

## Practice Exercises

Exercise 1: At a given temperature, gas with a pressure of 150 kPa has a volume of 0.8 L. If the pressure decreases to 75 kPa and the temperature remains the same, what will be the volume of the gas?

Boyle's Law

$$\text{Given: } P_1 = 150 \text{ kPa} \quad V_1 = 0.8 \text{ L} \quad P_2 = 75 \text{ kPa} \quad T_1 = T_2 \quad V_2 = ?$$

$$P_1 V_1 = P_2 V_2$$

$$(150 \text{ kPa})(0.8 \text{ L}) = (75 \text{ kPa})(V_2) \quad \boxed{V_2 = 1.6 \text{ L}}$$

Exercise 2: A liter of gas has a pressure of 200 kPa. If the gas is put into 2-L container, what will be its pressure, assuming its temperature does not change?

Boyle's Law

$$\text{Given: } P_1 = 200 \text{ kPa} \quad P_2 = ?$$

$$V_1 = 1 \text{ L} \quad V_2 = 2 \text{ L}$$

$$P_1 V_1 = P_2 V_2$$

$$(200 \text{ kPa})(1 \text{ L}) = P_2 (2 \text{ L})$$

$$\boxed{100 \text{ kPa} = P_2}$$

Exercise 3: A given volume of gas at a temperature of 100 K has a pressure of 225 kPa. At a higher temperature, the same volume of gas has a pressure of 450 kPa. At what temperature does the gas have this higher pressure?

Combined Gas Law

$$\text{Given: } T_1 = 100 \text{ K} \quad T_2 = ?$$

$$P_1 = 225 \text{ kPa} \quad P_2 = 450 \text{ kPa}$$

$$V_1 = V_2$$

$$\frac{P_1 V_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2 V_2}{T_2}$$

$$\frac{(225 \text{ kPa})(V_1)}{100 \text{ K}} = \frac{(450 \text{ kPa})(V_2)}{T_2}$$

$$\boxed{T_2 = 200 \text{ K}}$$

Exercise 4: Gas under 200 kPa of pressure at a temperature of 120 K fills a 0.5-L container. If the temperature decreases to 80 K but the pressure stays the same, what volume will the gas have?

Charles' Law

$$P_1 = 200 \text{ kPa} \quad P_2 = 200 \text{ kPa}$$

$$T_1 = 120 \text{ K} \quad T_2 = 80 \text{ K}$$

$$V_1 = 0.5 \text{ L} \quad V_2 = ?$$

$$\frac{V_1}{T_1} = \frac{V_2}{T_2}$$

$$\frac{0.5 \text{ L}}{120 \text{ K}} = \frac{V_2}{80 \text{ K}}$$

$$\boxed{V_2 = 0.3 \text{ L}}$$

Exercise 5: A volume of 1.5 L liters of a gas at a temperature of 150 K has a pressure of 340 kPa. If the temperature of the gas increases to 200 K and the volume decreases to 1 L, what is the new pressure of the gas?

$$V_1 = 1.5 \text{ L} \quad V_2 = 1 \text{ L}$$

$$T_1 = 150 \text{ K} \quad T_2 = 200 \text{ K}$$

$$P_1 = 340 \text{ kPa} \quad P_2 = ?$$

$$\frac{P_1 V_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2 V_2}{T_2}$$

$$\frac{(340 \text{ kPa})(1.5 \text{ L})}{150 \text{ K}} =$$

$$\frac{(P_2)(1 \text{ L})}{200 \text{ K}}$$

$$3.4 = \frac{P_2}{200 \text{ K}}$$

$$\boxed{P = 680 \text{ kPa}}$$