

#1 For ^{12}C , 1 mole weighs 12 g
 so 1 g of ^{12}C is $\frac{1}{12}$ of a mole

then $U = n \frac{f}{2} RT$ (quadratic deg of freedom)

$$= \left(\frac{1}{12}\right) \left(\frac{6}{2}\right) (8.315) (298) = 619 \text{ J}$$

#2 EoS is: $P = \frac{1}{v} \left(RT - \frac{a}{bT^{1/2}} \right)$

$$\kappa_T \equiv -\frac{1}{v} \frac{dv}{dP} \Big|_T = -\frac{1}{v} \frac{1}{\frac{dP}{dv} \Big|_T} \quad \frac{dP}{dv} \Big|_T = -\frac{1}{v^2} \left(RT - \frac{a}{bT^{1/2}} \right)$$

$$\text{so } \kappa_T = -\frac{1}{v} \left(\frac{-v^2}{RT - \frac{a}{bT^{1/2}}} \right) = \frac{v}{\left(RT - \frac{a}{bT^{1/2}} \right)} = \frac{1}{P} \quad \text{same as ideal gas}$$

$$\beta \equiv \frac{1}{v} \frac{dv}{dT} \Big|_P \quad \text{so rewrite EoS as } v = \frac{1}{P} \left(RT - \frac{a}{bT^{1/2}} \right)$$

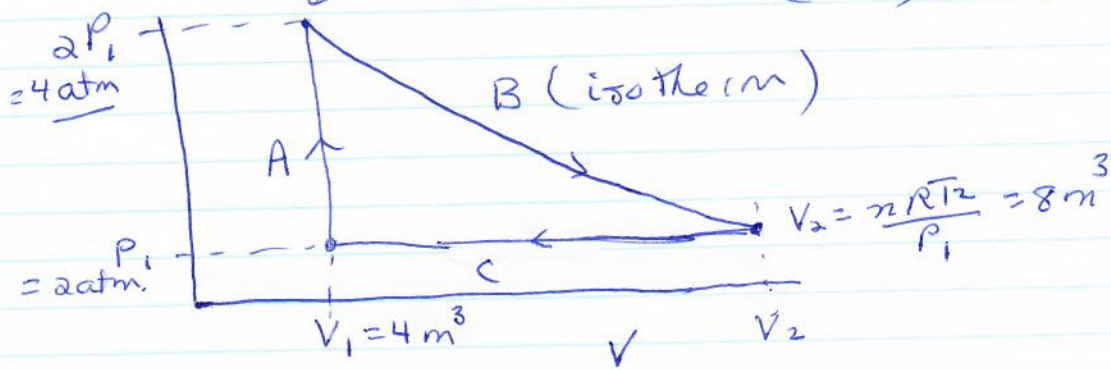
$$\text{then } \beta = \frac{1}{v} \left[\frac{1}{P} \left(R + \frac{1}{2} \frac{a}{bT^{3/2}} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{v} \left[\frac{v}{\left(RT - \frac{a}{bT^{1/2}} \right)} \right] \left(R + \frac{1}{2} \frac{a}{bT^{3/2}} \right)$$

↑
get rid of P

$$= \frac{R + \frac{a}{2bT^{3/2}}}{RT - \frac{a}{bT^{1/2}}} = \frac{1}{T} \left(\frac{R + \frac{a}{2bT^{3/2}}}{R - \frac{a}{bT^{3/2}}} \right) = \frac{1}{T} \left(\frac{1 + \frac{a}{2bRT^{3/2}}}{1 - \frac{a}{bRT^{3/2}}} \right)$$

$$2P_1V_1 = nRT_2 \Rightarrow T_2 = \frac{(4)(1.01 \times 10^5)(4)}{(2 \times 10^3)(8.315)} = 97.3 \text{ K}$$

#3
P



a) $W_A = -\int P dV = 0$ because $dV = 0$

$$W_B = -\int_{V_i}^{V_f} P dV = -nRT \int_{V_i}^{V_f} \frac{dV}{V} = -nRT \ln \frac{V_f}{V_i}$$

isotherm so $T = \text{const}$

find V_2 see graph

$$= -(2 \times 10^3)(8.315)(97.3) \ln\left(\frac{8}{4}\right) = -1.1 \times 10^6 \text{ J}$$

$$W_C = -\int P dV = -P_1(V_f - V_i) = -(2)(1.01 \times 10^5)(4 - 8) = +8.1 \times 10^5 \text{ J}$$

$$W_{\text{net}} = W_A + W_B + W_C = -3.0 \times 10^5 \text{ J}$$

b) negative work is being done on the gas so the gas is doing + work on something external