

US 1102

FIRL ①

1. $P_{FORM} = P_1 + P_2 + P_3 + \dots + P_d$

2. $P_{FORM} = 500 \text{ monthly} + 102 \text{ monthly} = \underline{1702 \text{ monthly}}$

3. $702 \text{ monthly} + 75 \text{ monthly} = \underline{1777 \text{ monthly}}$

4. $760 \text{ monthly} = 583.525 \text{ monthly} + 285 \text{ monthly} + P_2$
 $760 \text{ monthly} - 583.525 = 285 = P_2 = \underline{1166.19 \text{ monthly}}$

5. $52 \text{ APR} = 683.2 \text{ monthly}$
 $P_{FORM} = 623.2 \text{ monthly} + 17.5 \text{ monthly} = \underline{640.7 \text{ monthly}}$

6. $730 \text{ monthly} = P_3 + 17.5 \text{ monthly}$
 $P_3 = \underline{1712.5 \text{ monthly}}$

7. $1 \text{ APR} + 0.02$
 $P_4 = \underline{1712.5 \text{ monthly}}$

8. $742 \text{ monthly} = P_{avg} + 42.2 \text{ monthly}$
 $\underline{699.8 \text{ monthly} = P_{avg}}$

9. $P_{1/2} = P_2 \cdot V_2$
 $752 - 12.8 = 739.2 \text{ monthly} = P_2$
 $730 - 12.8 = 717.2 \text{ monthly} = P_2$
 $(739.2 \text{ monthly} \times 175 \text{ mil}) = (752.2 \text{ mil} \times V_2)$
 (752.2 monthly)
 $\underline{170.8 \text{ mil} = V_2}$

10. Account's use kechul's AS TEMPERATURE unit.

16. $\frac{410 \text{ J}}{2 \text{ (count)}}$

11. $\frac{P_1 V_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2 V_2}{T_2} = \frac{(1 \text{ atm}) (5 \text{ L})}{(273 \text{ K})} = \frac{P_2 (7 \text{ L})}{(273 \text{ K})}$

$\frac{(1 \text{ atm}) (5 \text{ L}) (273 \text{ K})}{(273 \text{ K}) (7 \text{ L})} = P_2$

$1.11 \text{ atm} = P_2$

12. $P_1 T_1 = P_2 T_2$

$(2 \text{ atm}) (T_2) = (8.5 \text{ atm}) (273 \text{ K})$

$T_2 = \frac{2 \text{ atm}}{8.5 \text{ atm}}$

$T_2 = 1266.5 \text{ K}$

13. 10^4 g/sec Total $\Delta t = 968.5 \text{ K}$

$\frac{10^4 \text{ K}}{2 \text{ sec}} = \frac{968.5 \text{ K}}{X}$

$X = 968.5 \cdot 2 \text{ sec} = 1937 \text{ seconds}$

$(1937 \text{ seconds}) \left(\frac{1 \text{ min}}{60 \text{ seconds}} \right) = 32.3 \text{ minutes}$

14. THE MOLECULES SPEED UP (GAIN VELOCITY / GAIN KE)

15. $V_1 T_1 = V_2 T_2$

$(10 \text{ L}) (323 \text{ K}) = (N_2) (273 \text{ K})$

$293 \text{ K} \quad \underline{11.83 \text{ L} = V_2}$

16. Also 2 (cont)

(3)

$$16. P_1 V_1 = P_2 V_2 = (660 \text{ mmHg})(5000 \text{ L}) = (550 \text{ mmHg})(V_2)$$
$$\frac{(550 \text{ mmHg})}{6000 \text{ L}} = V_2$$

$$17. \frac{P_1 V_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2 V_2}{T_2} = \frac{(660 \text{ mmHg})(5000 \text{ L})}{(358 \text{ K})} = \frac{(550 \text{ mmHg})(V_2)}{(333 \text{ K})}$$

$$\frac{(660 \text{ mmHg})(5000 \text{ L})(333 \text{ K})}{(358 \text{ K})(550 \text{ mmHg})} = V_2$$
$$\frac{55810.0 \text{ L}}{1} = V_2$$

$$18. 100 \text{ mol } H_2 = .1 \text{ L/mol}$$

$$(55810 \text{ L}) \left(\frac{1 \text{ mol}}{1 \text{ L}} \right) = \underline{55810.0 \text{ mol}}$$

$$19. \frac{(30 \text{ PSI})(2500 \text{ in}^3)}{298 \text{ K}} = \frac{P_2 (2600 \text{ in}^3)}{(323 \text{ K})}$$

$$\frac{(30 \text{ PSI})(2500 \text{ in}^3)(323 \text{ K})}{(298 \text{ K})(2600 \text{ in}^3)} = P_2$$
$$\frac{8984 \times 3600 \text{ in}^3}{31.3 \text{ PSI}} = P_2$$