

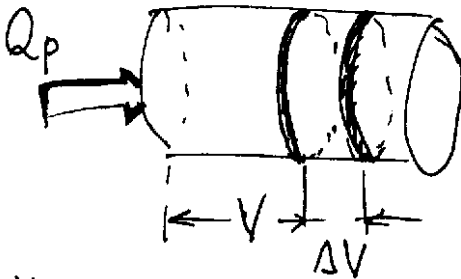
Meranie tepla 1 mol ideálneho plynu :  
 1 jednoatómový plyn

$$U = N_A \bar{\epsilon} = N_A \frac{3}{2} kT = \frac{3}{2} RT$$

$$C_v = \frac{dU}{dT} = \frac{3}{2} R ; \quad C_p - C_v = R$$

$$C_p - \frac{3}{2} R = R$$

$$C_p = R + \frac{3}{2} R = \frac{5}{2} R$$



$C_p = M c_p$  ← špecifická tepelná kapacita

$C_p > C_v$  ← mólová tepelná kapacita

$V = \text{konšt}$

$$Q_v = C_v \Delta T$$

$p = \text{konšt}$

$$Q_p = C_p \Delta T = C_v \Delta T + p \Delta V \Rightarrow \frac{Q_p}{\Delta T} = C_v + p \frac{\Delta V}{\Delta T} = C_p$$

$$p \Delta V = \frac{m}{M} R \Delta T$$

$$C_v + \frac{m}{M} R = C_p$$

$$C_p - C_v = \frac{m}{M} R$$

$$C_p - C_v = R$$

$$n = \frac{m}{M} = 1 \text{ mol}$$

Univerzálna plyn. konšt. sa rovná rozdielu móľárny tep. kapacít jedného móľu id. plynu.

6.18

$$\Delta u = N \bar{\epsilon} = N \cdot \frac{i}{2} kT \quad ; \quad N = N_A \cdot n$$

$$pV = nRT$$

$$a) \Rightarrow i = 3$$

$$b) \Rightarrow i = 5$$

$$\Delta u_1 = \frac{3}{2} N kT = \frac{3}{2} n N_A kT = \frac{3}{2} n RT = \underline{\underline{\frac{3}{2} pV}}$$

$$\Delta u_2 = \dots = \frac{5}{2} pV$$

6.3

$$N_0 = N_A$$

$$N = 2N_A$$

$$\epsilon_i = \frac{i}{2} kT$$

$$b) \quad \epsilon_{N_0} = \epsilon_N$$

$$V = V_0$$

$$\frac{i}{2} kT_0 \cdot N_A = i k N_A T$$

$$\frac{T_0}{2} = T$$

$$\underline{\underline{\frac{T}{T_0} = \frac{1}{2}}}$$

a)

$$p_0 V = \frac{m}{M} R T_0$$

$$pV = 2 \frac{m}{M} R T$$

$$\frac{p_0}{p} = \frac{T_0}{2T}$$

$$\underline{\underline{2 \frac{p_0}{T_0} = \frac{p}{T}}}$$

$$2 \frac{p_0}{p} = \frac{T_0}{T} = 2$$

$$\boxed{\frac{p_0}{p} = 1}$$

6.23

$$Q = W + \Delta U = 0$$

$$p_0 V_0^k = p V^k$$

$$W = p_0 V_0^k \int_{V_0}^V \frac{dV}{V^k} = \dots = \frac{p_0 V_0}{k-1} \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{V_0}{V} \right)^{k-1} \right]$$

$$p_0 V_0 = \frac{m}{M} R T_0 = m [c_v(k-1)] T_0$$

$$W = m c_v T_0 \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{V_0}{V} \right)^{k-1} \right] = 8 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 741 \cdot 293,15 \left[ 1 - 5^{0,41} \right] =$$

$$= -1624 \text{ J}$$

$$T_1 = 293,15 \text{ K}$$

$$\frac{p_1 V_1}{T_1} = \frac{p_2 V_2}{T_2}$$

$$p_1 V_1^k = p_2 V_2^k$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{p_1 V_1}{T_1} = \frac{p_2 V_2}{T_2} \\ p_1 V_1^k = p_2 V_2^k \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{T_2}{T_1} = \left( \frac{V_1}{V_2} \right)^{k-1} \Rightarrow T_2 = \dots$$

6.6

$$i=3, \quad k = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\Delta \varepsilon = \frac{i}{2} k \Delta T$$

$$C_v = \frac{3}{2} R$$

$$Q = \Delta U + W \Rightarrow W = 0$$

$$Q = \Delta U = \frac{m}{M} C_v \Delta T = \frac{m}{M} \frac{R}{k-1} \Delta T \Rightarrow \Delta T = \frac{Q M (k-1)}{m R}$$

$$\Delta \varepsilon = \frac{i}{2} k \frac{Q M (k-1)}{m R} = \frac{i}{2} N_A k \frac{Q M (k-1)}{m N_A R} = \frac{i Q M (k-1)}{2 m N_A} =$$

$$= \frac{3 \cdot 3516 \cdot 40 \cdot 10^{-3} \left( \frac{5}{3} - 1 \right)}{2 \cdot 0,2 \cdot 6,026 \cdot 10^{23}} = \underline{\underline{1,165 \cdot 10^{-21} \text{ J}}}$$

6.22  
a)

$$p_0 V_0 = pV ; \quad p = 10 p_0$$
$$\frac{R}{M} = c_p - c_v = c_v (k-1) ; \quad \frac{c_p}{c_v} = k$$

$$W = \int p dV = p_0 V_0 \int_{V_0}^V \frac{dV}{V} = p_0 V_0 \ln\left(\frac{V}{V_0}\right) =$$

$$= p_0 V_0 \ln\left(\frac{p_0}{p}\right) = \frac{m}{M} R T_0 \ln\left(\frac{p_0}{p}\right) =$$

$$= m c_v (k-1) T_0 \ln\left(\frac{p_0}{p}\right) = 1.728 \cdot (1.41-1) \cdot 273.15 \ln\left(\frac{1}{10}\right) =$$

$$= -183.15 \text{ kJ}$$

6.1

$$p_1 V = \frac{m_1}{M} R T$$

$$\Delta m = m_1 - m_2$$

$$p_2 V = \frac{m_2}{M} R T$$

$$\Delta m = p_1 V \frac{M}{RT} - p_2 V \frac{M}{RT} = (p_1 - p_2) \frac{MV}{RT} =$$

$$\text{atko} = (2-1) \cdot 10^6 \frac{29 \cdot 5 \cdot 10^{-3}}{8314 \cdot 300} = 0.0581 \text{ kg}$$

$$c_p - c_v = \frac{R}{M} ; \quad \frac{c_p}{c_v} = k \Rightarrow c_p = k c_v$$

$$c_v (k-1) = \frac{R}{M}$$

6.18

$$C_p = M c_p$$

$$C_p - C_v = \frac{m}{M} R$$

$$C_p - C_v = \frac{R}{M} \quad ; \quad \frac{C_p}{C_v} = \kappa$$

$$C_v(\kappa - 1) = \frac{R}{M} \Rightarrow C_v = \frac{R}{M(\kappa - 1)}$$

$$\Delta T = T - T_0 \quad p = \text{konst}$$

$$dQ = dW + \Delta U$$

$$Q = \int p dV + m c_v \int dT = p \Delta V + m c_v \Delta T =$$

$$= \frac{m}{M} R \Delta T + m c_v \Delta T = \frac{m}{M} R \Delta T + \frac{m R}{M(\kappa - 1)} \Delta T =$$

$$= \Delta T \left( \frac{m R}{M} + \frac{m R}{M(\kappa - 1)} \right)$$

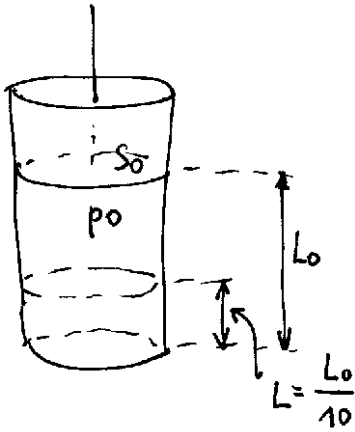
$$\Delta T = \frac{Q}{\frac{m R}{M} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\kappa - 1} \right)} = \frac{Q}{\frac{m R}{M} \cdot \frac{\kappa}{\kappa - 1}} = \frac{Q}{m c_v \kappa} =$$

$$= \frac{98 \cdot 10^3}{0,5 \cdot 728 \cdot 1,40} = 192,31 \text{ K}$$

$$T = T_0 + \Delta T = 308,15 + 192,31 = 500,49 \text{ K}$$

$$t = \underline{\underline{227,34^\circ \text{C}}}$$

6.19



$$dW = p dV$$

$$W = \int dW = \int_{V_0}^V p dV =$$

$$\frac{p_0 V_0}{T_0} = \frac{pV}{T} ; T = T_0$$

$$p_0 V_0 = pV \Rightarrow p = \frac{p_0 V_0}{V}$$

$$= p_0 V_0 \int_{V_0}^V \frac{dV}{V} = p_0 V_0 \left[ \ln V \right]_{V_0}^V = p_0 V_0 \ln \left| \frac{V}{V_0} \right| =$$

$$= p_0 V_0 \ln \left| \frac{\frac{V_0}{10}}{V_0} \right| = p_0 V_0 \ln \left| \frac{1}{10} \right| = \underline{\underline{p_0 S_0 L_0 \ln \left| \frac{1}{10} \right|}}$$

$$dS = \frac{dQ}{T} = \frac{n C_v dT + p dV}{T}$$

6.24

$$S - S_0 = \int \frac{n C_v dT}{T} + \int \frac{p dV}{T} \quad ; \quad n = \frac{m}{M}$$

$dV = 0$

$$S - S_0 = \frac{m}{M} C_v \int_{T_0}^{T_1} \frac{dT}{T} = \frac{m}{M} C_v \ln \left| \frac{T_1}{T_0} \right| = \underline{\underline{m c_v \ln \left| \frac{T_1}{T_0} \right|}}$$

$dp = 0$

$$pV = \frac{m}{M} RT$$

$$p dV + V dp = \frac{m}{M} R dT$$

$$p dV = \frac{m}{M} R dT$$

$$S - S_0 = \frac{m}{M} C_v \int_{T_0}^{T_1} \frac{dT}{T} + \frac{m}{M} R \int_{T_0}^{T_1} \frac{dT}{T} =$$

$$= \left[ C_p = C_v + \frac{R}{M} \right] = \frac{m}{M} (C_v + R) \ln \left| \frac{T_1}{T_0} \right| =$$

$$= \left( C_v + \frac{R}{M} \right) m \ln \left| \frac{T_1}{T_0} \right| = \underline{\underline{m C_p \ln \left| \frac{T_1}{T_0} \right|}}$$

Gasik  $\kappa = \frac{5}{3}$

$$= \underline{\underline{\kappa C_v m \ln \left| \frac{T_1}{T_0} \right|}}$$

$$\textcircled{6.25} \quad T_0 = 300\text{K} \quad V_0 = 6\text{L} \quad V = 4\text{L}$$

$$\frac{p_0 V_0}{T_0} = nR = \frac{m}{M} R$$

$$dQ = dW + dU$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{2cm}}_{\rightarrow 0}$

$$dQ = dW = p dV = p_0 V_0 \frac{dV}{V}$$

$$dS = \frac{dQ}{T} \Rightarrow S = \int \frac{dQ}{T} = \frac{p_0 V_0}{T_0} \int_{V_0}^V \frac{dV}{V} =$$

$$= \frac{p_0 V_0}{T_0} \cdot \ln\left(\frac{V}{V_0}\right) = \frac{mR}{M} \ln\left(\frac{V}{V_0}\right) =$$

$$= \frac{2 \times 10^{-3} \times 8314}{28} \ln\left(\frac{4}{6}\right) = -0,2408 \text{ J K}^{-1}$$

$$\approx -0,24 \text{ J K}^{-1}$$