

- One mole of a gas system is changed from $A \equiv (P_1, V_1)$ to $B \equiv (P_2, V_2)$ by first changing pressure at constant volume and then volume at constant pressure. Show that,
 - $S_2 - S_1 = C_p \cdot \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1} - R \cdot \ln \frac{P_2}{P_1}$
 - Write the expression for the entropy-change if the process goes other way, first change in V at constant P followed by a pressure-change at constant V , and via an intermediate of $I \equiv (P_0, V_0)$.
 - Show from the above equation in (a), the entropy-change in adiabatic process leads to no-entropy change.

$3 + 1 + 2 = 6$
- Using Maxwell's relations, derive the Clapeyron equation.

2
- Depict the change in entropy and free-energy as a liquid is heated and transformed to gas in S vs T and G vs T diagrams, respectively.

$2 + 2 = 4$
- What is the absolute entropy of 1 mole of water at 346 K? [Given: $C_p^{ice} = 0.5 \text{ cal/g.K}$ and $C_p^w = 1.0 \text{ cal/g.K}$, L_f (at 273 K) = 80 cal/g]

4
- Show that free-energy of mixing decreases in mixing ideal gases.
 - The decrease in the free-energy of mixing is largest when equimolar quantities of two components are mixed. Show in a diagram.

$2+2 = 4$