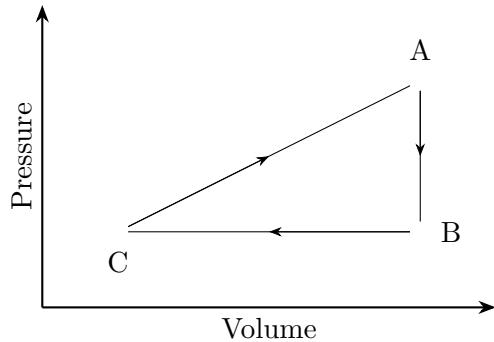


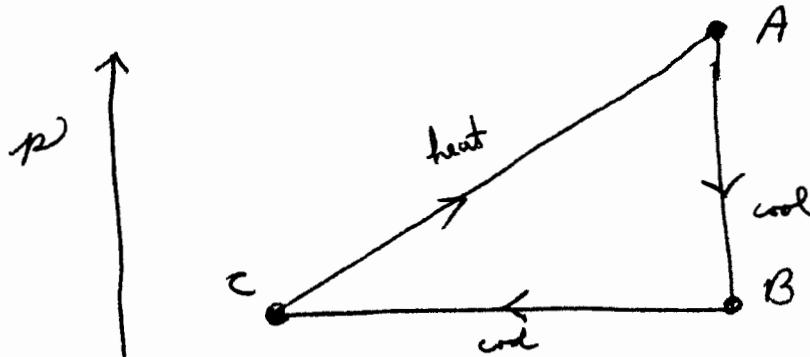
**Physics 151: Accelerated Physics I—Mechanics and Thermodynamics**  
**First Law of Thermodynamics**

**Problem 1:** An ideal gas is taken through the three processes shown in the figure. Fill in the missing entries in the following table:

	<b>Q (J)</b>	<b>W (J)</b>	<b><math>\Delta U</math> (J)</b>
$A \rightarrow B$	-53		
$B \rightarrow C$	-280	-130	
$C \rightarrow A$		150	



1.8.11



	$Q$	$W$	$\Delta U$
$A \rightarrow B$	-53 J	0 a	-53 b
$B \rightarrow C$	-280 J	-130 J	-150 c
$C \rightarrow A$	353 (e)	150 J	203 d
$A+B-C-A$	20 J (f)	20 J	0

$$Q = W + \Delta U$$

(a)  $W = 0$  since  $p\Delta V = 0$

Then (b) apply 1<sup>st</sup> law,  $\Delta U = -53 \text{ J}$ .

(c)  $\Delta U = Q - W = -150$

(d)  $\Delta U = ?$

what is net temperature change  $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow A$  ?

$\therefore$  " " "  $\Delta U$  for the full cycle ?

$$\therefore \Delta U_{C \rightarrow A} = +203 \text{ J}$$

(e)  $Q = W + \Delta U = 353$

(f)  $Q_{\text{net}} = 20 \text{ J}$ .

Overall: This sequence of processes did took in ~~20 J~~ of heat, ~~but~~ and did 20 J of work, and exhausted ~~353 J~~ of waste heat.



$$|Q_H| = |Q_C| + |W|$$

$$\epsilon = \frac{|W|}{|Q_H|} = \frac{20 \text{ J}}{353 \text{ J}} = 5.7\%$$