

第5章练习题参考答案

基础练习

1. D 2. D 3. D 4. C 5. A 6. B 7. C 8. B 9. C 10. AC 11. D 12. AD

13. 放; 21.5。

14. 凭空产生; 凭空消失; 转化; 转移。

15. 方向; 热力学第一。

16. 1995 J; 75.4。

17. 解:

$Pt = cm\Delta t$, 代入数据得 $m = 1.4 \text{ kg}$ 。

18. 解:

(1) $W = P\Delta V = 169.7 \text{ J}$;

(2) $Q = W + \Delta E = W + qm = 2263.8 \text{ J}$;

(3) $\Delta E = Q - W = 2094.1 \text{ J}$ 。

综合进阶

1. D 2. D 3. D 4. B 5. D 6. B 7. D 8. C 9. C 10. B

11. 热量; 内能。

12. 平衡态。

13. 准静态过程。

14. $dE + dW$ 。

15. $2.5(p_2V_2 - p_1V_1)$; $0.5(p_2 + p_1)(V_2 - V_1)$; $3(p_2V_2 - p_1V_1) + 0.5(p_1V_2 - p_2V_1)$ 。

16. 500; 25%。

17. 解:

$S_{ABCD} = 1/2(BC + AD) \times CD$, 故 $W = 150 \text{ J}$ 。

18. 解:

根据物态方程 $pV_1 = \nu RT_1$, 则做功为

$$W = p(V_2 - V_1) = 2pv_1 = 2\nu RT_1 = 9.97 \times 10^3 \text{ J}$$

19. 解:

(1) 体积不变时

$$Q_V = \frac{m}{M} C_{V,m} \Delta T = \frac{64}{32} \times \frac{5}{2} \times 8.31 \times (50 - 0) = 2.08 \times 10^3 \text{ (J)}$$

$$W_V = 0$$

由热力学第一定律 $Q = \Delta E + W$ 得 $\Delta E_V = Q_V = 2.08 \times 10^3 \text{ (J)}$ 。

(2) 压强不变时

$$Q_P = \frac{m}{M} C_{P,m} \Delta T = \frac{64}{32} \times \frac{5+2}{2} \times 8.31 \times (50 - 0) = 2.91 \times 10^3 \text{ (J)}$$

$$\Delta E_p = \Delta E_v = 2.08 \times 10^3 (\text{J})$$

$$W_p = Q_p - \Delta E_p = (2.91 - 2.08) \times 10^3 = 0.83 \times 10^3 (\text{J})$$

20. 解:

(1) 利用公式 $W = \int p(V) dV$ 求解。在等压过程中, $dW = p dV = \frac{m}{M} R dT$, 则得

$$W_p = \int dW = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} \frac{m}{M} R dT = 36.6 (\text{J})$$

而在等体过程中, 因气体的体积不变, 故做功为

$$W_v = Q_v - \Delta E = 36.6 (\text{J})$$

氧气的摩尔定压热容 $C_{p,m} = \frac{7}{2}R$, 摩尔定容热容 $C_{v,m} = \frac{5}{2}R$

$$Q_p = \int p dV + \Delta E = \nu C_{p,m} (T_2 - T_1) = 128.1 (\text{J})$$

$$Q_v = \Delta E = \nu C_{v,m} (T_2 - T_1) = 91.5 (\text{J})$$

$$Q_v = \Delta E = \frac{m}{M} C_{v,m} (T_2 - T_1) = 91.5 (\text{J})$$

(2) 由于在(1)中已求出 Q_p 与 Q_v , 则由热力学第一定律可得在等压过程、等体过程中所做的功分别为

$$W_p = Q_p - \Delta E = 36.6 \text{ J}$$

$$W_v = Q_v - \Delta E = 0$$

21. 解:

空气在等温膨胀过程中所做的功为

$$W_T = \frac{m}{M} RT_1 \ln(V_2/V_1) = p_1 V_1 \ln(p_1/p_2)$$

空气在等压压缩过程中所做的功为

$$W = \int p dV = p(V_2 - V_1)$$

利用等温过程关系 $p_1 V_1 = p_2 V_2$, 则空气在整个过程中所做的功为

$$W = W_p + W_T = p_1 V_1 \ln(p_1/p_2) + p_2 V_1 - p_1 V_1 = 55.7 (\text{J})$$

22. 解:

(1) 沿 AB 作等温膨胀的过程中, 系统做功

$$W_{AB} = \frac{m}{M} RT_1 \ln(V_B/V_A) = p_A V_B \ln(V_B/V_A) = 2.77 \times 10^3 (\text{J})$$

由分析可知在等温过程中, 氧气吸收的热量为

$$Q_{AB} = W_{AB} = 2.77 \times 10^3 (\text{J})$$

(2) 沿 A 到 C 再到 B 的过程中系统做功和吸热分别为

$$W_{ACB} = W_{AC} + W_{CB} = W_{CB} = p_C (V_B - V_C) = 2.0 \times 10^3 (\text{J})$$

$$Q_{ACB} = W_{ACB} = 2.0 \times 10^3 (\text{J})$$

23. 解:

该空气等压膨胀, 对外做功为

$$W = p(V_2 - V_1) = 5.0 \times 10^2 \text{ J}$$

其内能的改变为

$$Q = \Delta E + W = 1.21 \times 10^3 \text{ J}$$

24. 解:

设 p 、 V 分别为绝热过程中任一状态的压强和体积, 则由 $p_1 V_1^\gamma = p V^\gamma$ 得

$$p = p_1 V_1^\gamma V^{-\gamma}$$

氢气绝热压缩做功为

$$W = \int p dV = \int_{V_1}^{V_2} p_1 V_1^\gamma V^{-\gamma} dV = \frac{p_1}{1-\gamma} \left[V_2 \left[\frac{V_1}{V_2} \right] - V_1 \right] = -23.0 \text{ (J)}$$

25. 解:

(1) 等压膨胀

$$W_p = p_A (V_B - V_A) = \frac{vRT_A}{V_A} (V_B - V_A) = RT_A = 2.49 \times 10^3 \text{ (J)}$$

$$Q_p = W_p + \Delta E = vC_{p,m} (T_B - T_A) = vC_{p,m} T_A = \frac{7R}{2} T_A = 8.73 \times 10^3 \text{ (J)}$$

(2) 等温膨胀

$$W_T = vRT \ln V_B / V_A = RT_A \ln 2 = 1.73 \times 10^3 \text{ (J)}$$

对等温过程 $\Delta E = 0$, 所以 $Q_T = W_T = 1.73 \times 10^3 \text{ J}$ 。

(3) 绝热膨胀

$$T_D = T_A (V_A / V_D)^\gamma = 300 \times (0.5)^{0.4} = 227.4 \text{ (K)}$$

对绝热过程 $Q_a = 0$, 则有

$$W_a = -\Delta E = vC_{v,m} (T_A - T_D) = \frac{5R}{2} (T_A - T_D) = 1.51 \times 10^3 \text{ J}$$

26. 解:

(1) 等温压缩 $T = 300 \text{ K}$, 由 $p_1 V_1 = p_2 V_2$ 求得体积

$$V_2 = \frac{p_1 V_1}{p_2} = \frac{1}{10} \times 0.01 = 1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ (m}^3\text{)}$$

对外做功

$$\begin{aligned} A &= VRT \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} = p_1 V \ln \frac{p_1}{p_2} \\ &= 1 \times 1.013 \times 10^5 \times 0.01 \times \ln 0.01 \\ &= -4.67 \times 10^3 \text{ (J)} \end{aligned}$$

(2) 绝热压缩 $C_v = \frac{5}{2}R$, $\gamma = \frac{7}{5}$, 由绝热方程 $p_1 V_1^\gamma = p_2 V_2^\gamma$, $V_2 = \left(\frac{p_1 V_1^\gamma}{p_2} \right)^{1/\gamma}$

$$V_2 = \left(\frac{p_1 V_1^\gamma}{p_2} \right)^{1/\gamma} = \left(\frac{p_1}{p_2} \right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma}} V_1 = \left(\frac{1}{10} \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \times 0.01 = 1.93 \times 10^{-3} \text{ (m)}$$

由绝热方程 $T_1^\gamma p_1^{\gamma-1} = T_2^\gamma p_2^{\gamma-1}$ 得 $T_2^\gamma = \frac{T_1^\gamma p_2^{\gamma-1}}{p_1^{\gamma-1}} = 300^{1.4} \times (10)^{0.4}$ $T_2 = 579 \text{ K}$ 。

热力学第一定律 $Q = \Delta E + A$, $Q = 0$, 所以

$$A = -\frac{M}{M_{\text{mol}}} C_V (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$pV = \frac{M}{M_{\text{mol}}} RT, A = -\frac{p_1 V_1}{RT_1} \frac{5}{2} R (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$A = -\frac{1.013 \times 10^5 \times 0.001}{300} \times \frac{5}{2} \times (579 - 300) = -23.5 \times 10^3 \text{ (J)}$$

27. 解:

如图 5-30 所示, 完成一次循环过程气体对外所做的功为矩形 1234 的面积, 即 $W = (5 - 1) \times 10^{-3} \times (10 - 5) \times 10^5 \text{ J} = 2000 \text{ J}$ 。

或

$$\begin{aligned} W &= W_{23} + W_{41} = p_2 (V_3 - V_2) + p_4 (V_1 - V_4) \\ &= [10 \times 10^5 \times (5 - 1) \times 10^{-3} + 5 \times 10^5 \times (1 - 5) \times 10^{-3}] \text{ (J)} \\ &= 2000 \text{ (J)} \end{aligned}$$

循环过程中氮气吸收的热量为:

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{吸}} &= Q_{23} + Q_{12} = \nu \frac{7}{2} R (T_3 - T_2) + \nu \frac{5}{2} R (T_2 - T_1) \\ &= \frac{7}{2} (p_3 V_3 - p_2 V_2) + \frac{5}{2} (p_2 V_2 - p_1 V_1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \eta &= \frac{W}{Q_{\text{ab}} + Q_{\text{da}}} = \frac{W}{\frac{7}{2} (p_3 V_3 - p_2 V_2) + \frac{5}{2} (p_2 V_2 - p_1 V_1)} \\ &= \frac{2000}{\frac{7}{2} (10 \times 10^5 \times 5 \times 10^{-3} - 10 \times 10^5 \times 1 \times 10^{-3}) + \frac{5}{2} (10 \times 10^5 \times 1 \times 10^{-3} - 5 \times 10^5 \times 1 \times 10^{-3})} \\ &= \frac{2000}{15250} = 13.1\% \end{aligned}$$

28. 解:

$$(1) \text{ 等容过程: } W = 0; Q = \Delta E = C_{V,m} \Delta T = \frac{5}{2} R \Delta T = \frac{5}{2} \times 8.31 \times 60 = 1246.5 \text{ (J)}。$$

$$(2) \text{ 等温过程: } Q = W = RT \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} = 8.31 \times (273 + 80) \ln 2 = 2033.3 \text{ (J)}, \Delta E = 0。$$

29. 解:

卡诺循环由气体的四个变化过程组成, 等温膨胀过程, 绝热膨胀过程, 等温压缩过程, 绝热压缩过程。气体在等温膨胀过程内能不改变, 所吸收的热量全部转化为对外所做的功, 即

$$Q_1 = A_1 = \int_{V_1}^{V_2} p dV = RT_1 \int_{V_1}^{V_2} \frac{1}{V} dV = RT_1 \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} = 5.35 \times 10^3 \text{ (J)}$$

气体在等温压缩过程内能也不改变, 所放出的热量是由外界对系统做功转化来的, 即

$$Q_2 = A_2 = \int_{V_3}^{V_4} p dV = RT_2 \int_{V_3}^{V_4} \frac{1}{V} dV = RT_2 \ln \frac{V_4}{V_3}$$

利用两个绝热过程, 可以证明: $V_4/V_3 = V_2/V_1$, 可得: $Q_2 = 4.01 \times 10^3 \text{ J}$ 。

气体在整个循环过程中所做的功为: $A = Q_1 - Q_2 = 1.34 \times 10^3 \text{ J}$ 。

30. 解:

$$Q_{ab} = A = nRT_a \ln \frac{V_b}{V_a} = RT_a \ln 2$$

$$Q_{bc} = nC_{p,m}(T_c - T_b) = \frac{7}{2}R\left(\frac{T_a}{2} - T_a\right) = -\frac{7}{4}RT_a$$

$$Q_{ca} = nC_{v,m}(T_a - T_c) = \frac{5}{2}R\left(T_a - \frac{1}{2}T_a\right) = \frac{5}{4}RT_a$$

$$\eta = 1 + \frac{Q_{bc}}{Q_{ab} + Q_{ca}} = 9.94\%$$

31. 解:

由 $\eta = 1 - \frac{T_2}{T_1}$, 得 $T_1 = 500 \text{ K}$, 效率升高后高温热源的温度为 $T_1 = 600 \text{ K}$ 。

32. 解:

热机的效率为

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{T_2}{T_1} = 25.5\%$$

每次循环对外做的净功为

$$A = \eta Q_1 = 5 \times 10^4 (\text{J})$$

33. 解:

$$(1) \varepsilon = \frac{T_2}{T_1 - T_2} = 5.208。$$

(2) 从低温热源吸收的热量为

$$Q_2 = A\varepsilon = 2.3 \times 10^6 (\text{J})$$

向高温热源释放的热量为

$$Q_1 = A + Q_2 = 2.79 \times 10^6 (\text{J})$$