

(P)

(D)

 $V_1 = ?$

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

$$V_2 = 182 \text{ l}$$

$$T = 27^\circ\text{C} = 300 \text{ K}$$

$+273$

$$\frac{\cancel{P} U_1}{T_1} = \frac{\cancel{P} U_2}{T_2}$$

$$\frac{273}{T} * \frac{U_1}{273} = \frac{482}{300} * \frac{273}{T}$$

138.62 l

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(P)

 $65 \text{ l}, 52^\circ\text{C}$ $72 \text{ l}, \underline{\text{Temp}}$

$$\frac{\cancel{P} U_1}{T_1} = \frac{\cancel{P} U_2}{T_2}$$

$$\frac{65}{325} = \frac{72}{T}$$

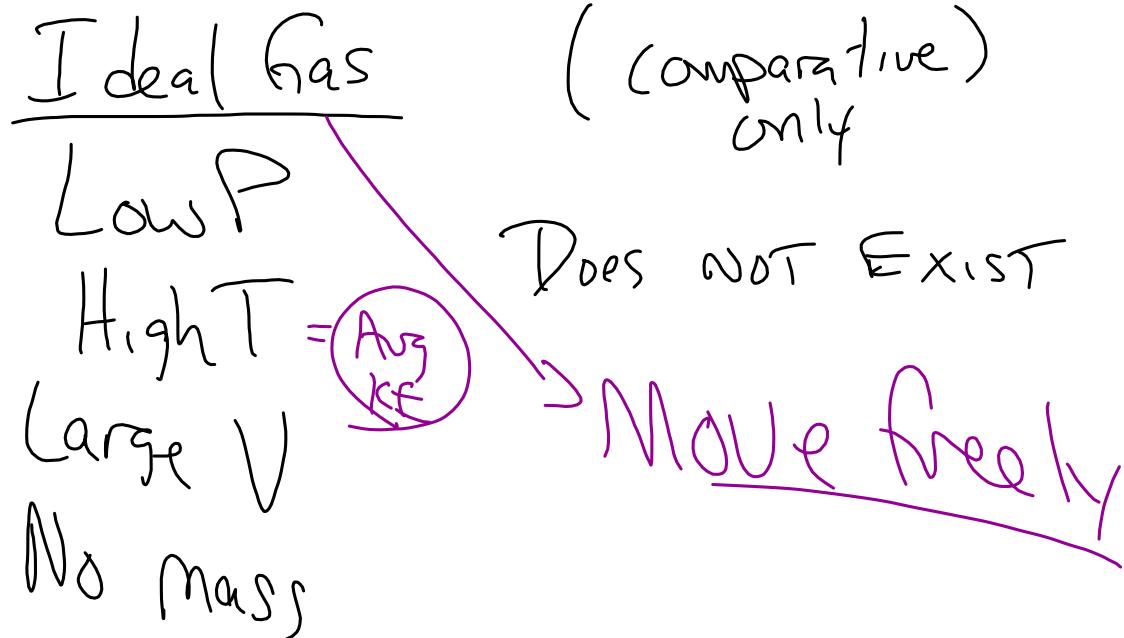
$$\cancel{65} T = (72)(325)$$

67°C

$$T = 360 \text{ K}$$

67°C

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STP → Standard Temperature and Pressure.

TABLE A

AT STP 1 mole gas = 22.4 l

T = 0°C or 273 K

P = 1 atm, 760 mm Hg, 760 torr, 101.3 kPa

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Ideal Gas eqn

$$PV = nRT$$

Pressure Volume # Moles Temp in KELVIN!

UNIVERSAL GAS CONSTANT
0.08206
l · atm
Mole · K

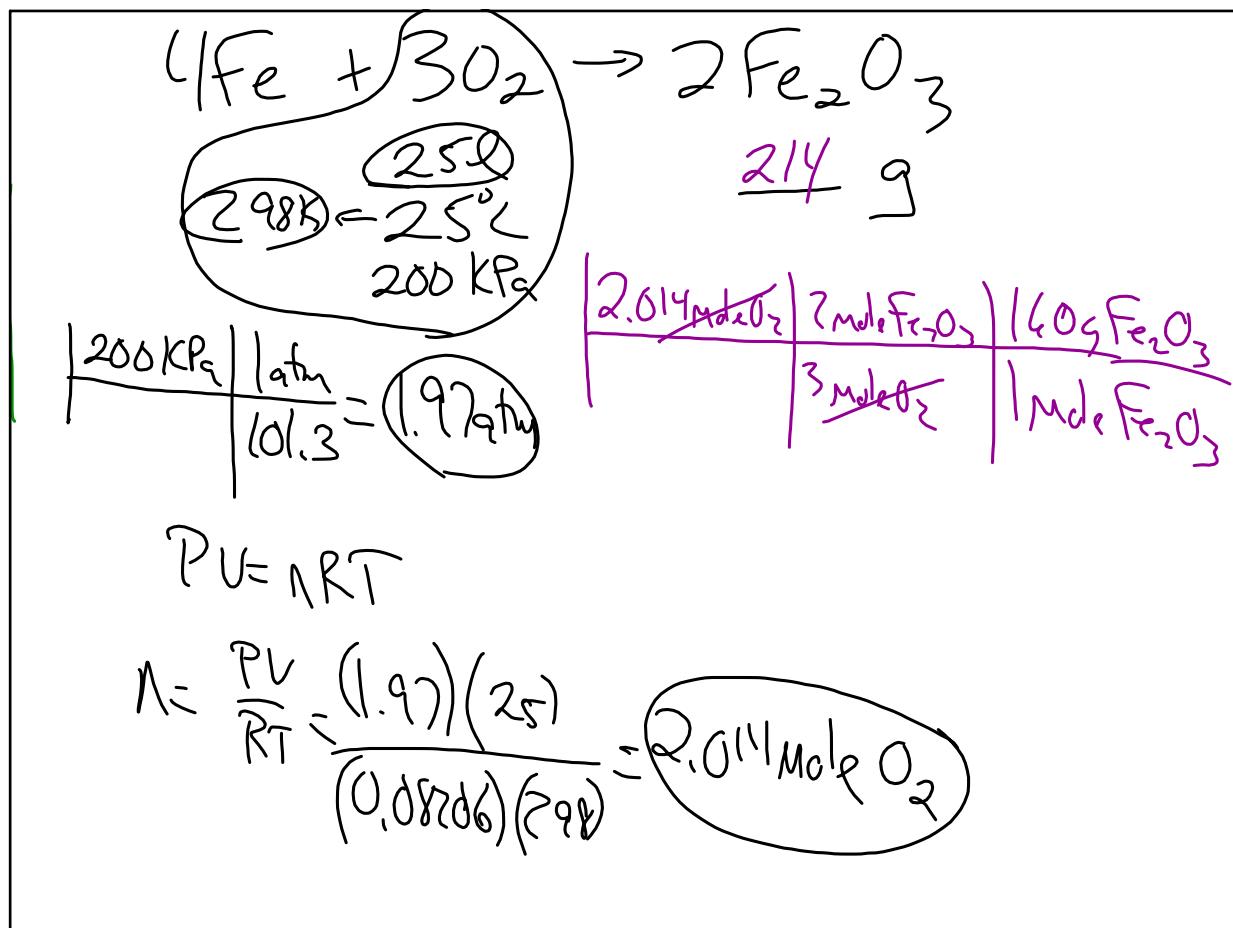
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$$\frac{PV}{nT} = \frac{nRT}{nT}$$

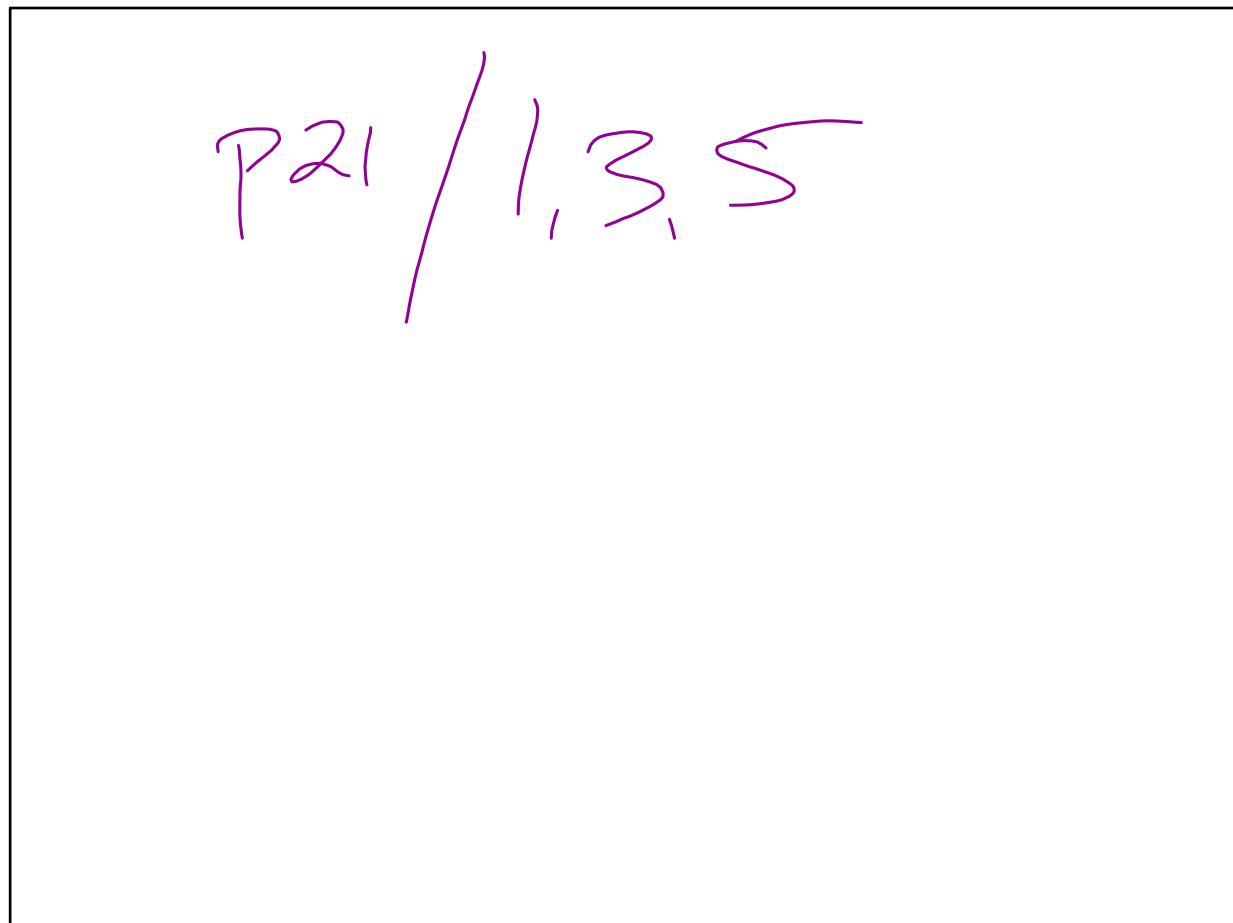
$$R = \frac{PV}{nT} = \frac{\text{atm} \cdot \text{l}}{\text{Mole} \cdot \text{K}}$$

0.08206

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Feb 26-9:57 AM



Feb 26-10:03 AM