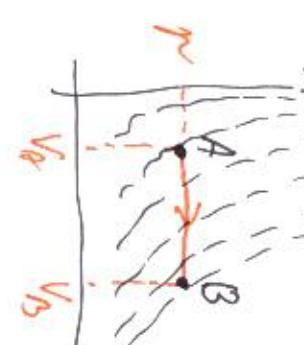


- 18.11.2020

 - priatu \Rightarrow formu formu price su maseo dieti nato deljic
 - lego \hookrightarrow vjasa energie u dodelju klesy dr resnikov
 - formu price W je maseo logi proces (kao bolg u mechanike)
 - lego \hookrightarrow je maseo logi proces (kao maseo u mechanike)
 - prislab:
 

$$W = -\int_{V_A}^{V_B} dV = -\int p \cdot dV \quad \text{Prislab price}$$

$$\Delta E = E_B - E_A = \frac{3}{2} m R (T_B - T_A) > 0 \quad \text{=> negativ krov, je pris lab price}$$
 - lego dolia na pri hohr da maseo
 - \hookrightarrow lego dolia na pri hohr da maseo
 - \hookrightarrow energie prelaska k dolia dr formu
 - lego nje formu energie! formu price \hookrightarrow priatu energie u jednake teline a deo toga na ine' potrebu, ta "neke lego" "neki lego" \hookrightarrow nje linijska energija
 - potrebu na "neke lego" "neki lego" \hookrightarrow nje linijska energija"
 - prvi temporatnici zokor ne obi potro (mash) dej plot!
 - $$\boxed{\Delta E = \int W + \int Q}$$

adiabatisches - ist sonst isotherm (\rightarrow keine Wärme $\delta Q = 0$)

(\hookrightarrow S. 39: Wärme kann nur über kinetische Energie)

praktisch: ideale Gas $dE = dU$

statische Drucke $pV = nRT$

\rightarrow mit je mehr

$$E = \frac{3}{2} n k T$$

gas constant

$$dp \cdot V + p \cdot dV = nRdT$$

$$\frac{3}{2} n k dT = -p dV$$

später für ΔU

$$dp \cdot V + p \cdot dV = -\frac{2}{3} p dV$$

zu klein dene

$$\frac{dp}{dV}$$
 / liter

$$\frac{dp}{dV} = -\frac{2}{3} \frac{p}{V} \Rightarrow \frac{dp}{p} = -\frac{2}{3} \frac{dV}{V} \quad | \int_A^B$$

gas isotherm

$$\frac{dp}{dV} = -C_V$$

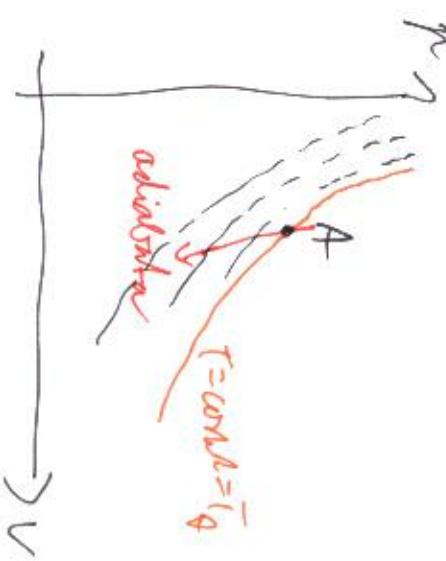
$$\log \frac{p_B}{p_A} = -\frac{2}{3} \log \frac{V_B}{V_A}$$

$$\frac{V_B}{V_A} = \left(\frac{p_A}{p_B} \right)^{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

gasdrücke
gleich

adiabatisch auf
drückt aus

$$p_A V_A^{\frac{5}{3}} = p_B V_B^{\frac{5}{3}} \Rightarrow p V^{\frac{2}{3}} = \text{const}$$



• des Paus ist in Daichsen Ni₄₀ wichtig:

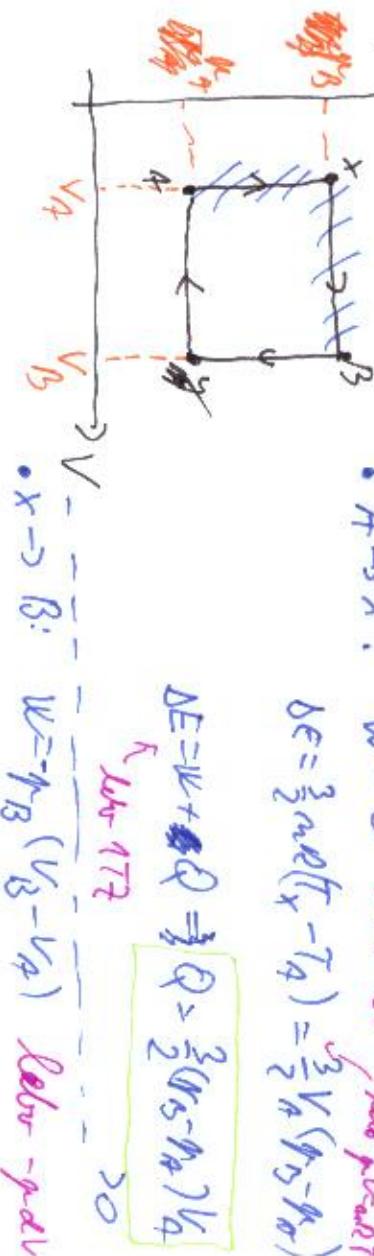
$$\mu_A$$

$$A \rightarrow X$$

$$\delta E = \frac{3}{2} n_B (\mu_X - \mu_A) = \frac{3}{2} V_A (\mu_B - \mu_A)$$

$$W = 0 \text{ lebt } \Delta V$$

$$\delta E = W + Q \Rightarrow Q = \frac{3}{2} (V_B - V_A) V_A$$

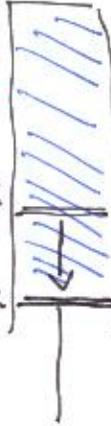


Ordnung: A → X



↓ Energia

X → B



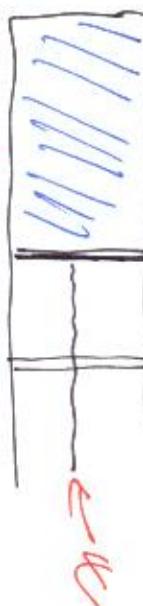
↑ Energia

B → Y



↓ Energia

Y → A



↑ Energia

• A → X: W = 0 lebt ΔV lebt μ_A
 $\delta E = \frac{3}{2} n_B (\mu_X - \mu_A) = \frac{3}{2} V_A (\mu_B - \mu_A)$

• X → B: $W = -n_B (V_B - V_A)$ lebt -gad
 $\delta E = \frac{3}{2} n_B (V_B - V_A) V_A$

• B → Y: $W = 0$
 $\delta E = \frac{3}{2} n_B (V_Y - V_B) = -\frac{3}{2} n_B (V_B - V_A)$

$$Q = -\frac{3}{2} n_B (\mu_B - \mu_A) < 0$$

• Y → A: domäne abholen

• \int prüfen energie η
 Drehz. an obwohl
 Energien gleich
 Temperatur gleich

* skid do spalit cij misijevnog i nejednog regreskih viseli na drugim kemijskim reakcijama
Lebelinu proporcija - dobroj, lako eksperimentirajuća dobjektna vlastnost - njenim

↳ opreka zavisi energije → učinkoviti prenos → ovisnost o temperaturi

$$\Delta Q = C \cdot dT$$

Lebelinu proporciju → razini od točke, od koje izdaju (Brođan 1970)

(najniži od svih)

idejno pisan

(najniži od svih)

problem: idejno pisan → $V = \text{const}$

$$dT = \frac{3}{2} nR dT \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{RT^2}} \Delta H + \Delta Q = C_V dT \Rightarrow C_V = \frac{3}{2} nR$$

⇒ lebo $dV = 0$

$$dE = \frac{3}{2} nR dT = -pdV + C_p \cdot dT = -nRdT + C_p \cdot dT$$

$$p \cdot dL + \cancel{\theta p} = V = nRdT$$

$$C_p > C_V$$

$$C_p = \frac{5}{2} nR$$

$$C_p = C_V + nR$$

Najveći vrstici

$$\frac{nR}{C_p}$$

↳ domaća slobodna radijalna lega $\kappa = \frac{C_p}{C_V}$

$$\frac{nR}{C_V}$$

adiabatski koeficijenti za istezanje