

Quiz 4/26/11 (5.3)

You ~~put~~ put an ice cube  
in a bowl on a table.

The ice cube is melting.

Entropy inside the bowl is:

A) increasing

B) decreasing

C) not changing

$S = \text{entropy}$

$$dS = \frac{dQ}{T} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{(heat)} \\ \text{(temp.)} \end{array}$$

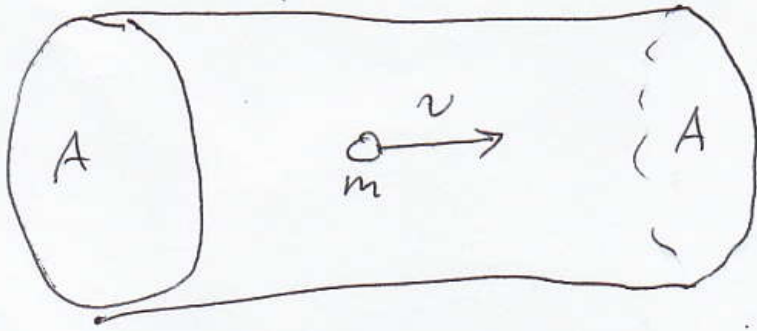
$$T = 0^\circ\text{C} = 273^\circ\text{K}$$

$$dQ > 0$$

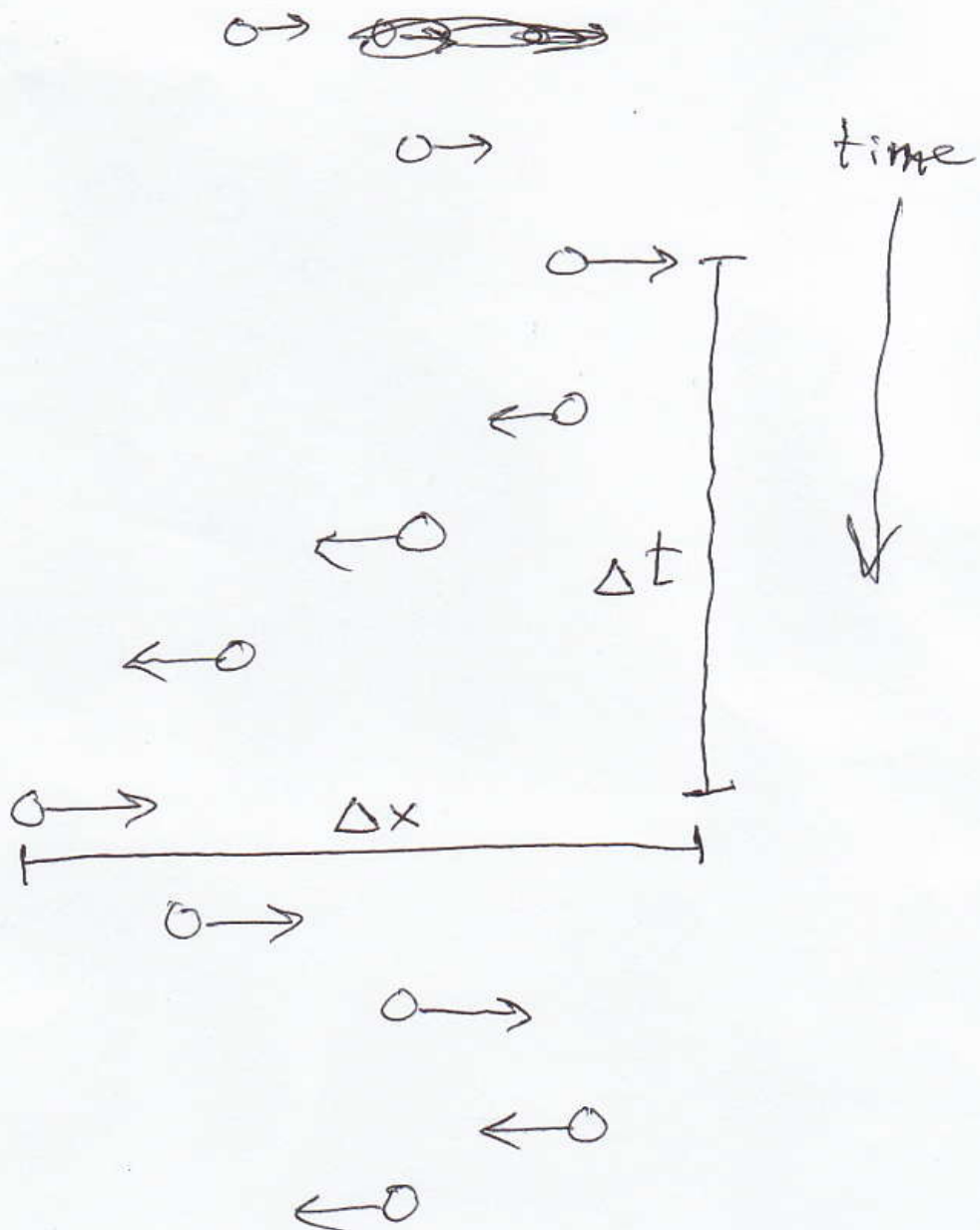
$$dS = \frac{dQ}{T} > 0$$

$S$  increasing

1-particle "gas"



ping-pong ball (no gravity)

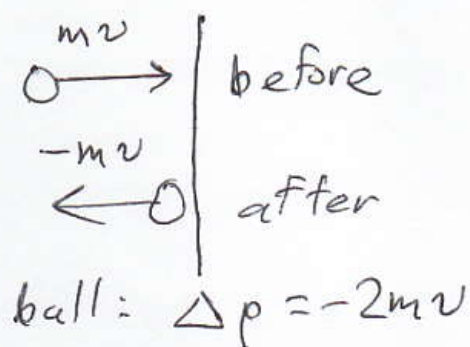
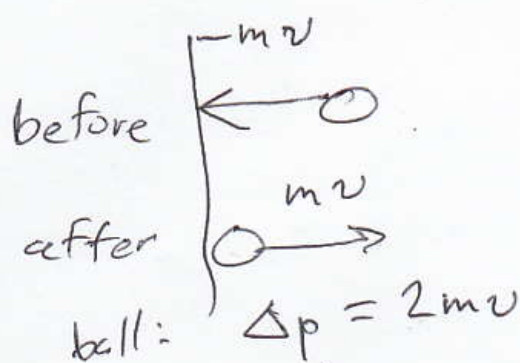


Given  $m, \Delta x, \Delta t, K = ?$

$$K = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 = \frac{1}{2} m \left( \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} \right)^2$$

$p = \pm m v$  When the ball hits the wall, what is

$\Delta p$  ?  $\Delta p = \pm 2 m v$



After 100 collisions on the left wall and 100 collisions on the right wall,

$$\Delta t_{100} = 200 \Delta t = 200 \Delta x \cdot \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x}$$

$$\Delta t_{100} = 200 \frac{\Delta x}{v} \quad \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x} = \frac{1}{v}$$

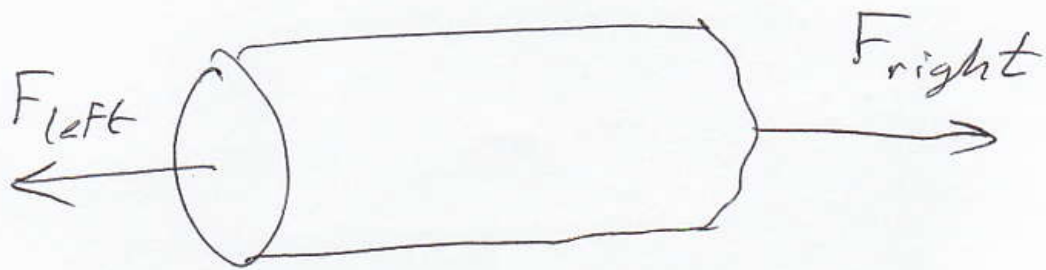
Total  $\Delta p_{100}^{\text{left}}$  on left wall:

$$\Delta p_{100}^{\text{left wall}} = 100(-2mv) = -200mv$$

$$\Delta p_{100}^{\text{right wall}} = 100(2mv) = 200mv$$

$$\Delta p_{100}^{\text{can}} = \Delta p_{100}^{\text{right wall}} + \Delta p_{100}^{\text{left wall}} = 0$$

average force on wall



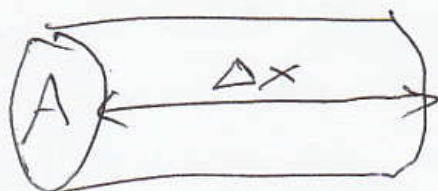
$$F = ma = m \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{d(mv)}{dt} = \frac{dp}{dt}$$

$$\text{average force} = \frac{\Delta p}{\Delta t}$$

$$F_{\text{left}} = \frac{\Delta p_{100}^{\text{left wall}}}{\Delta t_{100}} = \frac{-200mv}{200 \Delta x/v}$$

$$F_{\text{left}} = \cancel{200mv} - mv^2/\Delta x$$

$$p_{\text{left}} = \frac{|F_{\text{left}}|}{\text{area}} = \frac{mv^2/\Delta x}{A} = \frac{mv^2}{A \Delta x}$$



$$A \Delta x = \text{volume} = V$$

$$P_{\text{left}} = \frac{mv^2}{V} = \frac{2K}{V} \Rightarrow P_{\text{left}} V = 2K$$

Definition of temperature

$$PV = nkT$$

(Also:  $P_{\text{right}} V = 2K$ )

$n=1$  (just 1 ball)

$k$  in Kelvins

$$kT = 2K \Rightarrow T = \frac{2K}{k}$$

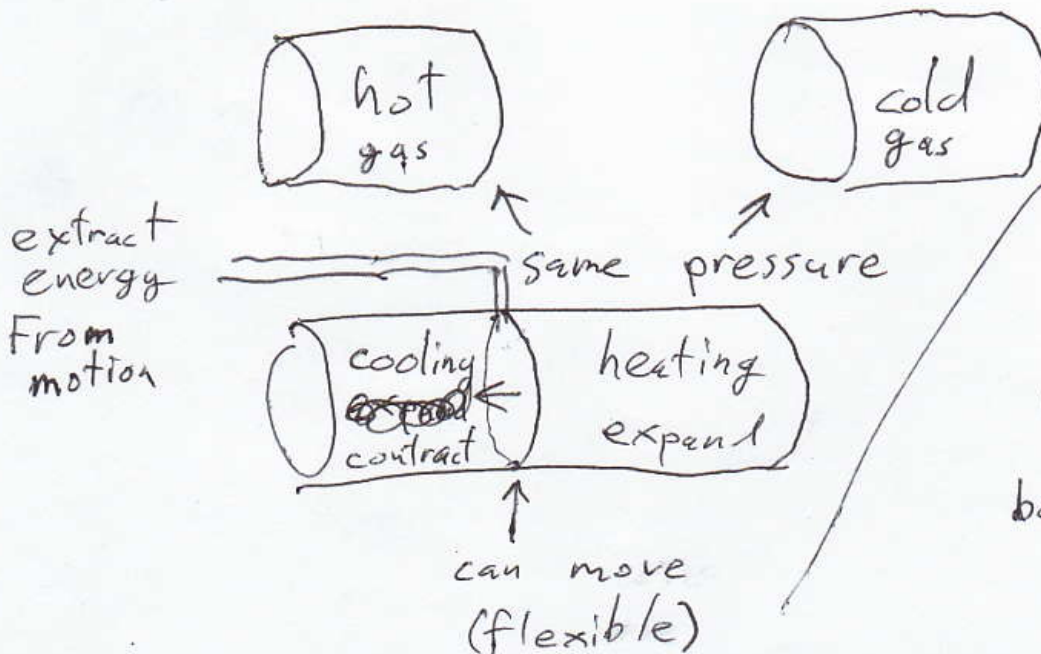
$k$  Boltzmann constant

(ideal)  $\rightarrow$  3D gas:  $T = \frac{2K_{\text{average}}}{3k}$

(monoatomic)  $\rightarrow$

where  $K_{\text{average}} =$  average  $K$   
of many particles

Put hot & cold together:



Get faster change in volume with boiling.