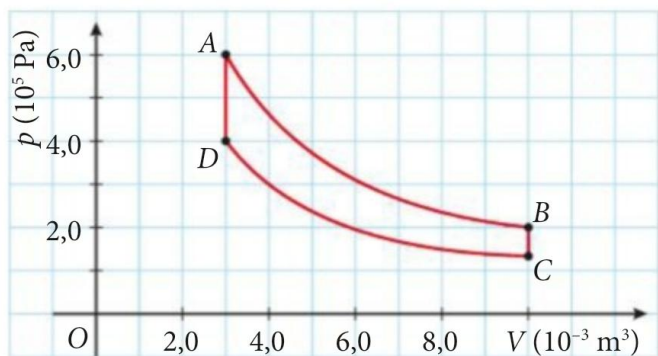


74 0,52 moli di un gas perfetto compiono un ciclo formato da due isoterme e due isocore.



► Calcola i valori di p , V e T nei quattro stati A, B, C e D.
 $[6,0 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}; 3,0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3; 4,2 \times 10^2 \text{ K}; 1,8 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}; 10 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3;$
 $4,2 \times 10^2 \text{ K}; 1,2 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}; 10 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3; 2,8 \times 10^2 \text{ K};$
 $4,0 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}; 3,0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3; 2,8 \times 10^2 \text{ K}]$

STATO A

$$P_A = 6,0 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$

$$V_A = 3,0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3$$

$$T_A = \frac{P_A V_A}{n R} = \frac{(6,0 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa})(3,0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3)}{(0,52 \text{ mol})(8,31 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{K} \cdot \text{mol}})} =$$

$$= 4,165... \times 10^2 \text{ K} \approx \boxed{4,2 \times 10^2 \text{ K}}$$

STATO B

$$V_B = 10 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3 \quad T_B = 4,2 \times 10^2 \text{ K}$$

$$P_B = \frac{n R T_B}{V_B} = \frac{(0,52 \text{ mol})(8,31 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{K} \cdot \text{mol}})(416,5... \text{ K})}{10 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3} = 179,97... \times 10^3 \text{ Pa}$$

$$\approx 1,8 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$

STATO D

$$V_D = 3,0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3 \quad P_D = 4,0 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$

$$T_D = \frac{P_D V_D}{n R} = \frac{(4,0 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa})(3,0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3)}{(0,52 \text{ mol})(8,31 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{K} \cdot \text{mol}})} = 277,70... \text{ K} \approx \boxed{2,8 \times 10^2 \text{ K}}$$

STATO C

$$V_C = V_B = 10 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3 \quad T_C = T_D = 2,8 \times 10^2 \text{ K}$$

$$P_C = \frac{n R T_C}{V_C} = \frac{(0,52 \text{ mol})(8,31 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{K} \cdot \text{mol}})(277,70... \text{ K})}{10 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3} =$$

$$= 1,19999... \times 10^5 \text{ Pa} \approx \boxed{1,2 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}}$$

101 Le molecole di un gas perfetto hanno una energia cinetica media di traslazione di $7,25 \times 10^{-21}$ J.

► Determina la temperatura del gas. [350 K]

$$K_{\text{TRASL}} = \frac{3}{2} K_B T \Rightarrow T = \frac{2 K_{\text{TR}}}{3 K_B} = \frac{2 (7,25 \times 10^{-21} \text{ J})}{3 (1,38 \times 10^{-23} \frac{\text{J}}{\text{K}})} =$$
$$= 3,502... \times 10^2 \text{ K} \approx \boxed{350 \text{ K}}$$

102 Una molecola di fluoro gassoso (F_2) ha una massa di $6,31 \times 10^{-26}$ kg.

► Determina la velocità quadratica media delle molecole di fluoro alla temperatura di 331 K.

[466 m/s]

$$K_{\text{TR.}} = \frac{1}{2} m \langle v \rangle^2 \quad K_{\text{TR.}} = \frac{3}{2} K_B T$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m \langle v \rangle^2 = \frac{3}{2} K_B T$$

$$\langle v \rangle = \sqrt{\frac{3 K_B T}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{3 (1,38 \times 10^{-23} \frac{\text{J}}{\text{K}}) (331)}{6,31 \times 10^{-26} \text{ kg}}} = 466,01... \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \approx \boxed{466 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}}$$

ORA PROVA TU In un forno cubico è contenuto un gas perfetto costituito da $2,02 \times 10^{22}$ molecole. La pressione e il volume del gas valgono rispettivamente $5,05 \times 10^4$ Pa e $3,38 \times 10^{-3}$ m³. Calcola:

- ▶ la forza esercitata dal gas sulla base del forno;
- ▶ la temperatura del gas;
- ▶ l'energia cinetica totale delle molecole del gas;
- ▶ l'energia cinetica media delle molecole del gas.

[$1,14 \times 10^3$ N; 612 K; 256 J; $1,27 \times 10^{-20}$ J]

$$N = 2,02 \times 10^{22}$$

$$p = 5,05 \times 10^4 \text{ Pa}$$

$$V = 3,38 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3$$

$$1) F = p \cdot S = p \cdot V^{\frac{2}{3}} = (5,05 \times 10^4 \text{ Pa}) (3,38 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3)^{\frac{2}{3}} =$$

↑
SUPERFICIE
DI BASE
DEL FORNO

$$= 11,37... \times 10^2 \text{ N} \approx \boxed{1,14 \times 10^3 \text{ N}}$$

$$S = (\sqrt[3]{V})^2 = V^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$2) pV = nRT$$

$$N = n \cdot N_A \Rightarrow n = \frac{N}{N_A}$$

$$pV = \frac{N R}{N_A} T \Rightarrow pV = N k_B T$$

$$T = \frac{pV}{N k_B} = \frac{(5,05 \times 10^4 \text{ Pa}) (3,38 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3)}{(2,02 \times 10^{22}) (1,38 \times 10^{-23} \frac{\text{J}}{\text{K}})}$$

$$= 6,123... \times 10^2 \text{ K} \approx \boxed{612 \text{ K}}$$

$$3)-4) K_{\text{tr.}} = \frac{3}{2} k_B T = \frac{3}{2} (1,38 \times 10^{-23} \frac{\text{J}}{\text{K}}) (612,3... \text{ K}) =$$

$$= 1267,50... \times 10^{-23} \text{ J} \approx \boxed{1,27 \times 10^{-20} \text{ J}}$$

$$K_{\text{TOT}} = N \cdot K_{\text{tr.}} = (2,02 \times 10^{22}) (1,2675... \times 10^{-20} \text{ J}) =$$

$$= 2,56035 \times 10^2 \text{ J} \approx \boxed{256 \text{ J}}$$

ORA PROVA TU Le molecole del gas xenon contenuto in una bombola da 10,0 L hanno una velocità quadratica media di 245 m/s. La massa del gas nella bombola è pari a 223 g.



► Determina la pressione del gas nella bombola.

[4,46 × 10⁵ Pa]

54	-
Xe	
Xenon	
131.3	

GAS NOBILE

↓
MONOATOMICO

$$M = 131 \mu$$

1 mole di Xenon

ha massa 131 g

$$M = 131 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}}$$

massa
molare

numero di moli

$$n = \frac{223 \text{ g}}{131 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}}} = 1,70229... \text{ mol}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m \langle v \rangle^2 = \frac{3}{2} k_B T \Rightarrow T = \frac{m \langle v \rangle^2}{3 k_B}$$

$$m = 131 \left(1,66 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg} \right)$$

1 u

$$pV = nRT \Rightarrow p = \frac{nRT}{V} = \frac{n R \overset{N_A}{\cancel{m \langle v \rangle^2}}}{3 \cancel{k_B} V} = \frac{n N_A m \langle v \rangle^2}{3V}$$

$$= \frac{(1,70229... \text{ mol}) (6,022 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}) (131) (1,66 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}) (245 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}})^2}{3 (10,0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3)}$$

$$= 4460305 \times 10^{-1} \text{ Pa} \approx \boxed{4,46 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}}$$