

BR: January 21st

1. If the pressure is held constant, what will happen to the volume of a gas if the temperature is increased? Why?

$T \uparrow, V \uparrow$

- $T \uparrow$, gas particles move faster
- particles will collide w/ sides of cont more
- more collision w/ cont, cont's $V \uparrow$

Jan 21-9:04 AM

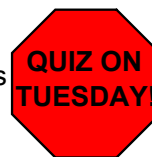
Monday, January 21st

Objective: Determine how to calculate for different properties of gases using the ideal gas law.

1. Bellringer
2. Gas Law Demo Relationships
3. Ideal Gas Law Notes

DUE: Gas Law Demos

HW: Ideal Gas Law HW



Jan 21-8:46 AM

Gas Law Demos: Relationships

Variables	Symbol	Unit	Relationship to pressure	multiply /divide	Why?
			D/I		
Pressure	P	Pa	N/A	N/A	N/A
Volume	V	L	I	M	Smaller V = larger P
Temp.	T	K	D	D	more KE = more collisions more P

Jan 21-9:32 AM

Ideal vs. Real Gases

- > But, gases behave ideally at
- high temp and
 - low pressure

Jan 28-8:32 AM

Ideal Gas Law

- The ideal gas law is the equation of state of a hypothetical ideal gas.
- Good way to predict the behavior of many gases.
- Has limitations.

Jan 28-8:36 AM

Ideal Gas Law

EQUATION: $PV = nRT$

P = pressure (atm) n = number of moles

V = volume (L) R = constant (0.0821 L x atm/K x mol)

T = temperature (K)

Jan 25-12:30 PM

Ideal Gas Law Practice

What is the pressure of 1.93 moles of gas at 300K in a 6.35 L container? (show all your work)

$$PV = nRT \quad R = \text{constant } (0.0821 \text{ L} \cdot \text{atm}/\text{K} \cdot \text{mol})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= ? \\
 V &= 6.35 \text{ L} \\
 n &= 1.93 \text{ mol} \\
 T &= 300 \text{ K}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$P(6.35) = (1.93)(0.0821)(300)$$

$$\frac{P(6.35)}{6.35} = \frac{47.5}{6.35}$$

$$P = 7.48 \text{ atm}$$

Jan 28-8:37 AM

Ideal Gas Law Practice

What is the mass of helium in a 2.75 L container at 56 C and 1.5 atm? (show all your work)

$$PV = nRT \quad R = \text{constant } (0.0821 \text{ L} \cdot \text{atm}/\text{K} \cdot \text{mol})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= 1.5 \text{ atm} \\
 V &= 2.75 \text{ L} \\
 n &= ? \rightarrow g \\
 T &= 56 + 273 = 329 \text{ K}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$1.5(2.75) = n(0.0821)(329)$$

Jan 28-8:37 AM

Check for Understanding

What is the volume of 3.8 moles of gas at 750 K and 2.2 atm? (show all your work)

$$PV = nRT \quad R = \text{constant } (0.0821 \text{ L} \cdot \text{atm}/\text{K} \cdot \text{mol})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= 2.2 \text{ atm} \\
 V &= ? \text{ L} \\
 n &= 3.8 \text{ mol} \\
 T &= 750 \text{ K}
 \end{aligned}$$

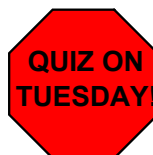
$$2.2(x) = 3.8(0.0821)(750)$$

$$\frac{2.2x}{2.2} = \frac{233.98}{2.2}$$

$$V = 106.35 \text{ L}$$

Jan 28-8:38 AM

Worktime: Ideal Gas Law



Ideal Gas Law HW due Tues.

Jan 23-8:55 AM