

**Daily Tutorial Sheet-7**

**Level-2**

**86.(B)**  $(\Delta S)_{\text{sys}} = nC_{V,m} \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1} + nR \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} = nR \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} (T_2 = T_1) = 2 \times 8.314 \times \ln \frac{10}{1} = 38.29 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$

**87.(B)** Expansion from state A to state B occurs at constant pressure (isobaric expansion) = 2P

**88.(C)** Expansion from state D to state A occurs at constant volume (isochoric process) = V

**89.(A)** Work done in cyclic process = area of PV curve

$$|w| = PV$$

$$\text{Work} = -PV \text{ (clockwise)}$$

**90.(D)** In conversion from B to C, volume does not change or  $\Delta V = 0$ , therefore  $w = 0$ .

**91.(D)**  $q = -w \quad \therefore \quad q = PV$

**92.(A)**  $T = \frac{PV}{nR}$

**93.(D)** In cyclic process,  $\Delta H = 0$

**94.(B)** In expansion from state 1 to state 2.

$$P = 1 \text{ atm}$$

$$V_1 = 22.44 \text{ L}$$

$$V_2 = 44.88 \text{ L}$$

$$C_V = \frac{3}{2}R$$

$$\Delta T = T_2 - T_1 = 546 - 273 = 273 \text{ K}$$

$$\therefore \Delta U = nC_V \Delta T = 1 \times \frac{3}{2} \times 8.314 \times 273 = 3.40 \times 10^3 \text{ J}$$

**95.(C)** In conversion from state 2 to state 3

$$\Delta T = T_2 - T_1 = 273 - 546 = -273 \text{ K}$$

$$C_V = \frac{3}{2}R$$