

- ① Match the Thermodynamic Variable with the correct relation to the partition function  $Q$

$$\underline{U} \quad - \frac{1}{Q} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \beta} \quad \{A, P, S, U\}$$

$$\underline{S} \quad -k_B \frac{\partial \ln Q}{\partial \beta} + k_B \ln Q$$

$$\underline{P} \quad \frac{1}{\beta} \frac{\partial \ln Q}{\partial V}$$

$$\underline{A} \quad - \frac{1}{\beta} \ln Q$$

$$\underline{U} \quad - \frac{\partial \ln Q}{\partial \beta}$$

$$\underline{P} \quad \frac{1}{\beta Q} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial V}$$

- ② Briefly list the characteristics of the following types of systems

(a) Isolated system: no exchange of matter or energy

(b) Open system: <sup>can</sup> exchange both matter and energy

(c) Adiabatic system: closed system except cannot exchange heat energy

(d) Closed system: no exchange of matter, can exchange energy

- ③ 1 mole of ideal gas expands irreversibly under constant pressure ( $P = 1 \text{ atm}$ ) from 20 L to 30 L. How much work is done? ( $T = 300 \text{ K}$ )

$$W = -P_{\text{ex}} \Delta V = -1 \text{ atm} (10 \text{ L}) = -10 \text{ L} \cdot \text{atm}$$

- ④ 1 mole of ideal gas expands reversibly from 20 L to 30 L. How much work is done? ( $T = 300 \text{ K}$ )

$$W = -nRT \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} = (-1 \text{ mole}) (0.082 \frac{\text{L} \cdot \text{atm}}{\text{K} \cdot \text{mol}}) (300 \text{ K}) \ln \frac{30}{20} = -9.97 \text{ L} \cdot \text{atm}$$

Notice this answer is less than ③ even though ④ is maximum work. The reason for this is that ③ can not happen spontaneously because the pressure of an <sup>ideal</sup> ideal gas is less than 1 atm at 30 L.