第六章 理想气体系统 作业答案

一、选择题

6.1.1. (A) 6.1.2. (B) 6.1.3. (B) 6.1.4. (B) 6.1.5. (B)

6.1.6. (C) 6.1.7. (C) 6.1.8. (A) 6.1.9. (A) 6.1.10. (B)

6.1.11. (D) 6.1.12. (D) 6.1.14. (C) 6.1.15. (D) 6.1.16. (B)

6.1.17. (B) 6.1.18. (D) 6.1.19. (A)

6.1.20. (C) 【将题中的二氧化碳更改为水蒸气】

6.1.21. (B)

6.1.22. (B) 6.1.23. (C) 6.1.24. (D) 6.1.25. (B)

二、填空题

6.2.1. 答: 不考虑气体分子的内部结构并且忽略气体分子的大小; 气体分子除了与其他气体 分子碰撞的瞬间以及与容器壁碰撞瞬间外, 其他时间气体分子是自由运动的; 气体 分子与气体分子的碰撞和气体分子与容器壁之间的碰撞是完全弹性碰撞。

6.2.2. 答: 6

6.2.3. 答: $0.269 \times 10^{26} \,\mathrm{m}^{-3}$; $1.431 \,\mathrm{kg} \cdot \mathrm{m}^{-3}$; 6.023×10^{23}

6.2.4. 答: $p = \frac{2}{3}n\left(\frac{1}{2}m_0\overline{v^2}\right) = \frac{2}{3}n\overline{\varepsilon_t}$; 气体分子的数密度n; 气体分子的平均平动动能 $\overline{\varepsilon_t}$;

6.2.5. 答: 气体分子系统的热力学温度; 分子平均平动动能的量度

6.2.6. 答: 不同; 相同; 不同

6.2.7. 答: 4:2:1; 1:1:1

6.2.8. 答: 速率在 $v \sim v + dv$ 区间的分子数占总分子数的百分比; 速率在 $v_1 \sim v_2$ 区间的分子的速率总和;

速率在 $v_0 \sim v_p$ 区间的分子的速率平方总和。

6.2.9.
$$\Delta N = \int_{v_0}^{\infty} Nf(v) dv; \quad \overline{v_{v_0>0}} = \frac{\int_{v_0}^{\infty} vf(v) dv}{\int_{v_0}^{\infty} f(v) dv}$$

6.2.10. 答: 3739.5 J; 2493 J

6.2.11. $\stackrel{\leftarrow}{\Xi}$: $\overline{\varepsilon_{t}} = \frac{3}{2}kT$; $\overline{\varepsilon_{t}} = kT$; $\overline{\varepsilon_{k}} = \frac{5}{2}kT$; E = 5RT

6.2.12. 答: 8; 5/3

6.2.13. 答: 15195J

6.2.14. 答: 6

6.2.15. 答: 500 J; 700 J; 800 J

6.2.16. 答: 0; -3324 J; -3324 J

6.2.17. 答: 5 J

6.2.18. 答: 1.22

6.2.19. 答: $p_1 = 1.266 \times 10^7 \text{ Pa}$; $V_1 = 9.8 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^3$; A = -1983 J; $\Delta E = 1983 \text{ J}$

6.2.20. 答: 320 K; 20%

6.2.21. 答: 1

三 计算题

6.3.1. v = 0.0406 mol; $N = 2.447 \times 10^{22}$; $n = 2.447 \times 10^{25} \text{ m}^{-3}$

6.3.2. $V_2 = 6.05 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^3$

6.3.3. $n = 2.5 \times 10^{25} \text{ m}^{-3}$; $\overline{\epsilon}_{t} = 6.078 \times 10^{-21} \text{J}$; T = 294 K

6.3.4.
$$T = 300 \, \text{K} : n = 2.3845 \times 10^{25} \, \text{m}^{-3} : V = 2.461 \times 10^{-2} \, \text{m}^{-3}$$
6.3.5.

(1) $0 \sim v_0 : f(v) = \frac{1}{2v_0^2} v : v_0 \sim 4v_0 : f(v) = \frac{2}{3v_0} - \frac{1}{6v_0^2} v : v_0 \sim \infty : f(v) = 0$.

(2) $v_p = v_0$ (3) $\overline{v} = \frac{5}{3} v_0$

(4) $\overline{v^2} = \frac{7}{2} v_0^2 : \sqrt{\overline{v^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{7}{2}} v_0$

(5) $\Delta N = \frac{5}{12} N$ (6) $\overline{v_{v_0 \rightarrow 2v_0}} = \frac{22}{15} v_0$
6.3.6. $v_p = 0.39 \, \text{m·s}^{-1} : \overline{v} = 0.44 \, \text{m·s}^{-1} : v_{ms} = 0.48 \, \text{m·s}^{-1}$
6.3.7.

(1) $T = 362.3 \, \text{K}$ (2) $p = 1.35 \times 10^5 \, \text{Pa}$
(3) $\overline{\varepsilon}_i = 7.5 \times 10^{-21} \, \text{J} : \overline{\varepsilon}_i = 5.0 \times 10^{-21} \, \text{J} : \overline{\varepsilon}_k = 1.25 \times 10^{-20} \, \text{J}$
6.3.8.

(1) $n = 0.1835 \times 10^{26} \, \text{m}^{-3}$ (2) $m_0 = 0.6643 \times 10^{-26} \, \text{kg}$
(3) $\frac{E}{V} = 1.5195 \times 10^5 \, \text{J·m}^{-3}$
6.3.9. (1) $\overline{\varepsilon}_i = 8.28 \times 10^{-21} \, \text{J}$ (2) $\overline{\varepsilon}_i = 5.52 \times 10^{-21} \, \text{J}$ (3) $\overline{E} = 831.2 \, \text{J}$
6.3.10.

(1) $v_{ms} = 493 \, \text{m·s}^{-1}$ (2) $M = 28 \times 10^{-3} \, \text{kg} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{kg}$
(3) $\overline{\varepsilon}_i = 5.65 \times 10^{-21} \, \text{J} : \overline{\varepsilon}_i = 3.77 \times 10^{-21} \, \text{J}$
(4) $\frac{E_i}{V} = 151.95 \, \text{J·m}^{-3}$ (5) $E = 1702 \, \text{J}$
6.3.11. $C_{v,m} = 20.775 \, \text{J·mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} : C_{\rho,m} = 29.085 \, \text{J·mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} : i = 5$
6.3.12.

(1) $\hat{s}_i \approx \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{$

6.3.17.

(1)
$$T_1 = 325 \text{ K}$$

(2)
$$p_2 = 6.432 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}, T_2 = 516 \text{ K}$$

(3)
$$p_3 = 3.216 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$
, $T_3 = 516 \text{ K}$

(4)
$$Q_{ab} = 0$$
; $A_{ab} = -7142.4 \text{ J}$; $\Delta E_{ab} = 7142.4 \text{ J}$

(5)
$$\Delta E_{bc} = 0$$
; $Q_{bc} = A_{bc} = 8916.6 \text{ J}$

(6)
$$Q = 8916.6 \,\mathrm{J}$$
; $A = 1774.2 \,\mathrm{J}$; $E = 7142.4 \,\mathrm{J}$

6.3.18.

(1)
$$T_1 = 150.4 \text{ K}$$
; $T_2 = 120.3 \text{ K}$ (2) $p = \frac{19}{3} \times 10^5 - \frac{4}{15} \times 10^8 V$ Pa

(3)
$$\Delta E = -1250.7 \,\mathrm{J}$$
 (4) $A = 4500 \,\mathrm{J}$ (5) $Q = 3249.3 \,\mathrm{J}$

$$(5)$$
 $Q = 3249.3 \text{ J}$

6.3.19.

$$A = \frac{a}{V_1} - \frac{a}{V_2} \qquad \Delta E = \frac{5a}{2} \left(\frac{1}{V_2} - \frac{1}{V_1} \right) \qquad Q = \frac{3a}{2} \left(\frac{1}{V_2} - \frac{1}{V_1} \right) \qquad C_{\rm m} = \frac{3}{2} R$$

6.3.20.

(1)
$$Q_1 = 800 \text{ J}$$

(2)
$$A = 100 \text{ J}$$

(1)
$$Q_1 = 800 \text{ J}$$
 (2) $A = 100 \text{ J}$ (3) $\eta = 12.5\%$

6.3.21.

(1)
$$A_{a\to b} = 2000 \text{ J}$$
 $A_{b\to c} = 0$ $A_{c\to a} = -1382 \text{ J}$

$$A_{\cdot \cdot} = 0$$

$$(2) Q_{a,b} = 6980$$

(2)
$$Q_{a\to b} = 6980 \text{ J}$$
 $Q_{b\to c} = -4986 \text{ J}$ $Q_{c\to a} = -1382 \text{ J}$

(3)
$$\eta = 8.85\%$$

6.3.22. 略。

6.3.23. 略。

6.3.24.

(1)
$$p_1 = \nu R \frac{T_1}{V_1}$$
 (2) $V_2 = \sqrt{2}V_1$; $p_2 = \sqrt{2}p_1$ (3) $V_3 = 8V_1$; $p_3 = \frac{1}{8}p_1$

(4)
$$A_{a\to b} = \frac{1}{2} \nu R T_1$$
; $\Delta E_{a\to b} = \frac{5}{2} \nu R T_1$; $Q_{a\to b} = 3\nu R T_1$

(5)
$$Q_{\rm b \to c} = 0$$
; $\Delta E_{\rm b \to c} = -\frac{5}{2} \nu R T_1$; $A_{\rm b \to c} = \frac{5}{2} \nu R T_1$

(6)
$$\Delta E_{c \to a} = 0$$
; $A_{c \to a} = -3\nu RT_1 \ln 2$; $Q_{c \to a} = -3\nu RT_1 \ln 2$

(7)
$$\eta = 30.67\%$$

6.3.25. 【将题中的二氧化碳分子更改为水蒸气】

$$(1) \ T_3 = T_1 \sqrt[3]{V_1 / V_2}$$

(2)
$$\eta = 1 - \frac{3 - 3\sqrt[3]{V_1/V_2}}{\ln(V_2/V_1)}$$