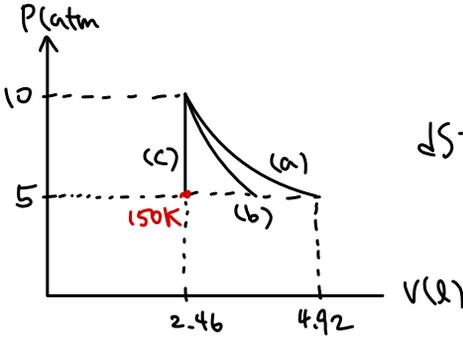


Homework 2.

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1. $n = 1 \text{ mol}$, $P_i = 10 \text{ atm}$, $T_i = 300 \text{ K} \Rightarrow V_i = \frac{nRT_i}{P_i} = 2.46 \text{ L}$



$$dS = \frac{\delta Q}{T} = \frac{dU + \delta W}{T} = \frac{C_V dT}{T} + \frac{PdV}{T}$$

(a) $dS = \frac{C_V dT}{T} + \frac{PdV}{T} = \frac{nRT}{T} \cdot \frac{dV}{V} = nR \frac{dV}{V}$

$$\Delta S = (8.314 \text{ J/K}) \int_{2.46}^{4.92} \frac{dV}{V} = (8.314 \text{ J/K}) \cdot \ln \frac{4.92}{2.46} = 5.76 \text{ J/K}$$

(b) 단열과정에서 $Q = 0$ 이므로 $\Delta S = \frac{Q}{T} = 0$

(c) $dS = \frac{C_V dT}{T} + \frac{PdV}{T} = \frac{3}{2} nR \cdot \frac{dT}{T}$

$$\Delta S = (12.47 \text{ J/K}) \int_{300}^{150} \frac{dT}{T} = (12.47 \text{ J/K}) \ln \frac{150}{300} = -8.64 \text{ J/K}$$

2. (a) $V_i = \frac{(1 \text{ mol}) \cdot R \cdot (300 \text{ K})}{10 \text{ atm}} = 2.46 \text{ L}$

진공으로 팽창하는 자유 팽창이므로 $w = Q = 0$, $P_i V_i = P_a V_a$, T 는 일정

$Q = W = \Delta U = \Delta H = 0$, $\Delta S = nR \ln \frac{V_a}{V_i} = 9.13 \text{ J/K}$

($V_f = 3V_i = 7.38 \text{ L}$)

$$(b) P_b = \frac{(1 \text{ mol}) \cdot R}{V_a} \cdot (400 \text{ K}) = 4.44 \text{ atm}$$

$$\underline{\Delta U} = \frac{3}{2} n R \Delta T = 1.25 \text{ kJ} = q - w = q \quad (\because w = \int p dV = 0)$$

$$\underline{\Delta H} = \frac{5}{2} n R \Delta T = 2.08 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\underline{\Delta S} = \frac{q}{T} = \frac{3}{2} n R \int_{300}^{400} \frac{dT}{T} = \frac{3}{2} (1 \text{ mol}) R \ln \frac{400}{300} \approx 3.59 \text{ J/K}$$

$$(c) V_c = 3V_a = 22.14 \text{ L}, P_c = \frac{1}{3} P_b = 1.48 \text{ atm}$$

$$\underline{\Delta U} = \underline{\Delta H} = 0$$

$$\underline{w} = \int p dV = nRT \int_{V_a}^{V_c} \frac{dV}{V} = (1 \text{ mol}) R (400 \text{ K}) \ln 3 = 3.65 \text{ kJ} = q - \Delta U = q$$

$$\underline{\Delta S} = \frac{q}{T} = \frac{3.65 \text{ kJ}}{400 \text{ K}} = 9.13 \text{ J/K}$$

$$(d) V_d = \frac{(1 \text{ mol}) \cdot R}{P_c} \cdot (300 \text{ K}) = 16.62 \text{ L}$$

$$\underline{w} = p \Delta V = (1.48 \text{ atm}) \cdot (-5.52 \text{ L}) = -0.82 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\underline{\Delta U} = \frac{3}{2} n R \Delta T = -1.25 \text{ kJ} = q - w \Rightarrow q = -2.08 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\underline{\Delta H} = \frac{5}{2} n R \Delta T = -2.08 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\underline{\Delta S} = \frac{q}{T} = \frac{5}{2} n R \int_{400}^{300} \frac{dT}{T} = \frac{5}{2} (1 \text{ mol}) R \ln \frac{300}{400} = -5.98 \text{ J/K}$$

$$\therefore q_{\text{total}} = 2.82 \text{ kJ}, w_{\text{total}} = 2.82 \text{ kJ}, \Delta U = \Delta H = 0, \Delta S = 15.9 \text{ J/K}$$

$$3. (a) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 2.$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2y - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow y = 2$$

$\Rightarrow (x, y) = (2, 2)$ 에서 극소값 4를 갖는다.

(b) $y = 1 - x$ 를 z 식에 대입하면

$$z = (x-2)^2 + (1-x)^2 + 4 = 2x^2 - 2x + 9 = 2\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + 8.5 \text{ 이므로}$$

$x = \frac{1}{2}, y = \frac{1}{2}$ 일때 극소값 8.5를 갖는다. ($\frac{dz}{dx} = 0$ 을 풀어도 $x = \frac{1}{2}$)

(c) $F(x, y, \lambda) = (x-2)^2 + (y-2)^2 + 4 - \lambda(x+y-1)$ 이라하면

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2x - 4 - \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 2y - 4 - \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial \lambda} = -x - y + 1 = 0 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow (x, y, \lambda) = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, -3\right) \text{ 을 얻으면,}$$

따라서 $x = y = \frac{1}{2}$ 일때 극소값 8.5를 갖는다.

⊕ 극소값인지 극대값인지 확인하기 위해 근처 좌표인 $(1, 2)$ 를 대입해보면

$z = 5$ 로 4보다 큰 값을 갖는 것을 확인할 수 있었다.

4. A, B 각각 partition 제미 전후로 $PV = \text{const.}$ 이므로, 전후로 T 가 일정하다.

$$\Delta U = C_V \Delta T = 0 = q - w \Rightarrow q = w$$

$$\therefore \Delta S = \int \frac{\delta q}{T} = \frac{\int PdV}{T} = nR \int \frac{dV}{V} = nR \ln \frac{V_f}{V_i}$$

(a) A, B 각각 부피가 2배가 되므로 $\Delta S_A = R \ln 2$, $\Delta S_B = R \ln 2$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta S = \Delta S_A + \Delta S_B = 2R \ln 2$$

(b) A, B 각각 부피가 2배가 되므로 $\Delta S_A = 2R \ln 2$, $\Delta S_B = R \ln 2$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta S = \Delta S_A + \Delta S_B = 3R \ln 2$$

(c-a) 이이 A가 양쪽 같은 부피에 1mol씩 분포하므로 엔트로피 변화 X . $\Delta S = 0$

(c-b) A 3mol이 총 2V를 차지하므로, partition 제미시 1mol당 $\frac{2}{3}V$ 를 차지한다

$$\Delta S_A = 2R \ln \frac{\frac{4}{3}V}{V} = 2R \ln \frac{4}{3}, \quad \Delta S_B = R \ln \frac{\frac{2}{3}V}{V} = R \ln \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta S = \Delta S_A + \Delta S_B = R \ln \frac{32}{27}$$