

Molekulyar fizika va termodinamika bo'yicha masalalar

1. Ballonda $m_1=80\text{g}$ kislorod va $m_2=320\text{g}$ argon bor. Aralashmaning bosimi $P=1\text{MPa}$, harorati $T=300\text{ K}$. Bu gazlarga ideal gazlar deb qarab, ballonning hajmi (V) ni aniqlang.

$$\left(V = \left(\frac{m_1}{M_1} + \frac{m_2}{M_2} \right) \frac{RT}{P} = 0.026\text{m}^3 = 26.2\text{l} \right)$$

2. Hajmi $V=20\text{ l}$ bo'lgan ballonda bosimi $P_1=1\text{MPa}$ va harorati $T_1=300\text{ K}$ bo'lgan geliy bor. Ballonda $m=10\text{g}$ geliy olingandan keyin uning harorati $T_2=290\text{K}$ gacha pasayadi. Ballonda qolgan geliyning bosimi P_2 -aniqlansin.

$$\left(P_2 = \frac{T_2}{T_1} P_1 - \frac{mRT_2}{\mu V} = 1.8210^5\text{ Pa} = 0.182\text{MPa} \right)$$

3. $t=20^0\text{ C}$ temperaturada $P=750\text{ mm.sim.ust.}$ bosimda $m=10\text{ g}$ kislorod qanday hajmni egallaydi.

$$\left[(1\text{mm.sim.ust.}) = 133.0\text{ N/m}^2 : V = 7.6 \cdot 10^{-3}\text{m}^3 \right]$$

4. $t=27^0\text{C}$ temperaturada $P=760\text{ mm. sim. ust.}$ bosimli $V=25\text{ l}$ oltingugurt gazi (SO_2) ning massasi topilsin.

$$(m=0,065\text{kg})$$

5. Balandligi $h=5\text{ m}$ va polining yuzi $S=200\text{ m}^2$ bo'lgan auditoriyadagi havoning massasi topilsin. Xonaning temperaturasi $t=17^0\text{C}$ bosimi $P=750\text{ mm.sim.ustga. teng.}$ $\mu_{\text{havo}}=2.9\text{kg/mol}$

$$(m=1200\text{kg})$$

6. $t=15^0\text{ C}$ temperatura va $P=730\text{ mm.sim.ust.}$ bosimdagi vodorodning zichligi topilsin.

$$(\rho=0.081\text{kg/m}^3)$$

7. $t=7^0\text{ C}$ temperaturali $m=12\text{ g}$ gaz $V=4 \cdot 10^{-3}\text{ m}^3$ hajmni egallaydi. Gaz o'zgarish bosimda isitilganda uning zichligi $\rho = 6 \cdot 10^{-4}\text{ g/sm}^3$ ga teng bo'lib qolgan. Gaz qanday temperaturagacha isitilgan.

$$(T=1400K)$$

8. $V=2 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3$ hajmli idish $m=6 \text{ g}$ korbanat anhidrid (CO_2) va $m=5 \text{ g}$ azot (I) oksid (N_2O) bilan to'ldirilgan. $t=127^\circ\text{C}$ temperaturada idishdagi umumiy bosim qanday?

$$(P=4,15 \cdot 10^5 \text{ N/m}^2)$$

9. Harorati $T=800 \text{ K}$ bo'lgan geliy kislorod va karbonat anhidrid (SO_2) molekularining o'rtacha kvadratik tezliklari $\langle v_{kv1} \rangle$, $\langle v_{kv2} \rangle$, $\langle v_{kv3} \rangle$ topilsin

$$(\langle v_{kv1} \rangle = 2.24 \cdot 10^3 \text{ m/s}; \langle v_{kv2} \rangle = 0.79 \cdot 10^3 \text{ m/s}; \langle v_{kv3} \rangle = 0.67 \cdot 10^4 \text{ m/s})$$

10. $t=20^\circ\text{C}$ temperaturada vodorod molekulasining impulsi topilsin. Molekulaning tezligini o'rtacha kvadratik tezlikka teng deb hisoblansin.

$$(P = m \sqrt{v^2} = \sqrt{3KT} = 6,3 \cdot 10^{-24} \text{ kgm/s})$$

11. Agar biror ikki atomli gazning normal sharoitda zichligi $\rho = 1,43 \text{ kg/m}^3$ bo'lsa, bu gazning C_v va C_p solishtirma issiqlik sig'implari nimaga teng?

$$(C_v = 650 \text{ J/kg grad}; C_p = 910 \text{ J/kg grad})$$

12. Massasi $m=0.2 \text{ kg}$ bo'lgan azotning modda miqdori ν va molekular soni N aniqlansin.

$$(\nu = 7.14 \text{ mol}; N = 4.30 \cdot 10^{24} \text{ ta molekula})$$

13. Sig'imi $V=51$ bo'lgan idishda modda miqdori $\nu = 0.2 \text{ mol}$ bo'lgan bir jinsli gaz bor. Agar

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14. $P=28 \text{ atm}$. bosimda $V=90 \text{ sm}^3$ hajmdagi $m=35 \text{ g}$ kislorodning temperaturasi qanday bo'ladi. Gazni 1) ideal va 2) real deb qaralsin.

$$\{\text{Ideal gaz uchun } T_1 = \frac{\mu PT}{mR}; T_1 = 28 / K\}$$

$$\text{Real gaz uchun } T_2 = \frac{\mu}{mR} \left[P + \frac{am^2}{\mu^2 v^2} \right] \left(V - \frac{m}{\mu} \epsilon \right); \quad T_2 = 289\text{K}$$

15. Normal sharoitda karbonat angidrit gazi molekulasining o'rtacha erkin yugurish yo'lining uzunligi topilsin. Karbonat angidrid gazi uchun ($T_k=304\text{K}$) kritik temperatura va $P_k=73\text{atm}$ kritik bosim ma'lum deb hisoblansin.

$$(\lambda = 7.9 \cdot 10^{-8}\text{m})$$

16. $t=17^\circ\text{C}$ temperaturada va $P=1.5 \cdot 10^5\text{N/m}^2$ bosimdagi geliy gazining diffuziya koeffitsenti topilsin.

$$(D=3.5 \cdot 10^{-3}\text{m/s})$$

17. Normal sharoitda bir kilomol gaz molekulalarining o'zaro ta'sir kuchidan holsil bo'lgan bosim topilsin. Bu gaz uchun kritik temperatura va kritik bosim mos ravishda $T_k=417\text{K}$ va $P_k=76\text{atm}$. ga teng.

$$(P_i = \frac{27T_k^2 P^2}{64P_k T^2} = 1.31 \cdot 10^3 \text{N/m}^2)$$

18. $V_0=0,5\text{ kmol}$ uch atomli gaz bo'shliqda $V_1=0,5\text{ m}^3$ hajmdan $V_2=3\text{ m}^3$ hajmgacha adiabatik kengayadi. Bunda gazning temperaturasi $t=12,2^\circ\text{C}$ ga pasaysa, Van-der-V---- tenglamasidagi a -doimiy topilsin.

$$\left(a = \frac{27T_k^2 R^2}{64P_k} = 3.64 \cdot 10\text{N} \cdot \text{m}^4 / \text{kmol}^2 \right)$$

19. Agar massasi $m=4\text{g}$ bo'lgan vodorod adiabatik kengayishida uning harorati $\Delta T=10\text{K}$ ga pasaysa, adiabatik kengayishidagi ish A aniqlansin.

$$(A=416\text{J})$$

20. Hajmi $V=50\text{l}$ bo'lgan kislorodni izoxorik ravishda qizdirilganda uning bosimi $\Delta P=0,5\text{mPa}$ ga o'zgaradi. Gazga berilgan issiqlik miqdori Q topilsin.

$$(Q=62,5\text{J})$$

21. Sig'imi $V=5l$ bo'lgan idishda malekulalarining konsentratsiyasi $n=9,41 \cdot 10^{23} m^{-3}$ bo'lgan kislorod bor. Gaz massasi m aniqlansin.

$$(m=M_n V/N_A=0,25g)$$

22. Sig'imi $V=5l$ bo'lgan ballonda $m=17,5g$ massali azot bor. Ballondagi azot malekulalarining konsentratsiyasi aniqlansin.

$$(n=mN_A/(V-m_2K)=7,52 \cdot 10^{25} m^{-3}; K=10^{-3} kg/mol)$$

23. Massasi $m=58,5g$ bo'lgan gaz $V=5l$ sig'imli idishda saqlanmoqda Gaz malekulalarining konsentratsiyasi $n=2,2 \cdot 10^{26} m^{-3}$. Bu qanday gaz?

$(M_r=mN_A/(\mu nV)=32(\mu=10^3 kg/mol: \text{bu gaz kislorod})\mu=MrR, Mr\text{-nisbiy molyar massa } CO_2 \text{ uchun } Mr=1 \cdot 12+2 \cdot 16=44 \cdot 10^{-3} kg/mol.$

24. Gaz molekulasining o'rtacha kvadratik tezligi $\langle v_{kv} \rangle = 2 km/s$ bo'lsa, uning o'rtacha arifmetik tezligi $\langle v_A \rangle$ aniqlansin.

$$(\langle v_A \rangle = 0,92 km/s).$$

25. $T=400K$ haroratdagi vodorod molekulasining eng katta extimoliy tezligi v_e aniqlansin.

$$(v_e=1,82 km/s)$$

$$\langle v_{kv} \rangle = \sqrt{3KT/m} = \sqrt{3RT/\mu}$$

$$\langle v_A \rangle = \sqrt{8KT} = \sqrt{8RT/\pi m}$$

$$\langle v_e \rangle = \sqrt{2KT/m} = \sqrt{2RT/m}$$

Real gazlar

26. $V=0,3l$ sig'imli idishda $T=300K$ haroratda modda miqdori $V=1mol$ bo'lgan karbonat angidrid bor. Gazning bosimi P : 1) Mendelejev Klapeyron formulasi bo'yicha 2) Van-der-Vals tenglamasi bo'yicha aniqlansin.

$$[1) P_{mk}=8,31 MPa; 2) P_{\beta}=5,67 MPa]$$

27. Kislorodning va suvning kritik harorati T_{kr} va kritik bosimi P_{kr} hisoblansin.

$$T_{kr}=150K; P_{kr}=5MP_A; T_{kr}=654K; P_{kr}=22,6MP_A$$

28. Massasi $m=0,5$ g bo'lgan kislorodning va massasi $m=1$ g bo'lgan suvning kritik hajmi V_{kr} topilsin.

$$(V_{kr}=1,45sm^3; V_{kr}=5sm^3)$$

29. Argon uchun kritik harorat $T_{kr}=151K$ va kritik bosim $P_{kr}=4,86mPa$. Shu berilganlar bo'yicha argonning kritik molyar hajmi V_{mkr} aniqlansin.

$$(V_{mkr}=3e = \frac{3}{8} \frac{T_{kr}}{P_{kr}} R = 96,8sm^3 / mol)$$

30. Normal R_0 bosim va $T=300K$ haroratdagi massasi $m=132g$ bo'lgan karbonat anhidrid gazini: 1) ideal gaz; 2) real gaz deb qarab ichki energiyasi U topilsin.

$$[1) U_1=22,4 kJ. \quad 2) U_2=9,2kJ]$$

31. Massasi $m=8g$ bo'lgan kislorod $T=300K$ haroratda $V=20sm^3$ hajmni egallaydi. Kislorodning U ichki energiyasi aniqlansin.

$$(U = \frac{m}{\mu} C_v T = \frac{m^2 a}{\mu^2 V} = 1,13kJ; a - \text{Van-der-Vaals izoterma doimiysi})$$

32. Modda miqdori $\nu=1mol$ bo'lgan neonning hajmi $V_1=1l$ dan $V_2=2l$ gacha izotermik ravishda kengayganda ichki energiyasining o'zgarishi ΔU aniqlansin.

$$(\Delta U = \frac{a\Delta V}{V_1 V_2} = 104J)$$

33. $R=28 atm$ bosimda $V=90 sm^3$ hajmdagi $m=3,5 g$ kislorodning temperaturasi qanday bo'ladi: 1) ideal va 2) real deb qaralsin.

$$[1) T=281K; \quad 2) T=289K]$$

34. $R=10^8 N/m^2$ bosimda $m=10g$ geliy $V=100sm^3$ hajmni egallaydi. Gazni 1) ideal va 2) real deb hisoblab, uning temperaturasi topilsin.

[1) T=482K; 2) T=204K]

35. Massasi $m=16g$ bo'lgan gaz $R=1MPa$ bosim va $t=112^0 S$ temperaturada $V=1600 sm^3$ hajmini egallagan bo'lsa, gazning turi, ya'ni kilomolyar massasi μ aniqlansin.

$$\left(\mu = \frac{mRT}{PV} = 32g / kilomol \right) \text{ Demak, kislorod ekan.}$$

36. $t=27^0 S$ haroratda ammiak 1 ta molekulasini NH_3 ning o'rtacha kinetik energiyasi va shu haroratning o'zida shu molekulaning aylanma harakat o'rtacha energiyasi topilsin. ($\langle W \rangle = 1/2kT$ molekulaning o'rtacha to'liq energiyasi).

$$\langle W_{ayl} \rangle = \frac{i-3}{2} kT = 6,21 \cdot 10^{-21} J$$

37. $V=30l$ sig'imli ballonda $T=300K$ harorat va $R=5mPa$ bosim ostida qancha gaz molekulasini bo'ladi?

$$(N = PV/kT = 3,62 \cdot 10^{25} \text{ ta molekula})$$

38. Gazning bosimi $R=1mPa$, molekularining konsentratsiyasi $n=10^{10} sm^{-3}$. Gaz molekularining ilgarilama harakat o'rtacha kinetik energiyasi W aniqlansin.

$$\langle W \rangle = 1,5 \cdot 10^{-19} J$$

39. Issiqlik mashinasi teskari Karno sikli bilan ishlaydi. Isitkichning harorati $T=500K$. Siklning FIK va sovitkichning T_2 haroratini toping. Isitkichdan olingan har bir kilo-Joul issiqlik hisobiga mashina $A=350J$ ish bajarmoqda.

$$[\eta = (T - T_2) / T_1 = 0,35; \quad T_2 = T_1(1 - \eta) = 500(1 - 0,35) = 325K]$$