

C.C. Norma Normalized

otusitiki cone

$$\frac{d\mu}{dT} = \frac{O_A - O_B}{U_A - U_B} = \frac{N O_A - N O_B}{N U_A - N U_B} = \frac{S_A - S_B}{V_A - V_B} = \frac{T(S_A - S_B)}{T(V_A - V_B)} = \dots$$

↑ potol nōtōs' ēatic v' uphēme

8.12.2020

odiciang hē, abo hēly hēli nōtōs' ēatic v' dāng' fāne

ab hē cone pēdēt A → B potol utakē, hē $T S_A - T S_B = \Delta Q \Rightarrow$ hēly, hēse' U_{ma}

fāng' pēdēt hēly

v' uphōmā

Uatēhē hēly hē dāng' hē pēdēt hēly L

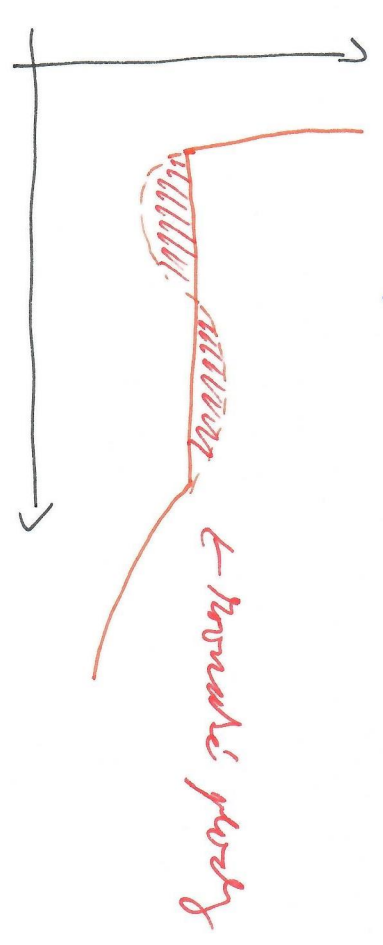
$$\frac{d\mu}{dT} = \frac{L}{T \Delta V}$$

← ing' hēz C.C. Norma

• pōtōhōmā: hēmhōmā $\frac{d\mu}{dT}$ (hēmhōmā L) dāng' v' pōtōhōmā S_A a $S_B \rightarrow$

→ dāng' v' nōpōhōmā ut utakē āng' ēāng' hēly $S = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial T} \Big|_V$

Spät K. v. d. W. p. l. W.
 • Normalform der inhomogenen Normalform suchen



$$p = \frac{RT}{v-k} - \frac{a}{v^2}$$

← Nullstelle Normalform

• um die Normalform zu erhalten g - optisch aus f und g ableiten F

$$p = - \left. \frac{\partial F}{\partial v} \right|_T \Rightarrow F(T, v) = - \int p \cdot dv + f(T)$$

mit $f(T)$ ist die Normalform, die
 Normalform $f(T)$

D. v. d. W. Charles Normalform $F(T, v) = -RT \log(v - kv) - \frac{av^2}{v} + f(T)$

• Normalform $D. F, \log$ $G = F + p \cdot v$ wobei

$$g = 3RT_c \left(-3 \frac{1}{v} - \frac{8}{3} \frac{T}{T_c} \log \left(\frac{3v}{v_c} - 1 \right) + p \tilde{v} \right)$$

← Normalform g
 Normalform g , p und v

hier $RT_c = \frac{pa}{27k}$ ← p und v v. d. W. Normalform

$$\tilde{v} = \frac{v}{3k}$$

$$\tilde{p} = 27 \frac{p}{a} v$$

• de je moriške včasno konfiguralni system pe dani analizje predmetov, realiziranih kade hi o najnižim vs. toplote dječic. temeratura in prenosilke (v koda priprave g)

• posteti moriš carki itihovus pumicene fizici žile na bozvalni,

Morš mi niži volni avrepiu

• He mi broj 2a k na dviška?

1. j. pri ovom Neku ~~prema~~ ^{br-de}

Morš carki itihovus?

↳ Dvema g pri potore

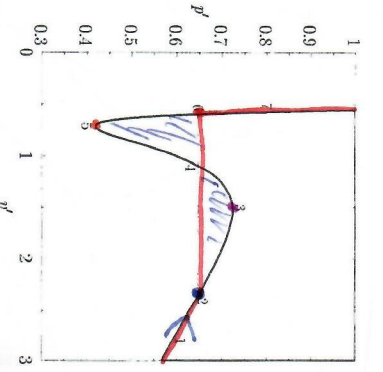
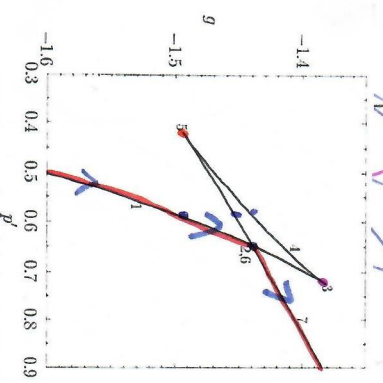
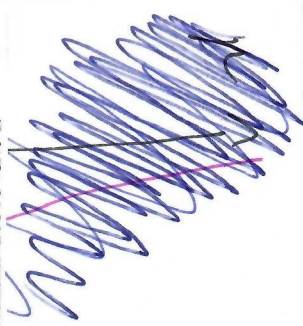
2 → 3 → 5 → 6 ~~AA~~

je mlovni

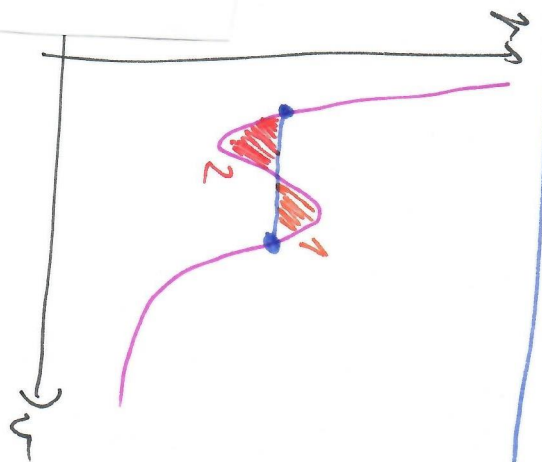
$$f_{\text{og}} = f \frac{\partial f}{\partial p_T} dp = f v dp = 0$$

• $f v \cdot dp$ vs p, v disipance

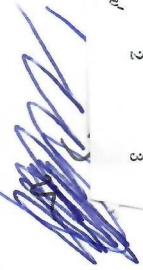
je $\int v \cdot dp = 0$



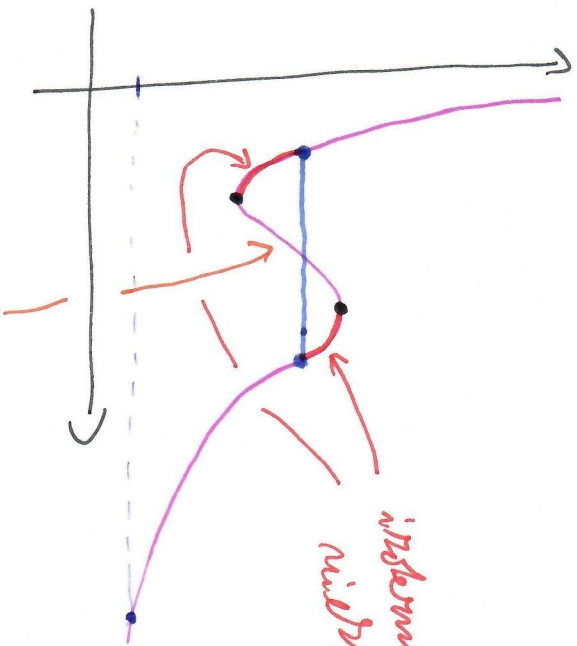
plota 1a
plota 2 ni
normali



konuda na kotni pavorclane poristudica



• meta-stabilne stanje



istotno pošto H. Šonštrkovi su otkrili
nizove! mehanika stabilne konfiguracije

metabilne pri primenu za sofisticiranu terapiju
= mehanika mehanika

• mehanika stanja na površini mehanika, ni mehanika homogenosti
• kao da vidite da postoji i pri tome postoji i pri tome ^{stojim} a
mehanika

• mehanika stanja ~~mehanika~~ je minimum homogenosti potencijala, koji je ista
potencijal a ni potencijal

• H. Šonštrkovi su otkrili da postoji i ni minimum stanja i ni minimum stanja i ni minimum stanja

• kao mehanika stanja

pre relinui hidde suerq oa moie shai, ne orphim potbri n mekshluom (5)
 share nish' cor a ca' potbri ne dushane der obtaihuas minimum
 Asymptomaticulhu potbri'le

alaba

