

**PHYS 6107, Homework 2, Due Friday, 01/30/09 at 5pm**

1. One mole of an ideal gas is expanded adiabatically from  $(P_1, V_1)$  to  $(P_2, V_2)$ . It is then compressed isobarically to  $(P_2, V_1)$ . Finally the pressure is raised from  $P_2$  to  $P_1$  at constant volume  $V_1$ . Find the efficiency of this cycle.
2. An isolated container has two chambers separated by an adiabatic, movable wall. Each chamber contains  $N$  molecules of the same ideal gas but at different temperatures and volume  $T_A, V_A$  and  $T_B, V_B$ . The wall is removed. What is the final temperature of the system, once equilibrium is established? Calculate the total entropy change; show that this is positive change, meaning the process is irreversible.
3. a) How much heat is required to raise temperature of 1000 grams of nitrogen from  $-20^\circ\text{C}$  to  $100^\circ\text{C}$  at constant pressure.  
b) How much has the internal energy of nitrogen increased.  
c) How much external work was done.  
d) How much heat is required if volume is constant.

Note: you can assume Nitrogen is ideal diatomic gas so molar specific heat is  $c_v = 5R/2$  with the gas constant  $R = N_A k_B$ ,  $N_A$  is the Avogadro number.

4. For discrete random variable  $x$  with possible outcome  $\{x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n\}$ , the mean value is given by

$$\langle x \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i P(x_i),$$

where  $P(x_i)$  is the probability that  $x$  has the value  $x_i$ . Calculate the mean, second moment and variance for the value of a dice after a throw.

5. (We want to calculate, on average, how many dice throws before a “6” appears:) What is the probability  $P(m)$  that a “6” appears for the first time after  $m$  throws? What is  $\langle m \rangle$ ? You should get  $\langle m \rangle = 6$ , which is what one would guess intuitively.
6. A random variable  $x$  has probability density  $P(x)$ .  $f(x)$  and  $g(x)$  are two functions of  $x$ . Show that  $\langle f(x)+g(x) \rangle = \langle f(x) \rangle + \langle g(x) \rangle$ .
7. Calculate the mean  $\langle n \rangle$  and the variance  $\sigma^2 = \langle n^2 \rangle - \langle n \rangle^2$  for binomial distribution.
8. Read textbook example 3.1 and section 3.3 (mass action law), redo exercises 3.2, 3.4.