

UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO
INSTITUTO DE QUÍMICA

Nome: Gabauto

Data: 12/09/2023 Período: Integral

Prova da disciplina: PS - QFL 0425

NOTA

$$\textcircled{1} P = \frac{nRT}{V-nb} - \frac{an^2}{V^2}$$

$$P = \frac{2 \cdot (8,206 \cdot 10^{-2}) \cdot 300}{25 - 2 \cdot 5,16 \cdot 10^{-2}} - \frac{4,137 \cdot 2^2}{25^2}$$

$$P = \frac{49,236}{24,8968} - \frac{16,548}{625} = \frac{1,9776}{1} - 0,02648$$

$$P = 1,9511 \text{ atm}$$

a unidade está em atm pois a unidade de coef. a = atm · dm⁶ · mol⁻²

$$\textcircled{2} T = 400 \text{ K} \quad P = 15 \text{ atm} \rightarrow R = 0,08206$$

$$z = 0,74 \quad n = 4,7 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$\text{a)} \quad PV_m = RT \cdot z \rightarrow V_m = \frac{z \cdot RT}{P}$$

$$V_m = \frac{0,74 \cdot 0,08206 \cdot 400}{15} = 1,6193 \text{ dm}^3/\text{mol}$$

$$V = n \cdot V_m = 4,7 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 1,6193 = 7,61 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ dm}^3$$

$$(4) \Delta H = \int_{T_i}^{T_f} c_p dT = \int_{20^{\circ}\text{C}}^{30^{\circ}\text{C}} (2,13 + 4,21T) dT$$

$$\Delta H = 2,13T \Big|_{20+273}^{30+273} + \frac{4,21}{2} \cdot T^2 \Big|_{20+273}^{30+273}$$

$$\Delta H = 2,13(303 - 293) + 2,105(303^2 - 293^2)$$

$$\Delta H = 21,3 + 125445,8 = 12567,1 \text{ J/mol ou } 12,6 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

$$(5) T_f = (v_i/v_f)^{1/c} \cdot T_i$$

$$T_f = (40+273) \cdot \left(\frac{0,40}{1,12} \right)^{1/1,470}$$

$$T_f = 313 \cdot (0,3571)^{0,6803}$$

$$T_f = 313 \cdot (0,4963) = 155,3419 \text{ Kelvin}$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad \Delta H = q_p = \int_{250}^{277} c_p \Delta T = c_p \int_{250}^{277} dT = 37,11 \cdot (277 - 250) \cdot 2$$

$$\Delta H = 2 \cdot 10^3 \text{ joules/mol}$$

$$\Delta U = \Delta H - n R \Delta T$$

$$\Delta U = 2 \cdot 10^3 - (2 \cdot 8,3145 \cdot 27) = 1,6 \cdot 10^3 \text{ joules/mol}$$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad W = -p \Delta V = -p \cdot V_{\text{gas}} = -n R T = -\left(\frac{300}{12}\right) \cdot 8,3145 \cdot (28 + 273)$$

$$W = -25 \cdot 8,3145 \cdot (301) = 62,57 \text{ KJ}$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad W = -\int_{0,2 \text{ dm}^3}^{1,2 \text{ dm}^3} p \, dV = -\int_{0,2}^{1,2} (3V + 28) \, dV = -\frac{3}{2} V^2 \Big|_{0,2}^{1,2} - 28V \Big|_{0,2}^{1,2}$$

$$1 \text{ dm}^3 = 1 \text{ L} \Rightarrow 1 \text{ m}^3 = 1000 \text{ L} \quad 1 \text{ L} = 1 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3$$

Converter p/m^3 em mudar o valor de R ou mudar o valor

$$-1,5 \left[(1,2 \cdot 10^{-3})^2 - (0,2 \cdot 10^{-3})^2 \right] - 28 \left[(1,2 \cdot 10^{-3}) - (0,2 \cdot 10^{-3}) \right]$$

$$-1,5 \left((1,2)^2 \cdot 10^{-6} - (0,2)^2 \cdot 10^{-6} \right) - 28 \cdot 10^{-3} (1,2 - 0,2)$$

$$-1,5 \cdot 10^{-6} (1,44 - 0,04) - 28 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$-2,1 \cdot 10^{-6} - 28 \cdot 10^{-3} = 2,8 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ joules}$$

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NOTA

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$$V_m^3 - \left(\frac{b + RT}{P} \right) V_m^2 + \left(\frac{a}{P} \right) V_m - \frac{ab}{P} = 0$$

precisa converter unidades pois P está em bar mas a está em atm

$$1 \text{ bar} = 1,013 \text{ atm}$$

$$R (\text{atm} \cdot \text{dm}^3 / \text{K} \cdot \text{mol})$$

$$\hookrightarrow 8,206 \cdot 10^{-2}$$

colocando os valores de a, b, R, T e P

$$\frac{b + RT}{P} = \frac{3,183 \cdot 10^{-2} + \frac{8,206 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot 298}{200 \cdot 1,013}}{\text{dm}^3 / \text{mol}}$$

com Versão

$$\frac{b + RT}{P} = 0,1526 \text{ dm}^3 / \text{mol}$$

$$\frac{a}{P} = \frac{1,360}{200 \cdot 1,013} = 6,71 \cdot 10^{-3} (\text{dm}^3 / \text{mol})^2$$

$$\frac{ab}{P} = \frac{1,36 \cdot 3,183 \cdot 10^{-2}}{200 \cdot 1,013} = 2,137 \cdot 10^{-4} (\text{dm}^3 / \text{mol})^3$$

$$V_m^3 - 0,1526 V_m^2 + 6,71 \cdot 10^{-3} V_m - 2,137 \cdot 10^{-4} = 0$$

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$$C_V = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T} \right)_V$$

$$U(T) = \frac{2}{T} + 3T^2 = 2T^{-1} + 3T^2$$

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial T} = -1 \cdot 2T^{-1-1} + 2 \cdot 3T^{2-1}$$

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial T} = -2T^{-2} + 6T^1$$

assim: $C_V = \frac{-2}{T^2} + 6T$