\* Piston-cylinder

" initially Po = Parm = 100 kPa

" initial vol Vo = 32 cm3 = 32 - 10-6 m3 >> spring are ached to pioton

>> Area A of pkston A= 0,0004 m2 = 4,00 cm2

>> Q to gas moves piston up distance \$ = 2.0 cm = 0.02 m

>> spring constant | = 20 N/cm - 2000 1/m

(6) Linul obsolurs pressure ( EPa) of your

(6) final vol of gas (cm3)

(C) show Expansion process on P-V diagram

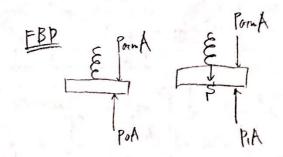
id, calculars expansion process

FOOATION

PV= NRT, W= 1+22 ASSOMPTIM F= kn, 10-Q-W

· ideal gas · Quasiequilibrium . steody state · closed system

 $\frac{\mathcal{E}}{v_0} = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{v_0} = \frac{\mathcal{$ 



SOLN

a PIA= PA+ RX

P, = Po + kn = 100 FPa + (20 N) (2cm) (0.004 mi) = 100 kPa + 100000 Pa = 200 kPa

(6)  $\sqrt{1} = \sqrt{0} + 9A = 32 \text{ cm}^3 + (2.0 \text{ cm})(4.00 \text{ cm}^2)$ =  $|40 \text{ cm}^3|$ 

(c) 
$$P(x) = P_0 + \frac{1}{A}x \dots D$$
 thus,  
 $V(x) = V_0 + Ax \dots D$   $x = \frac{V - V_0}{A}$  plug into  $P = P_0 + \frac{1}{A} \frac{V - V_0}{A} = P_0 + \frac{1}{A^2} (V - V_0)$   
 $P = \frac{1}{A}x = \frac{1}{A}x = \frac{1}{A^2} (V - V_0)$ 

$$P = \frac{1}{A^{2}}V + P_{0} - \frac{1}{A^{2}}$$

$$P = \frac{(20N)}{ch} \left(\frac{1}{40^{2}} \frac{1}{cm^{4}}\right)V + \frac{100kP_{0}}{ch} - \frac{(20N)}{ch} \left(\frac{32cm^{3}}{ch}\right) \left(\frac{1}{40^{2}ch^{4}}\right)$$

(b) 
$$P_{1} \rightarrow P_{0} \quad \& \quad cm^{3} \rightarrow m^{3}$$

$$P_{2} = 1.25 \times 10^{10} \text{ V} - 300000$$

$$W = \int_{V_{0}}^{V_{1}} P(v) dV$$

$$= \int_{32-10^{-6}}^{40 \cdot 10^{6}} (1.25 \times 10^{10} \text{ V} - 3 \times 10^{5}) dV$$

$$= \left[ 0.62 t \times 10^{10} \text{ V}^{2} - 3 \times 10^{5} \text{ V} \right]_{32 \times 10^{-6}}^{40 \times 10^{-6}}$$

$$= 3.6 - 2.4 = \left[ 1.2 \text{ J} \right]$$