

- pre radzini biezga (ketermodynamiskos apstākumu)
 - ↳ fizikālās reliģijas, materiālu izveidošanas potenciālo biezga biezga sistēmā

$$dS = \frac{\delta Q}{T}$$

plus 1.T.T.2. $dE = T \cdot dS - p \cdot dV$

↳, biezga izveidošanas funkcijā S, V

ar $dS = 0$ & $dV = 0 \Rightarrow dE = 0$ kas skaidro mūsdienīgo biezga (statistiku)

↳ $\left. \frac{\partial E}{\partial S} \right|_V = T$ (kompatibilitātes definīcijas kopsakarība)
 ar $\left. \frac{\partial S}{\partial E} \right|_V$

$\left. \frac{\partial E}{\partial V} \right|_S = -p$ (kas ir kompatibilitātes definīcijas kopsakarība)
 ↳ mīkstināšanas noteikumi

• imūns un darba pārdalīšana
 $dS = \frac{1}{T} dE + \frac{p}{T} dV$

↳ kopsakarības pārdalīšanas noteikumi

variāciju definīcija: $f(x)$ i $x \rightarrow x + dx$

$$f(x+dx) = f(x) + \left(\frac{df}{dx} \right) dx + \dots$$

prezise variācija

$$f(x, y); x \rightarrow x+dx + y \rightarrow y+dy$$

$$f(x+dx, y+dy) = f(x, y) + \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right|_y dx + \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right|_x dy + \dots$$

definīcija $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$

$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right|_x$$

meniņa y

$$df = \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right|_y dx + \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right|_x dy$$

• kopsakarības izveidošanas noteikumi

reliģijas p, V, T
 ↳ kopsakarības noteikumi

• variāciju definīcija S, E, p a p un T kopsakarības noteikumi

• nastanející rozměry

$$dS > \frac{dQ}{T}$$

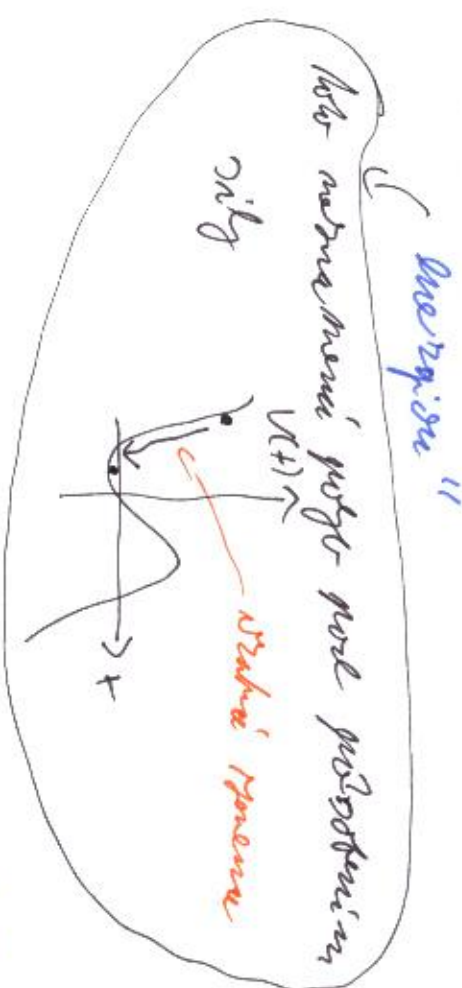
(když máme dostatek D 2.T.T.?)

system 1.T.T. dL

$$dE = dQ - \mu \cdot dV \leq T \cdot dS - \mu \cdot dV$$

• aby se systém dostal do rovnováhy? \rightarrow pak $S^* + V = \text{const}$ platí $dE \leq 0$

"optimalní stav" \rightarrow maximální



$\rightarrow dQ = 0$ kypně izolované systémy $dS > 0$

je třeba rozšířit ji, aby pokračovala & maximální entropie v termínu dL, T

• izolovaný systém je mělký povrchové příkaldem

často pokračujeme kladit volněmáhu rovnováhy pro systém kde máme jiné vlastnosti

• Grandcanonical ensemble \rightarrow to maximize/minimize grand potential

reservoirs share? volume is entropy, entropy optimum
 grand potential or mass available? lets or mass deposit
 entropy reservoir



grand potential

$$S_{tot}(E_{tot}) = S_R(E_{tot} - E) + S(E)$$

entropy reservoir \downarrow entropy optimum
 entropy maximum

$$= \int_R (E_{tot}) - \left(\frac{\partial S_R}{\partial E} \right) \cdot E + S(E) =$$

$$= \int_R (E_{tot}) - \frac{E - S \cdot T}{T}$$

Maximization of grand potential
 minimization of entropy

$$E - S \cdot T \quad (\text{minimize it or get maximum system})$$

$$= F \rightarrow \text{entropy analysis}$$

grand potential $F = \text{const}$ state
 $\Delta F \leq 0$ reservoirs (E) minimum F

- gniaime $F = E - TS$, kato je Legendrova funkcija $E(S, V)$ ar paimama $T \leftarrow \frac{\partial E}{\partial S}$ (4)

probleme

$$dF = dE - dT \cdot S - T \cdot dS = T \cdot dS - p \cdot dV - dT \cdot S - T \cdot dS$$

$$= -S \cdot dT - p \cdot dV$$

\Rightarrow "F je prirodoje fiksna T a V"

oile vidime, ne

$$\left. \frac{\partial F}{\partial T} \right|_V = -S \quad ; \quad \left. \frac{\partial F}{\partial V} \right|_S = -p$$

- vstani energija je konjugiranih potencialov \rightarrow na istodu obemozi na ustrezni poteci pre poves pri kisi. kisle givica kisi velicina maksimalno/minimalno

- so kati na mozi s obima ? ~~mozi s obima~~ konstantna entropia

$$E(S, V) \text{ drem mozi obima } V \leftrightarrow p$$

$$H = E + p \cdot V \quad | \text{ prais? kato } \quad dH = dE + p \cdot dV + V \cdot dp = T \cdot dS - p \cdot dV + dp \cdot V + p \cdot dV$$

\leftarrow entalpija

$$= T \cdot dS + V \cdot dp \quad \text{pre vrabi temy}$$

$$\text{pre vrabi temy} \quad dH = dE + dp \cdot V + p \cdot dV \leq T \cdot dS + dp \cdot V$$

$$dH \leq 0$$

$$dQ - p \cdot dV \leq T \cdot dS - p \cdot dV$$

- kolesiki pre kemijske reakcije, kisi kisa (H₂O) pri konstantnem tlaku

• Substancia	$S(E, V)$	<i>Heliumul liber</i>	$dS = 0$	
• Sistemul nostru	$F(T, V)$	<i>rezervele noastre</i>	$dF = 0$	
• Mediul	$H(S, p)$	<i>rezervele noastre</i>	$dH = 0$	
		<i>rezervele noastre</i>		$dS > 0$
		<i>rezervele noastre</i>		$dF < 0$
		<i>rezervele noastre</i>		$dH < 0$

• Este posibil să avem Heliumul liber și rezervele noastre?

$$G = H - T \cdot S = T \cdot dS + V \cdot dp - T \cdot dS - dT \cdot S = V \cdot dp - S \cdot dT \quad \text{în } (p, T)$$

Colțul din stânga (rezervele noastre) p, T ni s-a dat rezervele noastre

$$dG = dE + p \cdot dV - T \cdot dS \Rightarrow dG = dE + p \cdot dV + dp \cdot dV - dT \cdot S - T \cdot dS$$

$$< T \cdot dS + dp \cdot V - dT \cdot S - T \cdot dS$$

$$dG < V \cdot dp - S \cdot dT \quad \boxed{dG < 0 \text{ cînd } p, T \text{ sunt}}$$

• Sistemul nostru poate să fie în echilibru cu rezervele noastre: $E(S, V, N) \Rightarrow dE = T \cdot dS - p \cdot dV + \frac{\partial E}{\partial N} \Big|_{S, V} \cdot dN$

rezervele noastre pot să fie în echilibru cu rezervele noastre

Altfel spus, rezervele noastre pot să fie în echilibru cu rezervele noastre

$$\mu = \frac{\partial E}{\partial N} \Big|_{S, V}$$

rezervele noastre $dE = -S \cdot dT - p \cdot dV + \mu \cdot dN$ a rezervele noastre H, G