

# Do Now

- Hand in your lab if you have not done so already.
- Check the homework.
- Get a whiteboard.

# Quiz Review

- Boyle's, Charles' & Gay-Lussac's Laws.
- Combined Gas Law.
- Ideal Gas Law.
- Graphs.
- Conceptual Understanding.

# Solve, Name and Graph the Relationship

- A closed, rigid, 3.7L container is at STP. The pressure is 1.2atm at 37°C. If the temperature increases to 55°C, what is the new pressure? Answer in kPa.

# Solve, Name and Graph the Relationship

- Calculate the volume of a gas at a pressure of 100kPa if its volume at  $1.2 \times 10^2$  kPa is  $1.5 \times 10^3$  ml.  
Answer in liters.

# Solve, Name and Graph the Relationship

- A massless balloon contains 14g of nitrogen gas and has a volume of 11.2L. at STP. What would the balloon weigh at STP if it were 42L?

# Solve, Name and Graph the Relationship

- A ball on the surface of a pool ( $P=101.3\text{kPa}$ ) is 2.3L. When a diver takes it to a depth of 5m, the pressure is 75.3kPa. What is the volume of the ball?

# Quizzes

- I am handing back the quizzes from last Friday.
- Check IC that the grade posted is correct.
- I will take questions after all quizzes have be returned.



The Ideal Gas Law: Crash Course Chemistry #12

# History of Gas Laws

## 0:00-5:00



# Pick a Card

- Find the person (I) with your card.
- Sit with them.
- Leave the whiteboards.

Write the conditions for an ideal gas. Think of Avogadro's hypothesis. Use these conditions to solve for  $R$ . Label with the correct units.

\_\_\_g of oxygen gas occupy a \_\_\_ml balloon. If the pressure is \_\_\_psi, what is the temperature of the balloon?



How many moles of a gas are in a container when  $T = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$  °K,  $P = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$  mmHg, and  $V = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$  L



A submarine contains 11,000 mol of gas at STP.  
If the sub dives to where the pressure is  
\_\_\_\_ kPa and temp is - \_\_\_\_ °C, what is the  
volume of the gas?





# Demo

Short answer: Why does heating a gas in a closed container increase the pressure?

- Write it on your white board.
- Draw a before and after picture.
- Explain it to the group next to you.

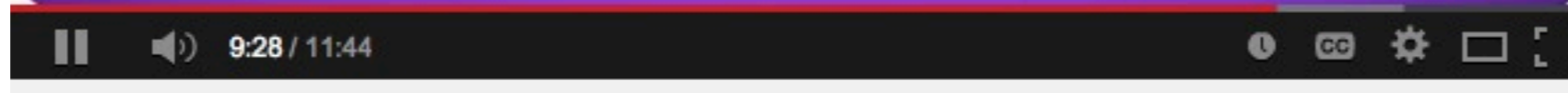
What is a physical property that is shared with both liquids and gasses. What is a difference?

- Write the property.
- Describe (in words) why these similarities and differences.



# HELIUM

$$m = 9.00 \times 10^6 \text{ mol He} \cdot 4.003 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}} =$$



Ideal Gas Problems: Crash Course Chemistry #13

I've got problems... gas problems... I mean  
gas law problems



Fire Syringe

# Fire from Air