

1.

chp 2-1

$$n = \frac{PV}{RT} = \frac{1 \text{ atm} \cdot 15 \text{ L}}{0.08206 \text{ atm} \cdot \text{L} / \text{mol} \cdot \text{K} \times 300 \text{ K}} = 9.14 \text{ mol}$$

(i) reversible isothermal expansion of air

(a) $\hookrightarrow P_1 V_1 = P_2 V_2$

$$V_2 = \frac{P_1 V_1}{P_2} = \frac{1 \text{ atm} \cdot 15 \text{ L}}{10 \text{ atm}} = 22.5 \text{ L}$$

(b)

$$w = \int P dv = \int_{V_1}^{V_2} \frac{nRT}{V} dV = nRT \ln \left(\frac{V_2}{V_1} \right)$$

$$= 9.14 \text{ mol} \cdot 8.314 \text{ J/mol} \cdot \text{K} \cdot 300 \text{ K} \cdot \ln \left(\frac{22.5}{15} \right) = 9243.8 \text{ J}$$

(c)

$$q = w = +9243.8 \text{ J}$$

(d)

isothermal expansion $\Delta T = 0 \rightarrow \Delta U = 0$

(e)

isothermal expansion $\Delta T = 0 \rightarrow \Delta T = 0$

ii) reversible adiabatic expansion 2nd

$$(a) \quad P_1 V_1^\gamma = P_2 V_2^\gamma$$

$$V_2 = \left(\frac{P_1}{P_2}\right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma}} \cdot V_1 = \left(\frac{15}{10}\right)^{\frac{3}{5}} \cdot 15 \text{ L} = 19.13 \text{ L}$$

$$(b) \quad T_2 = \frac{P_2 V_2}{nR} = \frac{10 \text{ atm} \cdot 19.13 \text{ L}}{9.14 \text{ mol} \cdot 0.08206 \text{ atm} \cdot \text{L} / \text{mol} \cdot \text{K}} = 255 \text{ K}$$

$$\Delta U = q^\circ - w$$

$$w = -\Delta U = -nC_V \Delta T$$

$$= -9.14 \text{ mol} \times \frac{3}{2} \times 8.3144 \text{ J/mol} \cdot \text{K} \cdot (255 \text{ K} - 300 \text{ K}) = 5130 \text{ J}$$

$$(c) \quad \text{adiabatic} \rightarrow q^\circ = 0$$

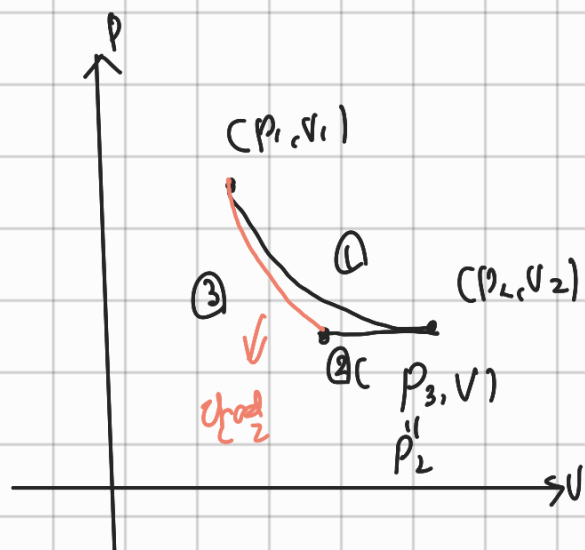
$$(d) \quad \Delta U = -w = -5130 \text{ J}$$

$$(e) \quad \Delta H = q_p = nC_p \Delta T$$

$$= 9.14 \text{ mol} \times \frac{5}{2} \times 8.3144 \text{ J/mol} \cdot \text{K} \cdot (255 \text{ K} - 300 \text{ K}) = -8549 \text{ J}$$

2.

hp 2 #3



① isothermally expanded ($\Delta T = 0$)

$$n = \frac{PV}{RT} = \frac{1 \text{ atm} \cdot 1 \text{ L}}{0.08206 \text{ atm} \cdot \text{L} / \text{mol} \cdot \text{K} \cdot 303 \text{ K}} = 0.0327 \text{ mol}$$

$$P_1 V_1 = P_2 V_2 \quad P_2 = \frac{P_1 V_1}{V_2} = \frac{1 \text{ atm} \cdot 1 \text{ L}}{2 \text{ L}} = 0.5 \text{ atm}$$

$$W = \int P dV = \int_{V_1}^{V_2} \frac{nRT}{V} dV = nRT \ln\left(\frac{V_2}{V_1}\right)$$

$$= 0.0327 \text{ mol} \times 8.314 \text{ J/mol} \cdot \text{K} \times 303 \text{ K} \times \ln 2 = 10.3 \text{ J}$$

③ adiabatic compression

$$P_1 V_1^\gamma = P_3 V_3^\gamma$$

$$V = \left(\frac{P_1}{P_3}\right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma}} \cdot V_1 = \left(\frac{P_1}{P_2}\right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma}} \cdot V_1 = \left(\frac{1 \text{ atm}}{0.5 \text{ atm}}\right)^{\frac{3}{5}} \cdot 1 \text{ L} = 1.516 \text{ L}$$

$$T_3 = \frac{P_3 V}{nR} = \frac{P_2 V}{nR} = \frac{0.5 \text{ atm} \cdot 1.516 \text{ L}}{0.03267 \text{ mol} \times 0.08206 \frac{\text{atm} \cdot \text{L}}{\text{mol} \cdot \text{K}}} = 282.48 \text{ K}$$

$$\Delta U = q_f^0 - w$$

$$w = -\Delta U = -nC_V \Delta T$$

$$= -0.03267 \text{ mol} \times \frac{3}{2} \times 8.3144 \text{ J/mol} \cdot \text{K} \times (373 \text{ K} - 282.48 \text{ K})$$

$$= -37.1 \text{ J}$$

② const pressure

$$w = P \Delta V = P_2 (V - V_1) = 0.5 \text{ atm} (1.516 \text{ L} - 1 \text{ L}) \times 101.325 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{atm} \cdot \text{L}} \\ = -24.5 \text{ J}$$

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

3.

chap 2 #5

 $N_2 \rightarrow 273K, 1\text{atm}$

i)

$$V_1 = \frac{nRT_1}{P_1} = \frac{1\text{mol} \times 0.08206 \text{ atm}\cdot\text{L}/\text{mol}\cdot\text{K} \times 273\text{K}}{1\text{atm}} = 22.4\text{L}$$

$$W = P\Delta V = P(V_2 - V_1) = 832\text{J}$$

$$V_2 = \frac{832\text{J}}{(0.325\text{J/atm}) \cdot \frac{1}{1\text{atm}}} + 22.4\text{L} = 30.6\text{L}$$

$$T_2 = \frac{P_2 V_2}{nR} = \frac{1\text{atm} \cdot 30.6\text{L}}{1\text{mol} \times 0.08206 \text{ atm}\cdot\text{L}/\text{mol}\cdot\text{K}} = 373\text{K}$$

$$\text{State: } P_2 = 1\text{atm} \quad V_2 = 30.6\text{L} \quad T_2 = 373\text{K}$$

ii)

$$\Delta U = q - w = 3000\text{J} - 832\text{J} = 2168\text{J}$$

$$\Delta H = q_p = 3000\text{J}$$

iii)

$$\Delta U = nC_v \Delta T \quad C_v = \frac{\Delta U}{n\Delta T} = \frac{2168\text{J}}{1\text{mol} (373\text{K} - 273\text{K})} = 21.68\text{J}/\text{mol}\cdot\text{K}$$

$$\Delta H = nC_p \Delta T \quad C_p = \frac{\Delta H}{n\Delta T} = \frac{3000\text{J}}{1\text{mol} (373\text{K} - 273\text{K})} = 30\text{J}/\text{mol}\cdot\text{K}$$

4.

(chap 3 #1)

$$P_1 = 10 \text{ atm} \quad T_1 = 300 \text{ K} \quad V_1 = \frac{nRT_1}{P_1} = \frac{1 \text{ mol} \times 0.08206 \text{ atm} \cdot \text{L} / \text{mol} \cdot \text{K} \times 300 \text{ K}}{10 \text{ atm}} = 2.462 \text{ L}$$

(a) isothermal decrease

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

$$\Delta S = \frac{q}{T} = nR \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} = 1 \text{ mol} \times 8.3144 \text{ J} / \text{mol} \cdot \text{K} \times \ln \left(\frac{4.924}{2.462} \right) = 5.76 \text{ J} / \text{K}$$

(b) adiabatic expansion

$$q = 0$$

$$\Delta S = \frac{q}{T} = 0$$

$$(c) \quad P_2 = 5 \text{ atm} \quad V_2 = 2.462 \text{ L} \quad T_2 = \frac{P_2 V_2}{nR} = 150 \text{ K}$$

$$\Delta U = q - w \quad q = nC_v \Delta T$$

$$\Delta S = \int \frac{dq}{T} = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} \frac{nC_v dT}{T} = nC_v \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1} = 1 \text{ mol} \times \frac{3}{2} \times 8.3144 \text{ J} / \text{mol} \cdot \text{K} \times \ln \left(\frac{150}{300} \right) = -8.65 \text{ J} / \text{K}$$

5.

chap 3 #2

$$P_1 = 1 \text{ atm} \quad T_1 = 300 \text{ K} \quad V_1 = \frac{nRT_1}{P_1} = 2.462 \text{ L}$$

a.

$$T_2 = 300 \text{ K} \quad V_2 = 3 \times V_1 = 7.386 \text{ L} \quad P_2 = \frac{V_1 P_1}{V_2} = 3.33 \text{ atm.}$$

$$q = w = \Delta U = \Delta H = 0$$

$$\Delta S = \frac{q}{T} = nR \ln\left(\frac{V_2}{V_1}\right) = 1 \text{ mol} \times 8.3144 \text{ J/mol}\cdot\text{K} \times \ln(3) \\ = 9.134 \text{ J/K}$$

b.

$$T_3 = 400 \text{ K} \quad V_3 = 7.386 \text{ L} \quad P_3 = \frac{T_3 P_2}{T_2} = 4.44 \text{ atm}$$

$$w = 0$$

$$q = \Delta U = nC_V \Delta T = 1 \text{ mol} \times \frac{3}{2} \times 8.3144 \text{ J/mol}\cdot\text{K} \times (400 - 300) \text{ K} \\ = 1247 \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta H = nC_P \Delta T = \frac{5}{2} \times 1247 \text{ J} = 3118 \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta S = \int_{T_2}^{T_3} \frac{dq}{T} = nC_V \ln\left(\frac{T_3}{T_2}\right) = \frac{3}{2} \times 8.3144 \text{ J/mol}\cdot\text{K} \times \ln\left(\frac{400}{300}\right) = 3.588 \text{ J/K}$$

$$c. \quad T_4 = 400K \quad V_4 = 3V_3 = 22.158L \quad P_4 = \frac{P_3 V_3}{V_4} = 1.481 \text{ atm}$$

$$\Delta T = 0 \rightarrow \Delta U = \Delta H = 0$$

$$W = q = nRT \ln\left(\frac{V_4}{V_3}\right)$$

$$= 1 \text{ mol} \times 8.314 \text{ J/mol}\cdot\text{K} \times 400K \times \ln(3) = 3654 \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta S = \frac{q}{T} = nR \ln\left(\frac{V_4}{V_3}\right) = 1 \text{ mol} \times 8.314 \text{ J/mol}\cdot\text{K} \times \ln(3) = 9.134 \text{ J/K}$$

(d)

$$T_5 = 300K \quad P_5 = 1.481 \text{ atm} \quad V_5 = \frac{nRT_5}{P_5} = 16.623L$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta U &= nC_v \Delta T = 1 \text{ mol} \times \frac{5}{2} \times 8.314 \text{ J/mol}\cdot\text{K} \times (300 - 400)K \\ &= -1241 \text{ J} \end{aligned}$$

$$q = q_p = \Delta H = nC_p \Delta T = \frac{5}{2} \times -1241 \text{ J} = -2078 \text{ J}$$

$$W = q - \Delta U = -2078 \text{ J} + 1241 \text{ J} = -837 \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta S = nC_p \ln\left(\frac{T_5}{T_4}\right) = 1 \text{ mol} \times \frac{5}{2} \times 8.314 \text{ J/mol}\cdot\text{K} \times \ln\left(\frac{300}{400}\right) = -5.98 \text{ J/K}$$

$$\Delta U_{tot} = (0 + 1241 + 0 - 1241) J = 0$$

$$\Delta H_{tot} = (0 + 2018 + 0 - 2018) J = 0$$

$$W_{tot} = (0 + 0 + 3654 - 831) J = 2823 J$$

$$q_{tot} = (0 + 1241 + 3654 - 2018) J/K = 2823 J/K$$

$$\Delta S_{tot} = (9.134 + 3.588 + 9.134 - 5.98) = 15.88 J/K$$

6.

Chap 3 # 3

const pressure

$$\Delta S = n C_p \ln\left(\frac{T_2}{T_1}\right) = 1 \text{ mol} \times \frac{5}{2} \times 8.3144 \text{ J/mol}\cdot\text{K} \times \ln\left(\frac{T_2}{T_1}\right) = 14.4$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{T_2}{T_1} = 2$$

$$q = q_p = n C_p \Delta T = 1 \text{ mol} \times \frac{5}{2} \times 8.314 \text{ J/mol}\cdot\text{K} (T_2 - T_1) = 6236 \text{ J}$$

$$\hookrightarrow T_2 - T_1 = 300 \text{ K}$$

$$\therefore T_2 = 600 \text{ K} \quad T_1 = 300 \text{ K}$$

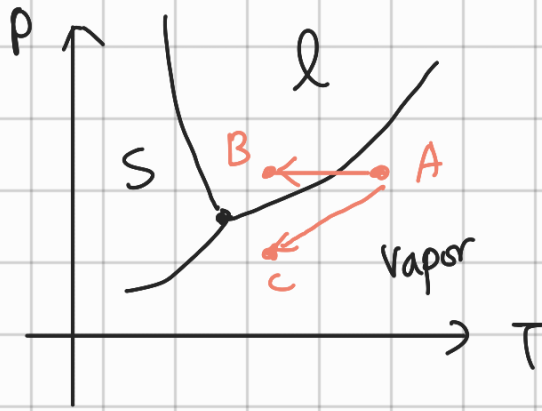
isothermal

$$\Delta T = 0 \quad \rightarrow \Delta U = 0 \quad q = w = 1729 \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta S = \frac{q}{T} = 5.763 \text{ J/K}$$

$$T = \frac{1729}{5.763 \text{ J/K}} = 300 \text{ K}$$

7.



높아짐에 따라 증기를 응축하게 되면 상대적으로 증기 이복는

중간 정도에 비해 증기 이복의 온도는 높다. 이때

증기와 유체상 이복의 온도는 이복과 이복의 온도이므로

안하여 같이 처리가 된다.

이를 P-T 그래프를 이용하여 나타내어 보면 A 상에서

있던 L과 이복의 공기가 유체상 복귀에 따라 같이 온도에서

때문에 B 상으로 이동하게 된다. 이때 상변화가

vapor $\rightarrow$ liquid로 일어나는 현상이 같이 처리는 현상인 것이다.

이와 같은 상변은 같이 처리는 원인으로 온도변화를 다시 줄여

해결할 수 있다. 냉각을 강하게 이용하여 강 쪽으로 가는

공기를 나열 한다면 다시 공기가 B $\rightarrow$ A 과정을 통해

강시기를 지체할 수 있다.

물론 의미로 강문을 열어 환기를 시키거나

(1) 습도와 세균을 동시에 활용하여 차액 증기 가열기

(2) 이렇게 하면 가습기를 병행할 수 있다.

8.

분리되어 있던 두 종류의 gas 입자들은 한쪽으로 재배할
경우 서로 섞여 균일한 혼합체를 이룬다. 이는
한쪽에 기체가 모여있는 것보다 균일하게 섞여있는게
엔트로피로 유리하다. (경우의 수가 많다.) 따라서 높은 엔트로피로
이러한 driving force로 인하여 엔트로피가 증가하는 방향,
즉, 균일하게 혼합되는 쪽으로 기체들이 이동한다.