

Correction

Thermody-
namique

Thermodynamique

Chapitre 1

Exercice 1

1) $M = 18 \text{ g/mol}$
 $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

$$V = 1 \text{ m}^3$$

$$m = \frac{\rho}{M} = \frac{1}{18} = 55555 \text{ mol/m}^3$$

$$N = m \cdot N_A = 3,3 \cdot 10^{29} \text{ particules/m}^3$$

2) Gaz d_g :

$$PV = nRT \Rightarrow n = \frac{PV}{RT} = 0,03 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

pour $V = 1 \text{ L}$:

$$x = n \cdot N_A = 1,8 \cdot 10^{22}$$

$$d_p = \frac{x}{V} = 1,8 \cdot 10^{25} \text{ particules} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$$

$$\frac{d_g}{d_p} = 0,00054$$

3): $V_m = \frac{V}{N} = d^3$

Liquide: $V_m = 2,9 \cdot 10^{-29} \text{ m}^3$
 $= 29 \text{ \AA}^3$

$$d_p = \underline{3,1 \text{ \AA}}$$

gaz: $V_m = \frac{1}{d_g} = 5,6 \cdot 10^{-24} \text{ m}^3 = 5,6 \cdot 10^6 \text{ \AA}^3$

$$d_g = \underline{38 \text{ \AA}}$$

Exercice 2

1) $PV = nRT$

$$n = \frac{PV}{RT} = 5507 \text{ mol}$$

$$\alpha = 3,32 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ atomes}$$

~~$m = 0,002248$~~

$$V = 185 \text{ m}^3$$

$$T = 273 \text{ K}$$

$$P = 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$

2) Énergie interne : $U = \bar{\epsilon}_c^{\text{int}} + \bar{\epsilon}_p^{\text{int}} = \frac{1}{2} m \langle v^2 \rangle$

$$= \frac{3}{2} R_B T$$

$$\Rightarrow m \langle v^2 \rangle = 3 R_B T$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle v^2 \rangle = \frac{3 R_B T}{m}$$

$$m = \frac{M}{N_A}$$

$$\Rightarrow v = \sqrt{\frac{3RT}{M}} = \underline{1305 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}}$$

3) $\bar{\epsilon}_c^{\text{moy}} = \langle \bar{\epsilon}_c \rangle = \frac{1}{2} m_{\text{Tot}} \langle v^2 \rangle$

$$= N \cdot \frac{1}{2} m \langle v^2 \rangle$$

$$= N \cdot \frac{3}{2} R_B T$$

$$= m \cdot N_A \cdot R_B \cdot \frac{3}{2} T$$

$$= m R \frac{3}{2} T$$

$$= 19 \text{ 000 RJ}$$

Énergie interne $U = 19 \text{ 000 RJ}$

$$= \frac{3}{2} mRT$$

4) $m = 10 \text{ 000 kg}$

$$\bar{\epsilon}_p = mgz$$

$$z = \frac{\bar{\epsilon}_p}{mg}$$

$$z = \frac{19 \cdot 10^6}{10 \text{ 000} \cdot g} = \underline{190 \text{ m}}$$

Exercice 3

Extensives : proportionnelles à la taille du système
 Intensives : indépendantes " " "

$P = \text{intensive}$	Variable	Extensives	Intensives	common
$mbr = \text{intensive}$	V	✓		
	$1/N$			✓
	V/N		✓	
	V^2/N	✓		✓
	V^2			✓
	P/V		✓	✓
	PV	✓		
	T		✓	
	$1/T$		✓	
	mV	✓		✓

$$\frac{\text{ext}}{\text{ext}} = \text{int}$$

$$\text{ext} \cdot \text{int} = \text{ext}$$

$$N = \text{ext}$$

$$m = \text{ext}$$

Exercice 4

$$V = 60 \text{ m}^3$$

$$R = 200 \Omega$$

$$U = 220 \text{ V}$$

Système isolé.

(sans radiateur)

$$P = U i$$

$$= \frac{U^2}{R} W$$

$$T_0 = 16^\circ \text{C} = 289 \text{ K}$$

$$P_0 = 1,013 \cdot 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$

1) $dW = P dt$

Sur un temps Δt , $W_e = P \Delta t = \frac{U^2}{R} \Delta t$
 ~~$= 968 \text{ J}$~~

2) W_e est intégralement convertie en chaleur qui est elle-même cédée au système.

(isolé)

$$Q_{\text{ext}} = W_e = \Delta U$$

$$\Delta U = C_V \Delta T$$

$$= \frac{5}{2} n R \Delta T$$

Donc pour chauffer le système de ΔT il faut lui fournir ΔU

$$n = \frac{P_0 V_0}{R T_0} = 2530 \text{ mol} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \Delta U = Q_{\text{ext}} = \frac{U^2}{R} \Delta t$$

$$= \frac{5}{2} n R \Delta T$$

$$\Delta t = \underline{870 \text{ s}} \approx 14,5 \text{ min}$$

7) Premier principe

$$\Delta U = W + Q_{\text{ext}}$$

$$Q_A = \cancel{W} - \Delta U = \Delta U - W$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} n R (T_1 - T_0) - 9000$$

$$= \underline{\underline{-5260 \text{ J}}}$$

$$Q_B = \Delta U - W$$

$$= \underline{\underline{-7059 \text{ J}}}$$

8) a) Les amènent du même état initial
→ final
≠ énergétiquement

b) IP cède de la chaleur

c) La temp ↑ mais on donne plus de travail
qu'IP ne perd de chaleur.

Exercice 6

1) $V_0 = 0,0166 \text{ m}^3$

$$V_1 = 0,0249 \text{ m}^3$$

2) Durant la détente $A \rightarrow B$

$$W_{A \rightarrow B} = -P_1 \Delta V = ~~-1245 \text{ J}~~ - 830 \text{ J}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta W_{A \rightarrow B} &= -P_{\text{ext}} dV \\ &= -P_1 dV \end{aligned}$$

3) $\delta W_{B \rightarrow A} = -P_{\text{ext}} dV$

P_{ext} : équilibre mécanique $\Rightarrow P_{\text{ext}} = P_{\text{int}}$

$$P_{\text{ext}} = \frac{nRT}{V}$$

Car, $B \rightarrow A$ est isotherme

A tout moment, $T = T_0$

$$\delta W_{B \rightarrow A} = - \frac{nRT_0}{V} dV$$

$$W_{B \rightarrow A} = \int_{V_1}^{V_0} nRT_0 \frac{1}{V} dV$$

$$= nRT_0 \ln\left(\frac{V_1}{V_0}\right)$$

$$= 1021 \text{ J} > 0$$

4) $P_1 V_1 = nRT_1 = nRT_0$

$$W_{B \rightarrow A} = P_1 V_1 \ln\left(\frac{V_1}{V_0}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \underline{5)} \quad W_T &= W_A + W_B \\
 &= -P_1(V_1 - V_0) + P_1 V_1 P_m \left(\frac{V_1}{V_0} \right) \\
 &= 181 \text{ J} > 0
 \end{aligned}$$

Le système gagne du travail mécanique.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \underline{6)} \quad x &= \frac{V_0}{V_1} & W_T &= P_1 V_1 \left(-1 + x + P_m \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) \right) \\
 & & &= P_1 V_1 \left(-1 + x - P_m(x) \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{7)} \quad 0 < P_1 < P_0 \quad x = \frac{V_0}{V_1}, \quad V_0 = \frac{3RT_0}{P_0}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{3RT_1}{P_1}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{V_0}{V_1} = \frac{P_1}{P_0}$$

$$0 < x < 1$$

$$g'(x) = P_1 V_1 \left(1 - \frac{1}{x} \right)$$

$$0 < x < 1$$

$$\frac{1}{x} > 1$$

$$-\frac{1}{x} < -1$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{x} < 0$$

$$\text{donc } g'(x) < 0$$

$$x = 0$$

1

$g'(x)$

$g(x)$

$$\text{donc } g(x) \geq 0 \quad \forall x$$

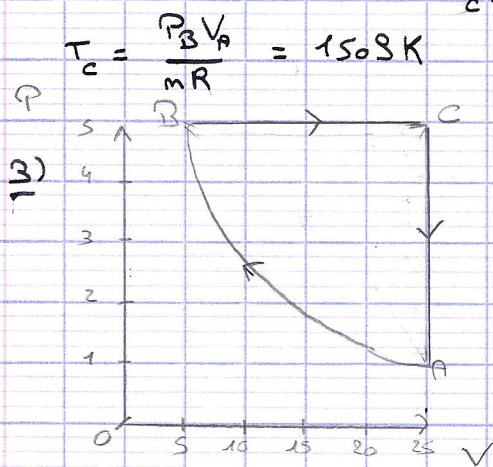
$$\underline{8)} \quad W + Q = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad Q = +840 \text{ J}$$

Exercice 7

$C \rightarrow A : P_c = 5 \text{ bar}, V_c = V_A$
 $A \rightarrow B : T_A = 300 \text{ K}, P_A = 1 \text{ bar}$
 $B \rightarrow C : T_B = T_A, P_B = 5 \text{ bar}$

- 1) Isotherme réversible
Isobare ou (quasi) statique
Isochore

2) $PV = nRT$
 $V_A = 25 \text{ L}$
 $V_B = \frac{nRT_A}{P_B} = 5 \text{ L}$
 $V_C = V_A = 25 \text{ L}$



4) AB: $\delta W_{A \rightarrow B} = - \frac{nRT_A}{V} dV$
 $W_{A \rightarrow B} = -nRT_A \ln\left(\frac{V_B}{V_A}\right)$
 $= -4015 \text{ J}$

$\bullet BC : W_{B \rightarrow C} = -10000 \text{ J}$
 $\bullet CA : W_{C \rightarrow A} = 0 \text{ J} (\Delta V = 0)$

5) $Q = \Delta U - W$ où $\Delta U = \frac{3}{2} nRT$

$\bullet AB : Q = -4015 \text{ J} (\Delta T = 0)$
 $\bullet BC : Q = \frac{3}{2} nR(T_C - T_B) - W$
 $= 2604 \text{ J}$
 $\bullet CA : Q = \frac{3}{2} nR(T_C - T_A)$
 $= -15015 \text{ J}$

Bilan total:

$\Delta U = \sum \Delta U_{mn} = 0$

Travail

$W = \sum W_{mn} = -5986 \text{ J}$

Chaleur

$Q_T = \sum Q_{mn} = 5986 \text{ J}$

Exercice 8

1) Transformation brusque non statiq

2) Variation du volume du pistolet

$$V_{\text{initial}} = V_{\text{tot}} - V_0 - V_R$$

$$V_{\text{final}} = V_T - V_R$$

$$\text{donc } \Delta V = V_0$$

3) Le système applique une pression de P_0 sur le pistolet.

4) Travail reçu par le système :

$$\begin{aligned} \delta W &= -P_{\text{ext}} dV \\ &= -P_{\text{pistolet}} dV \\ &= -P_{\text{pistolet}} dV \\ &= -P_0 dV \end{aligned}$$

$$W = -P_0 \Delta V = -P_0 (V_R - V_0) \quad \text{OR on ne peut pas résoudre}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta W' &= -P_{\text{ext}} dV & \text{donc } W &= -W' \\ &= -P_0 dV & &= P_0 V_0 \\ W' &= -P_0 \Delta V \\ &= -P_0 V_0 \end{aligned}$$

$$5) \quad \Delta U = \frac{3}{2} nR (T_R - T_0) = nRT_0$$

$$\Rightarrow T_R = \frac{5}{3} T_0 = 500 \text{ K}$$

Exercice 9

Comment savoir T_g

(1) Système fermé, isolé, pas de chaleur échangée

$$m_1 \text{ à } T_1 \rightarrow T_g$$

$$m_2 \text{ à } T_2 \rightarrow T_g$$

$$\text{calorimètre } T_1 \rightarrow T_g$$

$$H_i = H_1 + H_2 + H_c$$

$$H_g = H'_1 + H'_2 + H'_c$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H = H_g - H_i &= (H'_1 - H_1) + (H'_2 - H_2) + (H'_c - H_c) = 0 \\ &= \Delta H_1 + \Delta H_2 + \Delta H_c \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta H_1 = C_p \Delta T$$

$$\Delta H = m_1 C_{eau}^m (T_g - T_1) + m_2 C_{eau}^m (T_g - T_2) + C (T_g - T_1) = 0$$

$$C (T_g - T_1) = \frac{m_1 C_{eau}^m (T_g - T_1) + m_2 C_{eau}^m (T_g - T_2)}{T_g - T_1}$$

Exercice 10

$$(1) U_i = U_1 + U_2 + U_c = m_1 C_{eau}^m T_1 + m_2 C_{eau}^m T_2 + 0$$

$$U_g = (m_1 + m_2) C_{eau}^m T_{eq}$$

$$\text{Système isolé: } \Delta U = 0 \Leftrightarrow U_g = U_i$$

$$(m_1 + m_2) C_{eau}^m T_{eq} = (m_1 T_1 + m_2 T_2) C_{eau}^m$$

$$T_{eq} = 51,8^\circ \text{C}$$

$$(2) U_i = (m_1 C_{eau}^m + C) T_1 + m_2 C_{eau}^m T_2$$

$$U_g = [(m_1 + m_2) C_{eau}^m + C] T'_{eq}$$

$$\Delta U = 0$$

$$(m_1 + m_2) C_{eau}^m T_{eq} + C T_{eq} = (m_1 T_1 + m_2 T_2) C_{eau}^m + C T_1$$

$$C (T_{eq} - T_1) = C_{eau}^m [(m_1 T_1 + m_2 T_2) - (m_1 + m_2) T_{eq}]$$

$$C = 115,5 \text{ J.K}^{-1}$$

III - Entropie et Second principe

Exercice 11

(1) Ferme (impermeable) et isole (cloisons indeformable / adiabatique)

(2) 1^{er} principe : $dU = \delta W + \delta Q$
 $= 0 + 0 = dU$

$$\Delta U = 0$$

(3) $U_i = U_{i1} + U_{i2}$

$$= \frac{3}{2} m R T_1 + \frac{3}{2} m R T_2$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} m R (T_1 + T_2)$$

OR $\Delta U = 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow U_g = U_i$$

$$\Leftrightarrow T_g = \frac{T_1 + T_2}{2}$$

$$U_g = U_{g1} + U_{g2} = 3 m R T_g$$

$N = m R$ particule

(4) $S = R_B \ln(\Omega)$

$$\Omega = \Omega_{em} \Omega_{pos}$$

$$\Omega_{em} = cte U^{3N/2} \quad (U \propto T)$$

$$= cte T^{3N/2}$$

$$\Omega_{pos} = \frac{C_{N_0}^N}{N! (N_0 - N)!}$$

$$\Delta S = S_g - S_i$$

$$S_i = S_{i1} + S_{i2} = R_B \ln(cte T_1^{3N/2} C_{N_0}^N) + R_B \ln(cte T_2^{3N/2} C_{N_0}^N)$$

$$= R_B \ln(cte * T_1^{3N/2} T_2^{3N/2} (C_{N_0}^N)^2)$$

$$S_g = S_{g_1} + S_{g_2} \\ = R_B P_m (c_{te} T_g^{3N/2} C_{N_0}^N) + R_B P_m (c_{te} T_g^{3N/2} C_{N_0}^N)$$

$$S_g = R_B P_m [c_{te} (T_g^{3N/2})^2 (C_{N_0}^N)^2] \\ = R_B P_m [c_{te} T_g^{3N} (C_{N_0}^N)^2]$$

$$\Delta S = S_g - S_i = R_B P_m [c_{te} T_g^{3N} (C_{N_0}^N)^2] - R_B P_m [c_{te} T_1^{3N/2} T_2^{3N/2} (C_{N_0}^N)^2] \\ = R_B P_m \left[\frac{c_{te} T_g^{3N} (C_{N_0}^N)^2}{c_{te} (T_1 T_2)^{3N/2} (C_{N_0}^N)^2} \right] = R_B P_m \left(\frac{T_g^{3N}}{(T_1 T_2)^{3N/2}} \right) \\ = \frac{3N}{2} R_B P_m (T_g^2 / T_1 T_2)$$

Signe de ΔS

$$T_g^2 = \frac{T_1^2 + T_2^2 + 2T_1 T_2}{4}$$

$$\frac{T_g^2}{T_1 T_2} = \frac{T_1^2 + T_2^2 + 2T_1 T_2}{4T_1 T_2} > 1$$

irréversible
 $\Delta S \neq 0$.

$$(T_2 - T_1)^2 = T_1^2 + T_2^2 - 2T_1 T_2 > 0 \\ T_1^2 + T_2^2 > 2T_1 T_2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow T_1^2 + T_2^2 + 2T_1 T_2 > 4T_1 T_2 \\ \Rightarrow N > D$$

$$(s) \quad dU = -p dV + T ds + \mu dW \quad \text{fermé : } dW = 0 \\ U = \frac{3}{2} nRT \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{impossible car} \\ \text{transformation} \\ \text{irréversible} \end{array} \right\} \quad \begin{array}{l} dV = 0 \\ dU = T ds \\ ds = \frac{dU}{T} \end{array}$$

car entropie est une variable d'état donc elle ne dépend que de l'état initial et final. On fait donc comme si elle était réversible

$$\delta dS_1 = \frac{3}{2} mR \frac{dT}{T}$$

$$\Delta S_1 = \int_{T_1}^{T_8} \frac{3}{2} mR \frac{dT}{T}$$

$$\Delta S_1 = \frac{3}{2} mR P_m \left(\frac{T_8}{T_1} \right)$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{totale}} = \frac{3}{2} mR P_m \left(\frac{T_8^2}{T_1 T_2} \right)$$

$$(6) \Delta S_2 = \frac{3}{2} mR P_m \left(\frac{T_8}{T_2} \right)$$

$$T_2 > T_1, \quad T_8 = \frac{T_1 + T_2}{2}$$

$$T_2 > T_8 \Rightarrow P_m \left(\frac{T_8}{T_2} \right) < 0 \Rightarrow \Delta S_2 < 0$$

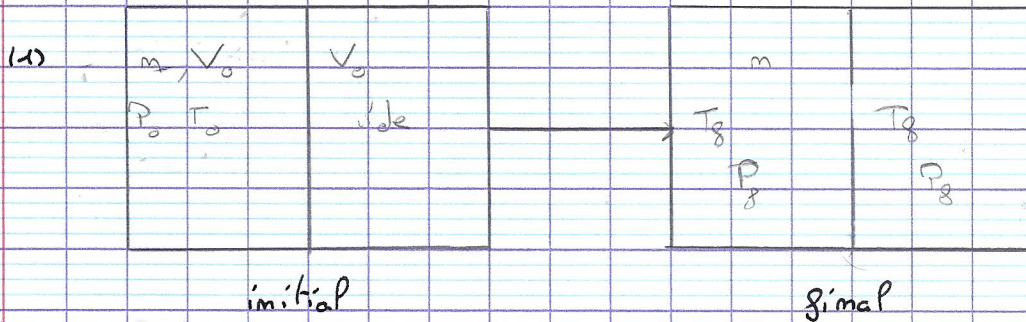
de même

$$\Delta S_2 = \int_{T_2}^{T_8} \frac{3}{2} mR \frac{dT}{T}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} mR P_m \left(\frac{T_8}{T_2} \right)$$

Exercice 12 - Détente de Joule - Gay-Lussac

Thermo



$$V_g = 2V_0$$

(2) $\Delta U = \delta W + \delta Q$ hors enceinte adiabatique
 $\Rightarrow dU = 0$ incompressible

(3) $\Delta U = \frac{3}{2} m R \Delta T = 0$
 $\Rightarrow T_g = T_0$

$$P_g V_g = m R T_g = m R T_0$$

$$2 P_g V_0 = m R T_0$$

$$P_g = P_0 / 2$$

(4) Identité thermodynamique : $dU = -p dV + T dS + \mu dN$
 $\Rightarrow T dS = P dV$
 $dS = \frac{P}{T} dV$

Si la transformation était réversible, on aurait

P définie à tout moment. $P = \frac{m R T_0}{V}$

$$\Rightarrow dS = \frac{m R T_0}{V} \frac{dV}{T_0} = m R \frac{dV}{V}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta S = \int_{V_0}^{2V_0} m R \frac{dV}{V} = m R \ln(2)$$

(5) ΔS par Boltzmann

$$S = k_B \ln(\Omega)$$

$$\Delta S = S_g - S_i$$

$$S_i = k_B \ln \left(C \cdot T^{3N/2} \cdot \frac{C_{N_0}^N}{N_0!} \right)$$

$$S_g = k_B \ln \left(C \cdot T_0^{3N/2} \cdot \frac{C_{2N_0}^N}{(2N_0)!} \right)$$

$$\Omega_e = C U^{3N/2}$$

$$\Omega_p = \frac{C_{N_0}^N}{N_0!} = \frac{N_0!}{N!(N_0 - N)!}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta S &= S_f - S_i \\ &= R_B \left[\ln \left(C_{T_0}^{3N/2} C_{z_{w_0}}^N \right) - \ln \left(C_{T_0}^{3N/2} C_{z_{w_0}}^N \right) \right] \times R \times \\ &= R_B \ln \left[\frac{C_{z_{w_0}}^N}{C_{z_{w_0}}^N} \right] = R_B \ln (z^N) = N R_B \ln(z) = m N_A R_B \ln(z) \\ &= m R \ln(z) \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 13

$$(1) \quad dU = -P dV + T ds + \mu dN$$

$$T ds = dU + P dV$$

$$ds = \frac{dU}{T} + \frac{P}{T} dV$$

$$(2) \text{ GPM: } U = \frac{3}{2} m RT = C_V T = m C_V^m T$$

$$dU = C_V dT \quad \text{et} \quad PV = mRT \Leftrightarrow P = \frac{mRT}{V}$$

$$\Rightarrow ds = \frac{C_V}{T} dT + \frac{1}{T} \frac{mRT}{V} dV = C_V \frac{dT}{T} + \frac{mR}{V} dV$$

$$(3) \quad \delta w = A dx + B dy = dg$$

$$\text{soit } \frac{\partial A}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial B}{\partial x}$$

$$\text{Ici: } A = \frac{C_V}{T}, \quad dT = dx$$

$$B = \frac{mR}{V}, \quad dV = dy$$

} donc ds est une diff
totale

$$ds = C_V \frac{dT}{T} + \frac{mR}{V} dV$$

$$(4) \quad A = \frac{C_V}{T} = \frac{\partial S}{\partial T} \quad B = \frac{mR}{V} = \frac{\partial S}{\partial V}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial S}{\partial T} = \frac{C_V}{T} \Rightarrow S(T, V) = C_V \ln(T) + K(V)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial S}{\partial V} = \frac{\partial K(V)}{\partial V} = \frac{mR}{V} \Rightarrow K(V) = mR \ln(V) + K$$

$$\Rightarrow S(T, V) = C_V P_m T + m R P_m V + K$$

$$C_V = \frac{3}{2} m R = \frac{3}{2} \frac{N}{M_u} N_u R_u$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} N R_u \quad \text{et} \quad m R = N R_u$$

$$\Rightarrow S = \frac{3}{2} N R_u P_m T + N R_u P_m V + C$$

$$= R_u \left(\frac{3}{2} N P_m T + N P_m V \right) + C$$

$$= R_u \left(P_m T + P_m \sqrt{P} + C \right)$$

$$= R_u \left(C P_m T^{3/2} + P_m V^N \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5) \quad S &= R_u P_m (\Omega) \\ &= R_u P_m (C T^{3/2} V^N) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Omega = \Omega_0 e^{\Omega_0} = C V^{3/2} N^{3/2} C N^N$$

$$= C T^{3/2} C N^N \quad N_0 \propto V$$

$$= C T^{3/2} \left(\frac{N_0}{N} \right)^N$$

$$= C T^{3/2} \frac{N_0^N}{N^N}$$

$$= C T^{3/2} V^N$$

Exercice 14

$$(1) \quad P_0, T_0, V_0 = \frac{m R T_0}{P_0}$$

à l'état final

$$P_8 = P_0 + P_M = P_0 + \frac{m g}{S}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_8 = T_0 &= \frac{m R T_0}{P_8} = \frac{m R T_0}{P_0 + \frac{m g}{S}} \\ V_8 &= \frac{m R T_0}{P_8} \end{aligned}$$

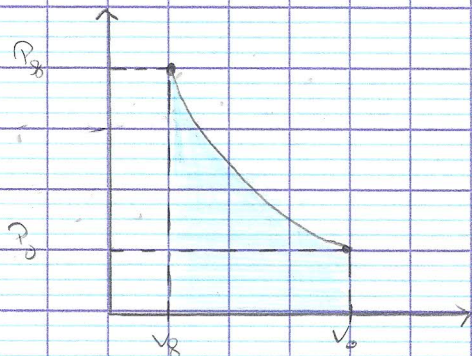
(2) en

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad \delta W_1 &= -P_{\text{ext}} dV \\ &= -P_{\text{int}} dV \\ &= \frac{-m R T_0}{V} dV \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} W_1 &= -m R T_0 P_m \left(\frac{V_8}{V_0} \right) = m R T_0 P_m \left(\frac{V_0}{V_8} \right) \\ \frac{W_1}{V_0} &= \frac{P_0}{P_8} = \frac{1 + \frac{m g}{S P_0}}{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow W_1 = m R T_0 P_m \left(1 + \frac{m g}{S P_0} \right)$$

(4)



$$(5) \quad dU_x = C_v dT = 0 \quad \text{car } T = \text{cte} = T_0$$

$$= \delta W_x + \delta Q_x$$

$$\delta Q_x = -\delta W_x$$

$$Q_x = -W_x = -mRT_0 \ln\left(1 + \frac{M\theta}{SP_0}\right)$$

Chaleur cédée

$$(6) \quad \Delta S = \underbrace{du}_0 = -p dV + T dS + \underbrace{\mu dN}_0$$

$$T dS = p dV$$

$$dS = \frac{p}{T} dV = \frac{mRT}{T_0 V} dV = \frac{mR}{V} dV$$

$$\Delta S = \int_{V_0}^{V_8} dS = \int_{V_0}^{V_8} mR \frac{dV}{V} = mR \ln\left(\frac{V_8}{V_0}\right) = mR \ln\left(\frac{P_0}{P_8}\right)$$

$$= -mR \ln\left(1 + \frac{M\theta}{SP_0}\right)$$

$$(7) \quad \Delta S^e : \quad dS^e = \frac{\delta Q_{\text{resu}}}{T_{\text{ext}}} = \frac{\delta Q_x}{T_0}$$

$$\Delta S^e = \int_1^8 dS^e = \int_0^1 \frac{\delta Q_x}{T_0} = \frac{Q_x}{T_0}$$

$$= \frac{-mRT_0}{T_0} \ln\left(1 + \frac{M\theta}{SP_0}\right) = -mR \ln\left(1 + \frac{M\theta}{SP_0}\right)$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{sys}} = \Delta S^e + \Delta S^c$$

$$\Delta S^c = \Delta S_{\text{sys}} - \Delta S^e = 0 \quad \text{car } \Delta S_{\text{sys}} = \Delta S^e$$

$$(13) \quad dU = -pdV + TdS = 0$$

$$TdS = pdV$$

$$dS = \frac{pdV}{T} = \frac{pdV}{T_0}$$

$$\Delta S = -mR \ln \left(1 + \frac{Mg}{ST_0} \right)$$

OR p non définie mais
 S est une variable d'état donc
 ΔS ne dépend pas du type de
transformation donc ΔS sera le
même que pour la transformation
1 car les états initiaux et
finaux sont les mêmes

$$(14) \quad \cancel{\Delta S} \quad dS^e = \frac{\delta Q_{\text{recu}}}{T_{\text{ext}}} = \frac{\delta Q_e}{T_0}$$

$$\Delta S^e = \frac{Q_e}{T_0} = -\frac{Mg}{ST_0} V_0$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{univ}}^c = \Delta S_{\text{sys}} - \Delta S^e$$
$$= -mR \ln \left(1 + \frac{Mg}{ST_0} \right) + \frac{Mg}{ST_0} V_0 > 0$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{univ}} = \Delta S^c$$

La transformation est irréversible

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta S_{\text{univers}} &= \Delta S_{\text{sys}} + \Delta S_{\text{ext}} \\
 &= \Delta S^c + \Delta S^e - \Delta S^e \\
 &= \Delta S^c \\
 &= 0 \Rightarrow \text{transformation réversible}
 \end{aligned}$$

(8) état initial : P_0, V_0, T_0

état final : $P_g = P_0 + \frac{Mg}{S}$

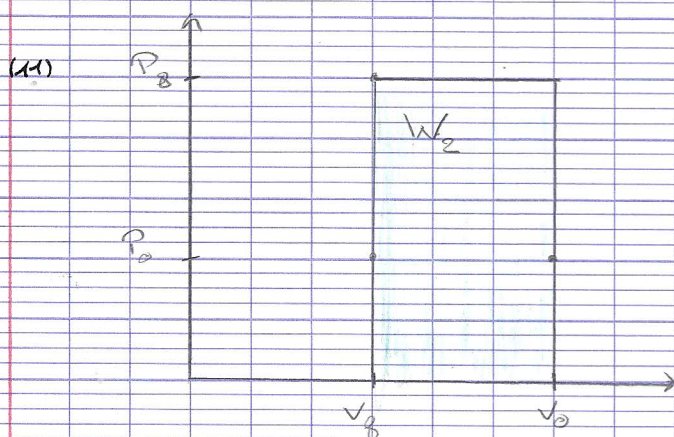
$$\begin{aligned}
 T_g &= T_0 \quad \text{car la transformation est très rapide.} \\
 V_g &= \frac{nRT_0}{P_g}
 \end{aligned}$$

(9) Nom \Rightarrow brutale

$$\begin{aligned}
 (10) \delta W_2 &= -P_{\text{ext}} dV = -P_g dV \\
 W_2 &= \int_{V_0}^{V_g} -P_g dV = -P_g \int_{V_0}^{V_g} dV = -P_g (V_g - V_0)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 W_2 &= -P_g V_g + P_g V_0 \\
 &= -P_g V_g + \left(P_0 + \frac{Mg}{S}\right) V_0 = -P_g V_g + P_0 V_0 + \frac{Mg V_0}{S} = \frac{Mg V_0}{S}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$P_0 V_0 = nRT_0 = nRT_g = P_g V_g$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 (12) \quad dU_2 &= \delta W_2 + \delta Q_2 = C_V dT \\
 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta U_2 = C_V \Delta T = 0 \quad \text{car } T_g = T_0$$

$$\Delta U_2 = W_2 + Q_2 \Rightarrow Q_2 = -W_2 = -\frac{Mg V_0}{S}$$