

Daily Tutorial Sheet-1

Level – 1

1.(A) $1 \text{ atm} = 1.01 \times 10^5 \text{ N/m}^2 = 760 \text{ mm of Hg} = 1.01 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$

Note : Pound is a unit of mass and not force. Pressure is force per unit area and not mass per unit area.

2.(B) $(M_0)_{\text{gas}} = 2 \times \text{V.D} = 2 \times 11.2 = 22.4$

$$11.2 \text{ g gas} \equiv \frac{11.2}{22.4} = 0.5 \text{ mol gas} \equiv 11.2 \text{ lt (at STP.)}$$

3.(C) Use $\frac{P_1}{P_2} = \frac{T_1}{T_2}$ (at n, v $\equiv$ const.) $\Rightarrow P_2 = \left(\frac{T_2}{T_1}\right) P_1 = \frac{40}{20} \times 2 = 4 \text{ atm}$

4.(B) $\frac{r_{\text{H}_2}}{r_{\text{O}_2}} = \frac{\sqrt{M_{\text{O}_2}}}{\sqrt{M_{\text{H}_2}}} \Rightarrow \frac{n_{\text{H}_2} / t}{n_{\text{O}_2} / t} = \sqrt{\frac{32}{2}}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{g_{\text{H}_2} / (M_0)_{\text{H}_2}}{g_{\text{O}_2} / (M_0)_{\text{O}_2}} = \sqrt{\frac{32}{2}} = 4 \Rightarrow \frac{g_{\text{H}_2} / 2}{4 / 32} = 4 \Rightarrow g_{\text{H}_2} = 1 \text{ g}$$

5.(C) Use $\frac{P_1 V_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2 V_2}{T_2} \Rightarrow P_2 = \frac{P_1 V_1}{T_1} \times \frac{T_2}{V_2} = \frac{5 \times V_1}{273 \text{ K}} \times \frac{819 \text{ K}}{(V_1 / 3)} = 45 \text{ atm}$

6.(D)

7.(C) $(n_{\text{gases}})_{\text{total}} = n_{\text{H}_2} + n_{\text{He}} + n_{\text{NO}} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{3}{30} = 0.5 + 0.5 + 0.1 = 1.1$

$$\Rightarrow P = \frac{nRT}{V} = \frac{1.1 \times 0.08 \times 300}{1.1} \approx 24 \text{ atm}$$

8.(D) At same temperature, K.E will be equal

9.(A) Total K.E = $\frac{3}{2} nRT \Rightarrow 0.3 \times T_{\text{He}} = 0.4 \times 400 \Rightarrow T_{\text{He}} = \frac{1600}{3} = 533.33 \text{ K}$

10.(D) $C \propto \frac{T}{\sqrt{M}} \Rightarrow u_1 \propto \frac{T}{\sqrt{m_1}} \text{ and } u_2 \propto \frac{T}{\sqrt{m_2}} \Rightarrow u_1 \sqrt{m_1} = u_2 \sqrt{m_2} \Rightarrow m_1 u_1^2 = m_2 u_2^2$

11.(B)

$$\left. \begin{aligned} r_{\text{H}_2} &= \frac{50 \text{ ml}}{20 \text{ min}} \propto \frac{P_{\text{H}_2}}{\sqrt{M_{\text{H}_2}}} \\ r_{\text{O}_2} &= \frac{40 \text{ ml}}{t \text{ min}} \propto \frac{P_{\text{O}_2}}{\sqrt{M_{\text{O}_2}}} \end{aligned} \right| (P_{\text{H}_2} = P_{\text{O}_2} \because \text{similar conditions})$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{50 / 20}{40 / t} = \sqrt{\frac{32}{2}} \Rightarrow \frac{50t}{40 \times 20} = 4 \Rightarrow t = 64 \text{ min}$$

12.(B) $K.E_{\text{avg}} \text{ per molecule} = \frac{3}{2} KT = \frac{3}{2} \times 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \times 298 \sim 6.17 \times 10^{-21} \text{ J}$

13.(A) K.E per unit volume is $\frac{3}{2} P$

14.(A) Root mean square velocity $\left(\sqrt{\frac{3RT}{M}}\right)$ is higher than most probable velocity $\left(\sqrt{\frac{2RT}{M}}\right)$

15.(C) $(C_{\text{rms}})_{\text{O}_2} = \sqrt{\frac{3 \times 8.314 \times 300}{32 \times 10^{-3}}}$ (Note : M_0 has to be in kg/mol and not g/mol)