Hausaufgaben für P1a

Online unter http://github.com/jaseg/Hausaufgaben

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Aufgabe 1

$$\rho_L = \frac{1}{V_m} \cdot \sum M_i \cdot r_i \tag{1}$$

$$V_m \propto T \Rightarrow V_m(T = 20^\circ) = V_m(T = 0^\circ) \cdot \frac{293.15 \text{K}}{273.15 \text{K}}$$
 (2)

$$\Rightarrow \rho_L = \frac{1}{V_m(T = 0^\circ) \cdot \frac{293.15 \text{K}}{273.15 \text{K}}} \cdot \sum M_i \cdot r_i$$
 (3)

$$=1.204041\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}\tag{4}$$

Aufgabe 2

 \mathbf{a})

$$\rho(T_2) = \rho(T_1) \cdot \frac{T_1}{T_2} \tag{5}$$

$$F_A = g\rho V \ F_g = g\rho V = mg \tag{6}$$

$$300 \text{kg} \cdot g = g\rho_L V - g\rho_H V \tag{7}$$

$$\Rightarrow 300 \text{kg} = (\rho_L - \rho_H) \cdot V \tag{8}$$

$$= 1.2 \text{kg/m}^3 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{T_1}{T_2}\right) \cdot V \tag{9}$$

$$V = \frac{\pi}{6}d^3 \tag{10}$$

$$\Rightarrow d = \sqrt[3]{\frac{6 \cdot 300}{\pi \cdot 1.2 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{393.15}{413.15}\right)}} \tag{11}$$

$$=21.5\mathrm{m}\tag{12}$$

b)

Die Dichte von Wasserdampf liegt bei ca. $0.6\frac{kg}{m^3}$, was geringer als die Dichte 40° warmer Luft ist. Der Ballon wird also leichter und steigt somit.

Aufgabe 3

$$pV = nRT (13)$$

$$n = \frac{pV}{RT} \tag{14}$$

$$p = \frac{nRT}{V} \tag{15}$$

$$n_{\rm ges} = \sum_{i} \frac{p_i V_i}{RT_i} \tag{16}$$

$$p_{\rm ges} = \frac{n_{\rm ges}RT_{\rm ges}}{V} \tag{17}$$

$$U_{\text{ges}} = U_1 + U_2 = \frac{5}{2}R\left(n_1T_1 + n_2T_2\right) \tag{18}$$

$$= n_{\rm ges} T_{\rm ges} \cdot \frac{5}{2} R \tag{19}$$

$$\Rightarrow T_{\rm ges} = \frac{n_1 T_1 + n_2 T_2}{n_{\rm ges}} \tag{20}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{T_1 p_1 V_1}{RT_1} + \frac{T_2 p_2 V_2}{RT_2}}{\frac{p_1 V_1}{RT_1} + \frac{p_2 V_2}{RT_2}} \tag{21}$$

$$= \frac{p_1 V_1 + p_2 V_2}{\frac{p_1 V_1}{T_1} + \frac{p_2 V_2}{T_2}} \tag{22}$$

$$=\frac{\frac{1}{3}p_1 + \frac{2}{3}p_2}{\frac{p_1}{3T_1} + \frac{2p_2}{3T_2}}\tag{23}$$

$$= 336K \tag{24}$$

$$\Rightarrow p_{\text{ges}} = \frac{R\left(n_1 T_1 + n_2 T_2\right)}{V} \tag{25}$$

$$= \frac{R}{V} \left(\frac{p_1 V_1 T_1}{R T_1} + \frac{p_2 V_2 T_2}{R T_2} \right) \tag{26}$$

$$=\frac{p_1V_1+p_2V_2}{V} \tag{27}$$

$$=\frac{p_1 \cdot \frac{1}{3}V + p_2 \cdot \frac{2}{3}V}{V} \tag{28}$$

$$=\frac{1}{3}p_1 + \frac{2}{3}p_2\tag{29}$$

$$= 1.2 \cdot 10^6 \text{Pa}$$
 (30)

Aufgabe 4

 \mathbf{a})

$$F(V) = 4\pi \left(\frac{M}{2\pi RT}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} v^2 \exp\left(-\frac{MV^2}{2RT}\right) \tag{31}$$

$$k := \frac{M}{2RT} \tag{32}$$

$$\Rightarrow F(v) = 4\pi \left(\frac{k}{\beta}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} v^2 \exp\left(-kv^2\right) \tag{33}$$

$$0 = \frac{\mathrm{d}F}{\mathrm{d}v} = 8\pi \left(\frac{k}{\pi}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} v \exp\left(-kv^2\right) - 8\pi k \left(\frac{k}{\pi}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} v^3 \exp\left(-kv^2\right) \tag{34}$$

$$= \left(v - kv^{3}\right) \underbrace{\left(8\pi \left(\frac{k}{\pi}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}\right)}_{\neq 0} \underbrace{\exp\left(-kv^{2}\right)}_{>0 \forall v} \tag{35}$$

$$\Rightarrow v = kv^3 \tag{36}$$

$$\Rightarrow v = \sqrt{\frac{1}{k}} \, \mathrm{da} \, v > 0 \tag{37}$$

$$\Rightarrow v = \sqrt{\frac{2RT}{M}} \tag{38}$$

b)

$$(39)$$

Aufgabe 5

 \mathbf{a}

$$\rho_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a} & \text{für } a \le x \le b\\ 0 & \text{sonst} \end{cases}$$
 (40)

b)

$$\langle x \rangle = \int x \rho_X(x) dx = \frac{x}{2(b-a)} \Big|_a^b = \frac{b^2 - a^2}{2(b-a)} = \frac{(b+a)(b-a)}{2(b-a)} = \frac{a+b}{2}$$
(41)

 $\mathbf{c})$

$$\sigma_X = \sqrt{\operatorname{Var}(X)} \tag{42}$$

$$Var(X) = \langle X^2 \rangle - \langle X \rangle^2 \tag{43}$$

$$= \frac{1}{b-a} \int_{a}^{b} x^{2} dx - \frac{(a+b)^{2}}{4}$$
 (44)

$$= \frac{1}{b-a} \frac{b^3 - a^3}{3} - \frac{(a+b)^2}{4} \tag{45}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left(a^2 + ab + b^2 \right) - \frac{\left(a + b \right)^2}{4} \tag{46}$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} \left(4a^2 + 4ab + 4b^2 - 3a^2 - 6ab - 3b^2 \right) \tag{47}$$

$$=\frac{1}{12}\left(a^2 - 2ab + b^2\right) \tag{48}$$

$$=\frac{(b-a)^2}{12} \tag{49}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma_X = \frac{b-a}{2\sqrt{3}} \tag{50}$$