

ميكانيكا التوازن في عكوسية السريان (الكمية المتغيرة) غاز مثالي (2)

الانتالي	الطاقة الداخلية	كمية الحرارة	العمل	المعادلة	التحول
$\Delta H_1^2 = nC_p(T_2 - T_1)$ $\Delta H_1^2 = \frac{\gamma(P_2 V_2 - P_1 V_1)}{\gamma - 1}$ $\Delta H_1^2 = 0$	$\Delta U_1^2 = nC_v(T_2 - T_1)$ $\Delta U_1^2 = \frac{P_2 V_2 - P_1 V_1}{\gamma - 1}$ $\Delta U_1^2 = 0$	$Q_1^2 = 0$ $Q_1^2 = W_1^2$	$w_1^2 = -P_2(V_2 - V_1)$ $w_1^2 = \Delta U_1^2$ $w_1^2 = -P_2(V_2 - V_1)$	#	التحول دياليتيغ $g_1^2 = 0$
$\Delta H_1^2 = nC_p(T_2 - T_1)$ $\Delta H_1^2 = \frac{\gamma(P_2 V_2 - P_1 V_1)}{\gamma - 1}$ $\Delta H_1^2 = 0$	$\Delta U_1^2 = nC_v(T_2 - T_1)$ $\Delta U_1^2 = \frac{P_2 V_2 - P_1 V_1}{\gamma - 1}$ $\Delta U_1^2 = 0$	$Q_1^2 = \Delta H_1^2$	$w_1^2 = -P_2(V_2 - V_1)$ $w_1^2 = -P_2(V_2 - V_1)$	#	تحول ساكن isotherme $T_1 = T_2$
$\Delta H_1^2 = nC_p(T_2 - T_1)$ $\Delta H_1^2 = \frac{\gamma(P_2 V_2 - P_1 V_1)}{\gamma - 1}$ $\Delta H_1^2 = 0$	$\Delta U_1^2 = nC_v(T_2 - T_1)$ $\Delta U_1^2 = \frac{P_2 V_2 - P_1 V_1}{\gamma - 1}$ $\Delta U_1^2 = 0$	$Q_1^2 = \Delta H_1^2$	$w_1^2 = 0$ $w_1^2 = 0$	#	متساوي الضغط $P_1 = P_2$
$\Delta H_1^2 = nC_p(T_2 - T_1)$ $\Delta H_1^2 = \frac{\gamma(P_2 V_2 - P_1 V_1)}{\gamma - 1}$ $\Delta H_1^2 = 0$	$\Delta U_1^2 = nC_v(T_2 - T_1)$ $\Delta U_1^2 = \frac{P_2 V_2 - P_1 V_1}{\gamma - 1}$ $\Delta U_1^2 = 0$	$Q_1^2 = \Delta U_1^2$	$w_1^2 = 0$ $w_1^2 = 0$	#	متساوي الحجم $(V_1 = V_2)$