

2) Equilibrium, since we are investigating the final states of the water after a long time. Kinetic phenomena, analyze the rate of change / gradient and we are only looking at final state.

3) G, n, G

4)

$PE = \phi_{12} + \phi_{13} + \phi_{23}$   
 $\phi_{12} = k \frac{Q_1 Q_2}{l_1} - \beta_{12} \frac{1}{l_1^6} + \delta_{12} \frac{1}{l_1^{12}}$   
 $\phi_{13} = k \frac{Q_1 Q_3}{\sqrt{l_1^2 + l_2^2}} - \beta_{13} \frac{1}{(\sqrt{l_1^2 + l_2^2})^6} + \delta_{13} \frac{1}{(\sqrt{l_1^2 + l_2^2})^{12}}$   
 $\phi_{23} = k \frac{Q_2 Q_3}{l_2} - \beta_{23} \frac{1}{l_2^6} + \delta_{23} \frac{1}{l_2^{12}}$   
 $\phi_e = k \frac{Q_1 Q_2}{r}$   
 $\phi_{15} = -\beta \frac{1}{r^6} + \delta \frac{1}{r^{12}}$

5) a) Internal energy comprises of translational, rotational, & kinetic energy of the molecules. Bonds such as covalent bonds also store energy as well as other inter/molecular interactions.

b) Equilibrium, since we are only looking at the steady / final state. excludes volume

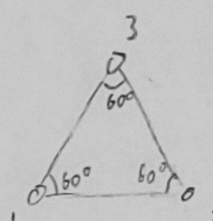
c)  $\vec{F}_e = -\vec{\nabla} \phi_e$   $\phi_{15} = -\beta \frac{1}{r^6} + \delta \frac{1}{r^{12}} = \delta \frac{1}{r^{12}}$

Since spherical  $\frac{\partial \phi_e}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\partial \phi_e}{\partial \phi} = 0$   $|\vec{F}_e(l)| = 12\delta r^{-13} \hat{r}$

$\vec{F}_e = -\vec{\nabla} \phi_e = -\frac{d}{dr} \left( \delta \frac{1}{r^{12}} \right) \hat{r} = +12\delta r^{-13} \hat{r}$

d) Rotamer

e)



$\phi_{15} = -\beta \frac{1}{r^6} + \delta \frac{1}{r^{12}}$

Decrease since  $\beta$  has a  $-$  sign. As all  $\beta$  increases it'll reduce overall PE.

f) Covalent bonds aren't broken during the minimization process

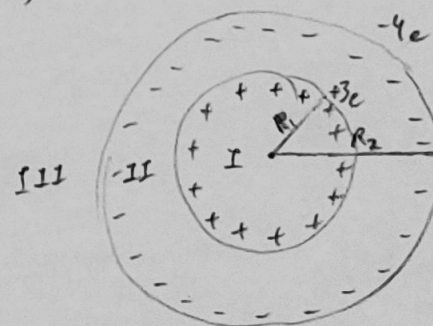
g)  $P = 2r^{\frac{1}{2}} + 5\theta^2 \phi^3$

$\vec{F} = -\vec{\nabla} P = -\left( \frac{\partial P}{\partial r} \hat{r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial P}{\partial \theta} \hat{\theta} + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial P}{\partial \phi} \hat{\phi} \right)$   
 $= -\left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (2r^{\frac{1}{2}} + 5\theta^2 \phi^3) \hat{r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (2r^{\frac{1}{2}} + 5\theta^2 \phi^3) \hat{\theta} + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} (2r^{\frac{1}{2}} + 5\theta^2 \phi^3) \hat{\phi} \right]$

$= -\left[ r^{-\frac{1}{2}} \hat{r} + \frac{1}{r} \cdot 10\theta \phi^3 \hat{\theta} + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \cdot 15\theta^2 \phi^2 \hat{\phi} \right]$

$\left[ -r^{-\frac{1}{2}} \hat{r} - \frac{10\theta \phi^3}{r} \hat{\theta} - \frac{15\theta^2 \phi^2}{r \sin \theta} \hat{\phi} \right]$

7)



$r = R_1^+ : \epsilon_{II} \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$

$\Rightarrow \oint \left[ -\frac{d\phi}{dr} \right]_{R_1^+} \hat{r} \cdot \hat{r} ds(\hat{r}) = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0 \epsilon_{II}}$

$\Rightarrow -\frac{d\phi}{dr} \Big|_{R_1^+} \oint \hat{r} \cdot \hat{r} ds = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0 \epsilon_{II}}$

$\Rightarrow \left[ \frac{d\phi}{dr} \right]_{R_1^+} = \frac{-3e}{4\pi R_1^2 \epsilon_0 \epsilon_{II}}$

$r = R_2^+ : \epsilon_{III} \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$

$\Rightarrow \oint \left[ -\frac{d\phi}{dr} \right]_{R_2^+} \hat{r} \cdot \hat{r} ds(\hat{r}) = \frac{-e}{\epsilon_{III} \epsilon_0}$

$\Rightarrow -\frac{d\phi}{dr} \Big|_{R_2^+} \oint \hat{r} \cdot \hat{r} ds = \frac{-e}{\epsilon_{III} \epsilon_0}$

$\Rightarrow -\frac{d\phi}{dr} \Big|_{R_2^+} \cdot 4\pi R_2^2 = "$

$\Rightarrow \left[ \frac{d\phi}{dr} \right]_{R_2^+} = \frac{+e}{4\pi R_2^2 \epsilon_{III} \epsilon_0}$

$Q = -4e + 3e = -e$



$$8) \phi_{HH} = \phi_{12} + \phi_{13} + \phi_{14} + \phi_{23} + \phi_{24} + \phi_{34}$$

$$\begin{cases} = -\beta_{12} \frac{1}{d_{12}^3} + \delta_{12} \frac{1}{d_{12}^6} - \beta_{13} \frac{1}{(d_1^2 + d_2^2)^3} + \delta_{13} \frac{1}{(d_1^2 + d_2^2)^6} \\ -\beta_{14} \frac{1}{d_1^3} + \delta_{14} \frac{1}{d_1^6} - \beta_{23} \frac{1}{d_2^3} + \delta_{23} \frac{1}{d_2^6} \\ -\beta_{24} \frac{1}{(d_1^2 + d_2^2)^3} + \delta_{24} \frac{1}{(d_1^2 + d_2^2)^6} - \beta_{34} \frac{1}{d_1^3} + \delta_{34} \frac{1}{d_1^6} \end{cases}$$

$$9) \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \frac{-3e}{\epsilon_{II} \epsilon_0}$$

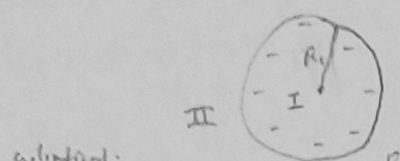
$$\Rightarrow \oint \left. \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} \right|_{R_1} \hat{r} \cdot d\vec{s}(\hat{r}) = \frac{-3e}{\epsilon_{II} \epsilon_0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left. \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} \right|_{R_1} \oint \hat{r} / r ds = "$$

$$\Rightarrow \left. \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} \right|_{R_1} \oint ds = \left. \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} \right|_{R_1} 2\pi R_1 L = "$$

$$\Rightarrow \left. \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} \right|_{R_1} = \frac{+3e}{2\pi R_1 L \epsilon_{II} \epsilon_0}$$

$$\boxed{\vec{E}|_{R_1} = - \left. \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} \right|_{R_1} \hat{r} = \frac{-3e}{2\pi R_1 L \epsilon_{II} \epsilon_0} \hat{r}}$$

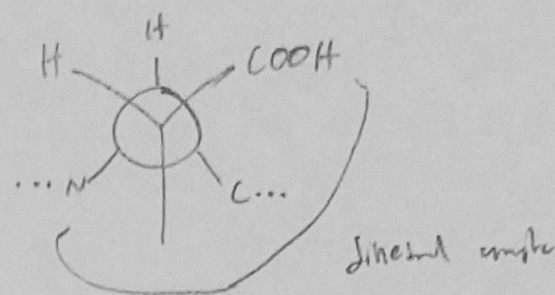


$$\text{cylindrical: } \nabla \phi = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} \hat{r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \theta} \hat{\theta} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \hat{z}$$

$$\vec{E} = -\vec{\nabla} \phi = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} \hat{r}$$

Inside, since  $\hat{r}$  is NEGATIVE!

1) Aspartic Acid



$$14) \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \phi} = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad \nabla \phi = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r}$$

$$\epsilon_{II} \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \frac{5e}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\vec{E} = -\nabla \phi = -\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r}$$

$$\Rightarrow \oint \left[ \left. \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} \right|_{R_1} \hat{r} \right] d\vec{s}(\hat{r}) = \frac{5e}{\epsilon_{II} \epsilon_0}$$

$$\Rightarrow - \left. \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} \right|_{R_1} \oint \hat{r} / r ds = \frac{5e}{\epsilon_{II} \epsilon_0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left. \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} \right|_{R_1} = \frac{-5e}{4\pi R_1^2 \epsilon_{II} \epsilon_0}$$

10) Lys, K

$$1) \text{ REMINDER: } \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \phi} = 0$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \phi = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} \hat{r}, \quad \vec{E} = -\vec{\nabla} \phi$$

$$\phi_{13} = \frac{-\beta_{13}}{(d_1^2 + d_2^2)^3} + \frac{\delta_{13}}{(d_1^2 + d_2^2)^6}$$

$$\vec{E} = -\vec{\nabla} \phi = -\frac{\partial}{\partial r} ( \quad ) \hat{r}$$

$$= \left( -6 \frac{\beta_{13}}{(d_1^2 + d_2^2)^{3.5}} + 12 \frac{\delta_{13}}{(d_1^2 + d_2^2)^{6.5}} \right) \hat{r}$$

12)

a) Yes, covalent bonds store potential energy

b) London

c) Phenylalanine, Tyrosine, Tryptophan

d) Translational, rotational, vibrational energy

Covalent bonds potential energy

Energy within inter & intramolecular reactions

13)

a) 1.4A

b) Equilibrium, since you are only looking at etc at final result

c) The electrons

d) True

e) Real

15)

a) KINETIC BOTH

b)