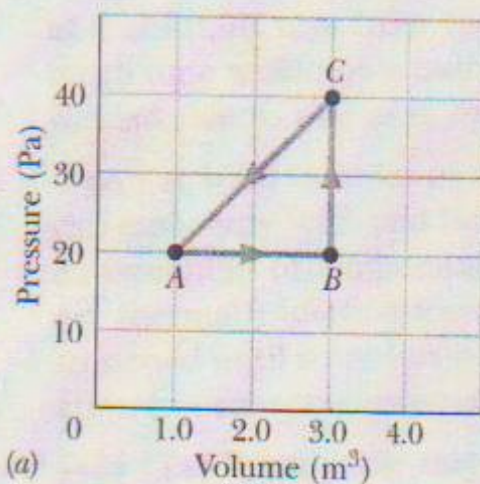


•42 A thermodynamic system is taken from state A to state B to state C , and then back to A , as shown in the p - V diagram of Fig. 18-35a. (a)–(g) Complete the table in Fig. 18-35b by inserting a plus sign, a minus sign, or a zero in each indicated cell. (h) What is the net work done by the system as it moves once through the cycle $ABCA$?



(b)

	Q	W	ΔE_{int}
$A \rightarrow B$	(a)	(b)	+
$B \rightarrow C$	+	(c)	(d)
$C \rightarrow A$	(e)	(f)	(g)

Fig. 18-35 Problem 42.

$$\Delta E_{int} = Q - W$$

(a) + ($Q > 0$)

(f) $W < 0$

(b) + ($W > 0$)

(e) $Q < 0$

(c) $W = 0$

(d) $\Delta E_{int} > 0$

(g) $\Delta E_{int} < 0$

•45 A gas within a closed chamber undergoes the cycle shown in the p - V diagram of Fig. 18-37. Calculate the net energy added to the system as heat during one complete cycle. *SSM ILW*

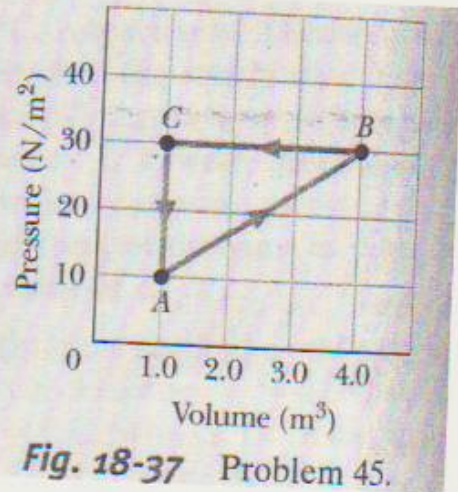


Fig. 18-37 Problem 45.

For cyclic process ($A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow A$)

$$\Delta E_{\text{int}} = 0$$

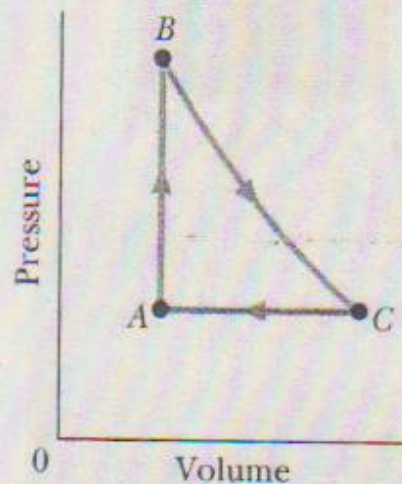
$$\Rightarrow Q = W$$

$W =$ area enclosed (in this case it is negative) $= -\frac{1}{2} (3 \times 20) = -30 \text{ J}$

$$Q = -30 \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta E_{\text{int}} = -30 - (-30) = 0!$$

•48 Gas within a chamber passes through the cycle shown in Fig. 18-40. Determine the energy transferred by the system as heat during process CA if the energy added as heat Q_{AB} during process AB is 20.0 J, no energy is transferred as heat during process BC, and the net work done during the cycle is 15.0 J.



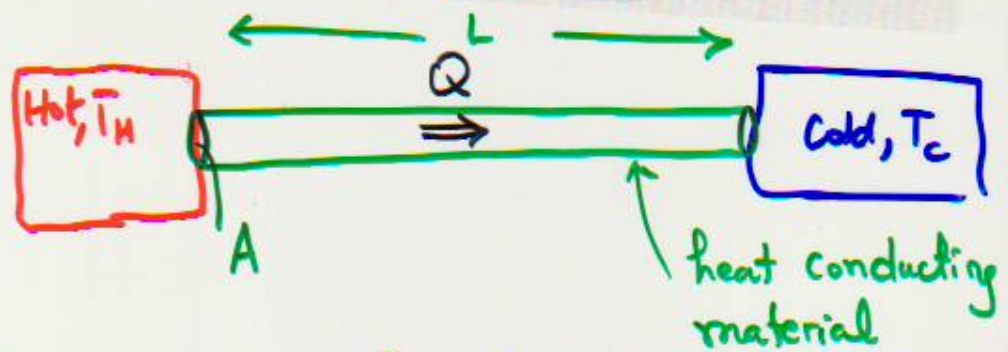
$$Q_{AB} = 20 \text{ J} \quad W_{AB} = 0$$

$$Q_{BC} = 0 \quad W_{BC} = ?$$

$$\cancel{W_{AB}} + W_{BC} + W_{CA} = 15 \text{ J} = \underbrace{Q_{AB}}_{20 \text{ J}} + \underbrace{Q_{BC}}_0 + Q_{CA}$$

$$Q_{CA} = 15 \text{ J} - 20 \text{ J} = -5 \text{ J}$$

51 Consider the slab shown in Fig. 18-18. Suppose that $L = 25.0$ cm, $A = 90.0$ cm², and the material is copper. If $T_H = 125^\circ\text{C}$, $T_C = 10.0^\circ\text{C}$, and a steady state is reached, find the conduction rate through the slab. *SSM*



Conduction rate $P = \frac{Q}{t} = k A \frac{T_H - T_C}{L}$

$$P = 401 \times 90 \times 10^{-4} \times \frac{(125 - 10)}{0.25} = \underline{\underline{1660 \text{ J/s}}}$$

43. A sample of gas expands from 1.0 m^3 to 4.0 m^3 while its pressure decreases from 40 Pa to 10 Pa . How much work is done by the gas if its pressure changes with volume via each of the three paths shown in the p - V diagram in Fig. 19-34?

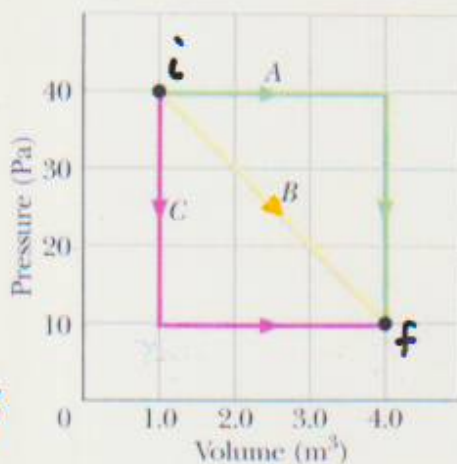


FIGURE 18-36
Exercise 43

$W = \text{area under the curve.}$

$$W_A = 120 \text{ J}$$

$$W_B = 30 + 45 = 75 \text{ J}$$

$$W_C = 30 \text{ J}$$

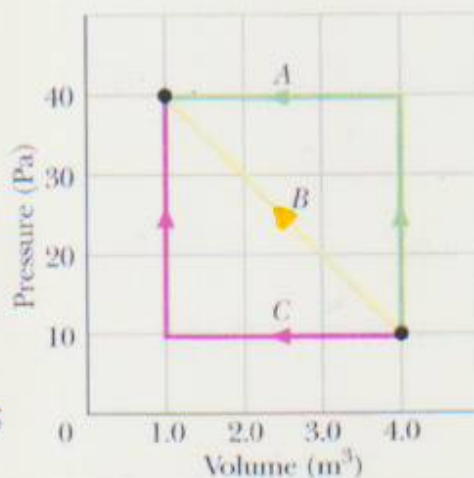


FIGURE 18-35
Exercise 44

$$W_A = -120 \text{ J}$$

$$W_B = -75 \text{ J}$$

$$W_C = -30 \text{ J}$$

44. Consider that 200 J of work is done on a system and 70.0 cal of heat is extracted from the system. In the sense of the first law of thermodynamics, what are the values (including algebraic signs) of (a) W , (b) Q , and (c) ΔE_{int} ?

$$Q = -70 \text{ cal} = -70 \times 4.186 = -293 \text{ J}$$

$$W = -200 \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta E_{\text{int}} = Q - W = -293 - (-200) = -93 \text{ J}$$

