

习题 9 答案

9-1 B

9-2 A

9-3 B

9-4 C

9-5 A

9-6 等压过程 绝热过程 等压过程 绝热过程

9-7 21 J

9-8 否 $\eta > \frac{T_1 - T_2}{T_1}$

$$9-9 \quad A = \int_{v_1}^{v_2} p_0 dv = p_0(v_2 - v_1) = 1.013 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa} \times (15 - 10) \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3 = 507 \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta E = -A + Q = (-507 + 1713) \text{ J} = 1207 \text{ J}$$

9-10

解析: ①定容过程: $Q_v = \Delta E = \frac{M}{\mu} C_v (T_2 - T_1) = 623 \text{ J}$

$$A = \int_{v_1}^{v_2} P dv = 0$$

②定压过程: $Q = \frac{M}{\mu} C_p (T_2 - T_1) = 1.04 \times 10^3 \text{ J}$

ΔE 与①相同, $\therefore A = Q - \Delta E = 416 \text{ J}$

③与外界不交换质量: $Q = 0$, ΔE 与①相同

$$\therefore W = -\Delta E = -623 \text{ J}$$

9-11

解析: (1) $a \rightarrow b$: $Q_1 = nRT_1 \ln \frac{v_b}{v_a} = nRT_1 \ln 2 > 0$

$b \rightarrow c$: $Q_2 = \frac{5}{2} nR (T_c - T_b) = -\frac{5}{2} nRT_2 \ln 2 < 0$

$c \rightarrow d$: $Q_3 = nRT_2 \ln \frac{v_d}{v_c} = -nR (T_1 - T_2) > 0$

$d \rightarrow a$: $Q_4 = \frac{5}{2} nR (T_a - T_d) = \frac{5}{2} nR (T_1 - T_2) > 0$

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{|Q_2| + |Q_3|}{Q_1 + Q_4} = 1 - \frac{\frac{5}{2} nR (T_1 - T_2) + nRT_2 \ln 2}{\frac{5}{2} nR (T_1 - T_2) + nRT_1 \ln 2} = 15.1\%$$

(2) 证明: $a \rightarrow b$ 等温, $p_a v_a = p_b v_b$

$c \rightarrow d$ 等温, $p_c v_c = p_d v_d$

$b \rightarrow c$, $d \rightarrow a$ 等容, $\therefore v_b = v_c$, $v_d = v_a$, 而 $v_b = 2v_a$

$$\therefore v_c = 2v_a, v_d = v_a$$

$$\therefore p_a v_a \cdot p_c v_c = p_b v_b \cdot p_d v_d$$

$$\therefore p_a v_a \cdot p_c \cdot 2v_a = p_b \cdot 2v_a \cdot p_d \cdot v_a$$

$$\therefore p_a p_c = p_b p_d$$

9-12

解析: $a \rightarrow b$ 等温过程, $Q = W > 0$, 吸热 Q_1

$c \rightarrow a$ 等容过程, 压强增大, 温度升高, 吸热 Q_2 ,

$b \rightarrow c$ 等压过程, 体积减小, 温度降低, 放热 Q_3 .

$$Q_1 = W = \int p dv = \int_{v_1}^{v_2} \frac{RT}{V} dv = RT_a \ln \frac{v_2}{v_1} = RT_b \ln \frac{v_2}{v_1}$$

$$Q_2 = \nu C_{v,m} \Delta T = C_{v,m} (T_a - T_c) = C_{v,m} T_a \left(1 - \frac{T_c}{T_a}\right) = C_{v,m} T_b \left(1 - \frac{v_1}{v_2}\right)$$

$$|Q_3| = \nu C_{p,m} \Delta T = C_{p,m} T_b \left(1 - \frac{T_c}{T_b}\right) = C_{p,m} T_b \left(1 - \frac{v_1}{v_2}\right)$$

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{|Q_3|}{Q_1 + Q_2} = 1 - \frac{5 \left(1 - \frac{v_1}{v_2}\right)}{2 \ln \frac{v_1}{v_2} + 3 \left(1 - \frac{v_1}{v_2}\right)} = 13.4\%$$

9-13

证明: $Q_{da} = \frac{M}{M_{\text{mol}}} C_{v,m} (T_a - T_d)$, 吸热

$Q_{bc} = \frac{M}{M_{\text{mol}}} C_{p,m} (T_c - T_b)$, 放热

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{|Q_{bc}|}{Q_{da}} = 1 - \frac{C_{p,m} (T_b - T_c)}{C_{v,m} (T_a - T_d)} = 1 - \gamma \frac{T_b - T_c}{T_a - T_d}$$

9-14

$$\text{原来的效率: } \eta_0 = 1 - \frac{T_2}{T_1} = 1 - \frac{300}{1000} = 70\%$$

①高温热源提高到 $T'_1 = 1100 \text{ K}$ 后的效率

$$\eta_1 = 1 - \frac{T_2}{T'_1} = 1 - \frac{300}{1100} = 72.7\%$$

$$\therefore \Delta \eta_1 = \eta_1 - \eta_0 = 72.7\% - 70\% = 2.7\%$$

②低温热源降到 $T'_2 = 200 \text{ K}$ 后的效率

$$\eta_2 = 1 - \frac{T'_2}{T_1} = 1 - \frac{200}{1000} = 80\%$$

$$\Delta \eta_2 = \eta_2 - \eta_0 = 80\% - 70\% = 10\%$$

9-15

解析: 根据卡诺定理: $\frac{Q_{\text{吸}}}{Q_{\text{放}}} = \frac{T_2}{T_1}$

设 $Q_{\text{放}}$ 为 $323x$, $Q_{\text{吸}}$ 为 $523x$, 则吸热放热之差为循环过程做功: $523x - 323x = 1.05 \times 10^5 \text{ J}$

$$x = 525$$

$$\therefore Q_{\text{吸}} = 523 \times 525 J = 2.75 \times 10^5 \text{ J}$$

$$Q_{\text{放}} = 323 \times 525 J = 1.70 \times 10^5 \text{ J}$$

9-16

解析：记冰的初始温度为 T_1 ，冰水共存的温度为 T_0 ，水的温度为 T_2 ，质量为 m 。

整个过程的熵变为：

$$\Delta S = \Delta S_1 + \Delta S_2 + \Delta S_3$$

$$= \int_{T_1}^{T_0} \frac{mc_{p\text{冰}} dT}{T} + \frac{\Delta Q}{T_0} + \int_{T_0}^{T_2} \frac{mc_{p\text{水}} dT}{T} = mc_{p\text{冰}} \ln \frac{T_0}{T_1} + \frac{mL}{T_0} + mc_{p\text{水}} \ln \frac{T_2}{T_0}$$

把相关数据代入得： $\Delta S = 6.95 \text{ cal/K}$

9-17

解析：(1) 设水的质量为 m_1 ，比热容为 c_1 ，冰的质量为 m_2 ，比热容为 c_2 ，冰水共存的温度为 T_0 ，最终平衡的温度为 T_e 。

冰融化为冰水需等温吸热为： $Q_1 = Lm_2$ ；

冰水达到平衡温度需吸热为： $Q_2 = c_1 m_2 (T_x - T_0)$ ；

水达到平衡温度需要放热为： $Q = c_1 m_1 (T_2 - T_1)$

根据热平衡： $Q = Q_1 + Q_2$ 。

$$\therefore c_1 m_1 (T_2 - T_x) = Lm_2 + c_1 m_2 (T_x - T_0)$$

把数据代入得： $T_x = 274.38 \text{ K} = 1.38^\circ\text{C}$ 。

(3) 冰的熵变为：

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta S_1 &= \int \frac{dQ}{T} = \frac{Lm_2}{T_0} + c_1 m_2 \int_{T_0}^{T_x} \frac{dT}{T} \\ &= \frac{Lm_2}{T_0} + c_1 m_2 \ln \frac{T_x}{T_0} = 0.2 \text{ cal/K} \end{aligned}$$

水达到平衡温度时的熵变：

$$\Delta S_2 = \int \frac{dQ}{T} = c_1 m_1 \int_{T_2}^{T_x} \frac{dT}{T} = c_1 m_1 \ln \frac{T_x}{T_2} = 2.2 \text{ cal/K}$$

系统熵的变化为： $\Delta S = \Delta S_1 + \Delta S_2 = 2.4 \times 10^{-5} \text{ cal/K}$