

A material has a coefficient of linear expansion given by $\alpha = 1 \times 10^{-4} / ^\circ\text{C}$. The same material has a specific heat of $1500 \text{ J/kg } ^\circ\text{C}$. Suppose 1 kg of this material (with a volume of 0.04 m^3) is heated from 0°C to 100°C . It is surrounded by the atmosphere which has a pressure of $1.01 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$.

(a) Calculate Q

(b) Calculate W

(c) Calculate ΔU

An ideal gas goes through an isothermal process at $T = 100^\circ\text{C}$.

(d) Calculate ΔU

An ideal gas goes through an isobaric process at $P = 1 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$ and changes volume from 1 m^3 to 2 m^3 .

(e) Calculate W

A material has a coefficient of linear expansion given by $\alpha = 1 \times 10^{-4} / ^\circ\text{C}$. The same material has a specific heat of $1500 \text{ J/kg } ^\circ\text{C}$. Suppose 1 kg of this material (with a volume of 0.04 m^3) is heated from 0°C to 100°C . It is surrounded by the atmosphere which has a pressure of $1.01 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$.

(a) Calculate Q

$$Q = mc\Delta T = 1 \text{ kg} \times 1500 \text{ J/Kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times 100^\circ\text{C} = 1.5 \times 10^5 \text{ J}$$

(b) Calculate W

$$W = P\Delta V = 3 \times 1.01 \times 10^5 \times 0.04 \times 100 = 121 \text{ J}$$

(c) Calculate ΔU

$$\Delta U = Q - W \approx 1.5 \times 10^5 \text{ J}$$

An ideal gas goes through an isothermal process at $T = 100^\circ\text{C}$.

(d) Calculate ΔU

$$\Delta U = 0$$

An ideal gas goes through an isobaric process at $P = 1 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$ and changes volume from 1 m^3 to 2 m^3 .

(e) Calculate W

$$W = P\Delta V = 1 \times 10^5 (2) = 2 \times 10^5 \text{ J}$$