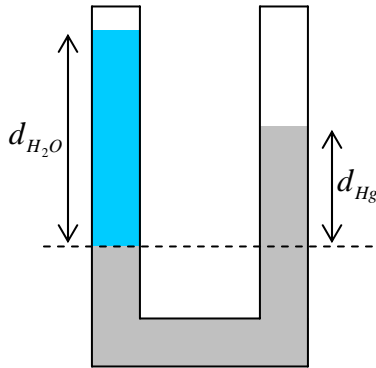


I expect you to show *all* your work (if you want full credit, that is).

A U-shaped tube, opened to air on both ends, contains mercury ($\rho_{Hg} = 13,600 \text{ kg/m}^3$). Water is poured in the left arm until the water column is 10.0 cm deep. How far upward *from its initial position* does the mercury in the right arm rise?



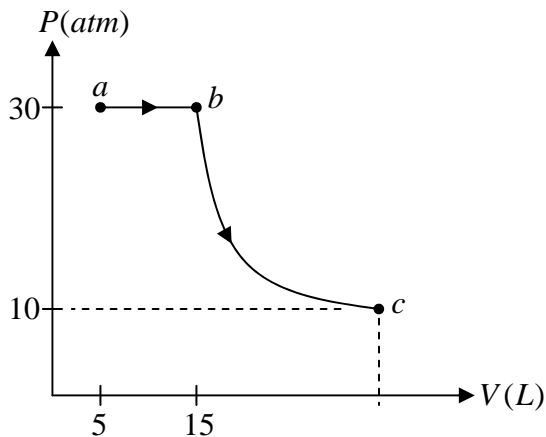
$$P_{H_2O} = \rho_{H_2O} g d_{H_2O} = \rho_{Hg} g d_{Hg} = P_{Hg}$$

$$d_{Hg} = \frac{\rho_{H_2O}}{\rho_{Hg}} d_{H_2O} = 7.35 \text{ mm} \quad \{\text{final height}\}$$

Initial height is 3.68 mm, so the difference is 3.68 mm

I expect you to show *all* your work (if you want full credit, that is).

3 moles of ideal gas, occupying 5 L, is taken along the isobar from $a \rightarrow b$ and then along the isotherm from $b \rightarrow c$. Determine the temperature at point b and the volume at point c .



$$(a) \frac{V_a}{T_a} = \frac{V_b}{T_b} \rightarrow T_b = \left(\frac{V_b}{V_a} \right) T_a$$

$$T_a = \frac{P_a V_a}{nR} = \frac{(30 \text{ atm})(5 \text{ L})}{3(0.0821 \text{ atm} \cdot \text{L} / \text{mol} \cdot \text{K})} = 609 \text{ K}$$

$$T_b = \left(\frac{15}{5} \right) 609 \text{ K} = \boxed{1827 \text{ K}}$$

$$(b) P_b V_b = P_c V_c$$

$$(30 \text{ atm})(15 \text{ L}) = (10 \text{ atm})V_c$$

$$V_c = \boxed{45 \text{ L}}$$

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In some physical systems, single particles (such as electrons) are confined to move on a 2-dimensional surface. (a) If such particles are treated as an ideal gas, determine the translational energy per particle from the equipartition theorem. (b) What is the *rms* speed of these electrons ($m = 9.1 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$) at 300 K ? (c) If there are $N = 3.0 \times 10^{22}$ such electrons, what is the change in the internal energy of the system if the temperature is decreased from room temperature to the boiling point of liquid helium ($300 \text{ K} \rightarrow 4.2 \text{ K}$)?

(a) There are two translational degrees of freedom so, $\varepsilon_{avg} = 2(\frac{1}{2}k_B T) = \boxed{k_B T}$

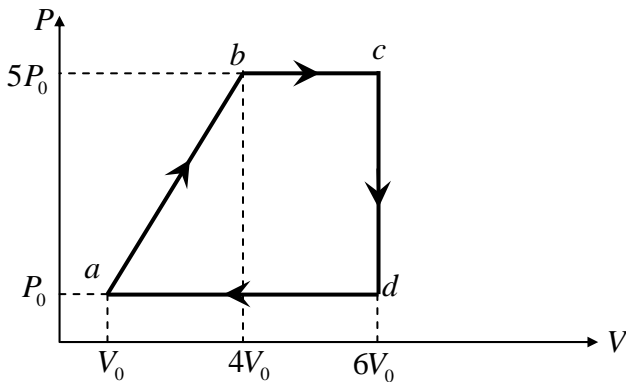
(b) $\frac{1}{2}mv_{rms}^2 = k_B T$

$$v_{rms} = \sqrt{\frac{2k_B T}{m}} = \boxed{95.3 \text{ km/s}}$$

(c) $\Delta E = Nk_B \Delta T = \boxed{-122.5 \text{ J}}$

I expect you to show *all* your work (if you want full credit, that is).

Consider the heat engine cycle shown below. (a) Determine the efficiency of the engine. (b) How does the actual efficiency compare to the Carnot efficiency? (c) If the thermodynamic variables are assigned the values $P_0 = 1\text{atm}$ and $V_0 = 3.8\text{L}$, how much work is extracted per cycle?



$$T_a = \frac{P_0 V_0}{nR} \quad T_b = \frac{20P_0 V_0}{nR}$$

$$T_c = \frac{30P_0 V_0}{nR} \quad T_d = \frac{6P_0 V_0}{nR}$$

$$W_{a \rightarrow b} = 9P_0 V_0$$

$$\Delta E_{a \rightarrow b} = \frac{3}{2} nR \left(\frac{19P_0 V_0}{nR} \right) = \frac{57P_0 V_0}{2}$$

$$Q_{a \rightarrow b} = \Delta E + W = 28.5P_0 V_0 + 9P_0 V_0 = 37.5P_0 V_0$$

$$W_{b \rightarrow c} = 10P_0 V_0$$

$$\Delta E_{b \rightarrow c} = \frac{3}{2} nR \left(\frac{10P_0 V_0}{nR} \right) = 15P_0 V_0$$

$$Q_{b \rightarrow c} = 15P_0 V_0 + 10P_0 V_0 = 25P_0 V_0$$

$$W_{c \rightarrow d} = 0$$

$$\Delta E_{c \rightarrow d} = \frac{3}{2} nR \left(\frac{-24P_0 V_0}{nR} \right) = -36P_0 V_0$$

$$Q_{c \rightarrow d} = \Delta E = -36P_0 V_0$$

$$W_{d \rightarrow a} = -5P_0 V_0$$

$$\Delta E_{d \rightarrow a} = \frac{3}{2} nR \left(\frac{-5P_0 V_0}{nR} \right) = -7.5P_0 V_0$$

$$Q_{d \rightarrow a} = -7.5P_0 V_0 - 5P_0 V_0 = -12.5P_0 V_0$$

$$Q_H = 37.5P_0 V_0 + 25P_0 V_0 = 62.5P_0 V_0$$

$$Q_C = -36P_0 V_0 - 12.5P_0 V_0 = -48.5P_0 V_0$$

$$(a) \eta = 1 - \frac{|Q_C|}{Q_H} = 1 - \frac{48.5}{62.5} = \boxed{0.224}$$

$$(b) \eta_C = 1 - \frac{T_C}{T_H} = 1 - \frac{1}{30} = \boxed{0.967}$$

Quite a difference between the actual efficiency and the Carnot efficiency!

$$(c) W_{\text{cycle}} = 9P_0 V_0 + 10P_0 V_0 + 0 - 5P_0 V_0 = 14P_0 V_0$$

$$W_{\text{cycle}} = 14(1.013 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa})(0.0038 \text{ m}^3) = \boxed{5860 \text{ J}}$$