

# Problem sheet 8

Please hand in your solutions before the lecture on Wednesday, 9th of December.

## Problem 1 - State functions

Check whether the following functions are state functions, by comparing the mixed second derivatives (you can use the ideal gas law).

- (a) Helmholtz free energy  $A(V, T)$ . (2 points)
- (b) Gibbs free energy  $G(p, T)$ . (2 points)
- (c) Pressure  $p(V, T)$ . (2 points)
- (d) Work done by the system  $W(p, V)$ . (2 points)

## Problem 2 - Adiabatic compression

In the course of pumping up a bicycle tire, a liter of air at atmospheric pressure is compressed adiabatically to a pressure of 7 atm. (Treat air as an ideal gas.)

- (a) What is the final volume of this gas after compression? (2 points)
- (b) How much work is done in compressing the gas? (3 points)
- (c) If the temperature of the gas is initially 300 K, what is its temperature after compression? (2 points)
- (d) What is the difference in internal energy  $\Delta E$  of the gas? (2 points)
- (e) Is the change in internal energy due to a change in external parameters or probabilities? (2 points)

## Problem 3 - Quasi-static adiabatic process



An ideal gas is contained in a large jar of volume  $V_0$ . Fitted to the jar is a glass tube of cross-sectional area  $A$  in which a metal ball of mass  $m$  fits snugly. The equilibrium pressure in the jar is slightly higher than atmospheric pressure  $p_0$  because of the weight of the ball. The ball executes a simple harmonic motion (neglecting friction) by moving up and down. Associated with the ball's movement, the gas undergoes a quasistatic adiabatic process in which its volume changes by  $dV$ . The moving ball stays in the glass tube and no gas leaves the jar. (Hint:  $pV^\gamma$ )

- (a) Find the stiffness coefficient of the oscillator  $k(\gamma, A, p, V)$ . (4 points)
- (b) Find the oscillation frequency  $f(\gamma, m, A, V)$ . (2 points)

## Problem 4 - Quasi-static isothermal expansion

- (a) How much heat is required to cause the quasi-static isothermal expansion of one mol of an ideal gas at  $T = 500K$  from  $P_A = 0.42atm$ ,  $V_A = 100liters$  to  $P_B = 0.15atm$ . (2 points)
- (b) What is  $V_B$ ? (1 points)
- (c) What is  $\Delta E$  of this process? (2 points)