

April 10, 2020. Quiz 1, due 5pm, Saturday 4/11. :

Quiz problem 1: Given the equation of state below, what is the amount of work done when a system isothermally expands from initial volume V_0 to final volume $2V_0$?

$$p = \frac{Nk_B T}{V - Nb}$$

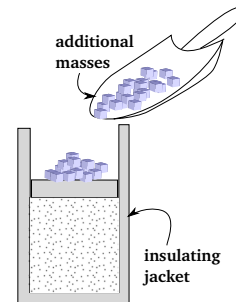
Quiz problem 2: An ideal gas is contained in a cylinder with a tightly fitting piston. Several small masses are on the piston. (Neglect friction between the piston and cylinder walls.) The cylinder is placed in an insulating jacket, and a large number of masses are then added to the piston.

You may use the following properties of an ideal gas:

- The internal energy is a function of N and T only.
- $pV = Nk_B T$

Tell whether the pressure, temperature, and volume of the gas will increase, decrease, or remain the same. Explain.

Daily exercises will become graded quizzes.
Graded for attempt, explain your problem if you
can't make progress!



Quiz problem 3: Given the definitions below, evaluate the requested partial derivative.

$$U = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$$

$$z = \ln(y - x) + x^2$$

Find $\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial z}\right)_y$

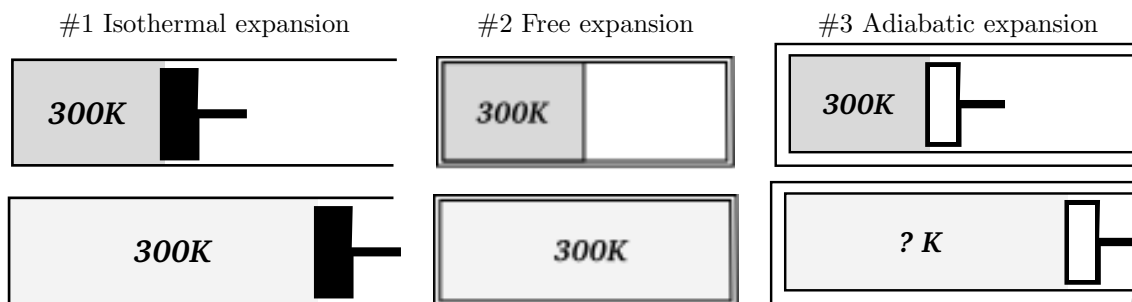
Activity: How many ways can you expand a gas in a piston?

Consider the three processes described below.

Process #1 Five moles of an ideal gas are initially confined in a one-liter cylinder with a movable piston, at a temperature of 300 K. Slowly the gas expands against the movable piston, while the cylinder is in contact with a thermal reservoir at 300 K. The temperature of the gas remains constant at 300 K while the volume increases to two liters.

Process #2 A thin plastic sheet divides an insulated two-liter container in half. Five moles of the same ideal gas are confined to one half of the container, at a temperature of 300 K. The other half of the container is a vacuum. The plastic divider is suddenly removed and the gas expands to fill the container. Because it is a free expansion of an ideal gas (no work is done on or by the gas), the final temperature of the gas is also 300 K.

Process #3 The same cylinder as in process #1 is thermally insulated and then allowed to slowly expand, starting at 300 K, to twice its original size (two liters).



1. Are $\Delta S_{\text{isothermal}}$, ΔS_{free} and $\Delta S_{\text{adiabatic}}$, the change in entropy of the gas for each process, positive, negative, or zero? Please explain your reasoning.
2. Is $\Delta S_{\text{isothermal}}$ greater than, less than, or equal to ΔS_{free} ? How do each of these compare with $\Delta S_{\text{adiabatic}}$? Please explain.
3. Are $\Delta S_{\text{surr-isothermal}}$, $\Delta S_{\text{surr-free}}$ and $\Delta S_{\text{surr-adiab}}$, the change in entropy of the surroundings for each process, positive, negative, or zero? Please explain.