

#15
$$N_{\text{air}} = \frac{PV}{k_B T} = \frac{(1.0 \times 10^5 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}^2})(5.0 \times 10^{-4} \text{m}^3)}{(1.38 \times 10^{-23} \frac{\text{J}}{\text{K}})(310 \text{K})}$$

$$= 1.17 \times 10^{22}$$

$$N(\text{O}_2) = 0.21 N_{\text{air}} = 2.45 \times 10^{21}$$

#33
$$V_1 = 680 \text{m}^3, P_1 = 1.01 \times 10^5 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}^2}, T_1 = 293.2 \text{K}$$

$$V_2 = V_1, T_2 = 294.3 \text{K}$$

Assuming neon obeys ideal gas law: $PV = NkT$.

Hence,
$$N_1 = \frac{P_1 V_1}{k T_1} = \frac{P_2 V_2}{k T_2}$$

For an ideal monatomic gas $U = N(\frac{3}{2} kT)$

Hence
$$U_2 - U_1 = \frac{3}{2} Nk (T_2 - T_1)$$

Substituting $N = \frac{P_1 V_1}{k T_1}$, we get

$$U_2 - U_1 = \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{P_1 V_1}{k T_1} \right) k (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} P_1 V_1 \frac{T_2 - T_1}{T_1} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{(1.01 \times 10^5)(680)}{293.2} (1.1 \text{K})$$

$$= 3.865 \times 10^5 \text{J} \approx 3.9 \times 10^5 \text{J}$$

#54
$$U = \frac{3}{2} NkT \rightarrow \text{Eliminate } T: U = \frac{3}{2} PV$$

$$PV = NkT$$

$$= (1.5)(6.2 \times 10^5 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}^2})(0.010 \text{m}^3)$$

$$= 9300 \text{J}$$

$$U = (\text{Power})(\text{time}) \Rightarrow \text{time} = \frac{U}{\text{Power}} = \frac{9300 \text{J}}{(0.25 \text{HP}) \frac{746 \text{W}}{\text{HP}}}$$

$$= 50 \text{s}$$