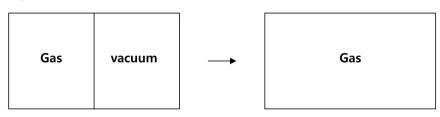
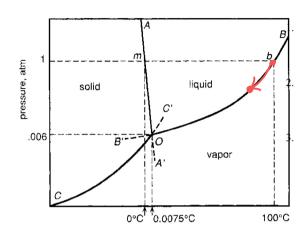
1. 왼쪽 그림과 같이 한쪽 box에 갇혀있던 ideal gas 입자들은 칸막이를 제거할 경우 진 공 영역으로 퍼져 나가 통합된 전체 box 내에서 균일하게 분포를 하게 된다. 각 gas 입자들은 칸막이가 제거된 순간 옆에 빈 공간이 있으며 그리로 퍼져 나가야 할 운명이라는 것을 미리 알고 있었을까? (퍼져 나가야 할 어떤 force 같은 것을 느끼게 되는 걸까?) 이 문제에 대한 견해를 밝히시오.

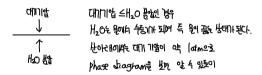


Ans: gase रापना मारा न डाहर होता box पाणान रहारामा सुरूर क्षिणा गास खीरो क्षिणाप. एको बार्स क्षिणा मोनान क्षार क्षार

एतम विष्ठ विष्ठ स्थित स्थान विष्या स्थान स्थान

2. 높은 산에 올라가 냄비에 밥을 지으면 3층밥이 되는 경우가 많다. 그 이유를, H_2 O의 P-T diagram을 이용하여, 물이 끓는다는 것의 의미와 함께 과학적으로 설명하시오. 또한 3층밥이 지어지는 것을 피하기 위한 대안을 제시하시오.





- 3. An ideal gas at 300 K has a volume of 15 liters at a pressure of 15 atm. Calculate (1) the final volume of the system, (2) the work done by the system, (3) the heat entering or leaving the system, (4) the change in the internal energy, and (5) the change in the enthalpy when the gas undergoes
 - a. A reversible isothermal expansion to a pressure of 10 atm
 - b. A reversible adiabatic expansion to a pressure of 10 atm

The constant volume molar heat capacity of the gas, c_{ν} has the value 1.5 R.

Initial gas:
$$T=300K$$
, $V=15L$, $P=15atm$

(a)-(1) find: $P=10$ atm., $300K$, V_{ϕ}

Testhermal process, $\rightarrow PV=nRT$ $\Rightarrow PV$ $\equiv constant$

$$P_{1}V_{1}=P_{\phi}V_{\phi}$$
 $\Rightarrow (15atm)(15L)=(10atm)V_{\phi}$
 $\Rightarrow V_{\phi}=22.5L$

(2) Initial fills $PV=nRT$
 $\Rightarrow n=\frac{PV}{RT}=\frac{(15atm)(15L)}{(0.080atm\cdot L/md\cdot K)(300K)}=9.14me$

$$W=\int PJV=\int_{V_{1}}^{V_{1}} \frac{1}{V} V = nRT \ln \frac{V_{\phi}}{V_{1}}$$

$$=(1.14mel)(8.314J/md\cdot K)(300K) \ln \frac{22.5}{15}=9243J$$

(3) $\Delta U=q-U=nCvdT$

$$=0$$

$$\Rightarrow q=U=\frac{q243J}{2} \therefore Q3-(a)-b$$

(4) $\Delta U=nCvdT$

$$=0 (: Isethermal)$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta U=0$$

(5) $\Delta H=nC\phi dT$

$$=0 (: Isethermal)$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta H=0$$

$$\gamma - 1 = \frac{R}{C_v} = \frac{R}{1.5R}$$

$$P_{1}V_{1}^{\frac{5}{3}} = P_{1}V_{4}^{\frac{5}{3}}$$

 $\Rightarrow (15 \text{ atm}) (15 \text{ L})^{\frac{5}{3}} = (10 \text{ atm}) V_{4}^{\frac{5}{3}}$

$$\Rightarrow V_{L^{\frac{3}{3}}} = \frac{15atm}{10atm} (15L)^{\frac{3}{3}}$$

(2)
$$T_{\phi} = \frac{P_{\phi}V_{\phi}}{nR} = \frac{(10 \text{ atm})(11.1L)}{(1.14\text{mol})(0.082 \text{ atm}\cdot L/\text{mol}\cdot k)}$$

= 255 K

$$\Rightarrow (U) = -nCv^{\Delta}T$$
= -(9.14mol) 1.5(8.314J/molk)(255k-300k)

$$W = \widetilde{\mathcal{D}} = O\Delta(\mathfrak{p})$$

$$=)\Delta(1 = -W = -5|29J (0.3-(b)-2)$$

$$C_b = C_v Y = (1.5R) \frac{5}{3} = 25R$$

=)
$$4H = (9.14 \text{ mol}) 2.5 (8.34 \text{J/mol} \cdot \text{k}) (225 \text{ K} - 300 \text{k})$$

- 4. One mole of a monatomic ideal gas, in the initial state T = 273 K, P = 1 atm, is subjected to the following three processes, each of which is conducted reversibly:
 - a. A doubling of its volume at constant pressure
 - b. Then a doubling of its pressure at constant volume
 - c. Then a return to the initial state along the path $P = 6.643 \times 10^{-4} \text{ V}^2 + 0.6667$. Calculate the heat and work effects which occur during each of the three processes.

$$\overline{\text{Initial}}: T = 203k, P = 1 \text{ atm}, I_{mol} \rightarrow V = \frac{nRT}{P} = \frac{(latm)(0.082 \text{ atm} \cdot L/mol +)(209k)}{(latm)} = 22.4L$$

$$P_A = P_7 = latm$$
, $V_A = 2V_7 = 44.8L$, $- \oint_G P_7 V_7 = nRT_7$ $\rightarrow T_A = 2T_7 = 546K$
 $O_7 = 2N_7 = 2nRT_7$

(C)
$$W = \int P dV = \int_{44.8}^{22.4} (6.643 \times 10^{-4} V^2 + 6.6661) dV$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{3}(6.643 \times 10^{-4})((22.4)^3 - (44.8)^3) + 0.6667(22.4 - 44.8)\right) \times (101.325 \text{ J/atm.}_L) = -3278 \text{ J}$$

$$= (1 \text{ mol}) 1.5 (8.314 \text{ J/mol} \cdot \text{K}) (273 \text{K} - 1092 \text{K}) -3278 \text{ J}$$

$$= -13492J$$