

9 The laws of thermodynamics – Part 2

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Vocabulary 词汇

Write each word three times. 把每个单词抄写三遍。

English	中文	Write it 3 times (English)
internal energy	内能	_____
first law of thermodynamics	热力学第一定律	_____
Entropy	熵	_____
second law of thermodynamics	热力学第二定律	_____

Recall

In Part A you met temperature, gases, and heat. Now connect heat to energy:

- Energy is never lost –it only moves or changes form (you saw this with work and kinetic energy).
- Heating a gas can warm it **or** make it push out and do work.
- Heat only ever flows hot → cold on its own. This sheet says why.

Each idea has a worked example before the Practice.

New ideas

■ 1 Internal energy

The **internal energy** 内能 U of a gas is the total energy of its particles' motion. More internal energy means a higher temperature.

■ 2 The first law of thermodynamics

The **first law of thermodynamics** 热力学第一定律 is just energy conservation for a gas:

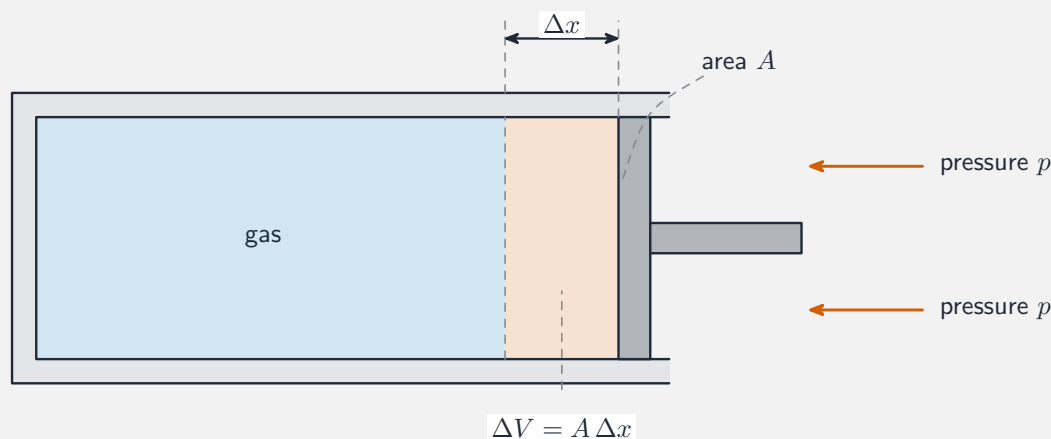
$$\Delta U = Q + W,$$

where Q is the heat added **to** the gas and W is the work done **on** the gas. Add heat and the gas warms up or does work (or both).

Worked example. A gas absorbs 500 J of heat and does 200 J of work on its surroundings (so work done **on** the gas is $W = -200$ J): $\Delta U = Q + W = 500 + (-200) = 300$ J. Its internal energy rises by 300 J, so it ends up hotter.

■ 3 Work when a gas expands

When a gas expands and pushes a piston, it does work on the outside world.



Compressing a gas does **positive** work on it (raising its energy); letting it expand does **negative** work on it (it gives energy away).

■ 4 Entropy and the second law

Entropy 熵 measures how spread-out or disordered energy is. The **second law of thermodynamics** 热力学第二定律 says the total entropy of an isolated system never decreases –energy naturally spreads out. This is why heat flows hot $\rightarrow$ cold by itself, and never cold $\rightarrow$ hot.

Watch out: in $\Delta U = Q + W$, the sign of W matters most. Work done **on** the gas is positive; when the gas does work on its surroundings, W is **negative**. Get the sign right and these problems are easy.

Practice

Try these in order. The methods are all above.

2.1 State what the internal energy of a gas depends on.

[1]

2.2 A gas gains 400 J of heat and 100 J of work is done **on** it. Find the change in internal

energy.

[2]

2.3 A gas absorbs 600 J of heat and does 250 J of work on its surroundings. Find the change in its internal energy. [3]

2.4 State the direction heat naturally flows between a hot and a cold object, and name the law that sets this direction. [2]

2.5 Explain why energy naturally spreads out rather than gathering into one place, using the idea of entropy. [2]