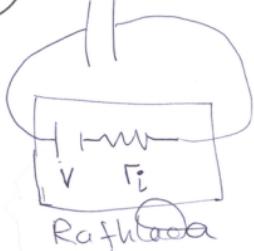
— — — —  
 Ef  $T_m \rightarrow \infty$  nálgumst við betur og betur  
 heildið fyrir  $\Delta S_{\text{bly}}$   $\rightarrow \Delta S_{\text{total}} = 0$



14-06

C

a)



$$C = 1 \mu F$$

$$V = 100 V$$

$$T = 273 K$$

$\Delta S$  þegar C er klæðin ⑤

Hæðslan á þettum er

$$Q = CV$$
, Stóðarla kennar
$$\rightarrow E_Q = \frac{1}{2} CV^2 = \frac{1}{2} QV$$

Vinnu rafhöðunnar er  $W_b = QV$

$\rightarrow$  Vinni  $\Delta Q = E_Q$  myndast í rafhöðunni

$$\Delta S_{\text{total}} = \frac{CV^2}{2T} = 1.8 \cdot 10^{-5} J/K$$

b) sama, þú nái fer orðan í þettum öll í  
vinnu í titánium við fast kubastig T

c) 1 mol gas við  $T = 273 K$  það við jámarkita í  $\Delta V$   
og þarfingið

$$\hookrightarrow dU = 0$$

$$dU = Tds - pdV \quad 1. \text{Löguráld}$$

$$\hookrightarrow Tds = pdV$$

$$\Delta S = \int_i^f ds = \int_v^{2v} \frac{pdV'}{T} = R \int_v^{2v} \frac{dV'}{V'} = R \ln 2$$

gert red fyrir kjörgasi

$$P = \frac{RI}{V}$$

jafnhita - jafngengt  $\rightarrow \Delta S_{\text{tot}} = 0$ , og  $\Delta S_{\text{res}} = -R \ln 2$

d) jafngengt - óvermikið:  $dQ = 0 \leftarrow \Delta S_{\text{res}} = 0$



$$\Delta S_{\text{tot}} = 0$$

$$\xrightarrow{\quad} \Delta S = 0$$

e) Jaula þærðar

$$\begin{aligned} & \Rightarrow \Delta S = R \ln 2 \\ & \Delta S_{\text{res}} = 0 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \right\} \Rightarrow \Delta S_{\text{tot}} = R \ln 2$$

n wðl goss  $\rightarrow$  þurst i  $\propto V$

$V, T$

Kjörgos

$$PV = nRT$$

a) Jafngengjuklitaþesta  $\rightarrow dU = 0$

$$dU = Tds - pdV \quad \xrightarrow{dU=0} Tds = pdV$$

$$ds = \frac{pdV}{T} \rightarrow \Delta S = \int_{V_i}^{V_f} \frac{pdV}{T} = \int_{V_i}^{V_f} \frac{nR}{V} dV$$

$$= nR \ln\left(\frac{V_f}{V_i}\right) = nR \ln\left(\frac{\alpha V}{V}\right) = nR \ln \alpha$$

b) Jafn þesta. Reiknað í þók, en s er ástangsþreyta  
 $\rightarrow \Delta S$  er óhæð leit  $\rightarrow \Delta S = nR \ln \alpha$

Athugið a) fyrir van der Waals ástangsþófum  $(P + \frac{n^2a}{V^2})(V - nb) = \frac{nRT}{V-nb}$

$$(P + \frac{n^2a}{V^2})(V - nb) = nRT \quad \Rightarrow \quad P = \frac{nRT}{V-nb} - \frac{n^2a}{V^2}$$

jafuhita bersta  $S = S(V, T)$   $\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T}\right)_V \leftarrow \text{Maxwell venst}$  ⑧

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

$$\stackrel{=0}{\phantom{dS}} \rightarrow \Delta S = \int_{V_i}^{V_f} \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T}\right)_V dV = \int_{V_i}^{V_f} \frac{nR dV}{V - nb} = nR \ln(V - nb) \Big|_{V_i}^{V_f}$$

$$= nR \ln \left( \frac{V_f - nb}{V_i - nb} \right) = nR \ln \left( \frac{\alpha V - nb}{V - nb} \right)$$

i b) hve vi ikke brentif T?

Jal pensla adiabatisk (øvermått)

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

Övervind  $\rightarrow ds = 0$

$$\rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial s}{\partial T}\right)_V dT + \left(\frac{\partial s}{\partial V}\right)_T dV = 0$$

ATH

$$\rightarrow dT = - \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial s}\right)_V \left(\frac{\partial s}{\partial V}\right)_T dV$$

$$\frac{C_V}{T} = \left(\frac{\partial s}{\partial T}\right)_V$$

$$= - \frac{T}{C_V} \left(\frac{\partial s}{\partial V}\right)_T dV$$

$$\text{Maxwell } \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T}\right)_V$$

$$= - \frac{T}{C_V} \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T}\right)_V dV$$

$$\text{van der Waals } \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T}\right)_V = \frac{nR}{V-nb}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{dT}{T} = - \frac{1}{C_V} \frac{nR dV}{V-nb}$$

$$\rightarrow \left. \frac{dT}{T} \right|_{T_i} = - \frac{nR}{C_V} \int_{V_i}^{V_f} \frac{dV}{V-nb}$$

Eksi ~~ett~~ hér ~~et~~  $ds = 0$ .  
 Övervind, en etki ja tungen  
 $\rightarrow dU = 0$ . Rötkä lausim  
 er i ~~vad~~ stammt i  
 dem 16-02. possi lausim  
 er juvir ja tungen ~~et~~ övervind  
 fari

$$\ln\left(\frac{T_f}{T_i}\right) = -\frac{nR}{C_v} \ln(V - nb) \Big|_{V_i}^{V_f} = -\frac{nR}{C_v} \ln\left(\frac{V_f - nb}{V_i - nb}\right)$$

$$= -n(r-1) \ln\left(\frac{\alpha V - nb}{V - nb}\right)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{T_f}{T_i} = \left(\frac{V - nb}{\alpha V - nb}\right)^{n(r-1)}$$

ef  $b \rightarrow 0$  ( $a \rightarrow 0$ ) fast kjörgos,

um fast gildir  $TV^{r-1} = \text{fasti}$

svarar okkar hetur þetta meðgildi