

### Series N° 1 : States of matter

#### Exercise: 1

Provide the dimensions and fundamental units of the various physical quantities listed below: speed  $v$ , acceleration  $a$ , force  $F$ , area  $A$ , volume  $V$ , density  $\rho$ , energy  $E$ , pressure  $P$ , and charge  $q$ .

#### Exercise: 2

Initially, a perfect gas with a volume of  $V_1 = 5 \text{ m}^3$  is at a pressure of  $P_1 = 500 \text{ Pa}$ . It is compressed, while maintaining a constant temperature, to a volume of  $V_2 = 2 \text{ m}^3$ . What is the final pressure  $P_2$ ?

#### Exercise: 3

1. What is the volume of 4 moles of an ideal gas if  $P = 3 \text{ atm}$  and  $T = 300 \text{ K}$ ?
2. A gas occupies a volume of  $6 \text{ m}^3$  at a pressure of  $1 \text{ atm}$ . What will the pressure be if the volume changes to  $4.5 \text{ m}^3$ , with the temperature remaining constant?
3. If the temperature of a gas increases from  $0^\circ\text{C}$  to  $100^\circ\text{C}$  at constant pressure, by how much will the volume change.

Given: Boltzmann constant  $k_B = 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J/K}$ ;

Ideal gas constant  $R = 0.082 \text{ L} \cdot \text{atm} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} = 8.31 \text{ J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$

#### Exercise:4

If dry air is considered a homogeneous mixture of perfect gases with a molar mass

$M = 29 \text{ g/mol}$ , consisting of 78% nitrogen ( $\text{N}_2$ ) and 21% oxygen ( $\text{O}_2$ ) with other gases present in small quantities, and if the pressure of the air at sea level is  $1 \text{ atm}$ , calculate at  $0^\circ\text{C}$ :

-The partial pressures of oxygen and nitrogen at sea level.