







Oppgave 3

<u>i.</u> Tre jenter står på ytterkanten av en karusell som roterer med en vinkelhastighet ω og rotasjonen er friksjonsfri. Under rotasjonen går jentene rolig inn mot sentrum av karusellen (se figuren). Under bevegelsen vil det totale spinn L om karusellens aksling og den totale kinetiske energi E til karusellen + jentene endre seg slik:

A) L øker og E øker
B) L øker og E uendra
C) L uendra og E øker
D) L uendra og E uendra
E) L uendra og E avtar



A18.8

If the pressure of the atmosphere is below the triple-point pressure of a certain substance, that substance can exist (depending on the temperature)

A. as a liquid or as a vapor, but not as a solid.

B. as a liquid or as a solid, but not as a vapor.

C. as a solid or as a vapor, but not as a liquid.

D. as a solid, a liquid, or a vapor.

b. En student tar fart og hopper på en karusell som dermed begynner å rotere (tilnærmet friksjonsfritt) omkring en aksling som står fast i bakken, og som passerer gjennom karusellens sentrum. For systemet karusell + student, hvilke(n) storrelse(r) endrer seg ikke fra for til etter studentens innhopp på karusellen? (Her er E systemets energi, p systemets bevegelsesmengde og L systemets spinn mhp. en akse gjennom karusellens sentrum.) A) Bare L karusell B) L og E student C) L og p student B) L, E og p student E) Bare p for innhopp

A18.5

You have a quantity of ideal gas in a cylinder with rigid walls that prevent the gas from expanding or contracting. If you double the rms speed of molecules in the gas, the gas pressure

A. increases by a factor of 16.

B. increases by a factor of 4.

C. increases by a factor of 2.

D. increases by a factor of $2^{1/2}$.

A18.3

Consider two specimens of ideal gas at the same temperature. The molecules in specimen #1 have greater molar mass than the molecules in specimen #2. How do the rms speed of molecules (v_{rms}) and the average translational kinetic energy per molecule (KE) compare in the two specimens? $v_{rms} = \sqrt{\langle v^2 \rangle}$

A. $v_{\rm rms}$ and KE are both greater in specimen #2.

B. $v_{\rm rms}$ is greater in specimen #2; KE is the same in both specimens.

C. $v_{\rm rms}$ is greater in specimen #2; KE is greater in specimen #1.

D. $v_{\rm rms}$ and KE are the same in both specimens.

E. None of the above is correct.





A19.9

An ideal gas begins in a thermodynamic state a. When the temperature of the gas is raised from T_1 to a higher temperature T_2 at a constant *volume*, a positive amount of heat Q_{12} flows into the gas. If the same gas begins in state a and has its temperature raised from T_1 to T_2 at a constant *pressure*, the amount of heat that flows into the gas is

A. greater than Q_{12} .

B. equal to Q_{12} .

C. less than Q_{12} , but greater than zero.

D. zero.

E. negative (heat flows *out of* the system).

A19.11

When an ideal gas is allowed to expand *isothermally* from volume V_1 to a larger volume V_2 , the gas does an amount of work equal to W_{12} .

If the same ideal gas is allowed to expand *adiabatically* from volume V_1 to a larger volume V_2 , the gas does an amount of work that is

A. equal to W_{12} .

B. less than W_{12} .

C. greater than W_{12} .

D. either A., B., or C., depending on the ratio of V_2 to V_1 .

ring one cycle, an auto

A20.4

During one cycle, an automobile engine takes in 12,000 J of heat and discards 9000 J of heat. What is the efficiency of this engine?

A. 400%
B. 133%
C. 75%
D. 33%
E. 25%

A20.7

A Carnot engine takes heat in from a reservoir at 400 K and discards heat to a reservoir at 300 K.

If the engine does 12,000 J of work per cycle, how much heat does it take in per cycle?

A. 48,000 J

B. 24,000 J

C. 16,000 J

D. 9000 J

E. none of the above



C. Entropy of the metal box decreases; total entropy is unchanged.

D. Entropy of the metal box decreases; total entropy increases.

E. none of the above

















6







A19.11

When an ideal gas is allowed to expand *isothermally* from volume V_1 to a larger volume V_2 , the gas does an amount of work equal to W_{12} .

If the same ideal gas is allowed to expand *adiabatically* from volume V_1 to a larger volume V_2 , the gas does an amount of work that is









