

1. Read the article by S. M. Blinder “Mathematical Methods in Elementary Thermodynamics”.
2. Use what you learnt from your reading to calculate  $(\partial \bar{V}/\partial T)_P$  and  $(\partial \bar{V}/\partial P)_T$  for a van der Waals gas.

$$\left(P + \frac{a}{\bar{V}^2}\right)(\bar{V} - b) = RT$$

3. Two pieces of aluminum of equal mass,  $m$ , and with initial temperatures  $T_{A,0} = 400\text{ K}$  and  $T_{B,0} = 300\text{ K}$  are placed in thermal contact with each other but otherwise isolated from their surroundings.
  - (a) Calculate the equilibrium temperature of the system.
  - (b) Calculate the change in internal energies for A, B and the total system.
  - (c) Calculate the change in entropy for A, B and the total system.
  - (d) Plot a graph of the change in total entropy with respect of a variable  $x$ , such that  $T_A = T_{A,0} - x$  or  $T_B = T_{B,0} + x$ .  
Choose a reasonable range for  $x$  and discuss the implication of the plot obtained.
4. Calculate  $\Delta S_A$ ,  $\Delta S_B$ ,  $\Delta S_{\text{surr}}$  and  $\Delta S_{\text{univ}}$  for Problem 4 in Homework 2.
5. Calculate the entropy change for a mole of a perfect diatomic gas when it expands isothermally and reversibly from a volume of 0.3 L to 2.4 L at a temperature of 298 K. What would be the change in entropy if it is considered now a van der Waals diatomic gas for which  $a = 6.26\text{ atm L}^2\text{ mol}^{-2}$  and  $b = 0.052\text{ L mol}^{-1}$ ?
6. What will be the entropy change of 1 mol of liquid benzene if at 20 °C it is compressed from 1 atm to 100 atm? The coefficient of thermal expansion for benzene at this temperature is  $12.4 \times 10^{-4}\text{ K}^{-1}$ .
7. Calculate the change in the enthalpy and the change in entropy when 1 mole of SiC is heated from 25 °C to 1000 °C. The constant-pressure molar heat capacity of SiC varies with temperature as

$$\bar{C}_P = 50.79 + 1.97 \times 10^{-3} T - 4.92 \times 10^6 T^{-2} + 8.20 \times 10^8 T^{-3} \quad \text{J/mol K}$$