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Physics 2C, Winter 2020

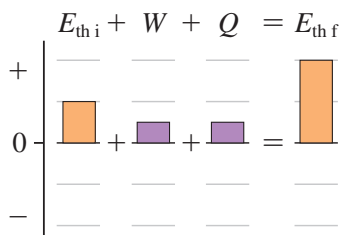
**Reading Assignment due Thursday 1/30:** Submit via Gradescope by 11:30am

1. In any class on thermodynamics, you have to be careful with notation. Work  $W$  can either be defined to be the work done on a system (by the environment), or the work done by the system (on the environment). Which of these two conventions is your book using?
2. “Stop-to-think 19.4” on page 525. Answer the following questions / fill-in-the-blanks to arrive at the answer. Each answer should have some justification, like an equation.
  - (a) The final point is at a higher temperature than the initial point because \_\_\_\_.
  - (b) Because point f is at a higher temperature than point i, we know the change in internal energy  $\Delta U = \Delta E_{\text{th}}$ <sup>1</sup> is \_\_\_\_<sup>2</sup>.
  - (c) The work done by the gas on the environment ( $W_{\text{by}}$ ), equal to the area under the graph from i to f, is \_\_\_\_ (+, -, or 0).
  - (d) The work on the gas ( $W = -W_{\text{by}}$ ) is therefore \_\_\_\_ (+, -, or 0).
  - (e) Looking at the first law of thermodynamics,

$$\Delta U = W + Q,$$

we can reason from the previous results [(b) + (d)] that  $Q$  must be \_\_\_\_ (+, -, or 0) and bigger in magnitude than either  $W$  or  $\Delta U$ .

- (f) Given all of the above, the answer to the textbook problem must be graph \_\_\_\_.
3. Take the following first-law bar chart and sketch a possible path (from initial state i to final state f) on a  $pV$  diagram. Explain why your path meets the requirements set by the bar graph.




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**For extra practice (not due):** From Chapter 19 of Knight, 4th edition: Conceptual Questions: 2, 4, 7-10. Exercises: 1-11.

<sup>1</sup>“Internal energy”  $U$  is synonymous with “thermal energy,”  $E_{\text{th}}$ . Therefore, you can write the 1st law of thermodynamics as  $\Delta U = W + Q$ .

<sup>2</sup>An important fact that your book alludes to but doesn’t state explicitly until the bottom of page 532 (Sec. 19.7) is that internal energy is an increasing function of temperature alone:  $U = U(T)$ .