

1. 3차원 이상기체 방정식 $pV = nRT$

↳ 2차원 이상기체 방정식 $\pi A = nRT$

π : 면적에 대한 압력 A : 면적

3차원 내부 에너지 $U = NkT^2 \left(\frac{\partial \ln Z}{\partial T} \right)_V$

2차원 내부 에너지 $U = NkT^2 \left(\frac{\partial \ln Z}{\partial T} \right)_A \rightarrow \text{면적}$

$$Z = \sum_{\text{state}} e^{-\epsilon_i/kT} \quad \epsilon_i = \frac{h^2}{8m} \left(\frac{n_x^2}{a^2} + \frac{n_y^2}{b^2} \right)$$

$$Z = \sum e^{-(h^2/8mkT)(n_x^2/a^2)} \sum e^{-(h^2/8mkT)(n_y^2/b^2)}$$

$$= \int_0^\infty e^{-(h^2/8mkT)(n_x^2/a^2)} dn_x \int_0^\infty e^{-(h^2/8mkT)(n_y^2/b^2)} dn_y$$

$$\hookrightarrow \int_0^\infty e^{-ax^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}}$$

$$= \left(\frac{a}{2} \sqrt{\frac{8\pi mkT}{h^2}} \right) \left(\frac{b}{2} \sqrt{\frac{8\pi mkT}{h^2}} \right) = \frac{2ab \pi mkT}{h^2} = \frac{2A \pi mkT}{h^2}$$

$$U = NkT^2 \left(\frac{\partial \ln Z}{\partial T} \right) = NkT^2 \cdot \frac{1}{T} = NkT$$

2.

$$Z = \sum_{\text{state}} e^{-\frac{\epsilon_i}{kT}}$$

$N \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{variancy } Z_{24} \\ \text{variancy } X \end{array} \right.$

$$E = \Delta H_v$$

$$E = 0$$

$$Z = \sum_{\text{state}} e^{-\frac{\epsilon_i}{kT}} = 1 + e^{-\frac{\Delta H_v}{kT}}$$

$$\frac{n_v}{N} = \frac{e^{-\frac{\Delta H_v}{kT}}}{Z} = \frac{e^{-\frac{\Delta H_v}{kT}}}{1 + e^{-\frac{\Delta H_v}{kT}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + e^{\frac{\Delta H_v}{kT}}}$$

3.

많은 microstate 가 모여 macrostate를 만든다.

우리가 보고 측정하는 것은 거시적인 관성에서 이러한 실재

2 것은 많은 미시적 상태의 합인 것이다.

이 때 미시적 관성에서는 반응이 reversible 한지도

물론 이 큰 라 랑쳐 거시적 관성이 되었을 때는

반응이 irreversible 할 수도 있는 것이

Microscopically reversible, macroscopically irreversible 이

표이다.

4.

A	B
1 mol latm	1 mol latm

(a)

γπγπ ππππππ π π $\Delta S_{\text{total}} = 0$

$$\Delta S_{\text{config}} = k \ln \Omega \quad \Leftarrow \quad \Omega = \frac{2N!}{N!N!}$$

$$\ln \Omega = \ln \left(\frac{2N!}{N!N!} \right) = 2N \ln 2N - 2N - (N \ln N - N + N \ln N - N)$$

$$= 2N \ln 2N - 2N \ln N$$

$$= N \ln 4N^2 - N \ln N^2 = N \ln \frac{4N^2}{N^2}$$

$$= N \ln 4.$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{config}} = k \ln \Omega = k N \ln 4 = R \ln 4$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{total}} = \Delta S_{\text{total}} + \Delta S_{\text{config}} = 0 + R \ln 4 = R \ln 4$$

(b)

A	B
2 mol	1 mol

$$\Delta S_{\text{total}} = nR \ln \left(\frac{V_f}{V_i} \right)$$

$$\Delta S_A = 2R \ln \left(\frac{\frac{2}{3}}{\frac{1}{2}} \right) = 2R \ln \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\Delta S_B = R \ln \left(\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} \right) = R \ln \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{config}} = k \ln \Omega$$

$$\ln \Omega = \ln \left(\frac{3N!}{2N!N!} \right) = 3N \ln 3 - 2N \ln 2 - N \ln N$$

$$= N \ln 27 - N \ln 4 - N \ln N = N \ln \frac{27}{4N}$$

$$= N \ln \frac{27}{4}$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{config}} = k \ln \Omega = k \cdot N \ln \frac{27}{4} = R \ln \frac{27}{4}$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{total}} = R \ln \frac{16}{9} + R \ln \frac{2}{3} + R \ln \frac{27}{4}$$

$$= R \ln 8$$

(c) - (a)

A	A
1 mol 1 atm	1 mol 1 atm

H₂ 같은 기체 섞임 $\rightarrow \Delta S_{\text{config}} = 0$

기체 부피 ~~변화~~ 0 $\rightarrow \Delta S_{\text{thermal}} = 0$

$$\Delta S_{\text{total}} = \Delta S_{\text{thermal}} + \Delta S_{\text{config}} = 0$$

(c) - (b)

A ₁	A ₂
2 mol	1 mol

H₂ 같은 기체 섞임 $\rightarrow \Delta S_{\text{config}} = 0$

$$\Delta S_{\text{thermal}} = nR \ln \left(\frac{V_f}{V_i} \right)$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{thermal } A_1} = 2R \ln \left(\frac{\frac{2}{3}}{\frac{1}{2}} \right) = 2R \ln \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{thermal } A_2} = 1R \ln \left(\frac{\frac{1}{3}}{\frac{1}{2}} \right) = R \ln \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{total}} = \Delta S_{\text{thermal } A_1} + \Delta S_{\text{thermal } A_2} + \Delta S_{\text{config}}$$

$$= 2R \ln \frac{4}{3} + R \ln \frac{2}{3} = R \ln \frac{32}{27}$$