

Show that

$$\textcircled{I} \quad C_p \frac{DT}{Dt} - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{Dp}{Dt} = 0$$

Can be written as

$$C_v \frac{D \ln p}{Dt} - C_p \frac{D \ln \rho}{Dt} = 0$$

The trick is to rewrite $p = \rho R T$ using the \ln identity

$$\ln(abc) = \ln(a) + \ln(b) + \ln(c)$$

Hence

$$\ln p = \ln \rho + \ln R + \ln T$$

Then take a total derivative

$$\frac{D \ln p}{Dt} = \frac{D \ln \rho}{Dt} + \frac{D \ln R}{Dt} + \frac{D \ln T}{Dt}$$

or solve for $\frac{D \ln T}{Dt}$

$$\textcircled{II} \quad \frac{D \ln T}{Dt} = \frac{D \ln p}{Dt} - \frac{D \ln \rho}{Dt}$$

Note that (I) can be rewritten by substituting the ideal gas law as

$$\frac{1}{\rho} = \frac{RT}{p}$$

So that (I) can be written as

$$C_p \frac{DT}{Dt} - \frac{RT}{p} \frac{Dp}{Dt} = 0$$

or, divide by T

$$\frac{C_p DT}{T Dt} - \frac{R}{p} \frac{Dp}{Dt} = 0$$

Note that $\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{D\rho}{Dt}$ can be written $\frac{D \ln(\rho)}{Dt}$

$$\text{(III)} \quad C_p \frac{D \ln T}{Dt} - R \frac{D \ln p}{Dt} = 0$$

Substitute (II) into (III)

$$C_p \frac{D \ln p}{Dt} - C_p \frac{D \ln \rho}{Dt} - R \frac{D \ln p}{Dt} = 0$$

But $C_v = C_p - R$

$$C_v \frac{Dh_p}{Dt} - C_p \frac{Dh_g}{Dt} = 0$$

Proof completed