

## Ideal Gas

$$(3) \quad PV = nRT$$

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

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

$$\boxed{PM = dRT}$$

$$(4) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} P & T & 4 \text{ gm} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} P & T+50 & 3.2 \end{array}$$

$$n_1 T_1 = n_2 T_2$$

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

# Ideal Gas

⑥ 200ml  $N_2$   
720 mm

1000 ml

$$P_1 V_1 = P_2 V_2$$

400ml  $O_2$   
750 mm

⑦



a			① a
0	$a/2$	$3a/2$	② 2a

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

## Ideal Gas

$$(13) \log v = \log \frac{nR}{p} + \log T$$

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

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

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

$$n = 100$$

$$(11) \underline{B, C}$$



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

$$n = 100$$

## Ideal Gas

$$\textcircled{5} \quad V_{O_2} = 0.2 \text{ lit per hour per kg body kg}$$

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

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



## Ideal Gas

⑦

473 K

10 gm      64 gm

5 mol      2 mol

1 mol	0	4 mol
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$$P \times V = 5 \times R \times 473$$



## Ideal Gas

②

500 gm solution + 1000 gm  $H_2O$ 

urea	$H_2O$
0.2 mol	0.8 mol
12 gm	14.4 gm
= 26.4 gm	

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

$H_2O$
$\frac{14.4}{26.4} \times 500 + 1000 \text{ gm}$

# Ideal Gas

## Ideal Gas



20 x 2 x 3 mmols of NaOH in 300 ml

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



## Ideal Gas

⑤

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

$875 \text{ gm/ml}$

milk = fat + remaining part  
(fat free milk)

$\downarrow$

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

$\downarrow$

1 lit milk      100ml      900ml

1035 gm       $0.1 \times 875 \text{ gm} + 900 \times d$

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## Ideal Gas

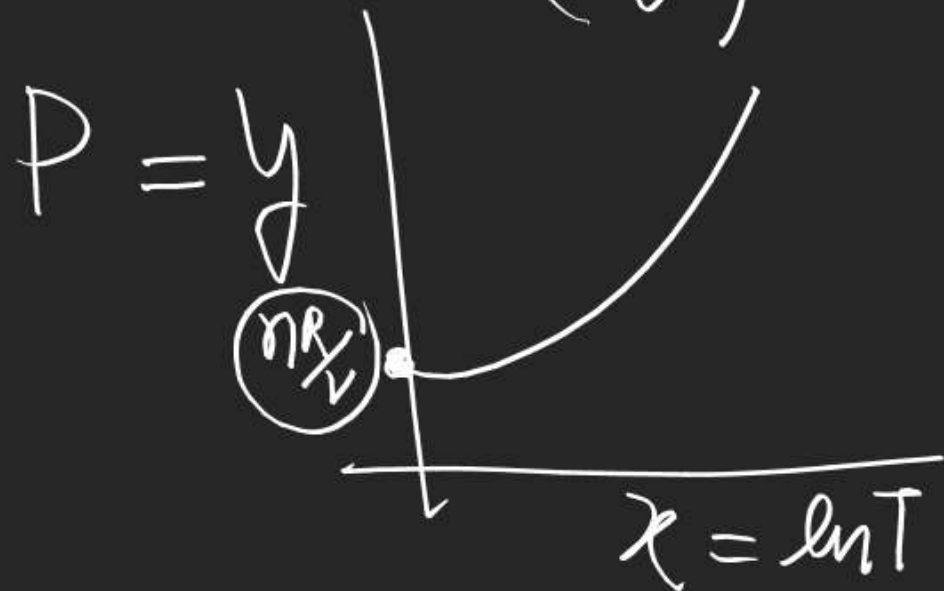
⑨  $P$  vs  $\ln T$

$$P = y \quad \ln T = x$$

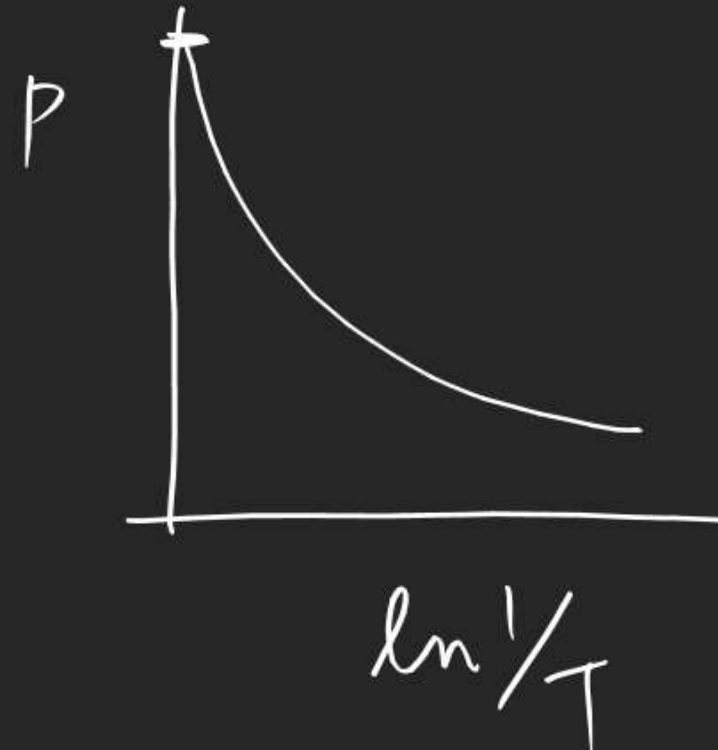
$$T = e^x$$

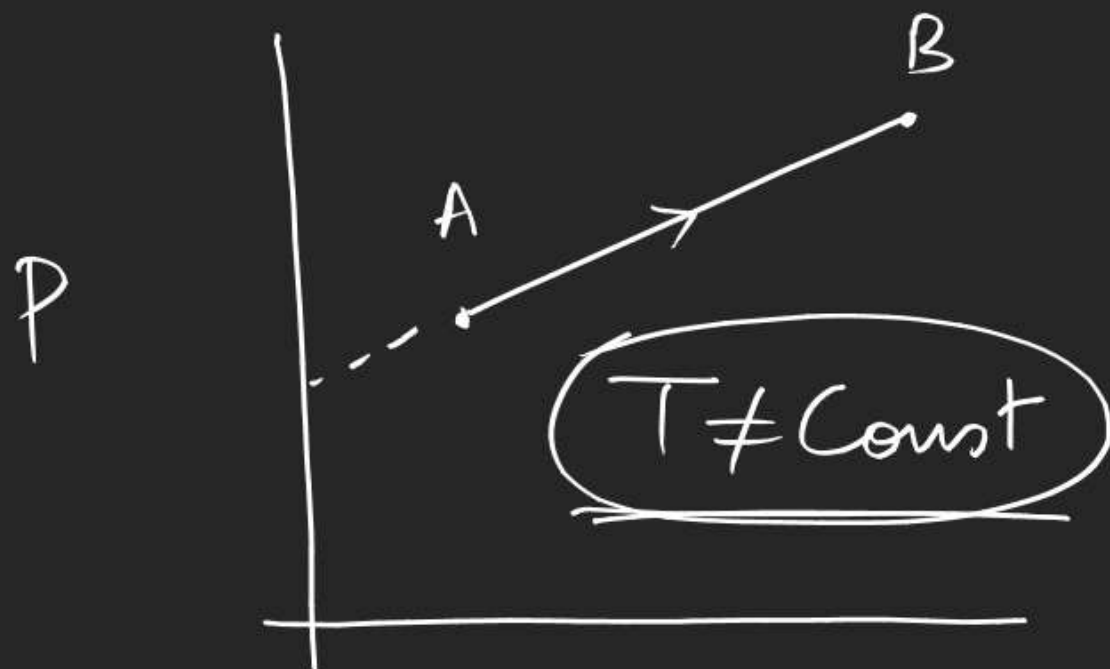
$$pV = nRT$$

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



⑩  $P$  vs  $\ln 1/T$





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

$\eta = \text{Constant}$

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

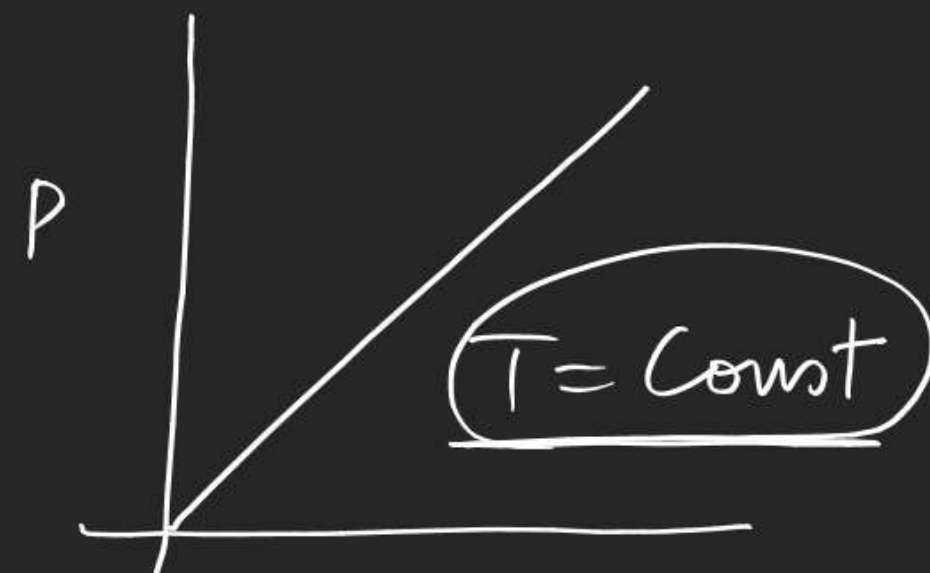
let  $T = 2V + 3$

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

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

st. line not

Passing through  
origin



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

$$y = mx$$

$m = \text{Constant}$

$m = \text{slope}$

Curve will be st. line  
passing through origin



$m \neq \text{Constant}$

(Now  $m$  is not slope)

Slope may  
be constant

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

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

$$y = 3x + 2$$

slope = 3

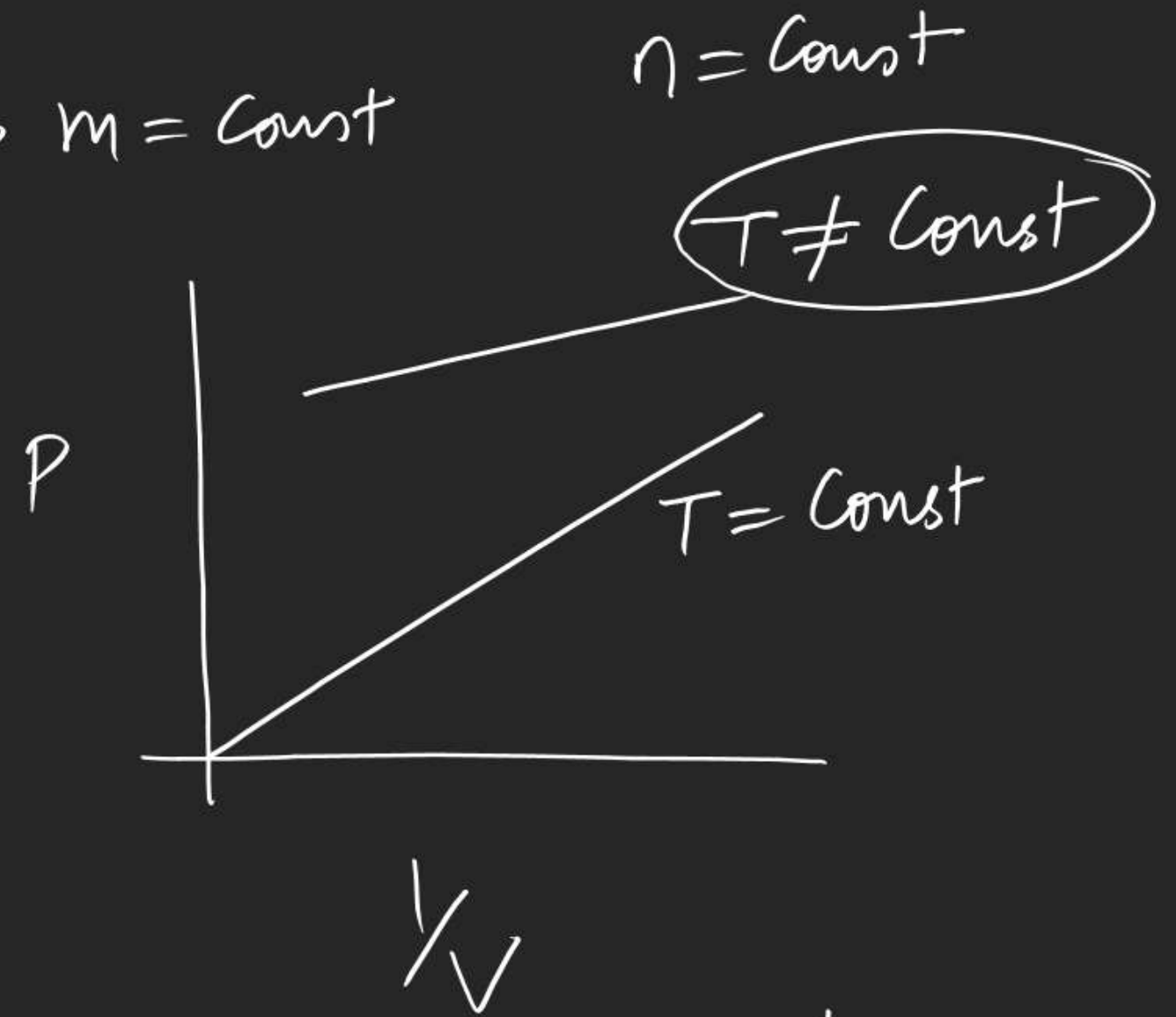
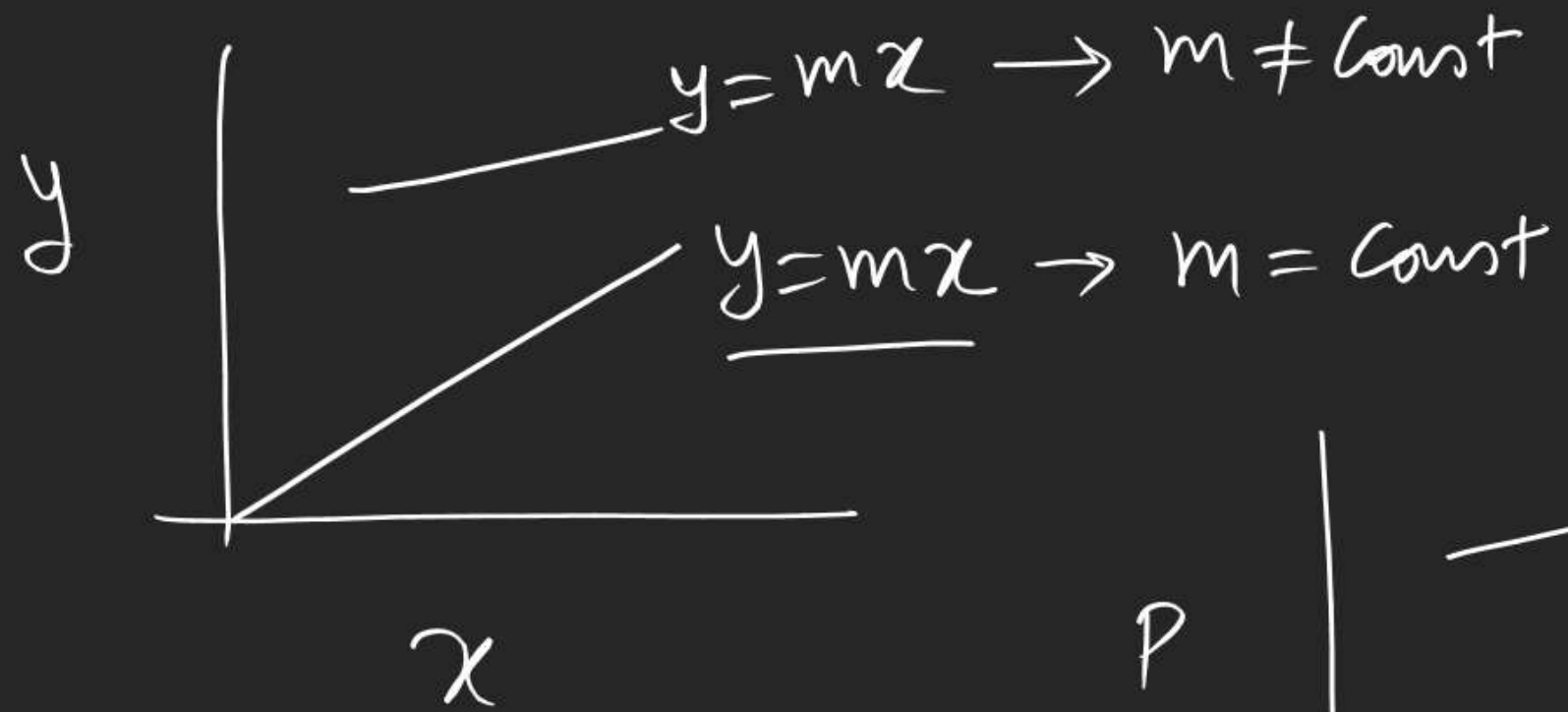
St. line not passing  
through origin

Slope may not  
be constant

$$m = x + 2$$

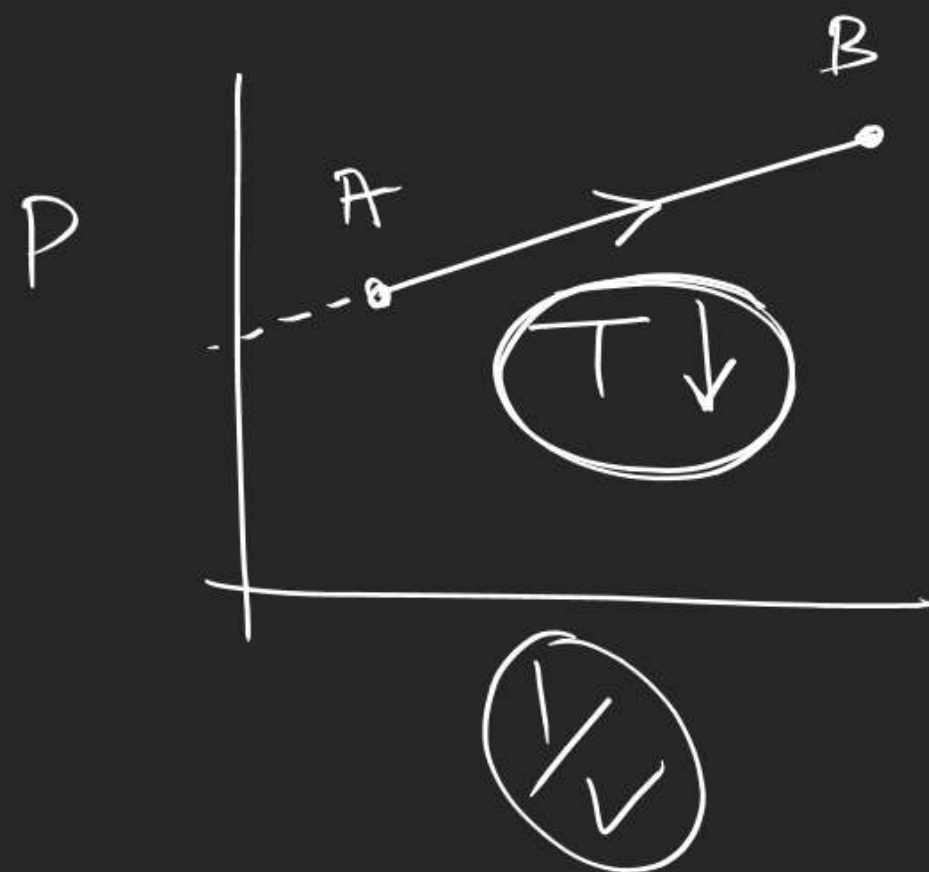
$$y = (x + 2)x$$

$$= x^2 + 2x$$





# Ideal Gas



$$m > 0$$

$$C > 0$$

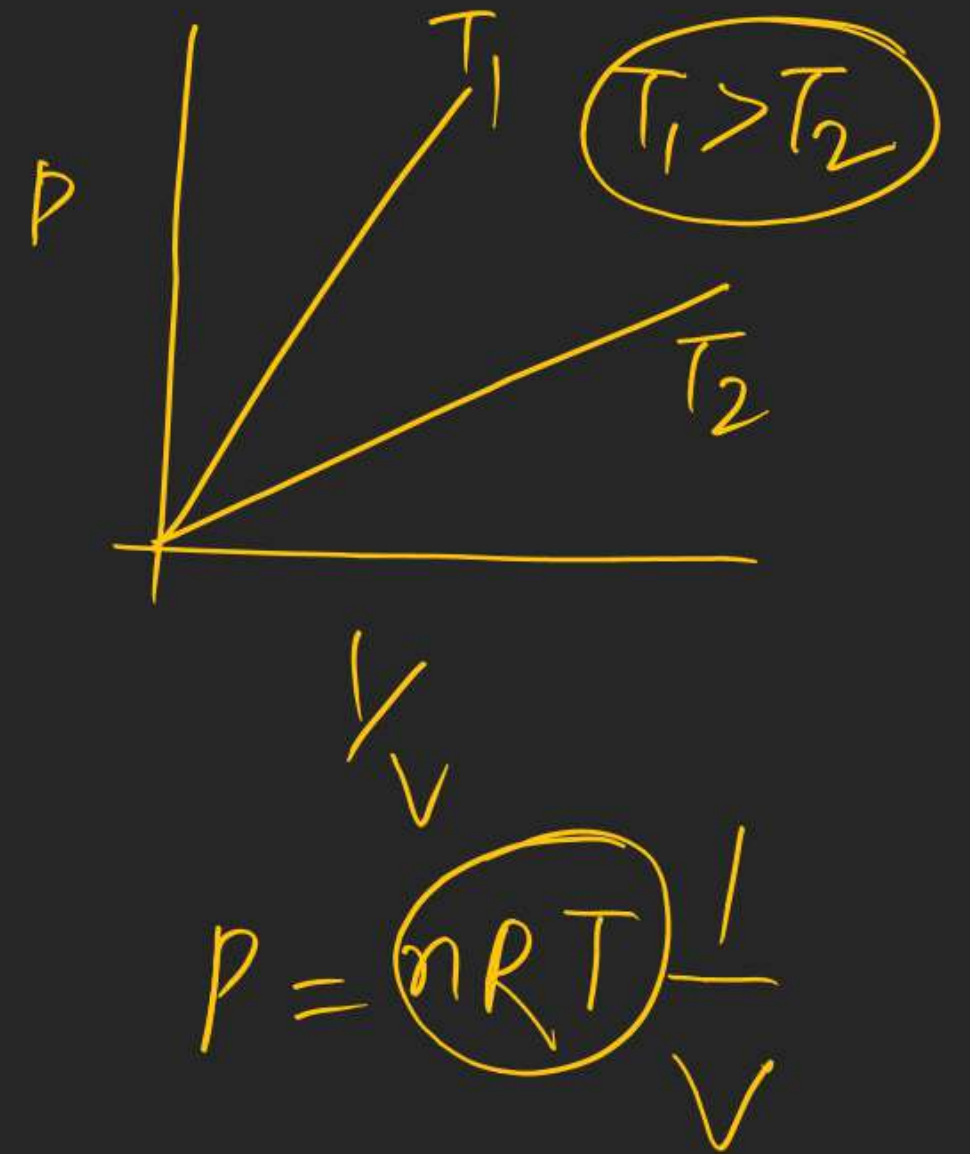
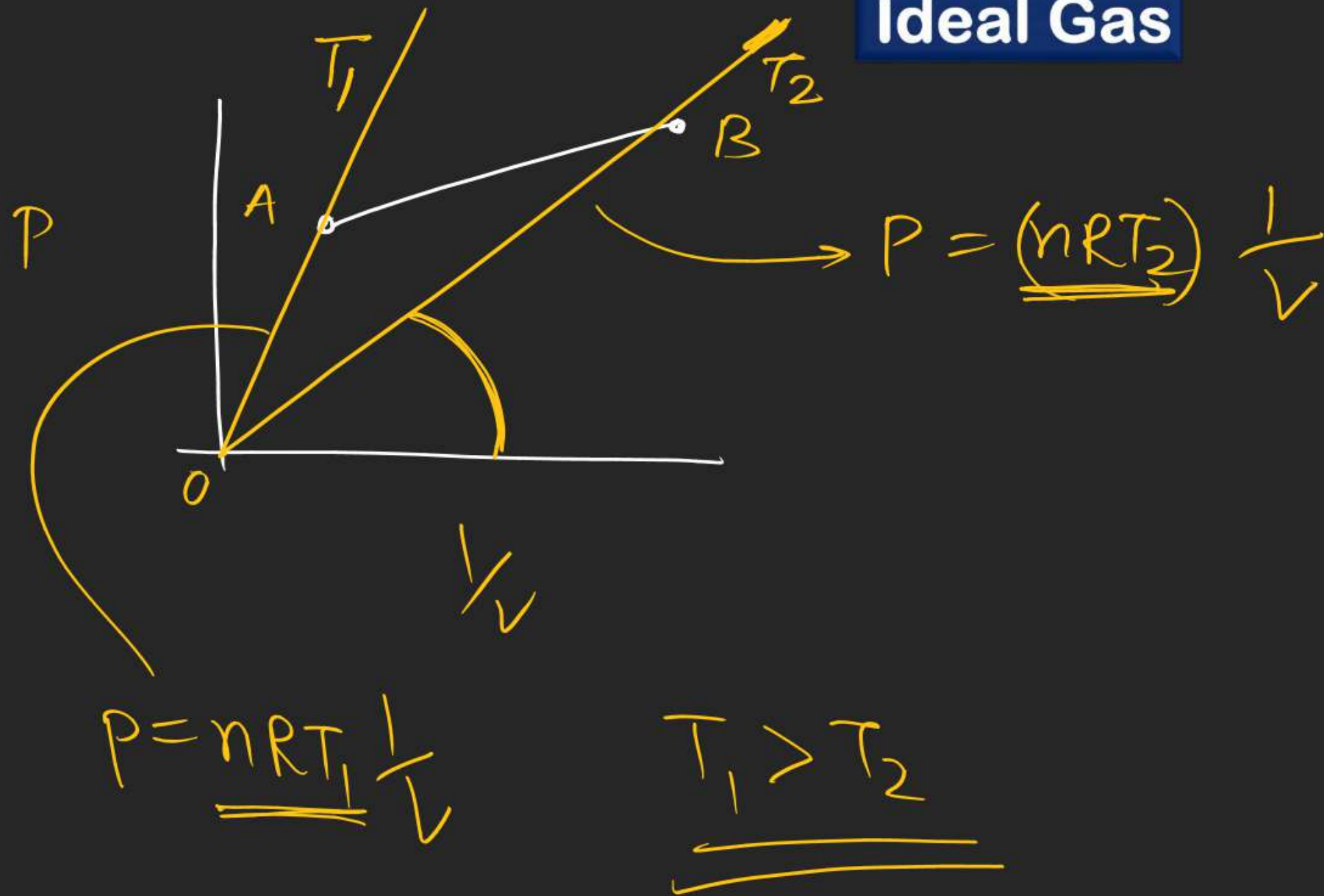
$$P = m \frac{1}{V} + C$$

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

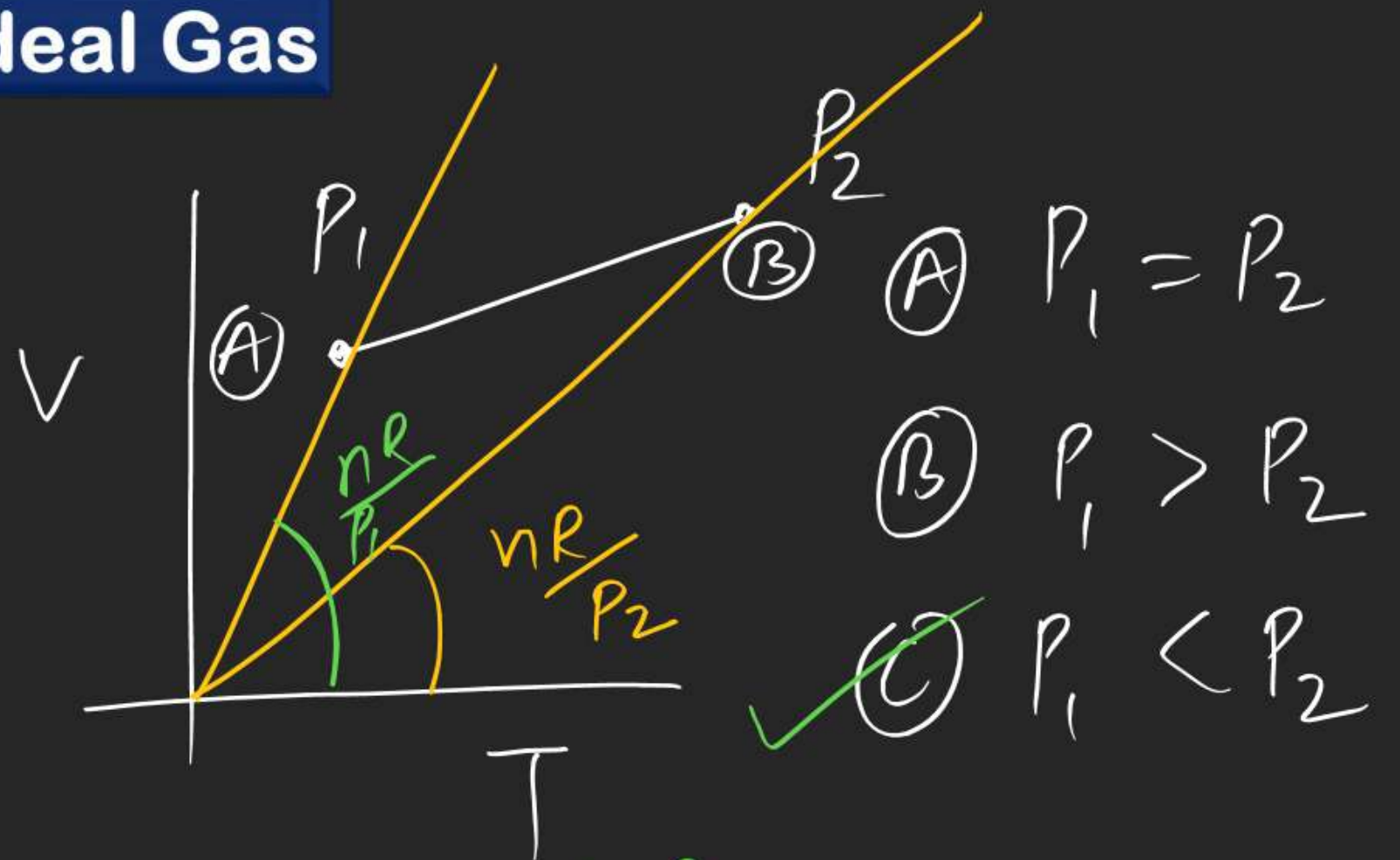
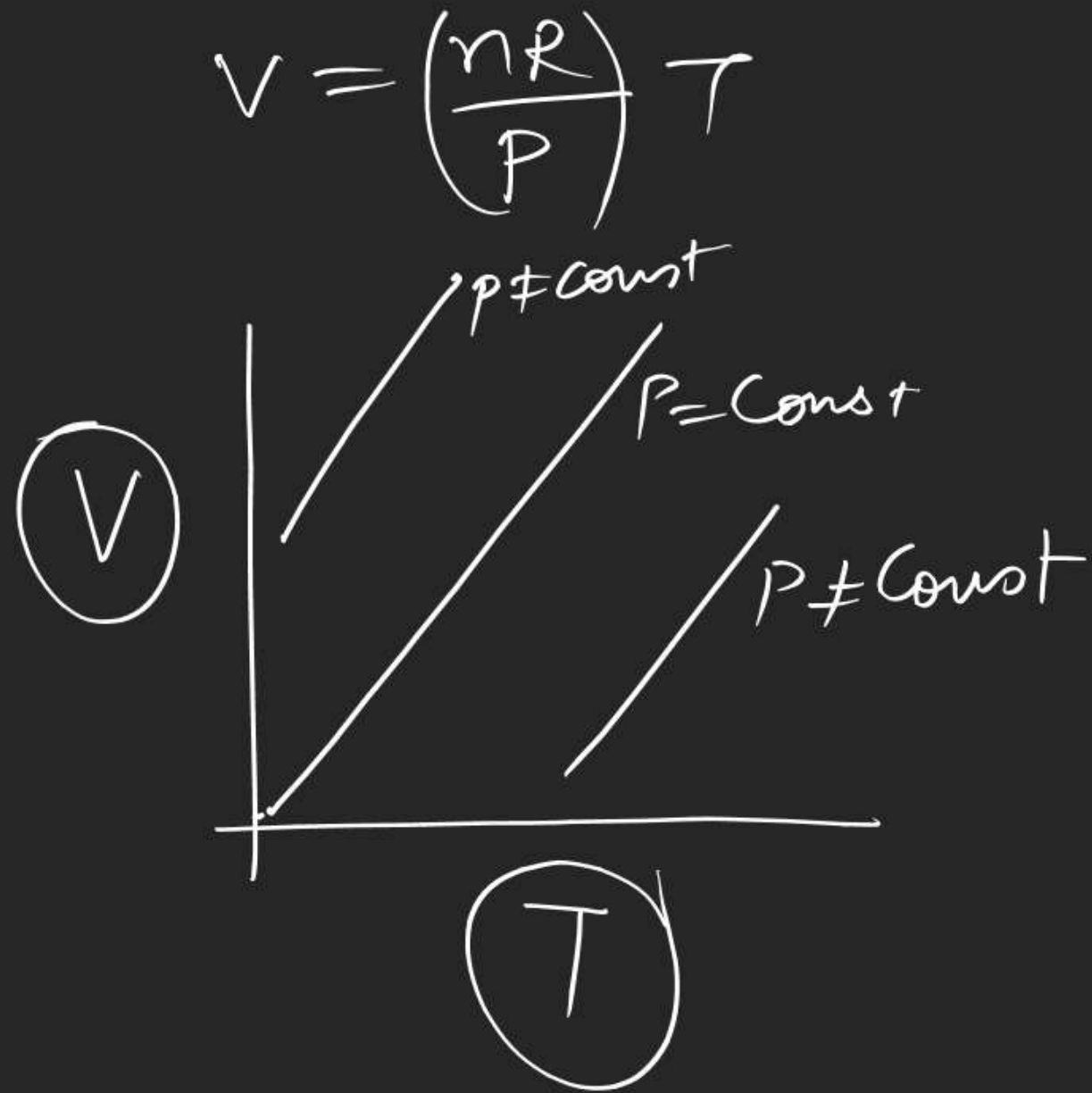
$$nR\textcircled{T} = \underline{m} + \underline{C}\textcircled{V} \uparrow$$



# Ideal Gas



# Ideal Gas



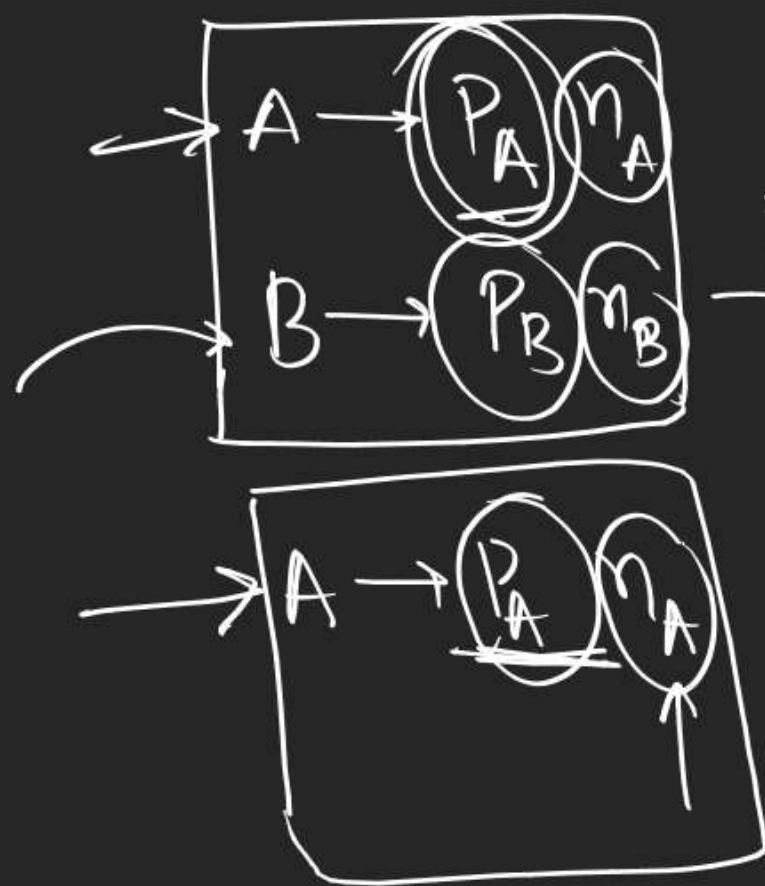
$$\frac{nR}{P_1} > \frac{nR}{P_2}$$

$$P_2 > P_1$$

# 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  $\div$  eq ③



$$P_T = P_A + P_B$$

$$P_A V = n_A RT \quad \text{①}$$

$$P_B V = n_B RT \quad \text{②}$$

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

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

$$P_T = P_A + P_B$$

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

$$P_A = \chi_A P_T$$



## Ideal Gas

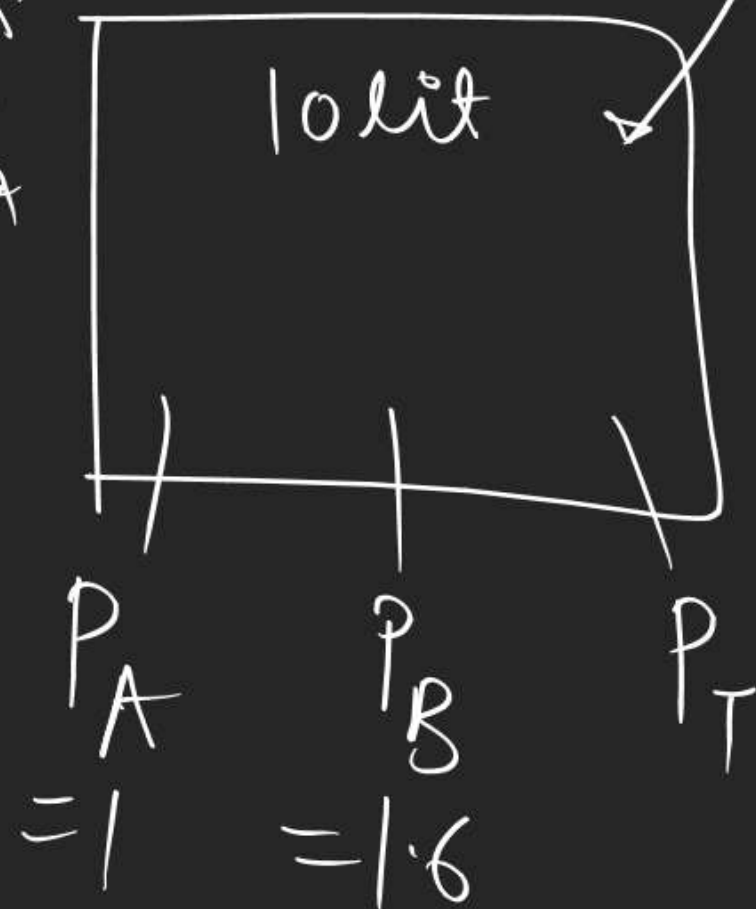
(A)  
 $p = 5 \text{ atm}$   
 $v = 2 \text{ lit}$

(B)  
 $p = 4 \text{ atm}$   
 $p = 4 \text{ lit}$

$$P_1 V_1 = P_2 V_2$$

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

$$1 = P_A$$



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

$$1.6 = P_B$$

0-I 8, 9, 10

14, 15

5-I 8-12

# Ideal Gas