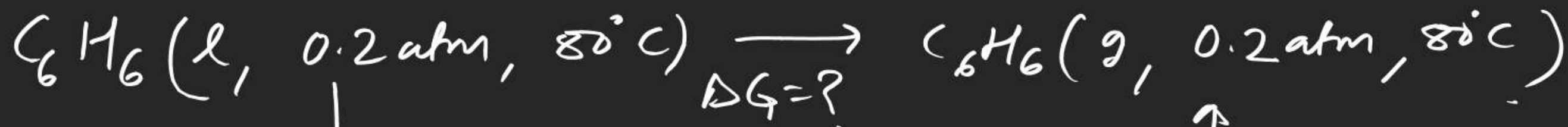


THERMODYNAMICS

(36)



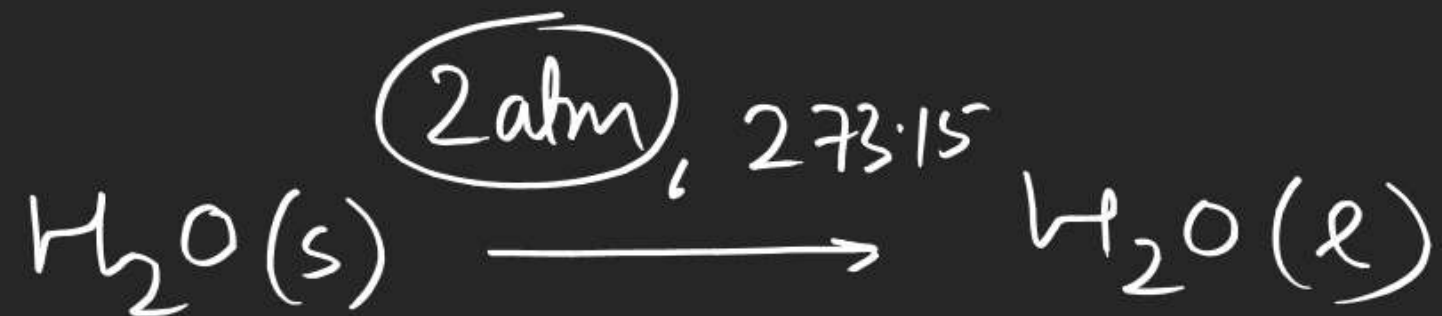
$$\Delta G_1 = \frac{V_{\text{l}}(1 - 0.2)}{\downarrow}$$

$$\Delta G_3 = \int nRT \ln \frac{0.2}{1}$$



$$\Delta G_1 = \overbrace{\Delta G_1}^{\text{neglected}} + \Delta G_2 + \Delta G_3$$

(37)



$P \uparrow$ forward

$$\Delta G_r < 0$$

$$\Delta S > 0$$

endo $\Delta H > 0$



$$\Delta G > 0$$

$P \uparrow$ backward

(42)

$$\frac{\Delta G}{298} = \frac{\Delta H}{298} - \frac{\Delta S}{298}$$

$$298 K$$

$$\frac{(\Delta C_p)_r = 0}{}$$

$$\Delta G_{310} = \Delta H - 310 \Delta S$$

$$(\Delta S_r)_{T_1} = (\Delta S_r)_{T_2}$$

(43)

$$\Delta G \times 0.01$$

$$= -6000 - \frac{300 \times 180}{1000}$$

$$= -6054 \text{ kJ}$$

THERMODYNAMICS

$$-dG = W_{\text{non-pv, by}}$$

$P = 1 \text{ atm}$
 $T = 400 \text{ K}$
 $\Delta S_r = -50 \text{ J/K/mol}$
 $Q = -100 \text{ kJ}$

$$\Delta G = -100 \text{ kJ} - \frac{400(-50)}{1000}$$

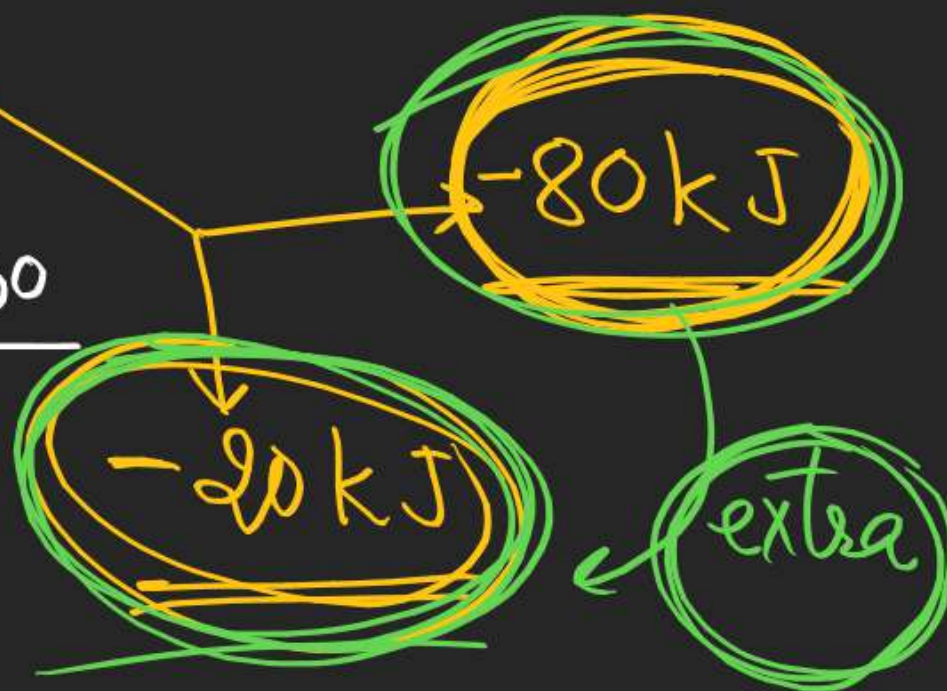
$$\Delta G_r = -80 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{sur}} = 50 = \frac{Q_{\text{sur}}}{400}$$

$$Q_{\text{sur}} = 20 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{sur}} = \frac{-Q_{\text{sys}}}{400} = \frac{100 \times 1000}{400}$$

$$= 250 \text{ J/mol/K}$$



THERMODYNAMICS

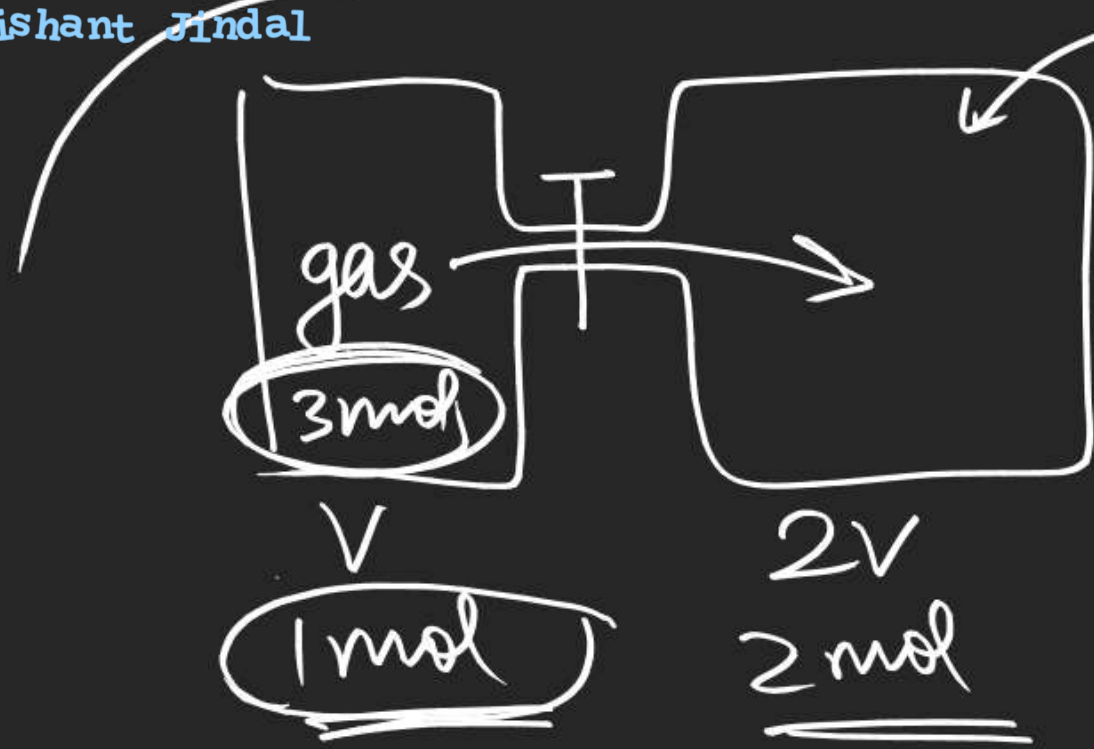
Relationship betⁿ ΔG & K_{eq}

$(T, P = \text{const})$

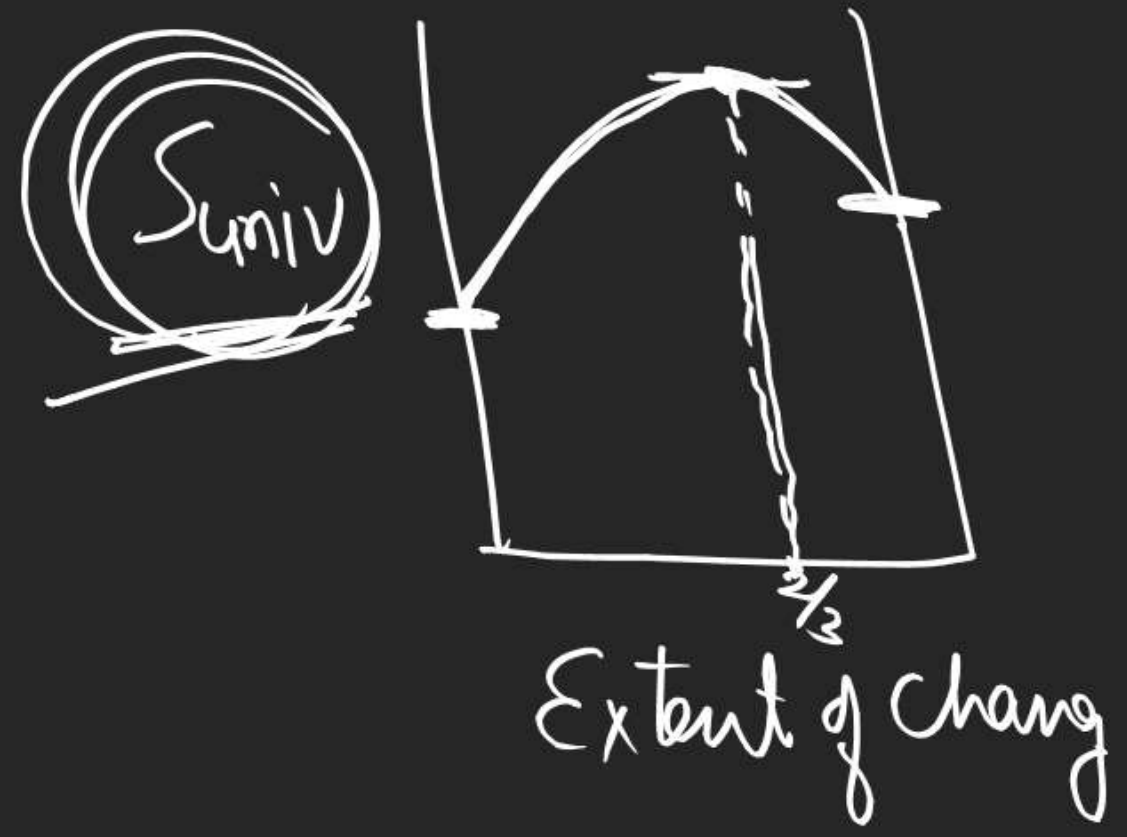


$$\Delta G = \Delta H - T \Delta S < 0$$

$$\Delta G > 0$$



At eq^l^m entropy of universe is maximum.

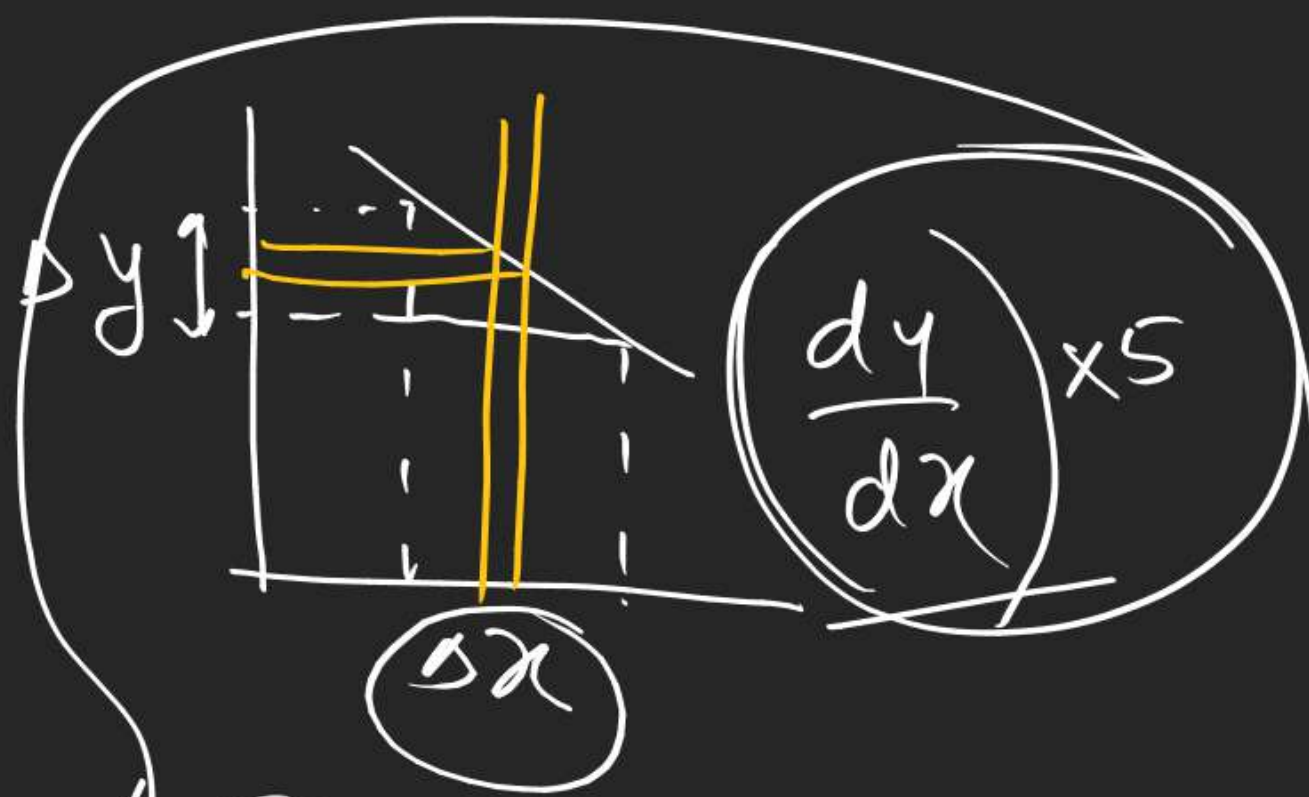


$$\frac{(\Delta y)}{(\Delta x)}$$

$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{dy}{dx}$$

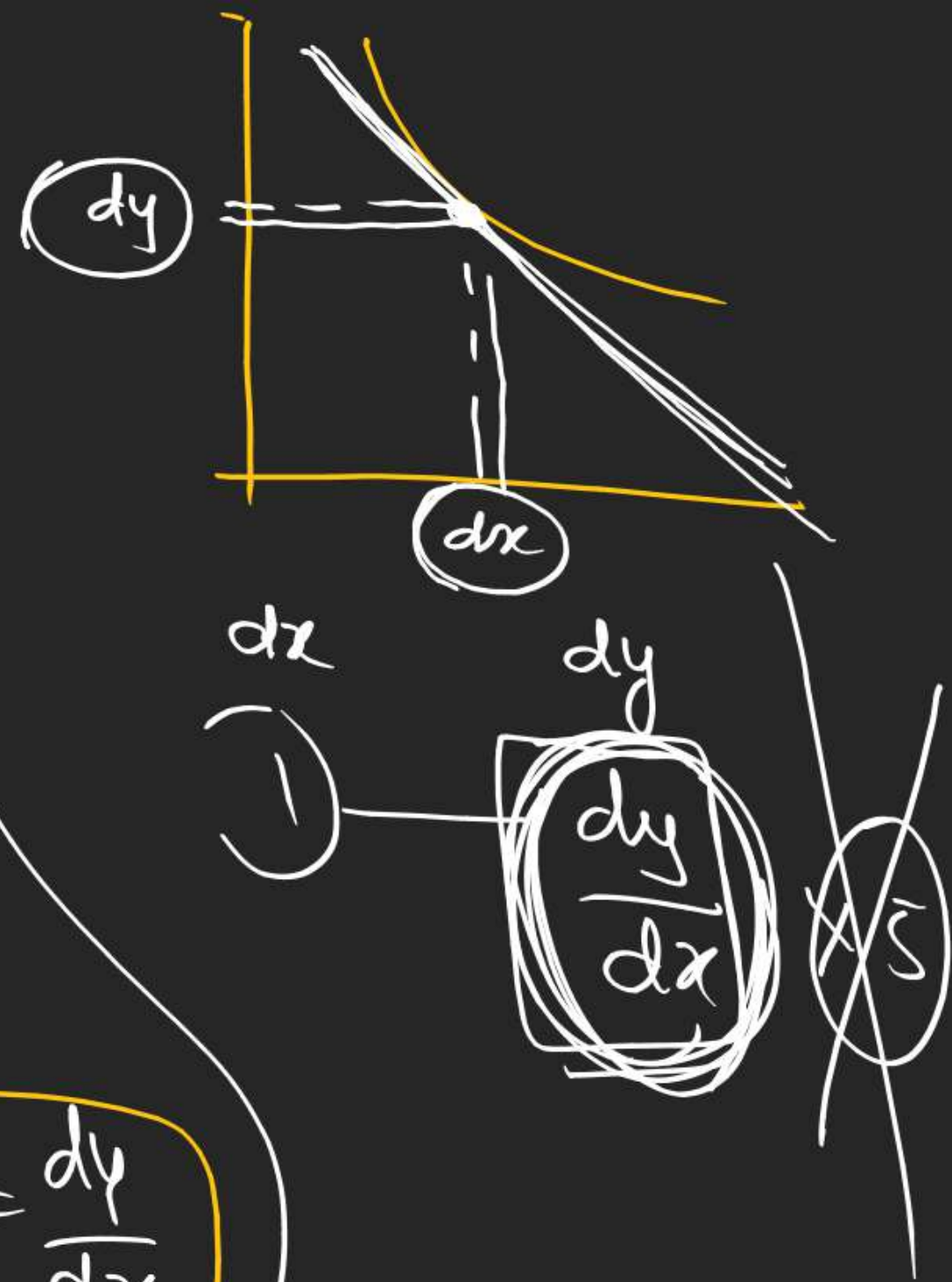
$$\frac{ds}{dt} = 10 \text{ km/hr}$$

$$\frac{dt}{1} = \frac{ds}{dt}$$



$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = 1$$

$$\text{Change in } y \text{ per unit change in } x = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{dy}{dx}$$



THERMODYNAMICS

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