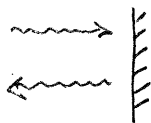


a)



$$q = 2N_f = \underline{2E/c}$$

$$E = hc - p c \Rightarrow p = E/c$$

Antall refleksjoner mot samme vegg per sek.

$$N = c/2l$$

Overført impuls p. sek = kraft  $\Rightarrow F = Nq = E/l$

Trykk  $P_1 = F/l^2 = E/l^3 = \underline{\underline{E/V}}$

$N$  fotoner. Like mye impuls i  $x$ -y og  $z$ -retning

$$P = \frac{1}{3} NE/V$$

Jamne energi av fotoner  $U = NE \Rightarrow$

$$\underline{\underline{PV = \frac{1}{3} U}}$$

b) Adiabot:  $dQ = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = dU + PdV \quad dU = -PdV \quad (1)$

$$U = 3PV \Rightarrow dU = 3PdV + 3VdP \quad (2)$$

$$(1) = (2) \Rightarrow 3VdP = -4PdV$$

$$\frac{dP}{P} = -\frac{4}{3} \frac{dV}{V} \Rightarrow d \ln(PV^{4/3}) = 0 \quad \underline{\underline{PV^{4/3} = \text{konst}}}$$

c) Emblest

$$W = U_1 - U_2 = 3P_1V_1 - 3P_2V_2 = 3P_1V_1 \left[ 1 - \frac{P_2}{P_1} \frac{V_2}{V_1} \right]$$

$$V_2/V_1 = \alpha \quad P_2V_2^{4/3} = P_1V_1^{4/3} \quad \frac{P_2}{P_1} = \left(\frac{V_1}{V_2}\right)^{4/3} = \frac{1}{\alpha^{4/3}} \Rightarrow$$

$$W = U_1 \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{\alpha^{1/3}} \right] \quad \underline{\underline{W/U_1 = 1 - \frac{1}{\alpha^{1/3}}}}$$

$$\alpha = 8 \Rightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Energien tas fra fotonene som mister energi: for mindre fotoner.

\* ) Mik: Stefan-Boltzmann  $PV = \frac{1}{3} V a T^4$

$$P V^{4/3} = \frac{1}{3} a V^{4/3} T^4 = \text{konst} \Rightarrow V^{4/3} T^4 = \text{konst} \Rightarrow V T^3 = \text{konst}$$

$$PV = \text{konst} \cdot T$$

$$C_V = \left. \frac{dQ}{dT} \right|_{V=\text{konst}} \quad C_P = \left. \frac{dQ}{dT} \right|_{P=\text{konst}}$$

Ved opvarmning med  $p = \text{konst.}$  vil gassen ekspandere  
 og udføre arbejde på omgivelserne. En del af  
 tilført varme går til arbejde, så derfor tilføres  
mer varme for i opvarmning en given temp. stigning.  
 Derfor  $C_P > C_V$ .

$$U = \frac{3}{2} nRT \quad dQ = dU + p dV \quad pV = nRT$$

$$C_V = \left. \frac{dQ}{dT} \right|_V = \frac{dU}{dT} = \frac{3}{2} nR$$

$$C_P = \left. \frac{dQ}{dT} \right|_P = \frac{dU}{dT} + \left. \frac{p dV}{dT} \right|_P = C_V + nR = \frac{5}{2} nR$$

b) a → b: Trykholden ved konst. vol. ⇒  $p \propto T$

$p$  stiger →  $T$  stiger →  $U$  stiger mens  $W_{ab} = 0$  ∴  
 Varme tilføres tilføres

b → c Vol. stiger, ved konst. tryk ⇒  $V \propto T$

$V$  stiger →  $T$  stiger →  $U$  stiger og  $W_{bc} > 0$   
 Varme tilføres tilføres

c → d  $p \propto T$

$p$  stiger →  $T$  stiger →  $U$  stiger mens  $W_{cd} = 0$ .  
 Varme tilføres tilføres

d → a  $V \propto T$

$V$  stiger →  $T$  stiger →  $U$  stiger og  $W_{da} < 0$ .  
 Varme tilføres tilføres

$$c) Q_{ab} = C_v (T_b - T_a) = C_v T_a \left( \frac{T_b}{T_a} - 1 \right) = C_v T_a \left( \frac{V_b}{V_a} - 1 \right)$$

$$n_0 V_0 = n R T_a \quad C_v = \frac{3}{2} n R \Rightarrow$$

$$\underline{Q_{ab} = \frac{3}{2} n_0 V_0 (N-1)}$$

$$Q_{bc} = C_p (T_c - T_b) = C_p T_b \left( \frac{T_c}{T_b} - 1 \right) = C_p T_b \left( \frac{V_c}{V_b} - 1 \right)$$

$$n_b V_b = N n_0 V_0 = n R T_b \quad C_p = \frac{5}{2} n R \Rightarrow$$

$$\underline{Q_{bc} = \frac{5}{2} n_0 V_0 N (N-1)}$$

$$Q = Q_{ab} + Q_{bc} = \frac{n_0 V_0}{2} [3(N-1) + 5N(N-1)]$$

$$\underline{Q = n_0 V_0 \frac{(5N+3)(N-1)}{2}}$$

a)  $W = (N-1)^2 n_0 V_0 = \text{area in } p-V \text{ diagram}$

$\eta = \frac{\text{work output}}{\text{heat input}}$

$$\underline{\underline{\eta = \frac{2(N-1)}{5N+3} = \frac{2}{13}}}$$

Lösung: 0,114 3

a) Generell:  $\Delta S = \int_1^2 \frac{dQ^{rev}}{T}$

Adiabatisch:  $dQ^{rev} = 0$        $\Delta S = 0$

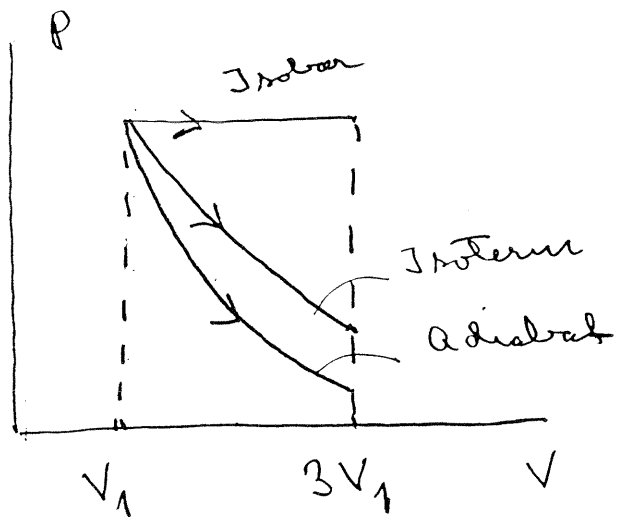
Isotermisch:  $dQ^{rev} = dU + P dV = nRT \frac{dV}{V}$

$\Delta S = nR \int_{V_1}^{V_2} \frac{dV}{V} = nR \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} = \underline{18,2 \text{ J/K}}$   
 $2 \cdot 8,3 \cdot \ln 3$

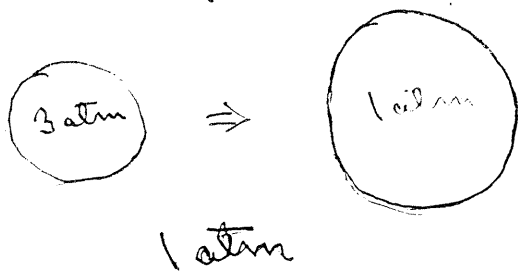
Isobar:  $dQ^{rev} = C_p dT$

$\Delta S = C_p \int_{T_1}^{T_2} \frac{dT}{T} = C_p \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1} = C_p \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}$   
 (P = konst.)

$\Delta S = \frac{7}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 8,3 \ln 3 = \underline{63,8 \text{ J/K}}$



Analyt:



$$T = \text{konst} \Rightarrow$$

$$P_1 V_1 = P_2 V_2$$

$$\frac{V_2}{V_1} = \frac{P_1}{P_2} = \frac{2P_2 + P_2}{P_2} = 3$$

En reversibel process som går samman  
 till tillstånd  $n$  den isoterme ekspansions  
 sporen för  $n$  mol. a)

$$W^{\text{rev}} = Q^{\text{rev}} = nRT \int_{V_1}^{V_2} \frac{dV}{V} = nRT \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}$$

$$S^{\text{rev}} = Q^{\text{rev}} / T = 18,2 \text{ J/K}$$

Da entropi-ändringen är oberoende av  
 vägen (reversibel) processen föregår  $n$ ,  $n$

$$\Delta S^{\text{rev}} = \Delta S^{\text{rev}} = 18,2 \text{ J/K}$$

$$c) S = k \ln \Omega \Rightarrow \Delta S = k \ln \left( \frac{\Omega_2}{\Omega_1} \right)$$

$$\Omega_2 / \Omega_1 = e^{\frac{\Delta S}{k}} = e^{2 \ln 3 \frac{R}{k}} = e^{2 \ln 3 \cdot N_A}$$

$$\Omega_2 / \Omega_1 = e^{13 \cdot 10^{24}} \gg \gg \gg 1$$

Liten multiplikation för att processen reversibel  
 spontant!