

$$V \propto n \quad T, P = \text{constant}$$

$$V = k \cdot n$$

$$V = \left(\frac{T}{P} R\right) n$$

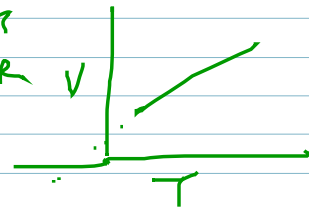
$$\boxed{PV = nRT} \text{ IDEAL GAS LAW}$$

constants:  $n, P$   $\frac{V}{T} = \text{constant}$  DIRECT

Charles' Law

$$\frac{V_1}{T_1} = \frac{V_2}{T_2} \text{ when } n, P \text{ constant}$$

$$V = kT$$
$$y = mx$$

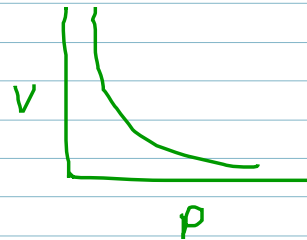


constant:  $n, T$   $PV = \text{constant}$

Boyle's Law

INVERSE

$$P_1 V_1 = P_2 V_2 \text{ @ const } n, T$$

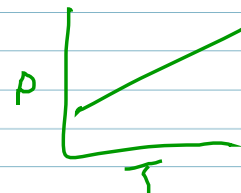


constant:  $n, V$   $\frac{P}{T} = \text{constant}$

Gay-Lussac's Law

$P = kT$  LINEAR DIRECT

$$\frac{P_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2}{T_2} \text{ @ const } n, V$$



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

combined gas law

$$V \propto n \quad T, P = \text{constant}$$

$$V = kn$$

$$V = \left(\frac{T}{P}R\right)n$$

$$\boxed{PV = nRT} \quad \text{IDEAL GAS LAW}$$

constants:  $n, P$   $\frac{V}{T} = \text{constant}$  DIRECT

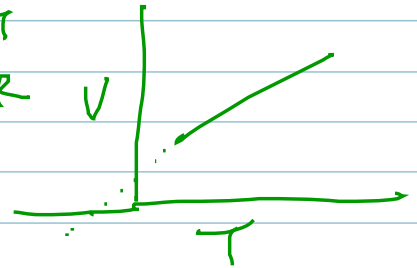
Charles' Law

$$V = kT$$

LINEAR

$$\frac{V_1}{T_1} = \frac{V_2}{T_2} \quad \text{when } n, P \text{ constant}$$

$$y = mx + c$$



constant:  $n, T$   $PV = \text{constant}$

Boyle's Law

INVERSE

$$P_1 V_1 = P_2 V_2 \quad \text{at const } n, T$$



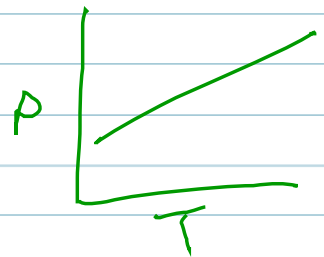
constant:  $n, V$   $\frac{P}{T} = \text{constant}$

Gay-Lussac's Law

$$P = kT$$

LINEAR  
DIRECT

$$\frac{P_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2}{T_2} \quad \text{@ const } n, V$$



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

combined  
gas law

## MAXWELL DISTRIBUTION CURVES

$$KE = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 \quad T \propto \frac{1}{2}mv^2 \text{ average}$$

$$KE \times 2 \Rightarrow T \times 2 \quad T = 0 \text{ Kelvin, } KE \Rightarrow \text{minimum}$$

- as the  $T$  of the sample increases, the average speed of the particles increases and the distribution of speeds increases as well

## Graham's Law of effusion and diffusion (leaking) (mixing)

→ the gas with the smaller  $M_m$  will effuse or diffuse more quickly ( $T, P$  same)

## REAL VS. IDEAL GASES (NO IMF's)

gases behave ideally if  $P \downarrow$  Satm  
and  $T$  not too low

$T \downarrow \Rightarrow$  particles moving slower  $\Rightarrow$  IMF's are stronger

$P_{\text{REAL}} < P_{\text{IDEAL}} \Rightarrow$  IMF's are pulling molecules away from container sides

each molecule of a gas takes up space available volume < container volume