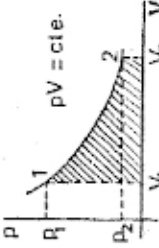
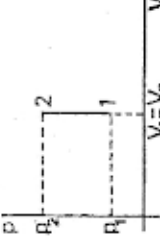
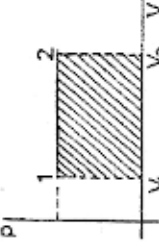



| PROCESOS | RELACIONES | ENERGÍA INTERNA | TRABAJO | CALOR | ENTALPIA | ENTROPIA | GRÁFICAS |
|--|---|--|---|---|---|--|--|
| FÓRMULAS GENERALES | $pV = nRT$ | $dU = nc_v dT$ | $dW = pdV$ | $dQ = dU + dW$ | $H = U + pV$ | $dS = \frac{dQ}{T}$ | |
| ISOTERMO $T = cte$ $dT = 0$ | $pV = cte$ $p_1V_1 = p_2V_2$ | $dU = 0$ $U_{1,2} = 0$ | $W_{1,2} = nRT \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}$ | $dQ = dW$ $Q_{1,2} = nRT \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}$ | $dH = 0$ $H_{1,2} = 0$ | $S_{1,2} = \frac{Q_{1,2}}{T} = nR \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}$ |  |
| ISÓCORO $V = cte$ $dV = 0$ | $\frac{p}{T} = cte$ $\frac{p_1}{T_1} = \frac{p_2}{T_2}$ | $U_{1,2} = nc_v(T_2 - T_1)$ | $dW = 0$ $W_{1,2} = 0$ | $dQ = dU = nc_v dT$ $Q_{1,2} = nc_v(T_2 - T_1)$ | $dH = nc_p dT$ $H_{1,2} = nc_p(T_2 - T_1)$ | $S_{1,2} = nc_v \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1}$ |  |
| ISOBÁRICA $p = cte$ $dp = 0$ | $\frac{V}{T} = cte$ $\frac{V_1}{T_1} = \frac{V_2}{T_2}$ | $U_{1,2} = nc_v(T_2 - T_1)$ | $W_{1,2} = p(V_2 - V_1)$ | $dQ = dH = nc_p dT$ $Q_{1,2} = nc_p(T_2 - T_1)$ | $dH = dQ$ $H_{1,2} = nc_p(T_2 - T_1)$ | $S_{1,2} = nc_p \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1}$ |  |
| ADIABÁTICO $Q = cte$ $dQ = 0$ | $pV^\gamma = cte$ $TV^{\gamma-1} = cte$ $p^{1-\gamma} T^\gamma = cte$ | $U_{1,2} = nc_v(T_2 - T_1)$ | $dW = -dU = -nc_v dT$ $W_{1,2} = \frac{p_1V_1 - p_2V_2}{\gamma - 1}$ | $dQ = 0$ $Q_{1,2} = 0$ | $dH = nc_p dT$ $H_{1,2} = nc_p(T_2 - T_1)$ | $dS = 0$ $S_{1,2} = 0$ |  |
| $c_v =$ calor molar a volumen constante $c_p =$ calor molar a presión constante $c_p - c_v = R$ $R = 8,3 \frac{J}{mol \cdot K} = 0,082 \frac{atm \cdot l}{mol \cdot K}$ | | coeficiente adiabático: $\gamma = \frac{c_p}{c_v}$ gases monoatómicos: $\gamma = \frac{5}{3}$ $c_v = \frac{3}{2}R$ $c_p = \frac{5}{2}R$ gases diatómicos: $\gamma = \frac{7}{5}$ $c_v = \frac{5}{2}R$ $c_p = \frac{7}{2}R$ | | Unidades del Sistema Internacional Presión: p ($N/m^2 = Pascal$) Volumen: V (m^3) Temperatura: T (K) Calor: ΔQ (J) Trabajo: ΔW (J) Energía interna: U (J) Entropía: S (J/K) Calor molar: c_p, c_v ($J/mol \cdot K$) Calor específico: c_e ($J/Kg \cdot K$) | | Cambios de unidades más frecuentes 1 atm = $1,014 \cdot 10^5 N/m^2$ 1 l = $10^{-3} m^3$ 1 atm·l = 101,4 J 1 cal = 4,18 J 1 CV = 735,5 W 1°C = +273 K | |