

(2.1)

$$P = 15 \text{ atm} \quad T_1 = 300 \text{ K}$$

$$V_1 = 15 \text{ L} \quad n = \frac{15 - 15}{0.00206 \cdot 300} = 9.14$$

$$\text{isothermal} \quad P_2 = 10 \text{ atm}$$

$$a. \text{ i) } P_1 V_1 = P_2 V_2 \quad 15 \text{ atm} \times 15 \text{ L} = 10 \text{ atm} \times V_2$$

$$V_2 = \frac{15 \text{ atm} \times 15 \text{ L}}{10 \text{ atm}}$$

$$\text{ii) } C_V = 1.5R \quad C_P = 2.5R$$

$$\left(\frac{P_2}{P_1}\right) = \left(\frac{V_1}{V_2}\right)^{\frac{C_P}{C_V}}$$

$$\frac{10 \text{ atm}}{15 \text{ atm}} = \left(\frac{15 \text{ L}}{V_2}\right)^{\frac{2.5R}{1.5R}}$$

$$V_2 = 19.2 \text{ L}$$

$$b. \text{ i) } dU = \delta q - \delta w \quad dU = C_V dT \approx$$

$$q = w = \int P dV = nRT \ln\left(\frac{V_2}{V_1}\right) = 9.14 \times 8.31 \times 300 \times \ln\left(\frac{19.2}{15}\right) \\ = 9244 \text{ J}$$

$$\text{ii) } T = \frac{P_2 V_2}{nR} = 255 \text{ K}$$

$$w = -\Delta U = -nC_V(T_2 - T_1) = -9.14 \times 1.5 \times 8.31 \times (255 - 300) \\ = 5730 \text{ J}$$

$$c. \text{ i) } q = 9244 \text{ J} \quad q = w \\ w = 9244 \text{ J}$$

$$\text{ii) } q = 0$$

$$\text{d) } \Delta U = 0 \quad (\because \Delta T = 0)$$

$$\text{e) } \Delta U = -w = -5730 \text{ J}$$

$$e \text{ of } \Delta H \approx 0 \quad (\because \Delta T = 0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(ii)} \quad \Delta H &= n C_p (\bar{T}_2 - \bar{T}_1) = 9.14 \times 25 \times 8.31 \times (285 - 300) \\ &= -8549 \text{ J} \end{aligned}$$

2.3

$$n = \frac{PV}{RT} = \frac{(1 \times 10^5)}{1.01325 \times 10^5 \times 313} = 0.0327 \text{ mol}$$

isobaric process

$$\begin{aligned} V_2 &= 2V_1 & \frac{1}{2}P_1 &= P_2 & \frac{1}{2} \text{ atm} \\ P_1 V_1 &= P_2 V_2 \end{aligned}$$

adiabatic process

$$P_1 V_1^\gamma = P_3 V_3^\gamma \quad (\gamma = \frac{5}{3})$$

$$1 \cdot 1^{\frac{5}{3}} = \frac{1}{2} V_3^{\frac{5}{3}}$$

$$V_3 = 1.52 \text{ L}$$

$$W_{12} = \int P dV = \int \frac{nRT}{V} dV = nRT \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}$$

$$= 0.0327 \text{ mole} \times 8.3144 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{mole} \cdot \text{K}} \cdot 313 \text{ K} \times \ln \frac{2 \text{ L}}{1 \text{ L}} = 10.3 \text{ J}$$

$$W_{23} = P(V_3 - V_2) = \frac{1}{2} \text{ atm} \times (1.52 - 2) \text{ L} = -0.24 \text{ L} \cdot \text{atm} = -24.5 \text{ J}$$

$$\begin{aligned} W_{31} = W &= -n C_v \Delta T = -0.0327 \text{ mole} \cdot 1.5 \times 8.3144 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{mole} \cdot \text{K}} \\ &\quad \times (313 - 282) \text{ K} \\ &= -37.1 \text{ J} \end{aligned}$$

$$W_{\text{total}} = 10.3 \text{ J} - 24.5 \text{ J} - 37.1 \text{ J} = -51.3 \text{ J}$$

2.5 a) $pV = nRT$ $V_1 = \frac{nRT_1}{P_1} = 1 \times 0.02206 \times 273 = 22.4 \text{ L}$

$$W = P(V_2 - V_1) = 1 \cdot (V_2 - 22.4) \times 10^1 \cdot 32 = 832$$

$$\therefore V_2 = 30.6 \text{ L}$$

$$T_2 = \frac{P_2 V_2}{nR} = \frac{1 \times 30.6}{1 \times 0.022} = 313 \text{ K}$$

b, c) $\Delta U = q - W = 3000 - 832 = 2168 \text{ J}$

$$nC_V \Delta T = (1 \text{ mole} \times C_V \times 100 \text{ K}) = 2168 \text{ J}$$

$$C_V = 21.68 \text{ J/mole} \cdot \text{K} \quad C_P = 30 \text{ J/mole} \cdot \text{K}$$

3.1

1 mole $P_1 = 10 \text{ atm}$ $T_1 = 300 \text{ K}$

$$V_1 = \frac{nRT_1}{P_1} = \frac{0.022 \times 300}{10} = 2.462 \text{ L}$$

a) $P_2 = 5 \text{ atm}$ $T_2 = 300 \text{ K}$ $V_2 = \frac{P_1 V_1}{P_2} = \frac{10 \cdot 2.462}{5} = 4.924 \text{ L}$

$$\Delta S = nR \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} = 0.3144 \times \ln 2 = 5.16 \text{ J/K}$$

b) $q = 0$ $\Delta S = 0$

c) $V_2 = 2.462 \text{ L}$ $P_2 = 5 \text{ atm}$

$$T_2 = \frac{P_2 V_2}{nR} = \frac{5 \times 2.462}{1 \times 0.02206} = 150 \text{ K}$$

$$\Delta S = nC_V \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1} = \frac{3}{2} \times 0.3144 \times \ln \frac{1}{2} = -0.65 \text{ J/K}$$

3.2

a) $T_1 = 300 \text{ K}$ $p = 1 \text{ atm}$ $V \rightarrow 3V$ q_{rev} $\Delta U = \Delta H$

$$w = - \int \frac{nRT}{V} dV = -1 \text{ mol} \times 8.314 \text{ J/K}\cdot\text{mol} \times 300 \text{ K} \times \ln 3 = -2140 \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta S = \frac{2140 \text{ J}}{300 \text{ K}} = 7.13 \text{ J/K}$$

b) $T_2 = 400 \text{ K}$ $w = 0$ $\Delta U = \int C_V dT$

$$\Delta U = \frac{3}{2} \times 1 \text{ mol} \times 8.314 \text{ J/K}\cdot\text{mol} \times 100 \text{ K} = 1247 \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta H = \frac{5}{2} \times 1 \text{ mol} \times 8.314 \text{ J/K}\cdot\text{mol} \times 100 \text{ K} = 2078 \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta S = \int \frac{C_V}{T} dT = 1 \text{ mol} \times \frac{3}{2} \times \ln\left(\frac{400}{300}\right) \times 8.314 \text{ J/K}\cdot\text{mol} = 3.59 \text{ J/K}$$

c) $T_4 = 400 \text{ K}$ $V_4 = 3V_3 = 22.158 \text{ L}$ $p_4 = \frac{p_3}{3} = 1.48 \text{ atm}$

$$\Delta U = \Delta H = 0 \quad q_{rev} = 0 \quad q_{rev} = nRT_4 \ln \frac{V_4}{V_3} = -3654 \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta S = \int \frac{dq_{rev}}{T} = \frac{-3654}{400} = -9.134 \text{ J/K}$$

d) $T_5 = 300 \text{ K}$ $p_5 = p_4 = 1.48 \text{ atm}$

$$V_5 = \frac{0.08206 \times 300}{1.48} = 16.623 \text{ L}$$

$$\Delta U = \int C_V dT = 1 \text{ mol} \times \frac{3}{2} \times 8.314 \text{ J/K}\cdot\text{mol} \cdot (300 \text{ K} - 400 \text{ K}) = -1247 \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta H = \int C_p dT = 1 \text{ mol} \times \frac{5}{2} \times 8.314 \text{ J/K}\cdot\text{mol} \cdot (300 \text{ K} - 400 \text{ K}) = -2078 \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta S = \int \frac{dq_{rev}}{T} = 1 \text{ mol} \times \frac{5}{2} \times 8.314 \text{ J/K}\cdot\text{mol} \times \ln\left(\frac{4}{3}\right) = 5.98 \text{ J/K}$$

13.3 Σ 상전이

$$\Delta S = 14.41 \text{ J/K} \quad q = 6236 \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta S = C_p \ln \frac{T_f}{T_i} = 14.41$$

$$q = C_p (T_f - T_i) = 6236$$

$$\frac{T_f}{T_i} = 2 \quad T_f - T_i = 300$$

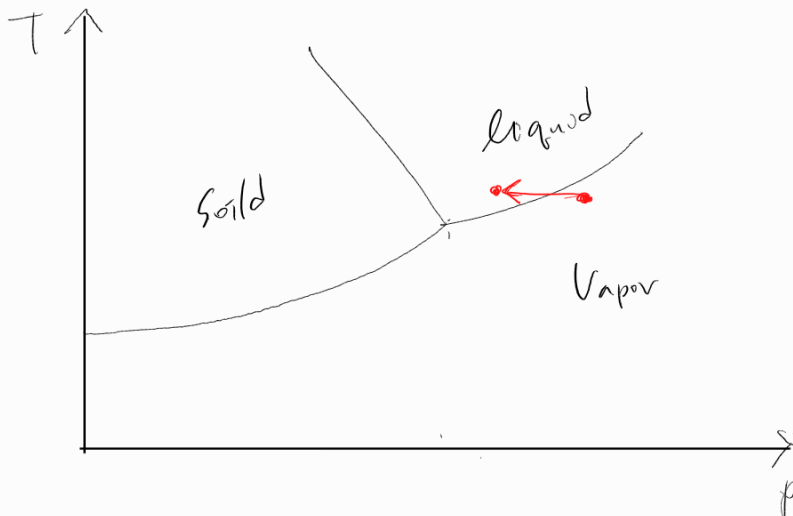
$$T_f = 600 \text{ K}, \quad T_i = 300 \text{ K}$$

$$\Sigma \text{상전이} \quad V \rightarrow 2V$$

$$w = 1729 \text{ J} \quad \Delta S = 5.763 \text{ J/K}$$

$$w = q = 1729 \text{ J} \quad \Delta S = \frac{q}{T} \quad \therefore T = \frac{1729}{5.763} = 300 \text{ K}$$

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결론처럼 같이 서는 이유는 창문의 안과 밖의 온도 차이가
나 하 내부의 수증기가 찬 유리창을 만나기 때문이다.

결론부터 말하자면 창문 안과 밖의 온도를 맞추기
위해 에너지를 들여야 한다고 생각한다.

에너지를 들여온 재빨리 인해 수증기량이 줄고
수증기의 온도 차이가 크어지기 에너지 변화가
줄어 같이 될 수 있는 것이다.

(2)

기체들이 서로야 하는 운동이라는 말은 못 했을 것 같다.

하지만 관막이 제거될 경우 어떤 상태의 공기들은
인프론펙스가 증가하는 방향으로 움직인다. 공기들이 위치할
수 있는 한쪽의 증가를 인프론펙스가 증가한다.

즉 인프론펙스 증가하는 원리에 의한 자연적인 force 가
영향을 미쳤다고 생각할 수 있을 것 같다.