

일반물리 I. Chapter 17

$$15. pV = NkT$$

$$(a). T = 250\text{K}, p = 1.5\text{atm}, N = 2\text{mol} \times N_A$$

$$pV = nRT$$

$$V = \frac{(2\text{mol})R(250\text{K})}{1.5\text{atm}} = \boxed{2.7 \times 10^{-2} \text{m}^3}$$

$1.515 \times 10^5 \text{Pa}$

(b).

$$\frac{p_2 V_2}{p_1 V_1} = \frac{T_2}{T_1} \rightarrow \frac{T_2}{250\text{K}} = \frac{4\text{atm}}{1.5\text{atm}} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\boxed{T_2 = 333.33 \dots \text{K}}$$

$$21. L_s = 573 \text{kJ/kg} \quad (\text{고체} \rightarrow \text{기체})$$

$$Q = mL_s = (0.255 \text{kg})(573 \text{kJ/kg}) \quad (\text{기체} \rightarrow \text{고체})$$

$$\boxed{Q = 169.035 \text{kJ}}$$

$$26. L = 5000 \text{ km}, -25^\circ\text{C} \rightarrow 40^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\text{고체의 선형 차원의 선팽창계수 } \alpha = \frac{\Delta L/L}{\Delta T}$$

$$\Delta T = 65 \text{ K}, \text{ 강철의 } \alpha = 12 \times 10^{-6} \text{ K}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta L = \alpha L \Delta T = (12 \times 10^{-6} \text{ K}^{-1})(5000 \text{ km})(65 \text{ K})$$

$$\Delta L = 3.9 \text{ km}$$

$$36. 20^\circ\text{C} \rightarrow 293.15 \text{ K}, -10^\circ\text{C} \rightarrow 263.15$$

$$1 \text{ L} = 0.001 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\frac{P_2 V_2}{P_1 V_1} = \frac{T_2}{T_1} \Rightarrow \frac{0.65 \text{ atm}}{1 \text{ atm}} \cdot \frac{V_2}{8 \text{ L}} = \frac{263.15 \text{ K}}{293.15 \text{ K}}$$

$$V_2 = \left(\frac{263.15}{293.15} \right) \left(\frac{1}{0.65} \right) \cdot 8 \text{ L} = \text{약 } 11 \text{ L}$$

$$43. \quad P = \frac{Q}{t} [W = J/s] : \text{열 일률}$$

$$2.35 \text{ kW} \cdot \frac{45}{100} = 1.0575 \text{ kW} \text{ (금속을 녹이는데 쓰는 일률)}$$

철 조각에 구멍을 뚫는다 = 철 조각을 녹인다. (상 변화)

$$\text{고체} \rightarrow \text{액체 상변화}, L_f(\text{철}) = 268 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\rho = 7970 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$Q = L_f m = L_f \rho V$$

$$= (268 \text{ kJ/kg}) (7970 \text{ kg/m}^3) \cdot \pi (0.01 \text{ m})^2 (0.125 \text{ m})$$

$$t = \frac{Q}{P} = \boxed{\text{약 } 317.3 \text{ s}}$$