

(1023 ii) 10.3 cm Hg 103 mm Hg

103 mm Hg	atm	= 0.136 atm
	760 mm Hg	

Closed

10.3 cm

Dec 6-8:05 AM

① open

$P_{atm} = 0.985 \text{ atm.}$

52 cm Hg	atm	
	760 mm Hg	

0.985	
- 0.684	

.301	

0.985 - 52 mm

$P_{\text{gas}} = 0.684 \text{ atm}$

Dec 6-8:16 AM

(ii) 67mm more

0.985 atm + 0.088 atm
67mm = 1.07 atm

$\frac{67\text{mm} / 1\text{atm}}{760\text{mm}} = 0.088\text{atm}$

Dec 6-8:20 AM

Combined Gas Law

$\frac{PV}{T} = \text{CONSTANT}$

$\frac{P_1 V_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2 V_2}{T_2}$

Boyles Law

① T is constant

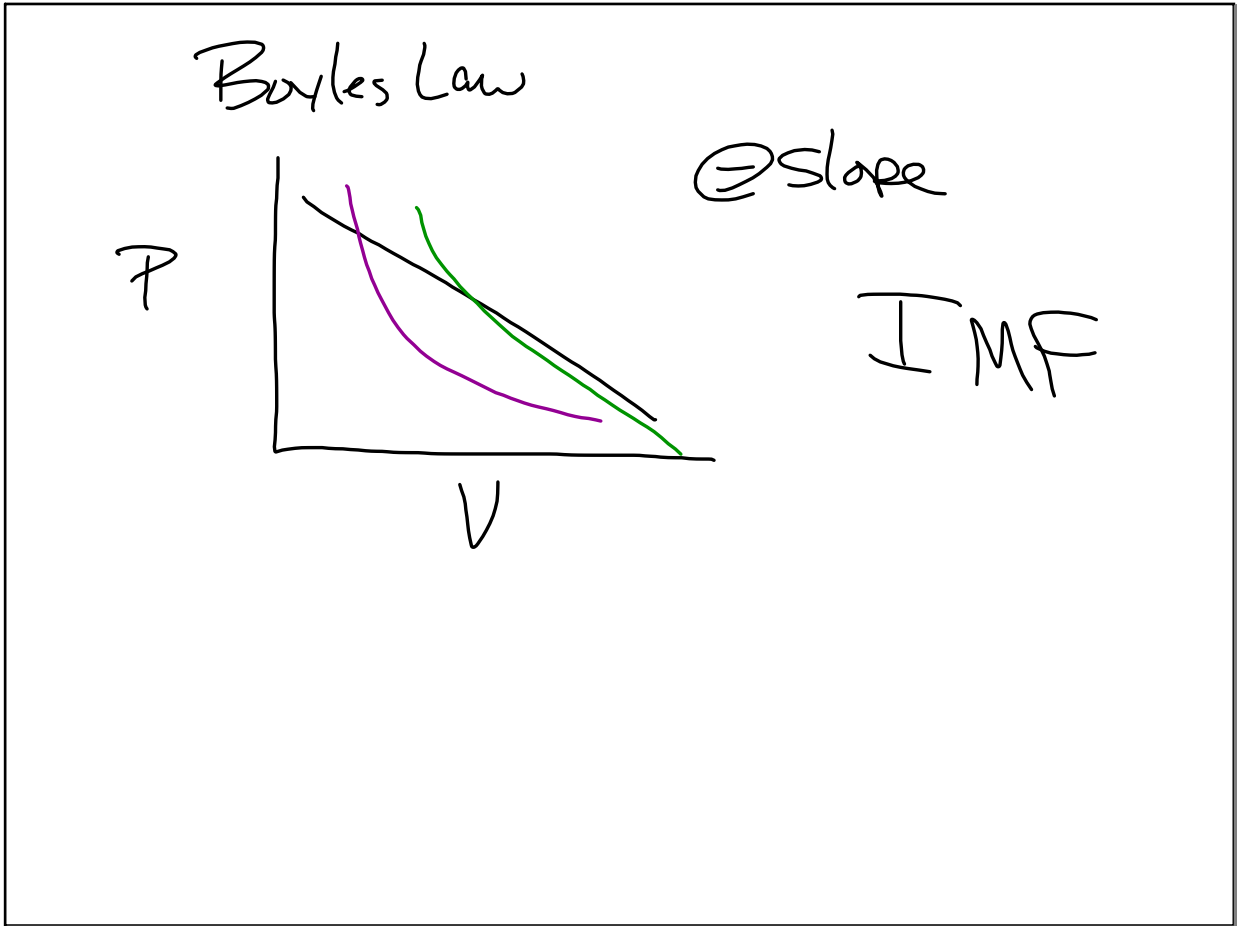
If P ↑ then V ↓

*2 (5 * 20 = 100)
10 * 10 = 100

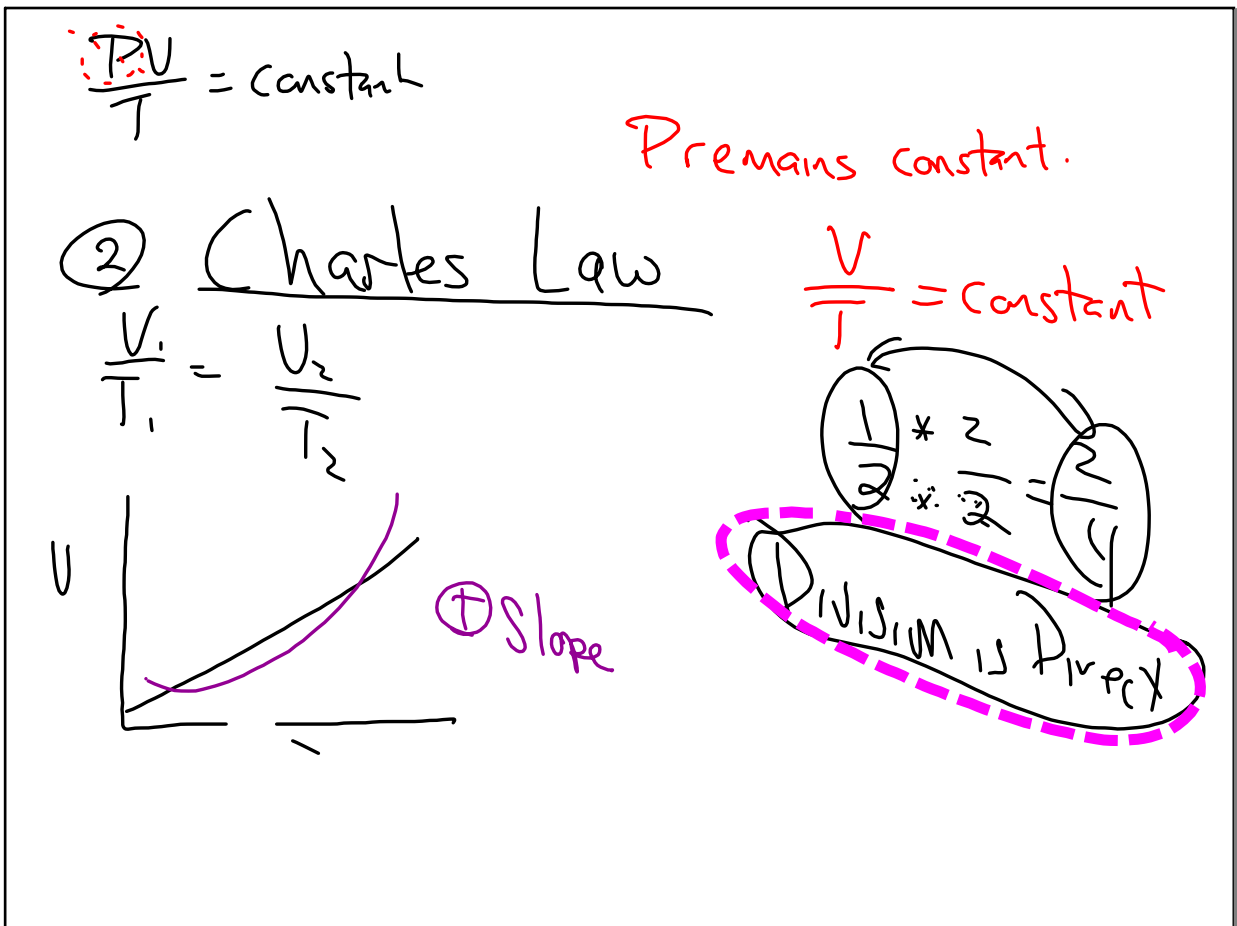
$P * V = \text{constant}$

Result → Inverse Relationship

Dec 6-8:24 AM



Dec 6-8:27 AM



Dec 6-8:29 AM

③ Guy-Lussac's Law - constant volume.

$$\frac{PV}{T} = \text{constant.}$$

$$\frac{P_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2}{T_2}$$

Temp in denominator

Temp

SKELVIN!

Dec 6-8:32 AM

Ideal Gas Law - Amount

$$0.08206 \frac{\text{L} \cdot \text{atm}}{\text{Mole} \cdot \text{K}}$$

Notes!

$$PV = nRT$$

Pressure
atm

Volume
L

Moles



0.0821 $\frac{\text{L} \cdot \text{atm}}{\text{Mole} \cdot \text{K}}$

Universal Gas Constant

Temp
KELVIN

Dec 6-8:35 AM

HW

pre lab p 3, 4, 5

10/34

a + b

 $PV = nRT$

$$R = \frac{0.08206 \text{ L} \cdot \text{atm}}{\text{mol} \cdot \text{K}}$$

 $P = \text{ATM}$ $T = \text{K}$ $V = \text{L}$ 

Dec 6-8:43 AM