

1. Mencari jumlah partikel (N)

$$M = 1 \text{ kg} = 1000 \text{ g}$$

$$V = 2 \times 10^6 \text{ liter} = 2 \times 10^6 \text{ dm}^3 = 2000 \text{ m}^3$$

Cari massa 1 molekul CO_2 $C=12$ $O=16$

$$\text{nomor massa } \text{CO}_2 = 12 + 2 \times 16 = 12 + 2(16) = 44$$

$$m(\text{CO}_2) = 44 \text{ u}, \quad \cancel{4 = 6,02 \times 10^{23}} \quad \text{u} = 1,66 \times 10^{-24} \text{ g}$$

$$= \cancel{44 \times 6,02 \times 10^{23}}$$

$$= 44 \times (1,66) \times 10^{-24} \text{ g}$$

$$m = 73,64 \times 10^{-24} \text{ g}$$

$$\text{kita tahu jumlah partikel } N = \frac{M}{m}$$

$$N = \frac{M}{m} = \frac{1000}{73,64 \times 10^{-24}} = 13,69 \times 10^{24} \text{ molekul} //$$

$$\text{untuk kerapatan molekul} = \frac{N}{V} = \frac{13,69 \times 10^{24} \text{ molekul}}{2000 \text{ m}^3} = 6,846 \times 10^{21} \text{ molekul/m}^3$$

Pembahasan Latihan Soal 2

Sebuah bejana aluminium bervolume 150 cm^3 diisi penuh dengan air bersuhu 27°C . Bejana berisi air tersebut kemudian dipanaskan hingga bersuhu 100°C . Jika diketahui koefisien muai volume aluminium $2.3 \times 10^{-5}/^\circ\text{C}$ dan koefisien muai volume air $4.4 \times 10^{-4}/^\circ\text{C}$, berapa volume air yang tumpah?

Diketahui:

$$V_0 = 150 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$T_1 = 27^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_2 = 100^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\beta_{al} = 2.3 \times 10^{-5}/^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\beta_{air} = 4.4 \times 10^{-4}/^\circ\text{C}$$

Jawaban:

Volume bejana setelah memuai

$$V_{bejana} = V_0(1 + \beta_{al}\Delta T)$$

$$V_{bejana} = 150(1 + 2.3 \times 10^{-5} \times 73)$$

$$V_{bejana} = 150.25 \text{ cm}^3$$

Volume air setelah memuai

$$V_{air} = V_0(1 + \beta_{air}\Delta T)$$

$$V_{air} = 150(1 + 4.4 \times 10^{-4} \times 73)$$

$$V_{air} = 154.82 \text{ cm}^3$$

Volume air yang tumpah

$$V_{tumpah} = V_{air} - V_{bejana}$$

$$V_{tumpah} = 154.82 - 150.25$$

$$V_{tumpah} = 4.57 \text{ cm}^3$$

3. Gas ideal awalnya memiliki volume V dan suhu T . Kemudian dipanaskan sampai suhunya menjadi $\frac{5}{3} T$ dan tekanannya berubah menjadi $\frac{3}{2} P$ maka volume gas setelah dipanaskan menjadi?

$$\frac{P_1 \cdot V_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2 \cdot V_2}{T_2}$$

$$\frac{P \cdot V}{T} = \frac{\frac{3}{2} P \cdot V_2}{\frac{5}{3} T}$$

$$V_2 = \frac{5 \cdot 2}{3 \cdot 3} V$$

$$V_2 = \frac{10}{9} V$$

Diketahui :

$$P_1 = 2,0 \text{ atm}$$

$$T_1 = 200^\circ \text{C}$$

Saat gas ideal mengalami fase isothermic

$$\frac{P_1 V_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2 V_2}{T_2} \Rightarrow V_2 = 2 V_1$$

Karena isothermik maka T_1 & T_2 dapat saling meniadakan.

$$P_1 \cancel{V_1} = P_2 \cdot 2 \cancel{V_1}$$

$$P_1 = 2 P_2 \Rightarrow P_2 = 0,5 P_1 = 1,0 \text{ atm} //$$

Saat gas ideal mengalami fase isobaric

$$\frac{P_2 V_2}{T_2} = \frac{P_3 V_3}{T_3} \Rightarrow V_3 = V_1 = 1/2 V_2$$

$$T_2$$

$$T_3$$

$$T_2 = T_1 = 200^\circ \text{C} = 473,15 \text{ K}$$

$$P_2 = P_3 \text{ (karena isobaric)}$$

$$\frac{\cancel{P_2} V_2}{T_2} = \frac{\cancel{P_3} \cdot V_2 / 2}{T_3} \Rightarrow T_3 = 1/2 T_2$$

$$T_3 = 1/2 \cdot 473,15 \text{ K} = 236,575 \text{ K} = -36,425^\circ \text{C} //$$

maka =

$$P_{\text{final}} = 1,0 \text{ atm}$$

$$T_{\text{final}} = -36,425^\circ \text{C}$$