

Ex 4. (aula) slide aula

15

15) 0,850 mols de gás ideal a $P_i = 15 \text{ atm}$, $T = 300 \text{ K}$

expande a T até $P_f = 1,00 \text{ atm}$

$$R = 8,314 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$$

$$(ou usa $R = 0,0820 \text{ L atm K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1} \cdot 15 \text{ atm} = 101,3 \text{ J}$)$$

Qual o w ?

1) contra o vácuo:

a $P_{\text{ex}} = 0$ no vácuo, $\therefore w = 0$

2) contra $P_{\text{ex}} = 1,00 \text{ atm}$

$$P_{\text{ex}} = \text{cte} = 1,00 \text{ atm} \quad \therefore w_{\text{irrev}} = -P_{\text{ex}} \Delta V$$

calcular o V_i e V_f considerando gás ideal: $PV = nRT$

$$w = -P_{\text{ex}} (V_f - V_i) = -1 \text{ atm} \left(\frac{RT}{P_f} \times 0,850 \text{ mols} - \frac{RT}{P_i} \times 0,850 \text{ mols} \right)$$

$$w = -1 \text{ atm} \times 0,850 \text{ mols} \times 300 \text{ K} \times 8,314 \text{ J/K mol} \times \left(\frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{15} \right) \frac{1}{\text{atm}}$$

$$w = -1978,7 \text{ J} \approx -2 \text{ kJ}$$

3) reversivelmente:

$$w = -nRT \ln \frac{P_f}{P_i}$$

$$= -(8,314 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1} \times 300 \text{ K} \times \underbrace{\ln \frac{15}{1}}_{\substack{\ln(15) \\ +2,7}} \times 0,850 \text{ mols}$$

$$= -(8,314 \times 300 \times (-2,7) \times 0,850) \text{ J}$$

$$= -5724 \text{ J} \approx -5,7 \text{ kJ}$$

o sistema !!

w realizado pelo sistema ou vizinhanças?

verifique: em módulo

$$|w_{\text{irrev}}| \neq |w_{\text{reversível}}$$