

2007 後期第3回

□ (a) $PV = nRT$. (ideal gas)

$$\text{体積膨脹率} : \beta = \frac{1}{V} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_P = \frac{1}{V} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial T} \frac{nRT}{P} \right)_P = \frac{1}{V} \frac{nR}{P} = \frac{1}{T}$$

$$\text{等温圧縮率} : \kappa = -\frac{1}{V} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial P} \right)_T = -\frac{1}{V} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial P} \frac{nRT}{V} \right)_T = -\frac{1}{V} \left(-\frac{nRT}{P^2} \right) = \frac{1}{P}$$

$$\text{Thermal conductance} : \alpha = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T} \right)_V = \frac{\partial}{\partial T} \cdot \frac{nRT}{V} = \frac{nR}{V} = \frac{P}{T}$$

$$\therefore \beta = \alpha \kappa$$



(b) $f(x, y, z) = 0$.

$$df = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right)_{y,z} dx + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)_{z,x} dy + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right)_{x,y} dz = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} & z = \text{const.} & y = \text{const.} & x = \text{const.} \\ & \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right)_z = -\frac{\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right)_{y,z}}{\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)_{z,x}}, \quad \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)_x = -\frac{\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right)_{y,z}}{\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right)_{x,y}}, \quad \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right)_x = -\frac{\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)_{z,x}}{\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right)_{x,y}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore -\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right)_z = -\frac{\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right)_{y,z} \cdot \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right)_{x,y}}{\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right)_{x,y} \cdot \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right)_{x,y}} = +\frac{\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right)_{y,z}}{\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right)_{x,y}}$$



(c) $P = P(V, T)$ \rightarrow 牛頓方程の一般化 \rightarrow 理想気体.

□ (b) 通用.

$$\alpha = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T} \right)_V = -\frac{\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_P}{\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial P} \right)_T} = \frac{\frac{1}{V} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_P}{-\frac{1}{V} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial P} \right)_T} = \frac{\beta}{\kappa}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x = T \\ y = P \\ z = V \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore P = P(V, T) \Rightarrow \beta = \alpha \kappa$$

$$\boxed{2} \text{ (a)} \quad (2x^2 + xy^2)dx + (x^2y - y^2)dy = 0.$$

$$\begin{cases} M(x,y) = 2x^2 + xy^2 \\ N(x,y) = x^2y - y^2 \end{cases} \text{ とおき。}$$

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = 2xy \quad \Leftrightarrow \text{ 完全系。}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2x^2 + xy^2 & \text{... (1)} \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = x^2y - y^2 & \text{... (2)} \end{cases} \quad \text{ただし } F(x,y) \text{ は } \mathbb{R}^2 \text{ 上の関数。}$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow F(x,y) = \frac{2}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2y^2 + g(y)$$

(2) に代入:

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = x^2y + \frac{d g(y)}{dy} = x^2y - y^2$$

$$\therefore g(y) = -\frac{y^3}{3} + C'$$

$$\therefore F(x,y) = \frac{2}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2y^2 - \frac{1}{3}y^3 = \text{Const.}$$

$$\cancel{\text{(b)}} \quad (x+y^2)dx + xy dy = 0.$$

$$\begin{cases} M(x,y) = x + y^2 \\ N(x,y) = xy \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = 2y, \quad \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = y.$$

$$(\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}) / N(x,y) = y/x = 1/x.$$

$$\therefore \text{積分因数 } u(x) = e^{\int \frac{dx}{x}} = e^{\log x} = x, \text{ が見つかる。}$$

$$\rightarrow x(x+y^2)dx + x(xy)dy = 0.$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = x^2 + xy^2 \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = x^2y \end{cases} \quad \text{ただし } \text{積分因数 } \dots$$

$$F(x,y) = \frac{1}{2}x^2y^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \text{Const.}$$



(cb) $PV = nRT$. 理想气体.

2

準靜的狀態變化 $\delta Q = 0$.

熱力学第一法則 $\delta Q + \delta W = \delta U \Rightarrow PdV + nC_VdT = 0$.

$$\Rightarrow \frac{nRT}{V} dV + nC_V dT = 0.$$

$$nRT dV + C_V V dT = 0.$$

(a) $\Sigma \bar{F}_i = 0 \dots$

$$\begin{cases} M(v, T) = RT, \\ N(v, T) = CvV, \end{cases} \quad \frac{\partial M}{\partial T} \neq \frac{\partial N}{\partial V} \rightarrow \text{完全系} \text{统}.$$

摺衷因式法:

$$\left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial T} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial V} \right) / N(v, T) = \frac{R - Cv}{CvV}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u(v) &= \exp \left(\int dv \cdot \frac{R - Cv}{CvV} \right) \\ &= \exp \left(\frac{R - Cv}{Cv} \int \frac{dv}{V} \right) = V^{\frac{R - Cv}{Cv}} \end{aligned}$$

但, $\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial v} \right)_T = u(v) \frac{M}{N}(v, T) = RT V^{\frac{R - Cv}{Cv}}$... (1)

$$\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial T} \right)_V = u(v) N(v, T) = Cv V^{\frac{R - Cv}{Cv}} \quad \dots (2)$$

(2) $\Sigma \bar{F}_i \Rightarrow F(T, V) = Cv V^{\frac{R}{Cv}} T + g(V)$.

(1) $\lambda \leftrightarrow \lambda \rightarrow Cv \frac{R}{Cv} V^{\frac{R}{Cv}-1} T + \frac{\partial g(V)}{\partial V} = RT V^{\frac{R - Cv}{Cv}} = 0.$

$$\therefore g(V) = \text{const.}$$

$$\therefore V^{\frac{R}{Cv}} \cdot T = \text{const.}$$

→

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

$$U = nCvT - \frac{n^2 a}{V} + U_0 \quad U = U(T, V).$$

$$\delta Q = 0.$$

(b) $\exists T \in \mathbb{R}, V \in \mathbb{R}.$

$$P = \frac{nRT}{V-nb} - \frac{n^2 a}{V^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} PdV + dU &= \left(\frac{nRT}{V-nb} - \frac{n^2 a}{V^2} \right) dV + nCv dT + \frac{n^2 a}{V^2} dV = 0. \\ &= \frac{nRT}{V-nb} dV + nCv dT = 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore RT dV + Cv(V-nb) dT = 0.$$

$$M(V, T) = RT, \quad N(V, T) = Cv(V-nb)$$

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial T} \neq \frac{\partial N}{\partial V} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial T} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial V} \right) / N(V, T) = \frac{R - Cv}{Cv(V-nb)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u(V) &= \exp \left(\int dV \frac{R - Cv}{Cv(V-nb)} \right) \\ &= \exp \left(\frac{R - Cv}{Cv} \int \frac{dV}{V-nb} \right) = (V-nb)^{\frac{R-Cv}{Cv}} \end{aligned}$$

征. 2. .

$$\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial V} \right)_T = u(V) M(V, T) = RT(V-nb)^{\frac{R-Cv}{Cv}} \quad \dots (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial T} \right)_V &= u(V) N(V, T) = Cv(V-nb)(V-nb)^{\frac{R-Cv}{Cv}} \quad \dots (2). \\ &= Cv(V-nb)^{\frac{R}{Cv}} \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \frac{\partial F}{\partial T} \rightarrow F(T, V) = CvT(V-nb)^{\frac{R}{Cv}} + g(V).$$

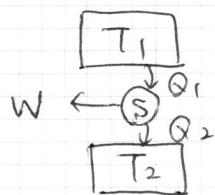
$$(1) = f(T) \lambda \rightarrow \text{etc } \cancel{f(V)T \frac{R}{Cv}(V-nb)^{\frac{R-Cv}{Cv}}} + \frac{\partial g(V)}{\partial V} = RT(V-nb)^{\frac{R-Cv}{Cv}}$$

"
0.

$$\therefore (V-nb)^{\frac{R}{Cv}} \cdot T = \text{const.}$$

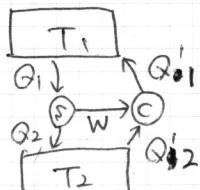
$$\boxed{3} (a) \text{ カルノ-サイクルの效率} : \eta = \frac{T_1 - T_2}{T_1} = 1 - \frac{T_2}{T_1} (= \eta_0). \quad \dots (0)$$

T_1 : 高温熱源, T_2 : 低温熱源 の 温度.



$$= \text{カルノ-サイクルの効率} \eta = \frac{W}{Q_1} \text{ である. } \forall T, Q_1 = W + Q_2 \quad \dots (1)$$

(\leftarrow 1+17ルール 内部エネルギー-変化
 $\delta U=0, \delta W=-\delta Q$)



というふうにカルノ-サイクル (C) は "逆" で、(S) から W を用いて.

逆運動である = 逆.

$$Q'_1 = W + Q'_2$$

$$(1) \rightarrow \text{代入} \Rightarrow Q'_1 = Q_1 - Q_2 + Q_2'$$

$$\therefore Q'_1 - Q_1 = Q'_2 - Q_2$$

$Q'_1 - Q_1 > 0$ つまり 二つの種の永久機関と矛盾。

これは Clausius の原理によて否定される。

$$Q'_1 - Q_1 \leq 0, \quad Q'_2 - Q_2 \leq 0.$$

$$Q'_1 < Q_1, \quad Q'_2 < Q_2 \text{ など.}$$

$$\eta = \frac{W}{Q_1} = \frac{Q_1 - Q_2}{Q_1} = \frac{Q'_1 - Q'_2}{Q_1} \quad \dots (2)$$

$$\therefore \eta < \frac{Q'_1 - Q'_2}{Q_1}$$

Q'_1, Q'_2 はカルノ-サイクル運動の逆過程の流入。 $(T=41^\circ, 2=0^\circ \Rightarrow \frac{Q'_1 - Q'_2}{Q_1})$

はカルノ-サイクルの効率 η_0 を超す。

$$\therefore \eta \leq \eta_0$$

(0)(2) が 1.

$$\therefore \frac{Q_1 - Q_2}{Q_1} \leq 1 - \frac{T_2}{T_1}$$

$$\frac{Q_1}{T_1} \leq \frac{Q_2}{T_2}$$

$$-\frac{Q_2}{Q_1} < -\frac{T_2}{T_1}$$

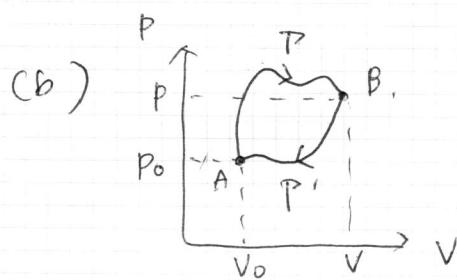
$$\frac{Q_2}{Q_1} > \frac{T_2}{T_1}$$

熱量を放出する時は $Q > 0$, 吸收する時は $Q < 0$ とする。 $Q_2 \rightarrow -Q_2$ とする。

$$\oint \frac{dQ}{T} + \frac{Q_2}{T_2} \leq 0.$$

これは連続的熱源がある限界存在する = 第二法則である。

$$\oint \frac{dQ}{T} \leq 0 \quad (\leftarrow \sum_j \frac{Q_j}{T_j} \leq 0)$$



準静的変化により $A \rightarrow B$ は $\int dQ/T = S_B - S_A$ 。

準静的変化は可逆過程である。

$$\oint \frac{dQ}{T} = 0 \quad \text{が成立する}.$$

$$\therefore \int_P^B \frac{dQ}{T} + \int_{P'}^P \frac{dQ}{T} = 0.$$

$$\therefore \int_A^B \frac{dQ}{T} = \int_B^A \frac{dQ}{T} = - \int_B^A \frac{dQ}{T} = \int_A^B \frac{dQ}{T}.$$

すなはち、準静的過程において dQ/T の積分の過程は一定である。

$$\Rightarrow dS = dQ/T \text{ は A, B との間に一定である}.$$

$$\therefore \int_A^B \frac{dQ}{T} = \int_A^B dS = S_B - S_A$$



(c) T の途上不可逆過程, T' の可逆過程。

$$\oint \frac{dQ}{T} = \int_A^B \frac{dQ}{T} + \int_{P'}^A \frac{dQ}{T} < 0.$$

$\wedge = S_B - S_A$

$$\therefore \int_A^B \frac{dQ}{T} < S_B - S_A$$

\therefore 不可逆過程では $dQ=0$ となる, $0 < S_B - S_A$

すなはち、「断熱系が不可逆変化すれば、系のエントロピーは増加する」

④ (a) $PV = nRT$,
 $C_V = \text{const.}$

$$\begin{aligned} dS &= \frac{dQ}{T} = \frac{dU + PdV}{T} \\ &= \frac{nC_V}{T} dT + \frac{nR}{V} dV \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int dS = nC_V \int \frac{dT}{T} + nR \int \frac{dV}{V} \\ &= nC_V \log T + nR \log V + S_0(n) \end{aligned}$$

(b) $V_0 \rightarrow 2V_0$. 断熱自由膨張.



$$dQ = 0.$$

$$= dU = nC_V dT = 0 \rightarrow \text{温度一定}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{a}) \text{ す)} , \Delta S &= nR \log 2V_0 - nR \log V_0 \\ &= nR \log 2 > 0 . \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \Delta S > 0$$



(c).  热传导, 但体积不变 $\rightarrow dV = 0$.

$$dQ = T dS = dU = C_V dT .$$

BのI>bc^o- $\frac{1}{2}k$

$$(\text{a}) \text{ す)} , \Delta S_B = nC_V \log(T'/T_2)$$

$$\Delta S_A = nC_V \log(T'/T_1)$$

合併のI>bc^o- $\frac{1}{2}k$ 。 $\Delta S = nC_V \log \left(\frac{T'}{T_1 T_2} \right)$

~~$\log \left(\frac{T'}{T_1 T_2} \right)$~~

iii(c)

$$\therefore \Delta W = 0, \Delta Q = 0 \text{ と } \Delta U = 0 \text{ で}, \Delta S = \log \left(\frac{T'}{T_1 T_2} \right)$$

$$U = nC_V T' = nC_V T_1 + nC_V T_2$$

$$\therefore T' = \frac{T_1 + T_2}{2} \quad \text{2"X3"}$$

(c) $\Delta S^{\circ} < 0$.

$$\Delta S^{\circ} = nC_V \log \frac{(T_1+T_2)^2}{4T_1 T_2}$$

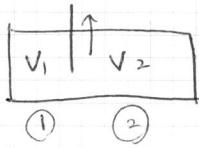
$$\geq 0, (T_1+T_2)^2 - 4T_1 T_2 = (T_1-T_2)^2 > 0.$$

$$(T_1+T_2)^2 > 4T_1 T_2.$$

$$\therefore \Delta S^{\circ} = C_V \log \frac{(T_1+T_2)^2}{4T_1 T_2} > 0$$



(d) 互易性の証明 - 簡化のため \rightarrow 三段階不変。



$$PV_1 = n_1 RT, \quad V_1 = n_1 \frac{RT}{P}$$

$$PV_2 = n_2 RT, \quad V_2 = n_2 \frac{RT}{P}$$

1: $V_1 \rightarrow V_1 + V_2$ と自由膨張。

2: $V_2 \rightarrow V_1 + V_2$

$$(b) \Delta S_1 = n_1 R \log \left(\frac{V_1+V_2}{V_1} \right)$$

$$\Delta S_2 = n_2 R \log \left(\frac{V_1+V_2}{V_2} \right)$$

$$\Delta S = R \left\{ n_1 \log \left(\frac{V_1+V_2}{V_1} \right) + n_2 \log \left(\frac{V_1+V_2}{V_2} \right) \right\}$$

$$= R \left\{ n_1 \log \left(\frac{n_1+n_2}{n_1} \right) + n_2 \log \left(\frac{n_1+n_2}{n_2} \right) \right\}$$

