

※ 考生請注意：本試題可使用計算機。請於答案卷(卡)作答，於本試題紙上作答者，不予計分。

1. Calculate the change in the molar entropy of a perfect gas when it is compressed isothermally to 20% of its initial volume. (10%)
2. The density of liquid carbon disulfide, CS_2 , is 1293 kg m^{-3} . Calculate the change in the molar Gibbs energy of carbon disulfide when it is compressed by a change in pressure from 2.00 bar to 3.00 bar. (10%)
3. The normal boiling temperature of liquid bromine, Br_2 , is 332 K and the standard enthalpy of vaporization is $29.45 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$. Use the Clausius–Clapeyron equation to determine the vapor pressure of liquid bromine at a temperature of 298 K. (15%)
4. Hydrazine, N_2H_4 , may be produced by the reaction: $2 \text{NH}_3(\text{g}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2(\text{l}) \rightarrow \text{N}_2\text{H}_4(\text{l}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$
Use the following data for the standard enthalpies of formation at 298 K for the various species to calculate the standard enthalpy of reaction at this temperature. (15%)

	$\Delta_f H^\circ / \text{kJ mol}^{-1}$
$\text{NH}_3(\text{g})$	-46
$\text{H}_2\text{O}_2(\text{l})$	-188
$\text{N}_2\text{H}_4(\text{l})$	+51

5. Calculate the entropy of vaporization of ethanol, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$, at 298 K from the following data. The constant-pressure molar heat capacities of ethanol as liquid and vapor are 111.46 and $65.44 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$ respectively. The enthalpy of vaporization of ethanol at its boiling temperature, 352 K, is $38.56 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ (20%)
6. The value of the equilibrium constant for the reaction $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4(\text{g}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g}) \rightleftharpoons \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}(\text{g})$ is 9.920 at 423 K and 6.397 at 523 K. Determine the average value of the standard enthalpy of reaction over this temperature range. (15%)
7. Calculate the expansion work done on the system when exactly 1 mol of solid ammonium chloride, NH_4Cl , decomposes completely to yield gaseous ammonia, NH_3 and hydrogen chloride, HCl at a temperature of 1273 K. Treat the expansion as irreversible and the gases formed as perfect. (15%)