



RAJARATA UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA
FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCES

B.Sc. (Special) Degree in Chemistry
Third Year– Semester I Examination – November/ December 2016

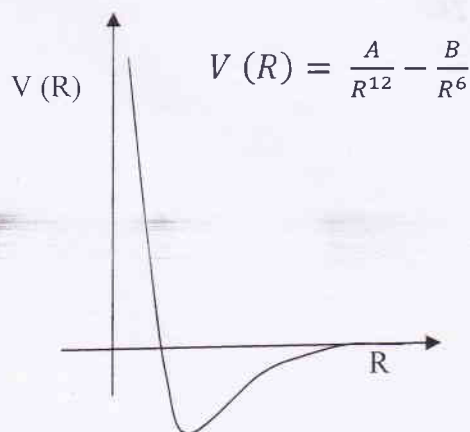
CHE 3120 – CALCULATIONS IN CHEMISTRY

Answer ALL questions

Time: One (1) hour

The use of a non-programmable calculator is permitted

- Give the following complex numbers in the form of $a + ib$,
 - $(2 + i)(1 - i)$
 - $(-4 - 4i) - 5i$
 - $(1 + 2i)(1 - 2i)$
 - $\frac{1-2i}{2+3i}$
- The Lennard-Jones potential describes the potential energy between two atoms separated by a distance R . The equation and graph of this function is shown below, where A and B are constants. The two particles are at their equilibrium separation when the potential is at a minimum (V is at a minimum). By differentiating this equation with respect to R find the equilibrium separation.



3.

- (a) The Maxwell Boltzmann Distribution is a probability distribution of finding particles at certain speed v in 3 dimensions. It has the form of

$$f(v) = Av^2 e^{-Bv^2}$$

Where A and B are constants. Using the chain rule and product rule find the $\frac{\partial f(v)}{\partial v}$

- (b) For $Y = 2 \ln z + \sin zx$

find $\frac{(\partial Y)}{(\partial x)_z} \& \frac{(\partial Y)}{(\partial z)_x}$

- (c) The ideal gas equation is $PV = nRT$. Find $\frac{(\partial V)}{(\partial T)_p} \& \frac{(\partial T)}{(\partial P)_V}$

4. Find the integrals of the following:

(a) $I = \int 9e^{3z} dz$

(b) $I = \int (5 \cos -x) + \sin(3x) dx$

(c) $I = \int_0^\pi \sin x dx$

- (d) In a reaction mixture at a fixed temperature the concentration of a reactant [A] varies with time according to the differential equation:

$$\frac{d[A]}{dt} = -2kA^2$$

Integrate the equation with the boundary limits that when $t = 0$ and $[A] = [A]_0$ to get the following equation.

$$\frac{1}{[A]} - \frac{1}{[A]_0} = 2kt$$