

## Ideal Gas

$$\textcircled{3} \quad PV = n RT$$

$$PV = \frac{w}{M} RT$$

$$PM = \frac{w}{V} RT$$

$$\boxed{PM = d RT}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad P \quad T \quad 4 \text{ gm}$$

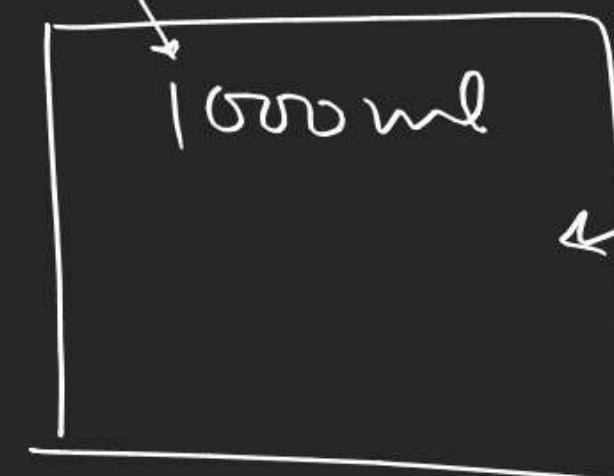
$$P \quad T + 50 \quad 3.2$$

$$n_1 T_1 = n_2 T_2$$

$$\cancel{\frac{4}{M}} T = \cancel{\frac{3.2}{M}} \times (T + 50)$$

# Ideal Gas

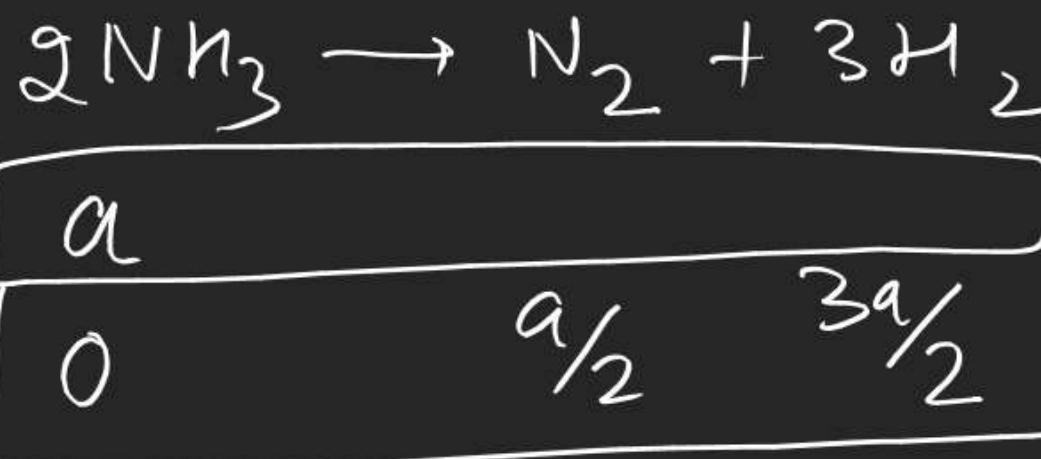
⑥  $200\text{ ml } N_2$   
720 mm



$$\boxed{P_1 V_1 = P_2 V_2}$$

400ml  $O_2$   
780 mm

⑦



(a)

(2a)

$$\frac{V \times P_i}{V \times P_f} = \frac{a \ R \ T}{2a \ R \ 2T}$$

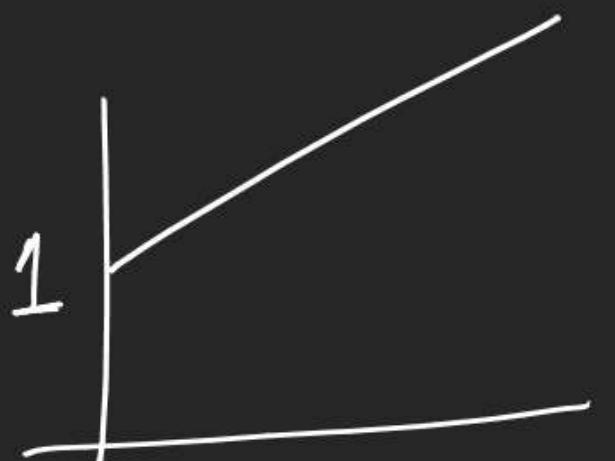
## Ideal Gas

$$\textcircled{13} \quad \log v = \log \frac{nR}{P} + \log T$$

\textcircled{11} B, C

$$\log \frac{nR}{P} = 1$$

$$\frac{nR}{P} = 10$$



$$\frac{n \times 0.0821}{0.821T_{10}} = 10$$

$$n = 100$$

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**Ideal Gas**

(3)  $V_{O_2} = 0.2 \text{ lit per hour per kg body kg}$

$$V_{O_2} = 0.2 \times 60 \text{ lit per hr}$$
$$= 12 \text{ lit}$$

$$n_{O_2} = \frac{1 \times 12}{R \times 300}$$



## Ideal Gas

⑦

473 K

10 gm

64 gm

5 mol	2 mol	
1 mol	0	4 mol

$$P \propto 1 = 5 \times R \times 473$$

## Ideal Gas

②

500 gm solution + 1000 gm H<sub>2</sub>Ow<sub>req</sub> H<sub>2</sub>O

0.2 mol 0.8 mol

12 gm 14.4 gm

= 26.4 gm

w<sub>req</sub>

$$\frac{12}{26.4} \times 500$$

H<sub>2</sub>O

$$\frac{14.4}{26.4} \times 500 + 1000 \text{ gm}$$

## Ideal Gas

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20 × 2 × 3 mmoles of NaOH in 300 ml

$$\underline{[\text{NaOH}]} = \frac{120}{300} = 0.4 \text{ M}$$

## Ideal Gas

875 gm/ml

⑤

$$d_{milk} = 1.035 \text{ kg}$$

milk = fat + remaining  
part  
(fat free  
milk)

$$d = 1035 \text{ gm/ml}$$

1 lit milk

$$1035 \text{ gm}$$

100 ml

900 ml

$$0.1 \times 875 \text{ gm} + 900 \times d$$

## Ideal Gas

⑨  $P \text{ vs } \ln T$

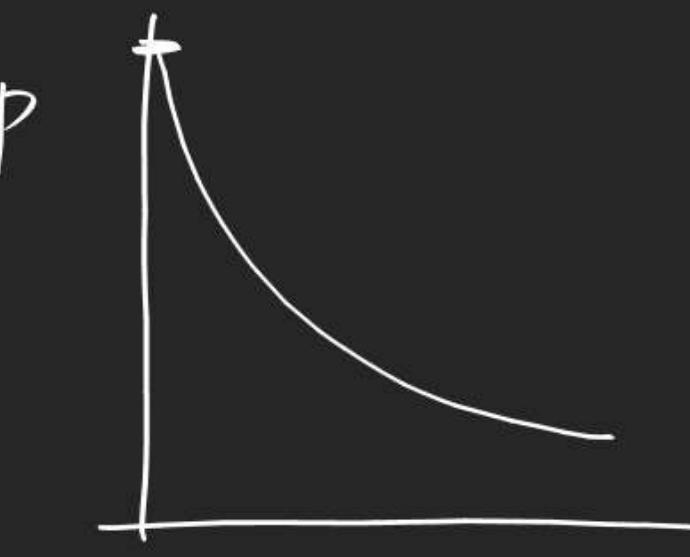
$$\begin{aligned} P &= y \\ \ln T &= x \\ T &= e^x \end{aligned}$$

$$PV = nRT$$

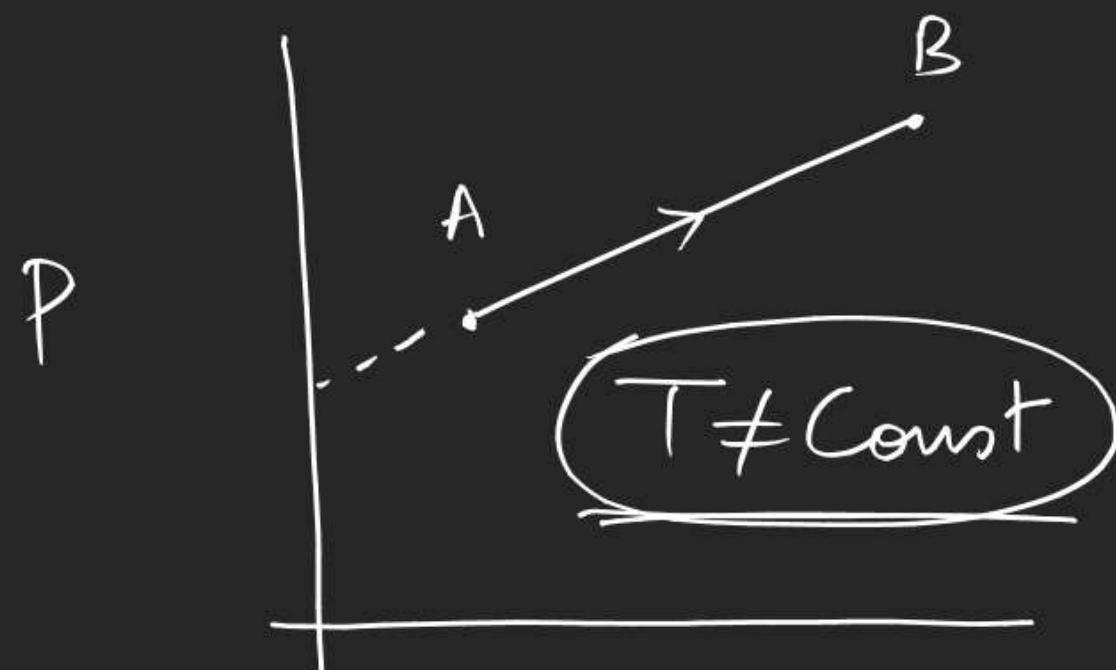
$$y = \left(\frac{nR}{V}\right) e^x$$



⑩  $P \text{ vs } \ln \frac{1}{T}$

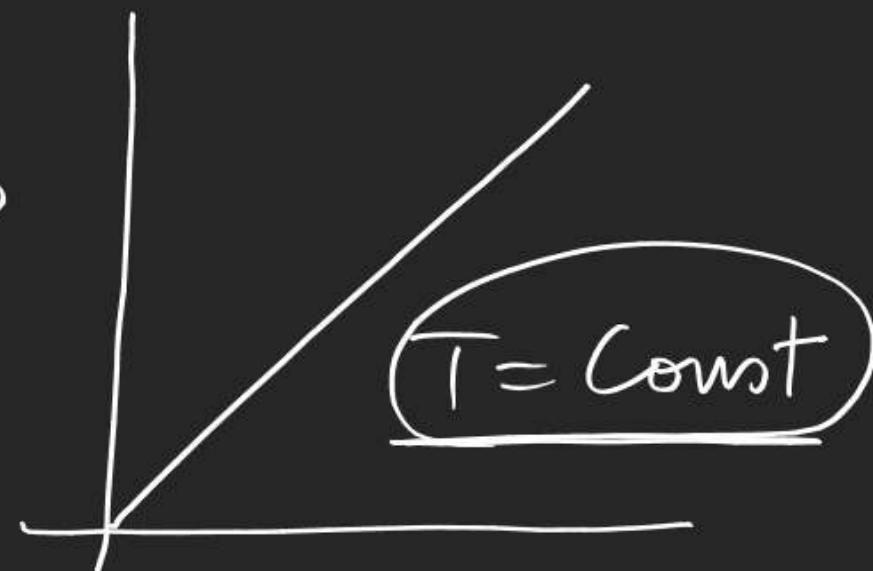


$$\ln \frac{1}{T}$$

 $\eta = \text{Constant}$ 

$$P = nRT \frac{1}{V}$$

let  $T = 2V + 3$



$$P = nRT \frac{1}{V}$$

$$P = nR(2V + 3) \frac{1}{V}$$

$$P = 2nR + 3nR \left(\frac{1}{V}\right)$$

st. line not  
passing through  
origin

$$P = \cancel{nRT} \left(\frac{1}{V}\right)$$

$$y = mx$$

$m \rightarrow$  constant

$m \rightarrow$  slope

Curve will be st. line  
passing through origin



$m \neq$  constant

(Now  $m$  is not slope)

Slope may  
be constant

Let  $m = 3 + \frac{2}{x}$

$$y = \left(3 + \frac{2}{x}\right)x$$

$$y = 3x + 2$$

$$\text{slope} = 3$$

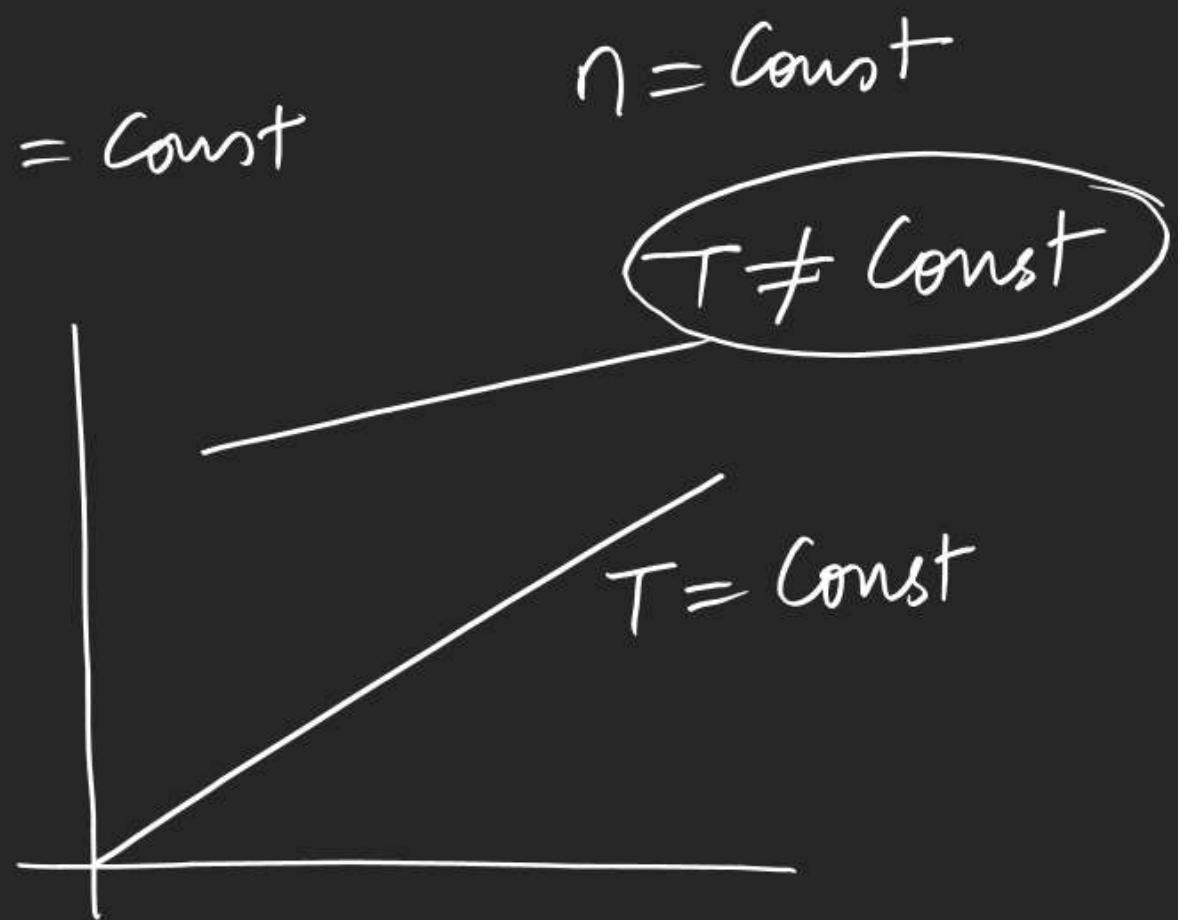
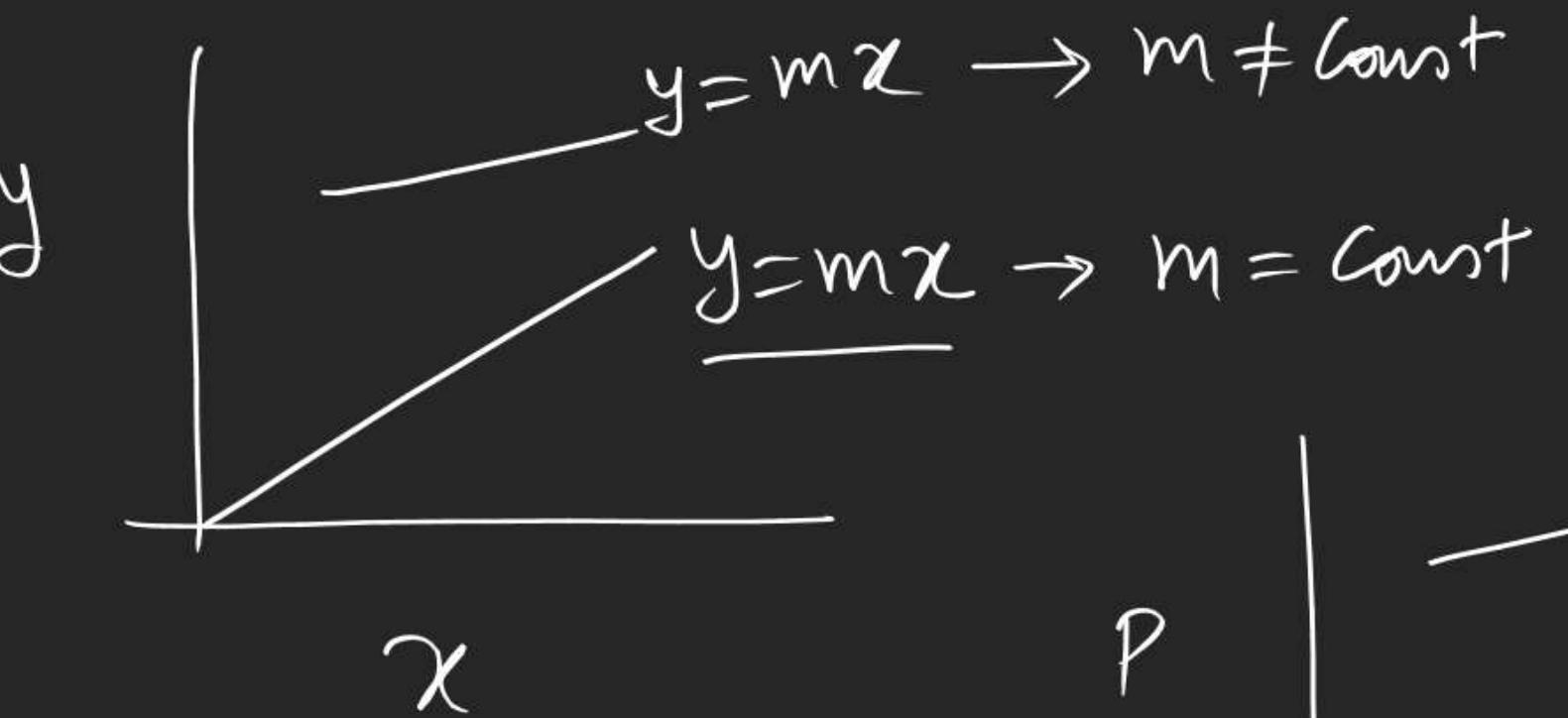
st. line not passing  
through origin

Slope may not  
be constant

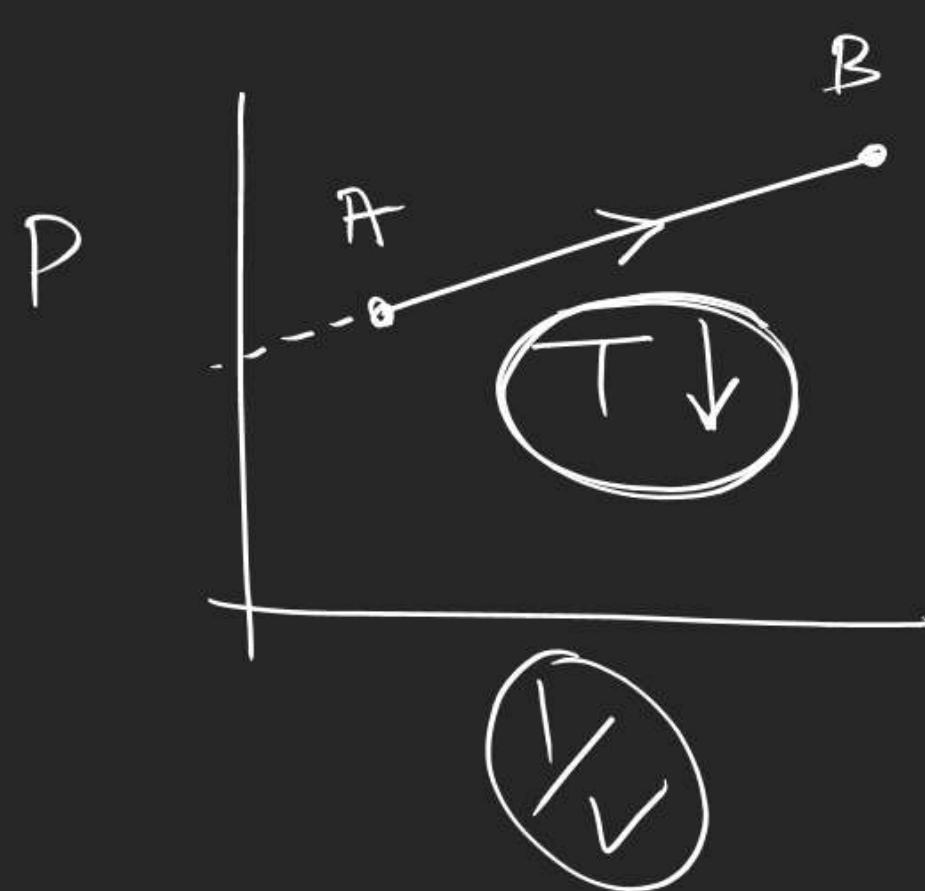
$$m = x + 2$$

$$y = (x+2)x$$

$$= x^2 + 2x$$



$$P = nRT \frac{1}{V}$$

**Ideal Gas**

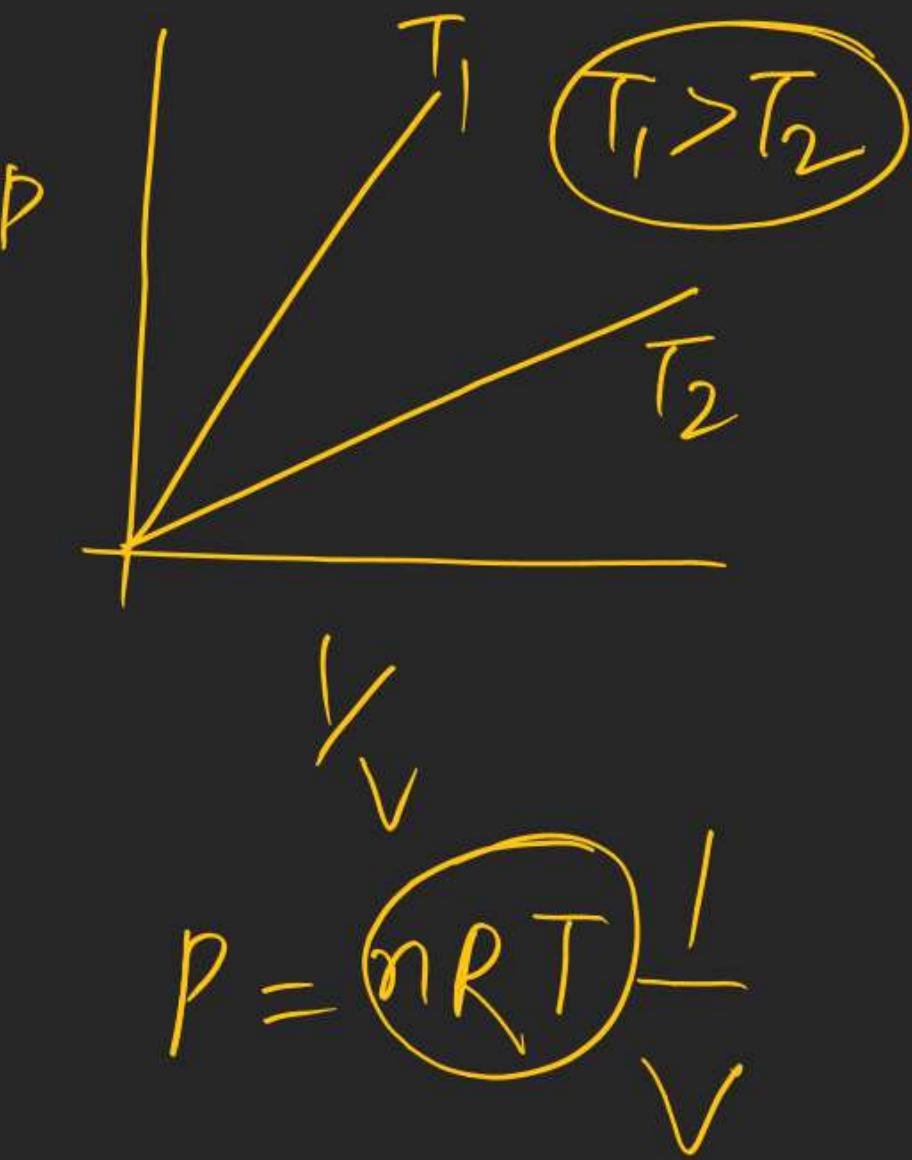
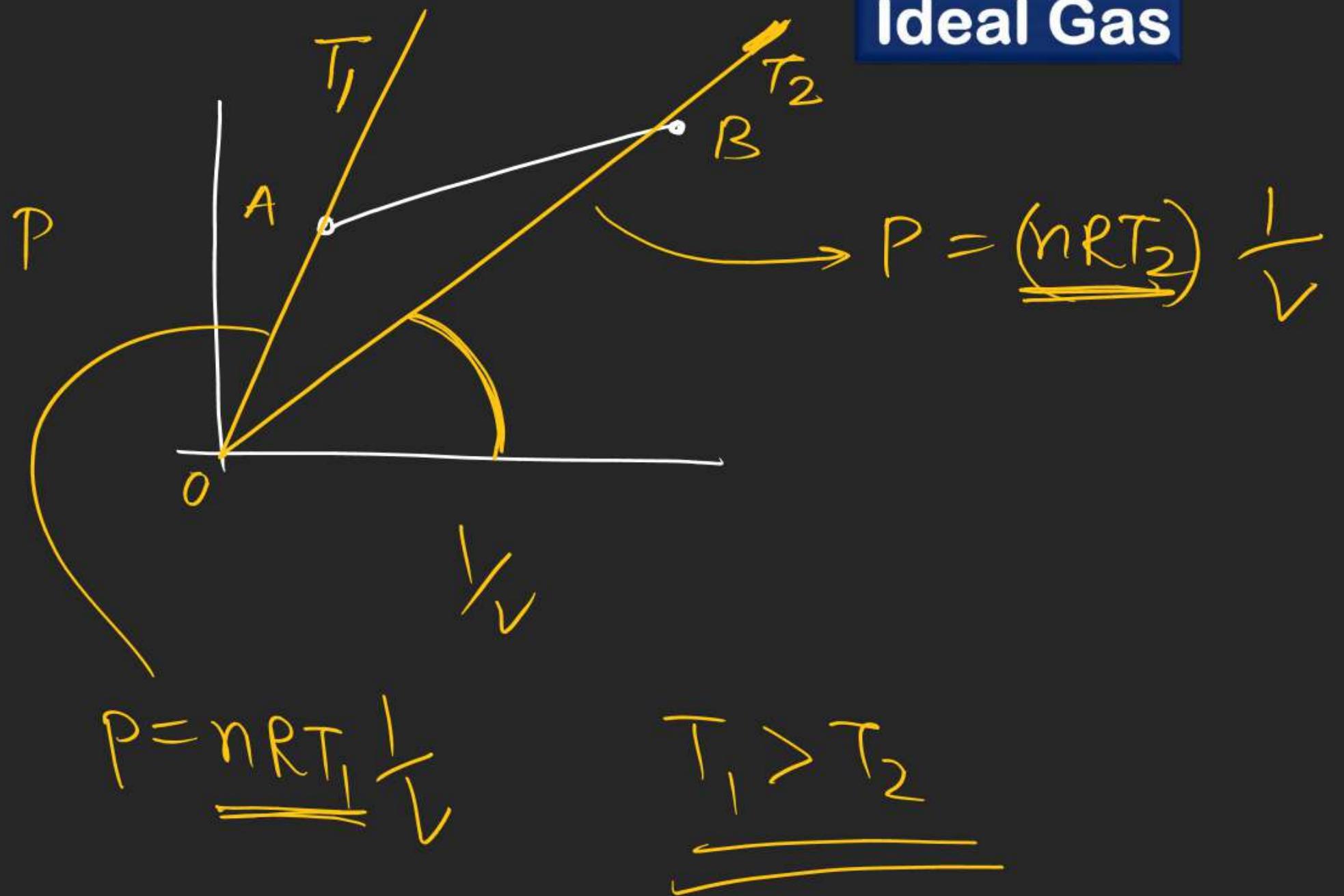
$$\begin{array}{c} m > 0 \\ c > 0 \end{array}$$

$$P = m \frac{1}{V} + C$$

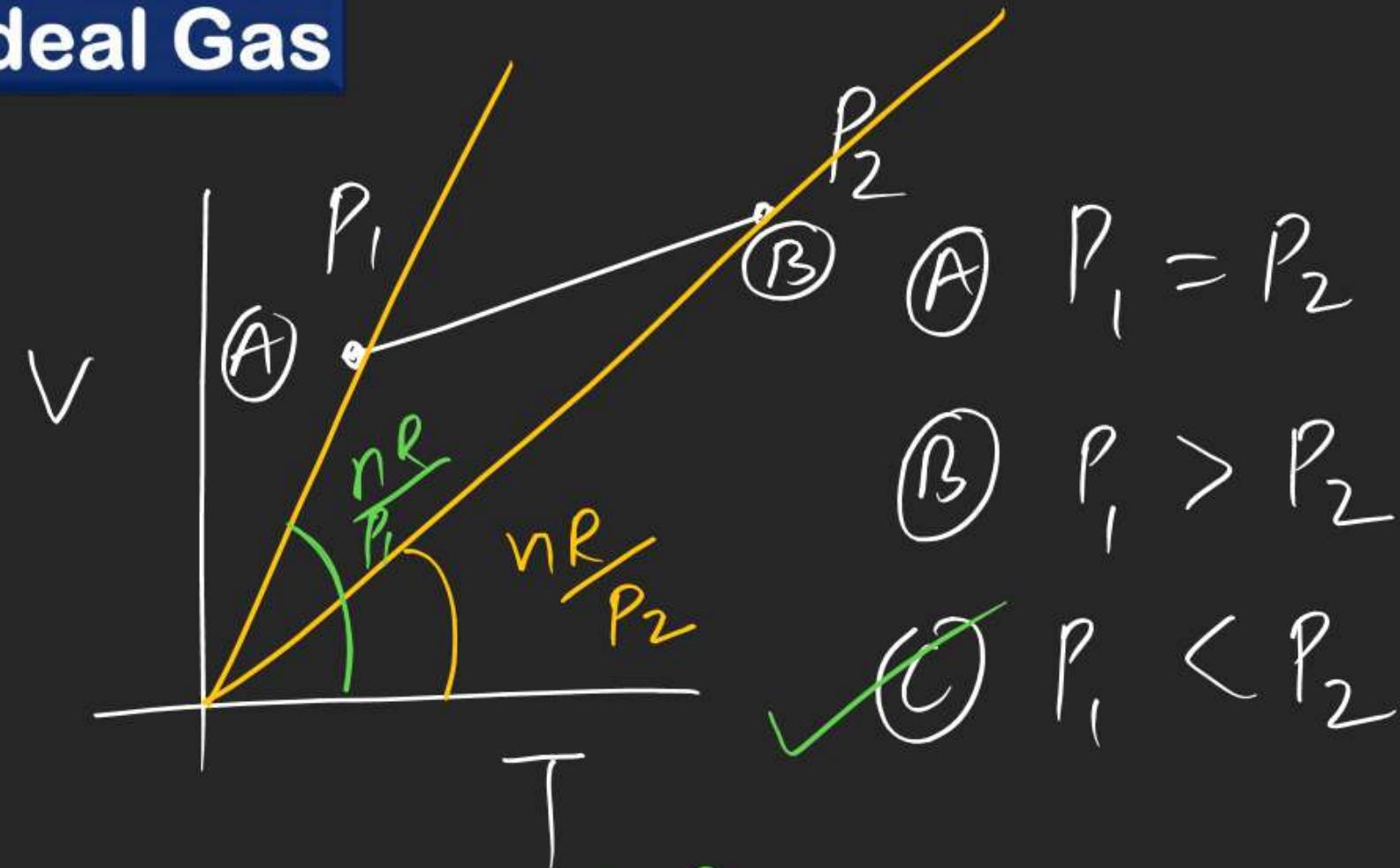
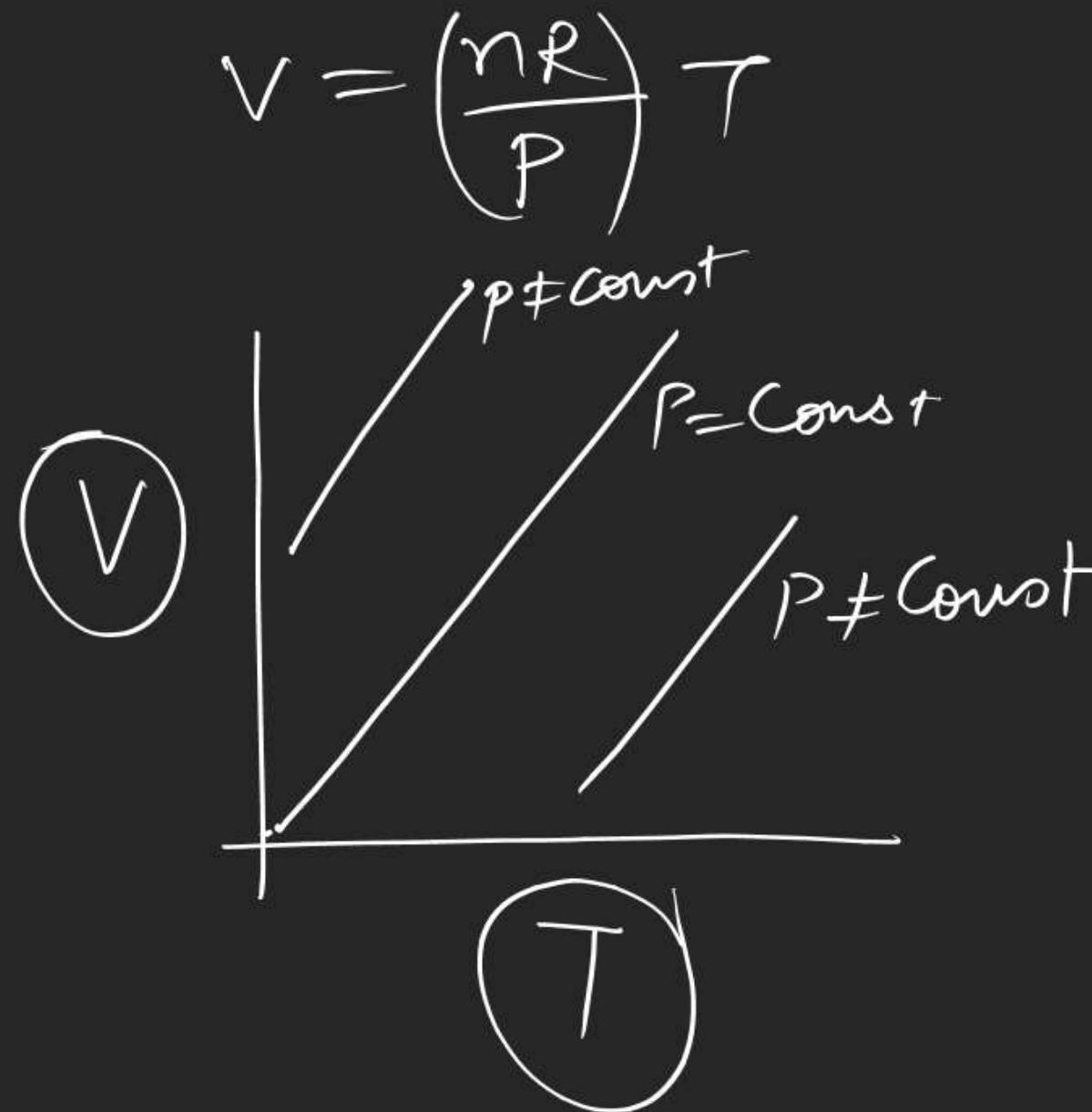
$$\frac{nRT}{V} = m \frac{1}{V} + C$$

$$nRT = m + CV$$

# Ideal Gas



# Ideal Gas



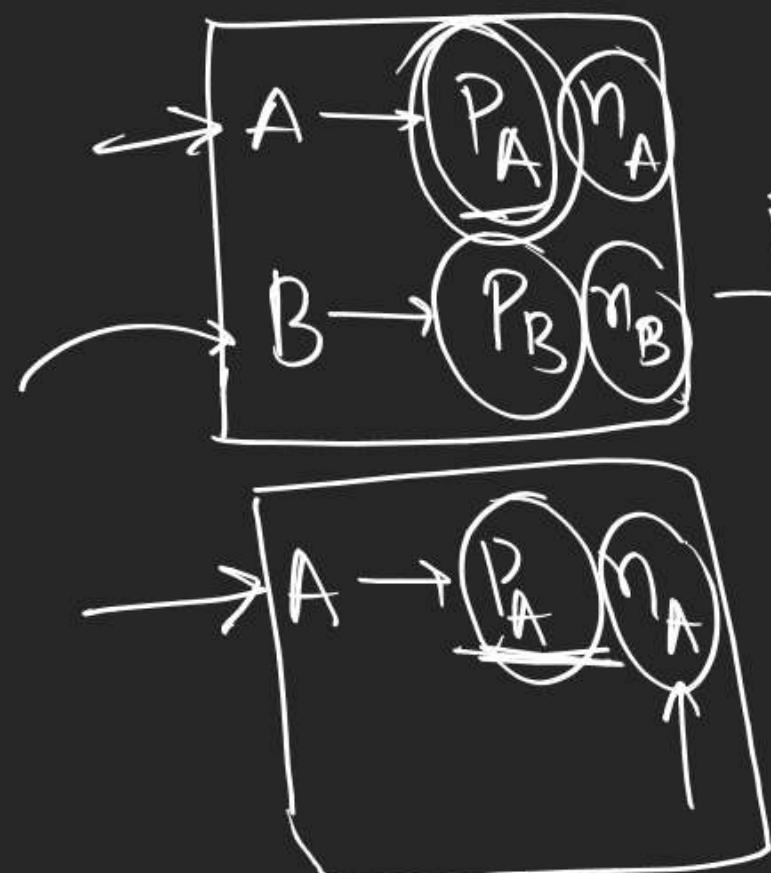
$$\frac{nR}{P_1} > \frac{nR}{P_2}$$

$$P_2 > P_1$$

# Dalton's law of partial pressure

Total pressure exerted by two or more non-reacting gases is equal to the partial (individual) pressure of component gases

eq ① ÷ eq ③



$$P_T = P_A + P_B$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_A V &= n_A RT \quad \text{--- } ① \\ P_B V &= n_B RT \quad \text{--- } ② \end{aligned}$$

$$P_T V = (n_A + n_B) RT \quad \text{--- } ③$$

$$P_T V = P_A V + P_B V$$

$$P_T = P_A + P_B$$

$$\frac{P_A}{P_T} = \frac{n_A}{n_A + n_B} = \chi_A$$

$$P_A = \chi_A P_T$$

## Ideal Gas

(A)

$$P = 5 \text{ atm}$$

$$V = 2 \text{ lit}$$

(B)

$$P = 4 \text{ atm}$$

$$P = 4 \text{ lit}$$

$$P_1 V_1 = P_2 V_2$$

$$5 \times 2 = P_A \times 10$$

$$1 = P_A$$

10 lit

$$4 \times 4 = P_B \times 10$$

$$1.6 = P_B$$

A diagram illustrating the addition of two gases. Two vertical lines represent containers for gases A and B. Container A has pressure  $P_A$  and volume 10 lit. Container B has pressure  $P_B$  and volume 10 lit. An arrow points from the top of container B to the top of the combined system, labeled  $P_T$ . Below the containers, the values 1 and 1.6 are written under  $P_A$  and  $P_B$  respectively.

$$P_A = 1$$

$$P_B = 1.6$$

$$P_T$$

0-I 8, 9, 10  
14, 15

5-I 8 - 12

## Ideal Gas