A. PERTANYAAN

$$0 + (-4) + \Delta U_{ca} = 0$$

a) karena
$$dV = 0$$
, mako $W = 0$

b)
$$dV=0$$
 , $W=0$

c) Daerah 1
$$V_2 < V_1 \rightarrow maka W = negatif$$

Daerah 2 $V_2 > V_1 \rightarrow maka W = positif$

Isofermal T1 = T2

b) bertambah harena euspansi pada telegnan tetap.

DV 70 (positif) make BT 70, (positif)

c) berkurang, karena eupansi adiabatik

$$Q=0 \rightarrow W=-\Delta U$$

gadi, DT berkurang

d) Bertambah. Kanna

DP 70 maka 0770

(5) a. nol

karena Sepanjang hurva merupakan proses adiahatik,

Q=0

b. nol, Sama Separtino a) Q=0

c. Q = 00+W

NU ~ DT

Karena Laerah 1, Vf < V;

PV= nRT

maha W<0

PAV = nRAT

Q<0 horna W<0, dan DU<0 AV<0 maka DT<0

Judi, Q <0 (negatif)

d) Q = DU+W

daerah 2, Vf >V;

maka W70 dan AU70

jadi Q70 (positif)

① a.
$$h = \frac{Massq \ Sampel}{Mr} = \frac{2.5}{197} = 0.0127 \ mol$$

$$n = \frac{PV}{RT} = \frac{(190 \times 10^{3} P_{a})(2150 m^{3})}{(8,31 J/mol. K)(283K)} = 106 mol$$

b) kita gunakan hasil mol dan nomor (a), maka,

$$\frac{P_f V_f}{P_i V_i} = \frac{n_f R T_f}{n_i R T_i}$$

$$n_f = n_i = n$$

$$\frac{P_{v} V_{f}}{P_{i} V_{i}} = \frac{T_{f}}{T_{i}}$$

$$V_f = V_i \left(\frac{p_i}{p_f}\right) \left(\frac{\tau_f}{\tau_i}\right) = 2.5 \text{ m}^3 \left(\frac{100 \text{ kPa}}{360 \text{ kPa}}\right) \left(\frac{363 \text{ k}}{283 \text{ k}}\right).$$

$$3$$
 a) $PV = nRT$

$$n = \frac{PV}{RT} = \frac{(\log P_a)(1 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3)}{(8.31^{-3}/\text{mol. k})(220 \text{ k})} = 5147 \times 10^{-8} \text{ mol}$$

b)
$$N = n N_A = (5.47 \times 10^8)(6.62 \times 10^{23}) = 3.29 \times 10^{16} \text{ molekul}$$

$$\frac{3}{M_{r}} = \sqrt{\frac{3RT}{M_{r}}} = \sqrt{\frac{3(kN_{A})T}{(mN_{A})}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{3(l_{1}38 \times 10^{-23})(2\times 10^{6})}{9.11 \times 10^{-31}}}$$
ele

$$V_{rms} = 9,53 \times 10^6 \text{ m/s}$$

$$N = \frac{N}{N_A}$$

$$\frac{M}{N_A} = \frac{N}{N_A}$$

$$W = p(V_2 - V_1)$$

dengan
$$V_1 = (AT_1 - BT_1^2)/p$$
 dimana $T_1 = 315 \, \text{k}$, $A = 24.9 \, \text{J/k}$ dan $B = 0.00662 \, \text{J/k}^2$

Volume alchir,
$$V_2 = (AT_2 - BT_2^2)/p$$
, dengan $T_2 = 32$ K

Schingga:
$$W = A(T_2 - T_1) - B(T_2^2 - T_1^2)$$

$$W = (2419 \text{ J/k})(324 \text{ k} - 315 \text{ k}) - (0,00662 \text{ J/k}^2)[(324 \text{ k})^2 - (315 \text{ k})^2]$$

$$= (224.1) - 38.07$$

$$W = 186 \text{ J}$$

(6) a)
$$k_{tota-rata} = \frac{3}{2} kT$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \left(l_{1}38 \times 10^{-23} J/k \right) \left(273k \right) = 5.65 \times 10^{-21} J$$

b) untuk
$$T = 373k$$
, maka:

$$k_{10} = \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{1}{13} 8 \times 10^{-23} \right) \left(373 \right) = 7.72 \times 10^{-21} \text{ J}$$

karena gas diasunsikan (deal, kemudian Frenzi dalam tidak berubah ketika temporatur tidak berubah

Sehingga,
$$\Delta E_{A \Rightarrow B} = \Delta E_{D \Rightarrow E} = 0$$

$$\Delta E_{BC} + \Delta E_{C \rightarrow D} + 8J = 0$$

(8)
$$PV = NRT \implies V = \frac{NRT}{P} = \frac{1(8,31)(50)}{1\times10^{-8}} = 4,16\times10^{10} \text{ m}^3$$

$$\frac{N}{V} = \frac{n N_A}{V} = \frac{(1) (6.02 \times 10^{23})}{4.16 \times 10^{10}}$$

$$\frac{N}{V} = 1/45 \times 10^{13} \frac{\text{molekul}}{\text{m}^3}$$

dongen menggunakan $d=20\times10^{-9}$ m, maka:

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \pi d^2 \left(\frac{N}{V}\right)} = 38.8 \text{ m}$$

(9).) hetika Suhu berubah Sebesar AT, maka energi dalam untuk gas pertama berubah.

Sebesar: N, C, AT, energi dalam untuk gas ledua berubah. N2 (2 BT, Serta.

energi dalam gas keliga berubah. N3 (3 OT.

Schinggo, Perutahan enurgi dalam gas Campuran adalah:

$$C_V = \frac{n_1 C_1 + n_2 C_2 + n_3 C_3}{n_1 + n_2 + n_3}$$

$$= 2,4(12) + 1,5(12,8) + 3,2(26)$$

$$= 2,4+1,5+3,2$$

(10) Kita ketahui bahwa
$$Cv = \frac{3}{2}R$$
, Serta $Cp = \frac{5}{2}R$

O until proses 1→2 (Volume lonstan)

a)
$$Q = nC_V \Delta T = \frac{3}{2} nR\Delta T = \frac{3}{2} (1) (P_1 31) (600 - 300) = 3,74 \times 10^3 J$$

b)
$$Q = \Delta U + W \quad (W=0)$$

c)
$$W = 0$$

(10

·) until proves 2-33 (adiabatik)

d) Panas yang ditambah kan adalah nol. Jadi Q = 0

f)
$$Q = \Delta U + W \rightarrow W = Q - \Delta U = + 1,81 \times 10^3 J$$

1) panas yang ditambahkan :

$$Q = nQ\Delta T = \frac{5}{2}nR\Delta T = \frac{5}{2}(1)(8.31)(300 - 455) = -3,22 \times 10^{3}$$

$$h) \text{ AU = h(v) aT = } \frac{3}{2} \text{ nrat } = \frac{3}{2} (1) (8,31) (3\omega - 455) = -1,93 \times 10^{3})$$

i)
$$W = Q - \Delta U = -3.92 \times 10^3 + 1.93 \times 10^3 = -1.29 \times 10^3 J$$

Unhu Sah siklus :

$$Q = 3.74 \times 10^3 - 1.81 \times 10^3 = 520$$

(c)
$$\Delta U = 3.74 \times 10^3 - 1.81 \times 10^3 - 1.93 \times 10^3 = 0$$

m) $P_i V_i = h R T_i$

$$V_{I} = \frac{nRT_{I}}{p_{I}} = \frac{(1)(\ell_{1}31)(300)}{(1.613 \times 16^{5})} = 2.146 \times 16^{-2} m^{3}$$

n) Katena 1 -> 2 proses Volume Konstan, maka $V_2 = V_1 = 2146 \times 10^{-2} \,\mathrm{m}^3$

$$P_3 = \frac{nRT_2}{V_2} = \frac{(1)(8/31)(600)}{2/46 \times 10^{-2}} = 2,02 \times 10^5 Pa$$

$$V_3 = \frac{nRT_3}{P_3} = \frac{1(8.31)(455)}{1,013 \times 10^5} = 3.73 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}^3$$

600d luck

