

F 1 可嘗試次數=2 分數=1 依據現今的宇宙論，我們的宇宙在137億年前的大爆炸中創生，請問當時的溫度根據估計約為___ K? (A) 10^2 (B) 10^8 (C) 10^{12} (D) 10^{21} (E) 10^{28} (F) 10^{39}

B 2 可嘗試次數=2 分數=1 經過137億年的宇宙膨脹，現在我們的宇宙溫度約為___ K? (A) 10^{-2} (B)3 (C)100 (D) 10^5 (E) 10^{10} (F) 10^{15}

E 3 可嘗試次數=2 分數=1 太陽核心的溫度約為___ K? (A)1000 (B) 10^4 (C) 10^5 (D) 10^6 (E) 10^7 (F) 10^8

B 4 可嘗試次數=2 分數=1 太陽表面的溫度約為___ K? (A)1000 (B)5800 (C) 10^4 (D) 10^5 (E) 10^6 (F) 10^7

D 5 可嘗試次數=2 分數=1 室溫約為___ K? (A)10 (B)100 (C)200 (D)300 (E)500 (F)1000

F 6 可嘗試次數=2 分數=1 人類的科技可以達到的最低溫度約為___ K? (A)10 (B)1 (C) 10^{-2} (D) 10^{-4} (E) 10^{-6} (F) 10^{-9} (G) 10^{-12}

A 7 可嘗試次數=2 分數=1 當我們在使用溫度計的時候，其實我們已經做了一個基本的假設: (A)熱平衡定律 (B)熱力學第一定律 (C)熱力學第二定律 (D)熱力學第三定律 (E)氣體運動論

C 8 可嘗試次數=2 分數=1 水的比熱為1他的意義為何? (A)1公斤的水升高1度需要1卡的熱量 (B)1公克的水升高1度需要1焦耳的熱量 (C)1公克的水升高1度需要1卡的熱量 (D)1公斤的水升高1度需要1焦耳的熱量 (E)1公克的水轉變為冰需要1焦耳的熱量 (F)1公克的水轉變為水蒸氣需要1焦耳的熱量

D 9 可嘗試次數=2 分數=1 一卡的熱量相當於多少焦耳? (A)1.2 (B)2.4 (C)3.2 (D)4.2 (E)5.6 (F)12 (G)42

D 10 可嘗試次數=1 分數=1 在甚麼條件下真實氣體的性質都接近於理想氣體? (A)高壓低溫 (B)高壓高溫 (C)低壓低溫 (D)低壓高溫

A 11 可嘗試次數=1 分數=1 理想氣體之狀態變數之間存在一個關係，以方程式來表示：
(A) $pV = nRT$ (B) $p/V = nRT$ (C) $pT = nRV$ (D) $pV/T = MR$ (E) $pV = MRT$

Problem 4 (複選題)

(a)

A 12 可嘗試次數=2 分數=2 下列有關理想氣體的狀態方程式的敘述，哪些是正確的？
(A) $PV = nRT$ (B) P =氣體的壓力 (C) V =氣體的體積 (D) T =氣體的溫度
(E) n =亞佛加厥數 (F) $R = 1.38 \times 10^{-23}$ (G) $U = \frac{3}{2}RT$

Problem 4 (複選題)

(a)

A 13 可嘗試次數=2 分數=2 下列關於氣體常數與波茲曼常數之敘述哪些是正確的？
(A) $R = 8.31J/mol.K$ (B) $R = 1.38 \times 10^{-23}J/K$ (C) $k_B = 8.31J/mol.K$ (D) $k_B = 1.38 \times 10^{-23}J/K$ (E) $k_B = \frac{R}{N_A}$ (F) $R = \frac{k_B}{N_A}$

A 14 可嘗試次數=1 分數=1 (a),(b),(c)的熱力學過程分別為？
(A)(a)等溫過程 (b)等壓+定容 (c)定容+等壓 (B)(a)等溫過程 (b)定容+等壓 (c)等壓+定容 (C)(a)定容+等壓 (b)等壓+定容 (c)等溫過程 (D)(a)等壓+定容 (b)定容+等壓 (c)等溫過程

B 15 可嘗試次數=1 分數=1 如果加熱剛性密封容器內的空氣直至開爾文溫度加倍(300K -> 600K)，容器內的空氣壓力也會加倍。如果你將容器中的空氣攝氏溫度加倍(30度C -> 60度C)，容器內的空氣壓力也會加倍嗎？ (A)是 (B)否

C 16 可嘗試次數=2 分數=1 氣體作功的計算公式為：
(A) $W = pV$ (B) $W = V/p$ (C) $W = \int pdV$ (D) $W = \int Vdp$ (E) $W = \int \frac{1}{p}dV$ (F) $W = \int \frac{1}{V}dp$

Problem 6

The temperature in a closed car parked in sunlight during the summer can be high enough to burn flesh. Suppose a bottle of water at a refrigerator temperature of 5.00°C is opened, then closed, and then left in a closed car with an internal temperature of 75.0°C . Neglecting the thermal expansion of the water and the bottle, find the pressure in the air pocket trapped in the bottle.

夏季停在陽光下的封閉汽車中的溫度可能高到足以燒傷肉。假設一瓶冰箱溫度為 5.00°C 的水被打開，然後關閉，然後留在內部溫度為 75.0°C 的封閉汽車中。忽略水和瓶子的熱膨脹，找出困在瓶子中的氣穴中的壓力。(01小題)

pressure in the air pocket = _____ atm

17: ANS: = 1.25

$$PV = nRT$$

$$\uparrow \quad \quad \quad \uparrow$$

$$P \propto T \Rightarrow \frac{P_i}{P_f} = \frac{T_i}{T_f} = \frac{273+5}{273+25} = 0.80$$

$$P_f = \frac{P_i}{0.80} = \frac{1 \text{ atm}}{0.8} = 1.25 \text{ atm}$$

Problem 6

如圖活塞上的質量固定為1kg，活塞的截面積為 0.1m^2 ，活塞初始的高度 $h = 50\text{ cm}$ ，透過下部加熱器提供熱量，活塞的高度升至 $h' = 70\text{ cm}$ ，請計算此過程中活塞所做之功 = ____ J。 (02小題)

(a) 氣體的壓力 $P = \text{____} \text{ N/m}^2 = \text{Pa}$

18: ANS: = 98

(b) 活塞所做之功 $W = \text{____} \text{ J}$

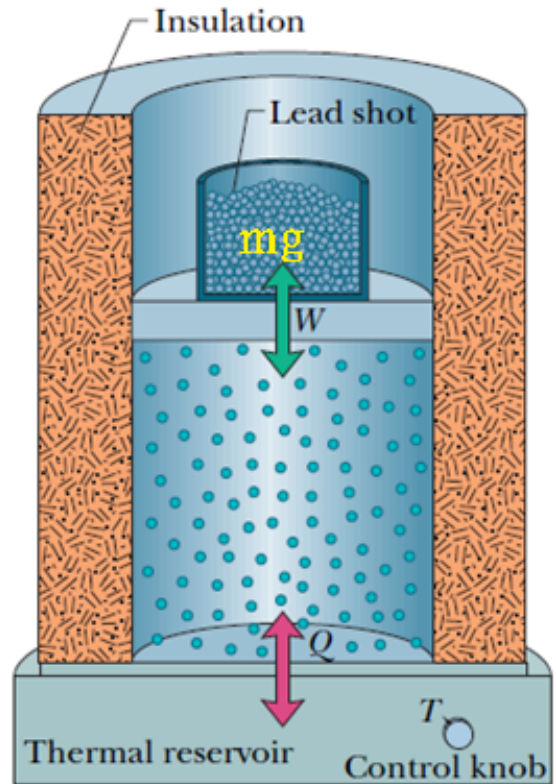
19: ANS: = 1.96

Solution:

$$P = \frac{F}{A} = \frac{mg}{A} = \frac{1 \cdot 9.8}{0.1} = 98 \text{ N/m}^2 = \text{Pa}$$

$$W = P \Delta V = P A \Delta h = 98 \cdot 0.1 \cdot 0.2 = 1.96 \text{ (J)}$$

$$A \Delta h$$



$$c: \quad P = 2500$$

$$v = 3$$

$$n = 1.5$$

$$T = \frac{2500(3)}{1.5(8.31)} = 602 \text{ (K)}$$

$$b: \quad P = 2560$$

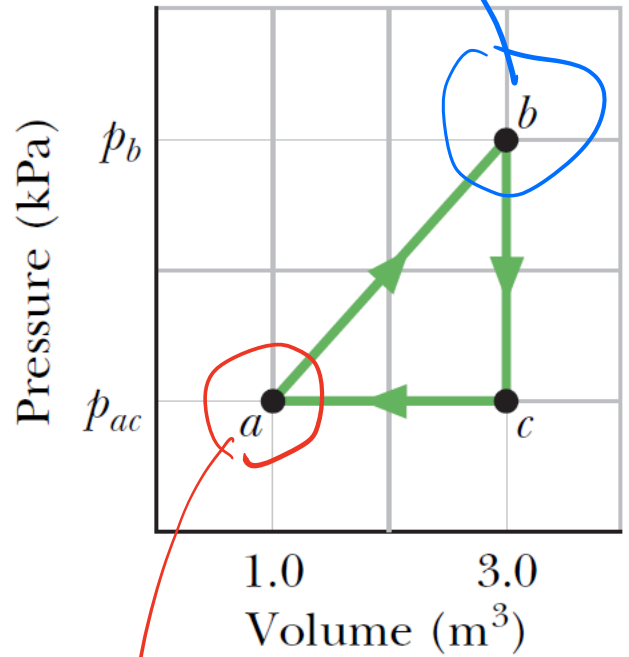
$$v = 3$$

$$n = 1.5$$

$$T = \frac{2560(3)}{1.5(8.31)} = 1805 \text{ (K)}$$

Problem 7

A sample of an ideal gas is taken through the cyclic process abca shown in the figure. The scale of the vertical axis is set by $p_b = 7.5$ kPa and $p_{ac} = 2.5$ kPa. At point a , $T = 200$ K. (a) How many moles of gas are in the sample? What are (b) the temperature of the gas at point b , (c) the temperature of the gas at point c , and (d) the net energy added to the gas as heat during the cycle?



通過圖中所示的循環過程 abca 獲取理想氣體的樣本。縱軸的刻度由 $p_b = 7.5$ kPa 和 $p_{ac} = 2.5$ kPa 設置。在點 a , $T = 200$ K。

(a) 樣品中有多少摩爾氣體？(b) 點 b 處的氣體溫度，(c) 點 c 處的氣體溫度，以及 (d) 在循環過程中作為熱量添加到氣體中的淨能量是多少？(04小題)

(a) number of moles of gas are in the sample = _____

20: ANS: = 1.5

(b) the temperature of the gas at point b = _____ K

21: ANS: = 1.8E3

(c) the temperature of the gas at point c = _____ K

22: ANS: = 600

(d) the net energy

23: ANS: = 5000

$T = 200$
 $p = 2500$
 $V = 1$
 $pV = nRT$
 $2500(1) = n(8.31)(200)$
 $n = 1.5$

cyclic $\Rightarrow \Delta U = 0$
 $\Delta Q = W + \Delta U$
 $= \frac{1}{2}(1500 - 2500)(3 - 1)$
 $= 5000$

C 24 可嘗試次數=1 分數=1 氣體運動論中計算容器內的氣體壓力時使用了壓力的定義 F =force, p =pressure, V =volume, A =area, T =temperature. (A) $p = FA$ (B) $p = \frac{F}{V}$ (C) $p = \frac{F}{A}$ (D) $p = \frac{F}{T}$ (E) $p = \frac{T}{F}$

C 25 可嘗試次數=1 分數=1 氣體運動論中計算容器內的氣體壓力時使用了"力"的定義 F =force, p =momentum, x =position, v =velocity, m =mass, t =time 下列哪一個公式是正確的力的定義。 (A) $F = mv$ (B) $F = 1/2mv^2$ (C) $F = \frac{\Delta p}{\Delta t}$ (D) $F = \frac{\Delta p}{\Delta x}$ (E)

$$F = \frac{\Delta p^2}{\Delta t}$$

D 26 可嘗試次數=1 分數=1 氣體運動論中計算力時使用了氣體平均碰撞一次容器牆面的時間間隔 Δt =? (A) $\frac{mv_x}{L}$ (B) $\frac{L}{mv_x}$ (C) $\frac{L}{v_x}$ (D) $\frac{2L}{v_x}$ (E) $\frac{L}{2v_x}$

B 27 可嘗試次數=1 分數=1 質量 m 的氣體分子各方向之速度分量分別為 v_x, v_y, v_z ，此分子的動能應為: (A) $\frac{1}{2}m(v_x + v_y + v_z)^2$ (B) $\frac{1}{2}m(v_x^2 + v_y^2 + v_z^2)$ (C) $m(v_x + v_y + v_z)$ (D) $\frac{1}{2}mv_x^2$ (E) $\frac{3}{2}mv_x^2$

D 28 可嘗試次數=1 分數=1 氣體分子的運動平均速率之公式: (A) $v_{rms} = \frac{RT}{M}$ (B) $v_{rms} = \sqrt{3RTM}$ (C) $v_{rms} = \frac{\sqrt{RT}}{M}$ (D) $v_{rms} = \sqrt{\frac{3RT}{M}}$ (E) $v_{rms} = \sqrt{\frac{M}{3RT}}$

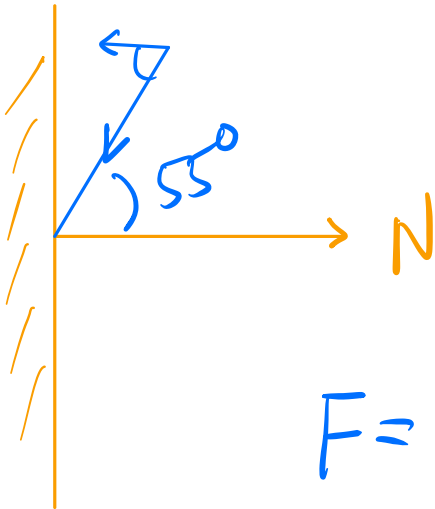
Problem 9

A beam of hydrogen molecules (H_2) is directed toward a wall, at an angle of 55° with the normal to the wall. Each molecule in the beam has a speed of 1.0 km/s and a mass of $3.3 \times 10^{-24} \text{ g}$. The beam strikes the wall over an area of 2.0 cm^2 , at the rate of 10^{23} molecules per second. What is the beam's pressure on the wall?

一束氫分子 (H_2) 射向牆壁，與牆壁的法線成 55° 角。光束中的每個分子的速度為 1.0 km/s ，質量為 $3.3 \times 10^{-24} \text{ g}$ 。光束以每秒 10^{23} 個分子的速率撞擊牆壁，面積為 2.0 cm^2 。梁在牆上的壓力是多少？(01小題)

the beam's pressure on the wall = _____ Pa

29: ANS: = 1900



$$p = mv = 3.3 \times 10^{-24} \times 10^3$$

$$\Delta p_y = 2 p \cos 55^\circ$$

$$\Delta t = \frac{1}{10^{23}} = 10^{-23}$$

$$F = \frac{\Delta p_y}{\Delta t} = 2 \times 3.3 \times 10^{-24} \times \cos 55^\circ \times 10^{23} = 0.3786$$

$$P = \frac{F}{A} = \frac{0.3786}{2 \times 10^{-4}} = 1893 \text{ (Pa)}$$

Problem 10

Calculate the root-mean-square speed of the following molecules. (02小題)

(a) Hydrogen molecule at $T=300\text{K}$, $v_{rms} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ m/s

30: ANS:=1920

$$2.02 \text{ g}$$

(b) Nitrogen molecule at $T=1200\text{K}$, $v_{rms} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

31: ANS:=1034

$$= 2.02 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{H}_2: v_{rms} = \sqrt{\frac{3RT}{M}} = \sqrt{\frac{3(8.31)(300)}{2.02 \times 10^{-3}}} \\ = 1924$$

$$\text{N}_2: \sqrt{\frac{3(8.31)(1200)}{28 \times 10^{-3}}} = 1033.6$$

$$PV = nRT = \frac{2}{3} U = 24930$$

Problem 10

將下列氣體分子視為理想氣體：(02小題)

一個裝有10 moles氧氣的氣瓶，溫度 $T=300\text{K}$ ，其內能 $U=$ _____ J

32: ANS: = 37395

承上，若氣體壓力= p ，氣瓶的體積= V ， $pV=$ _____

33: ANS: = 24930

$$U = \frac{3}{2} nRT \\ = \frac{3}{2} (10)(8.31)(300) = 37395$$

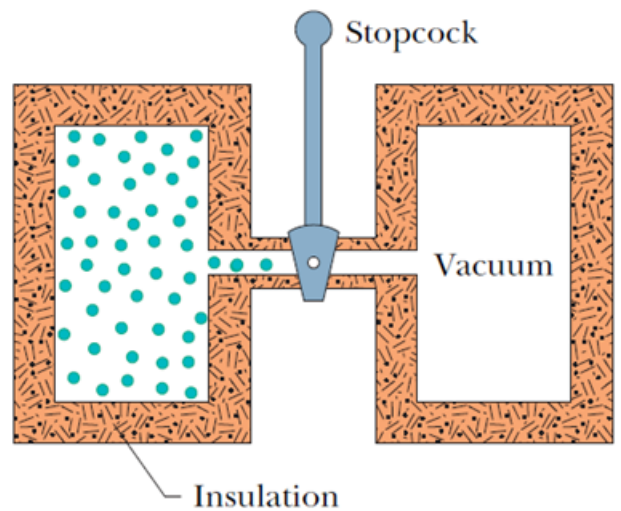
Problem 11 (複選題)

(a)

___A___ 34 可嘗試次數=2 分數=2 理想氣體在進行絕熱自由膨脹的過程中，下列敘述哪些是正確的。(A) $\Delta Q = 0$ (B) $\Delta W = 0$ (C) $\Delta U = 0$ (D) $\Delta P = 0$ (E) $\Delta T = 0$

Solution:

絕熱： $Q = 0$ ；自由膨脹： $W = 0$ ； $\rightarrow \Delta U = 0$
實驗結果：溫度不變。



___A___ 35 可嘗試次數=1 分數=1 理想氣體在進行絕熱

自由膨脹的實驗結果發現：(A)理想氣體的內能 U 僅是氣體溫度的函數 (B)理想氣體的內能 U 僅是氣體體積的函數 (C)理想氣體的內能 U 僅是氣體壓力的函數 (D)理想氣體的內能 U 僅是氣體熱量的函數 (E)理想氣體的內能 U 僅是氣體功量的函數

Solution:

自由膨脹：壓力，體積都改變，內能不變，所以 U 不是壓力，體積的函數。溫度與內能一樣不變，因此溫度是內能的函數。

Problem 11 (複選題)

(a)

___A___ 36 可嘗試次數=2 分數=2 下列關於理想氣體在進行定容過程之敘述哪些是正確的？(A) $W = 0$ (B) $W = p\Delta V$ (C) $\Delta V = 0$ (D) $\Delta U = 0$ (E) $\Delta Q = 0$ (F)

$$\Delta U = nC_v\Delta T \quad (G)\Delta T = 0 \quad (H)\Delta p = 0$$

Solution:

$$\text{體積固定: } \Delta V = 0, W = pdV = 0, \Delta U = Q = nC_v\Delta T$$

Problem 11 (複選題)

(a)

B 37 可嘗試次數=2 分數=2 下列關於理想氣體在進行定壓過程之敘述哪些是正確的? (A) $W = 0$ (B) $W = p\Delta V$ (C) $\Delta V = 0$ (D) $\Delta U = 0$ (E) $\Delta Q = 0$ (F) $\Delta U = nC_v\Delta T$ (G) $\Delta T = 0$ (H) $\Delta p = 0$

Solution:

壓力固定: $\Delta p = 0, W = p\Delta V$, 理想氣體的內能僅是溫度的函數, $\Delta U = nC_v\Delta T$

B 38 可嘗試次數=1 分數=1 單原子分子之莫耳定容比熱=_____ (A) R (B) $1.5R$ (C) $2R$ (D) $2.5R$ (E) $3R$ (F) $3.5R$

Solution:

$$\Delta U = \frac{3}{2}nR\Delta T = nC_v\Delta T \rightarrow C_v = \frac{3}{2}R$$

D 39 可嘗試次數=1 分數=1 單原子分子之莫耳定壓比熱=_____ (A) R (B) $1.5R$ (C) $2R$ (D) $2.5R$ (E) $3R$ (F) $3.5R$

Solution:

$$Q = \Delta U + W \rightarrow nC_p\Delta T = nC_v\Delta T + p\Delta V$$

$$\rightarrow nC_p\Delta T = nC_v\Delta T + nR\Delta T$$

$$\rightarrow C_p = C_v + R = 1.5R + R = 2.5R$$

Problem 12

一台 7500 瓦的發動機以 12 公里/小時的速度推動一艘船。發動機對船施加什麼力？水阻力作用在快艇上是什麼力和多大的力？(01小題)

水阻力=_____ N

40: **ANS:=2250**

$$P = Fv$$

$$7500 = F \left(\frac{12 \times 10^3}{3600} \right)$$

$$F = 2250 \text{ (N)}$$

也 發動機的推力

等速度運動 $\Rightarrow a=0 \Rightarrow \text{合力}=0$

阻力 = 推力

Problem 12

一個 3.0 馬力的發動機效率為 35%，因為它以恆定的速度將一物體拉上一個，長 12.0 m，斜角 30.0° 的斜坡。需要多長時間？忽略摩擦。物體的質量為 245 kg。已知 1 馬力 = 746 瓦。(01小題)

需要時間=_____ s

41: ANS: = 18.4

Solution:

$$P = 3 \times 746 \times 0.35 = 783.3; t = \frac{W_g}{P} = \frac{mgh}{P} = \frac{mgL \sin \theta}{P} = \frac{14420}{783.3} = 18.4$$

Problem 12

如果一個典型的 70 公斤的人以 100 W 的速率消耗能量，而一個典型的棒棒糖的食物能量為 450 KJ，那麼如果他只吃這麼多，他每天必須消耗多少棒棒糖？
(01小題)

棒棒糖的數量=_____

42: ANS: =19.2

Solution:

In one day the person expends $100 \text{ W} \times 24 \text{ h/d} \times 3600 \text{ s/h} = 8.64 \times 10^6 \text{ J}$. The means the person needs to consume $(8.64 \times 10^6 \text{ J}) / (450 \text{ KJ/bar}) = 19.2 \text{ bars}$.

Problem 13

如果體重 70 公斤的人每天多吃兩個 450 KJ 的糖果棒，他必須走多遠才能“消耗”掉多餘的卡路里？ 假設這個人走一公里需要 60 kcal。 如果他要爬樓梯，他會達到什麼高度？ 假設此人將食物能轉化為機械能的效率為 25%。 (01小題)

高度=_____ m

43: ANS: =328

Solution:

First note that 1 Kcal = 4.187 KJ, so 60 Kcal/km = 251.2 KJ/km. Also note that when we are given how much food energy is required to do an action, the efficiency is already taken into account. So we find the person needs to walk $2 \times 450 \text{ KJ} / 251.2 \text{ KJ/km} = 3.6 \text{ km}$.

When an object moves upward or a person climbs stairs, the mechanical work done is $W = mgh$. Since a person is not 100% in converting food energy into mechanical work, some energy is also converted to heat, $E = W + Q$. In this question we are told $W = 0.25E$, so $mgh = 0.25E$. Isolating h and using the indicated value of E , we find $h = 0.25E / mg = 0.25(2 \times 450 \text{ KJ}) / (70 \text{ kg})(9.81 \text{ m/s}^2) = 328 \text{ m}$.

Problem 13

同一個人每天多消耗兩塊 450 KJ 的糖果，一年不鍛煉，多餘的能量會以身體脂肪的形式儲存起來。體脂肪的能量含量為9.3 kcal/g。此人將增加若干質量？
(01小題)

此人增加的質量=_____ kg

44: ANS:=8.724

Solution:

First note that 1 Kcal = 4.187 KJ, so 9 Kcal/g = 37.68 KJ/g. In one year the person has overeaten $365.25 \times 2 \times 450 \text{ KJ} = 3.287 \times 10^5 \text{ KJ}$. So the weight gain is $3.287 \times 10^5 \text{ KJ} / 37.68 \text{ KJ/g} = 8.724 \times 10^3 \text{ g} = 8.724 \text{ kg}$.

Problem 14

一個典型的 70 公斤體重的人的基本代謝率為 100 W。他計劃進行為期一周的自行車旅行，並想知道以 450 KJ 糖果的形式包裝多少食物。他預計那一周每天騎車 8 小時。他使用 Google 並發現一個人騎自行車時的代謝率為 1.0 cal/(s·kg)。他打包了多少條？(01小題)

打包的條數=_____

45: ANS:=221

Solution:

From question 14, in one day the person expends $100 \text{ W} \times 24 \text{ h/d} \times 3600 \text{ s/h} = 8.64 \times 10^6 \text{ J}$. This means the person needs to consume $(8.64 \times 10^6 \text{ J}) / (450 \text{ KJ/bar}) = 19.2 \text{ bars}$ each day or 134.4 in one week just doing very little. Vigorous exercise requires extra food energy. We need to find the metabolic rate of the person while bicycling, $P = 70 \text{ kg} \times 1.0 \text{ cal/(s·kg)} \times 4.187 \text{ J/cal} = 293 \text{ W}$. So the person is using an extra 193 W while biking. So the extra energy required is $7 \text{ d} \times 8 \text{ h/d} \times 3600 \text{ s/h} \times 193 \text{ J/s} = 3.89 \times 10^9 \text{ J}$. This requires $(3.89 \times 10^9 \text{ J}) / (450 \text{ KJ/bar}) = 86.5 \text{ bars}$. In total, the bicyclist needs to pack 221 bars.

Problem 15

在另一個物理實驗中，將 $-20.0\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 的 75 克冰加入到 1350 克 $80.0\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 的保溫熱水瓶中的水中。水的最終溫度是多少？(01小題)

最終溫度 = _____ $^{\circ}\text{C}$

48: ANS: = 64.3

Solution:

The heat lost by the ice must be absorbed by the water. The insulated thermos prevents losses to the surroundings, so the heat energy is conserved. Thus

$$Q_{\text{ice}} + Q_{\text{W}} = 0.$$

The ice must warm from $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ (253.16 K) up to $0\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ (273.16 K), then melt, and then the ice water must warm to the final temperature. At the same time the other water cools from $80\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ (353.16 K). The ice water and the other water will have the same temperature T_f when they reach equilibrium. When a material is in one state, $Q = mc\Delta T = mc(T_f - T_i)$. When ice melts the heat required is given by $Q_{\text{melting}} = mL_F$.

In this case, therefore, we have

$$Q_{\text{ice warming}} + Q_{\text{ice melting}} + Q_{\text{ice water warming}} + Q_{\text{W}} = 0,$$

or

$$m_{\text{ice}}c_{\text{ice}}(273.16\text{ K} - T_{\text{ice }0}) + m_{\text{ice}}L_F + m_{\text{ice}}c_{\text{W}}(T_f - 273.16\text{ K}) + m_{\text{W}}c_{\text{W}}(T_f - T_{\text{W }0}) = 0.$$

We isolate T_f

$$(m_{\text{ice}} + m_{\text{W}})c_{\text{W}}T_f = m_{\text{ice}}c_{\text{W}}(273.16\text{ K}) + m_{\text{W}}c_{\text{W}}T_{\text{W }0} - m_{\text{ice}}c_{\text{ice}}(273.16\text{ K} - T_{\text{ice }0}) - m_{\text{ice}}L_F$$

Using the given values

$$\begin{aligned} & (0.075\text{ kg} + 1.350\text{ kg})(4190\text{ J / kg} \cdot \text{K})T_f \\ &= (0.075\text{ kg})(2220\text{ J / kg} \cdot \text{K})(273.16\text{ K}) \\ &+ (1.350\text{ kg})(4190\text{ J / kg} \cdot \text{K})(353.16\text{ K}) \\ &- (0.075\text{ kg})(2220\text{ J / kg} \cdot \text{K})(273.16\text{ K} - 253.16\text{ K}) \\ &- (0.075\text{ kg})(333000\text{ J / kg}) \end{aligned}$$

This reduces to

$$(5970.75\text{ J/K})T_f = (45481.14 + 1997649.54 - 3330 - 24975)\text{ J}.$$

So

$$T_f = (2014825.68\text{ J}) / (5970.75\text{ J/K}) = 337.45\text{ K} = 64.29\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}.$$

The system reaches equilibrium at $64.3\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.