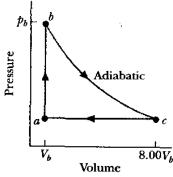
## PHYSICS 215 - Thermodynamics and Modern Physics Homework Assignment 3

- 1. Four moles of an ideal gas undergo a reversible isothermal expansion from volume  $V_1$  to volume  $V_2 = 2V_1$  at temperature T = 400 K. Find (a) the work done by the gas and (b) the entropy change of the gas. (c) If the expansion is reversible and adiabatic instead of isothermal, what is the entropy change of the gas?
- 2. An ideal gas undergoes a reversible isothermal expansion at  $77^{\circ}$  C. increasing its volume from 1.30 L to 3.40 L. The entropy change of the gas is 22.0 J/K. How many moles of gas are present?
- 3. Find (a) the energy absorbed as heat and (b) the change in entropy of a 2.00 kg block of copper whose temperature is increased reversibly from 25°C to 100°C. The specific heat of copper is 386 J/kg K.
- 4. What is the entropy change of (a) a 12.0g ice cube that melts completely in a bucket of water whose temperature is just above the freezing point of water? (b) a 5.0 g spoonful of water that evaporates completely on a hot plate whose temperature is slightly above the boiling point of water?
- 5. A Carnot engine whose low-temperature reservoir is at 17°C has an efficiency of 40%. By how much should the temperature of the high-temperature reservoir be increased to increase the efficiency to 50%?
- 6. A Carnot engine operates between 235°C and 115°C, absorbing 6.30 x 10<sup>4</sup> J per cycle at the higher temperature. (a) What is the efficiency of the engine? (b) How much work per cycle is this engine capable of performing?
- 7. One mole of a monatomic ideal gas is taken through the reversible cycle shown below. Process bc is an adiabatic expansion, with  $P_b = 10.0$  atm and  $V_b = 1.00 \times 10^{-3}$  m<sup>3</sup>. Find (a) the energy added to the gas as heat (b) the energy leaving the gas as heat, (c) the net work done by the gas, and (d) the efficiency of the cycle.



8. Construct a table like that below for eight molecules.

	Confi	guration			Entropy (10 <sup>-23</sup>
			W	W	(10 <sup>-23</sup>
Label	n1	n2	(multiplicity)	calculation	J/K)
1	6	0	1	6! / (6! 0!)	0
II	5	1	6	6! / (5! 1!)	2.47
Ш	4	2	15	6! / (4! 2!)	3.74
IV	3	3	20	6! / (3! 3!)	4.13

Total microstates = 64