

# Tema 2. teoría cinética de gases

## **Problemas (1-9)**

# Integrales que suelen aparecer en la TCG

$$\int af(x)dx = a \int f(x)dx$$

$$\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C \quad (n \neq -1)$$

$$\int e^x dx = e^x + C$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^{2n} e^{-ax^2} dx = 2 \int_0^{\infty} x^{2n} e^{-ax^2} dx$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax^2} dx = \frac{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2a^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} x^{2n} e^{-ax^2} dx = \frac{(2n)! \pi^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2^{2n+1} n! a^{n+\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$\int (u+v)dx = \int udx + \int vdx$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln|x| + C$$

$$\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^{2n+1} e^{-ax^2} dx = 0$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} x e^{-ax^2} dx = \frac{1}{2a}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} x^{2n+1} e^{-ax^2} dx = \frac{n!}{2a^{n+1}}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} a > 0 \\ n = 1, 2, \dots \end{array} \right\}$$

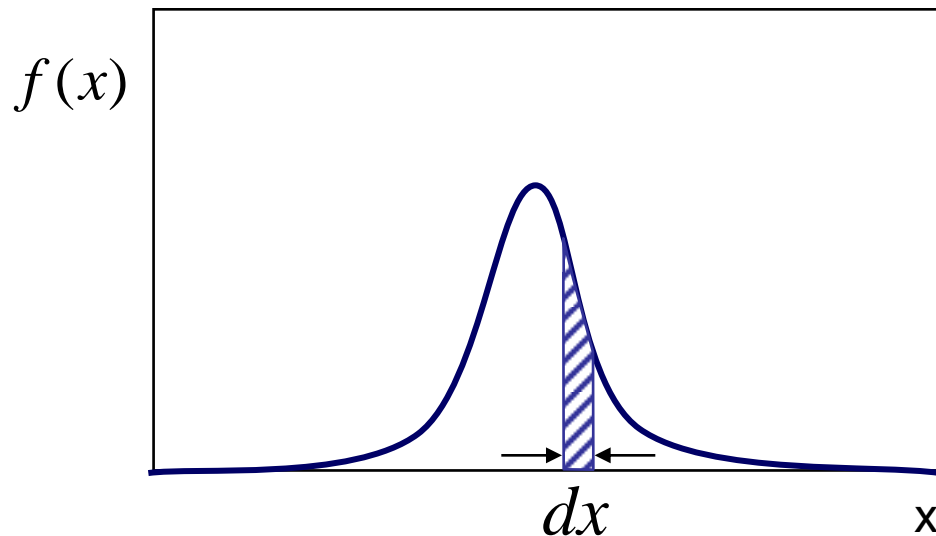
TCG1.- Calcular la densidad de probabilidad para la componente x de la velocidad de una muestra de moléculas de O<sub>2</sub> a 300 K en el intervalo 0 < |v<sub>x</sub>| < 1000 ms<sup>-1</sup>  
Representar la función de distribución resultante

$$dp(x) = f(x)dx$$

**densidad de probabilidad**  
○  
**probabilidad por unidad de intervalo**

fracción de moléculas con componente x de la velocidad entre v<sub>x</sub> y v<sub>x</sub>+dv<sub>x</sub>

$$\frac{dN_{v_x}}{N} = dp(v_x) = g(v_x)dv_x$$



**TCG1.-Calcular la densidad de probabilidad para la componente x de la velocidad de una muestra de moléculas de O<sub>2</sub> a 300 K en el intervalo 0 < |v<sub>x</sub>| < 1000 ms<sup>-1</sup>  
Representar la función de distribución resultante**

$$g(v_x) = \left( \frac{m}{2\pi kT} \right)^{1/2} \exp\left( -\frac{mv_x^2}{2kT} \right)$$

$$m = 5.3137 \cdot 10^{-26} \text{ Kg}$$

$$T = 300 \text{ K}$$

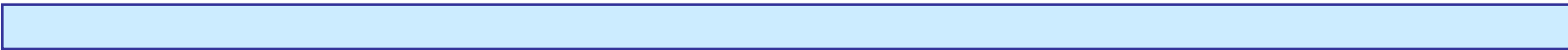
$$k = 1.38066 \cdot 10^{-23} \text{ JK}^{-1}$$

$$m = 32.0 \text{ g mol}^{-1} \cdot \frac{1}{6.022 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}} 10^{-3} \frac{\text{Kg}}{\text{g}} = 5.3137 \cdot 10^{-26} \text{ Kg}$$

$$g(v_x) = (1.4289 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}^{-1} \text{ s}) \exp\left( -6.4145 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ s}^2 \right) v_x^2$$

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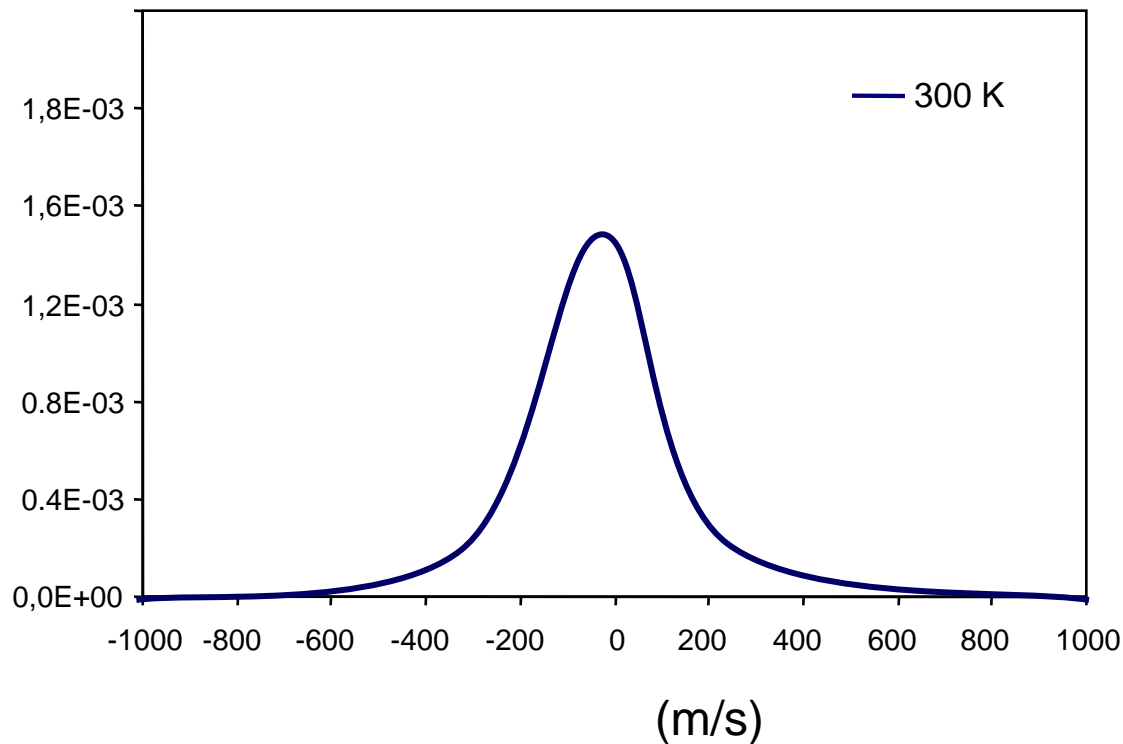


**TCG1.-Calcular la densidad de probabilidad para la componente x de la velocidad de una muestra de moléculas de O<sub>2</sub> a 300 K en el intervalo 0 < |v<sub>x</sub>| < 1000 ms<sup>-1</sup>  
Representar la función de distribución resultante**

$$g(v_x) = (1.4289 \cdot 10^{-3} m^{-1} s) \exp(-6.4145 \cdot 10^{-6} m^{-2} s^2) v_x^2$$

| $v_x$ | $g(v_x)$   |
|-------|------------|
| -1000 | 2.34002E-6 |
| -900  | 7.91623E-6 |
| -800  | 2.35560E-5 |
| .     | .          |
| .     | .          |
| .     | .          |
| 0     | 1.42890E-3 |
| .     | .          |
| .     | .          |
| .     | .          |
| 800   | 2.35560E-5 |
| 900   | 7.91623E-6 |
| 1000  | 2.34002E-6 |

$g(v_x)$   
(m/s)<sup>-1</sup>



**TCG2.-** Calcular la probabilidad de que la componente x de la velocidad de un átomo de neon, en una muestra gaseosa de dicho átomo a 300K, tenga valores inferiores a 500 m·s<sup>-1</sup>.

Calcular dicha probabilidad para un átomo de argon a 300K

$$-500 < v_x < 500 \quad m \cdot s^{-1}$$

$$\frac{N_{v_x} (0 \leq |v_x| \leq 500)}{N} = \int_{-500}^{500} g(v_x) dv_x = 2 \int_0^{500} g(v_x) dv_x = 2 \left( \frac{m}{2\pi kT} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \int_0^{500} e^{-\frac{mv_x^2}{2kT}} dv_x =$$

Utilizando las tablas de integrales:  $\int_0^x e^{-at^2} dt = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2a^{\frac{1}{2}}} \text{Erf}(\sqrt{ax})$

# función error

$$\operatorname{erf}[z] = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^z e^{-t^2} dt$$

$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{erf}[0] = 0 \\ \operatorname{erf}[\infty] = 1 \end{cases}$$

|     | 0        | 1         | 2         | 3         | 4         | 5        | 6         | 7         | 8         | 9        |
|-----|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 0.0 | 0.       | 0.0112834 | 0.0225646 | 0.0338412 | 0.0451111 | 0.056372 | 0.0676216 | 0.0788577 | 0.0900781 | 0.101281 |
| 0.1 | 0.112463 | 0.123623  | 0.134758  | 0.145867  | 0.156947  | 0.167996 | 0.179012  | 0.189992  | 0.200936  | 0.21184  |
| 0.2 | 0.222703 | 0.233522  | 0.244296  | 0.255023  | 0.2657    | 0.276326 | 0.2869    | 0.297418  | 0.30788   | 0.318283 |
| 0.3 | 0.328627 | 0.338908  | 0.349126  | 0.359279  | 0.369365  | 0.379382 | 0.38933   | 0.399206  | 0.409009  | 0.418739 |
| 0.4 | 0.428392 | 0.437969  | 0.447468  | 0.456887  | 0.466225  | 0.475482 | 0.484655  | 0.493745  | 0.50275   | 0.511668 |
| 0.5 | 0.5205   | 0.529244  | 0.537899  | 0.546464  | 0.554939  | 0.563323 | 0.571616  | 0.579816  | 0.587923  | 0.595936 |
| 0.6 | 0.603856 | 0.611681  | 0.619411  | 0.627046  | 0.634586  | 0.642029 | 0.649377  | 0.656628  | 0.663782  | 0.67084  |
| 0.7 | 0.677801 | 0.684666  | 0.691433  | 0.698104  | 0.704678  | 0.711156 | 0.717537  | 0.723822  | 0.73001   | 0.736103 |
| 0.8 | 0.742101 | 0.748003  | 0.753811  | 0.759524  | 0.765143  | 0.770668 | 0.7761    | 0.78144   | 0.786687  | 0.791843 |
| 0.9 | 0.796908 | 0.801883  | 0.806768  | 0.811564  | 0.816271  | 0.820891 | 0.825424  | 0.82987   | 0.834232  | 0.838508 |
| 1.0 | 0.842701 | 0.84681   | 0.850838  | 0.854784  | 0.85865   | 0.862436 | 0.866144  | 0.869773  | 0.873326  | 0.876803 |
| 1.1 | 0.880205 | 0.883533  | 0.886788  | 0.889971  | 0.893082  | 0.896124 | 0.899096  | 0.902     | 0.904837  | 0.907608 |
| 1.2 | 0.910314 | 0.912956  | 0.915534  | 0.91805   | 0.920505  | 0.9229   | 0.925236  | 0.927514  | 0.929734  | 0.931899 |
| 1.3 | 0.934008 | 0.936063  | 0.938065  | 0.940015  | 0.941914  | 0.943762 | 0.945561  | 0.947312  | 0.949016  | 0.950673 |
| 1.4 | 0.952285 | 0.953852  | 0.955376  | 0.956857  | 0.958297  | 0.959695 | 0.961054  | 0.962373  | 0.963654  | 0.964898 |
| 1.5 | 0.966105 | 0.967277  | 0.968413  | 0.969516  | 0.970586  | 0.971623 | 0.972628  | 0.973603  | 0.974547  | 0.975462 |
| 1.6 | 0.976348 | 0.977207  | 0.978038  | 0.978843  | 0.979622  | 0.980376 | 0.981105  | 0.98181   | 0.982493  | 0.983153 |
| 1.7 | 0.98379  | 0.984407  | 0.985003  | 0.985578  | 0.986135  | 0.986672 | 0.98719   | 0.987691  | 0.988174  | 0.988641 |
| 1.8 | 0.989091 | 0.989525  | 0.989943  | 0.990347  | 0.990736  | 0.991111 | 0.991472  | 0.991821  | 0.992156  | 0.992479 |
| 1.9 | 0.99279  | 0.99309   | 0.993378  | 0.993656  | 0.993923  | 0.994179 | 0.994426  | 0.994664  | 0.994892  | 0.995111 |
| 2.0 | 0.995322 | 0.995525  | 0.995719  | 0.995906  | 0.996086  | 0.996258 | 0.996423  | 0.996582  | 0.996734  | 0.99688  |
| 2.1 | 0.997021 | 0.997155  | 0.997284  | 0.997407  | 0.997525  | 0.997639 | 0.997747  | 0.997851  | 0.997951  | 0.998046 |
| 2.2 | 0.998137 | 0.998224  | 0.998308  | 0.998388  | 0.998464  | 0.998537 | 0.998607  | 0.998674  | 0.998738  | 0.998799 |
| 2.3 | 0.998857 | 0.998912  | 0.998966  | 0.999016  | 0.999065  | 0.999111 | 0.999155  | 0.999197  | 0.999237  | 0.999275 |
| 2.4 | 0.999311 | 0.999346  | 0.999379  | 0.999411  | 0.999441  | 0.999469 | 0.999497  | 0.999523  | 0.999547  | 0.999571 |
| 2.5 | 0.999593 | 0.999614  | 0.999635  | 0.999654  | 0.999672  | 0.999689 | 0.999706  | 0.999722  | 0.999736  | 0.999751 |
| 2.6 | 0.999764 | 0.999777  | 0.999789  | 0.9998    | 0.999811  | 0.999822 | 0.999831  | 0.999841  | 0.999849  | 0.999858 |
| 2.7 | 0.999866 | 0.999873  | 0.99988   | 0.999887  | 0.999893  | 0.999899 | 0.999905  | 0.99991   | 0.999916  | 0.99992  |
| 2.8 | 0.999925 | 0.999929  | 0.999933  | 0.999937  | 0.999941  | 0.999944 | 0.999948  | 0.999951  | 0.999954  | 0.999956 |
| 2.9 | 0.999959 | 0.999961  | 0.999964  | 0.999966  | 0.999968  | 0.99997  | 0.999972  | 0.999973  | 0.999975  | 0.999976 |



# función error

$$erf[z] = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^z e^{-t^2} dt \left\{ \begin{array}{l} erf[0] = 0 \\ erf[\infty] = 1 \end{array} \right. \quad \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{1.0056} e^{-t^2} dt = f_{error}(1.0056)$$

|     | 0        | 1         | 2         | 3         | 4         | 5        | 6         | 7         | 8         | 9        |
|-----|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 0.0 | 0.       | 0.0112834 | 0.0225646 | 0.0338412 | 0.0451111 | 0.056372 | 0.0676216 | 0.0788577 | 0.0900781 | 0.101281 |
| 0.1 | 0.112463 | 0.123623  | 0.134758  | 0.145867  | 0.156947  | 0.167996 | 0.179012  | 0.189992  | 0.200936  | 0.21184  |
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| 0.8 | 0.742101 | 0.748003  | 0.753811  | 0.759524  | 0.765143  | 0.770668 | 0.7761    | 0.78144   | 0.786687  | 0.791843 |
| 0.9 | 0.796908 | 0.801883  | 0.806768  | 0.811564  | 0.816271  | 0.820891 | 0.825424  | 0.82987   | 0.834232  | 0.838508 |
| 1.0 | 0.842701 | 0.84681   | 0.850838  | 0.854784  | 0.85865   | 0.862436 | 0.866144  | 0.869773  | 0.873326  | 0.876803 |
| 1.1 | 0.880205 | 0.883533  | 0.886788  | 0.889971  | 0.893082  | 0.896124 | 0.899096  | 0.902     | 0.904837  | 0.907608 |
| 1.2 | 0.910314 | 0.912956  | 0.915534  | 0.91805   | 0.920505  | 0.9229   | 0.925236  | 0.927514  | 0.929734  | 0.931899 |
| 1.3 | 0.934008 | 0.936063  | 0.938065  | 0.940015  | 0.941914  | 0.943762 | 0.945561  | 0.947312  | 0.949016  | 0.950673 |
| 1.4 | 0.952285 | 0.953852  | 0.955376  | 0.956857  | 0.958297  | 0.959695 | 0.961054  | 0.962373  | 0.963654  | 0.964898 |
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| 1.6 | 0.976348 | 0.977207  | 0.978038  | 0.978843  | 0.979622  | 0.980376 | 0.981105  | 0.98181   | 0.982493  | 0.983153 |
| 1.7 | 0.98379  | 0.984407  | 0.985003  | 0.985578  | 0.986135  | 0.986672 | 0.98719   | 0.987691  | 0.988174  | 0.988641 |
| 1.8 | 0.989091 | 0.989525  | 0.989943  | 0.990347  | 0.990736  | 0.991111 | 0.991472  | 0.991821  | 0.992156  | 0.992479 |
| 1.9 | 0.99279  | 0.99309   | 0.993378  | 0.993656  | 0.993923  | 0.994179 | 0.994426  | 0.994664  | 0.994892  | 0.995111 |
| 2.0 | 0.995322 | 0.995525  | 0.995719  | 0.995906  | 0.996086  | 0.996258 | 0.996423  | 0.996582  | 0.996734  | 0.99688  |
| 2.1 | 0.997021 | 0.997155  | 0.997284  | 0.997407  | 0.997525  | 0.997639 | 0.997747  | 0.997851  | 0.997951  | 0.998046 |
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| 2.3 | 0.998857 | 0.998912  | 0.998966  | 0.999016  | 0.999065  | 0.999111 | 0.999155  | 0.999197  | 0.999237  | 0.999275 |
| 2.4 | 0.999311 | 0.999346  | 0.999379  | 0.999411  | 0.999441  | 0.999469 | 0.999497  | 0.999523  | 0.999547  | 0.999571 |
| 2.5 | 0.999593 | 0.999614  | 0.999635  | 0.999654  | 0.999672  | 0.999689 | 0.999706  | 0.999722  | 0.999736  | 0.999751 |
| 2.6 | 0.999764 | 0.999777  | 0.999789  | 0.9998    | 0.999811  | 0.999822 | 0.999831  | 0.999841  | 0.999849  | 0.999858 |
| 2.7 | 0.999866 | 0.999873  | 0.99988   | 0.999887  | 0.999893  | 0.999899 | 0.999905  | 0.99991   | 0.999916  | 0.99992  |
| 2.8 | 0.999925 | 0.999929  | 0.999933  | 0.999937  | 0.999941  | 0.999944 | 0.999948  | 0.999951  | 0.999954  | 0.999956 |
| 2.9 | 0.999959 | 0.999961  | 0.999964  | 0.999966  | 0.999968  | 0.99997  | 0.999972  | 0.999973  | 0.999975  | 0.999976 |

**TCG2.-** Calcular la probabilidad de que la componente x de la velocidad de un átomo de neon, en una muestra gaseosa de dicho átomo a 300K, tenga valores inferiores a 500 m·s<sup>-1</sup>.

Calcular dicha probabilidad para un átomo de argon a 300K

$$-500 < v_x < 500 \quad m \cdot s^{-1}$$

$$f_{error}(1.0056) = 0.8450$$

tablas:  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f_{error}(1.00) = 0.842701 \\ f_{error}(1.01) = 0.84681 \end{array} \right\}$

$$\frac{N_{v_x}(0 \leq |v_x| \leq 500)}{N} = 0.8450 \equiv 84.5\%$$

**Para una muestra de argon:**

tablas:

$$\frac{N_{v_x}(0 \leq |v_x| \leq 500)}{N} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{1.4149} e^{-t^2} dt = f_{error}(1.4149) = 0.9546 \equiv 95.46\%$$

**TCG2.-** Calcular la probabilidad de que la componente x de la velocidad de un átomo de neon, en una muestra gaseosa de dicho átomo a 300K, tenga valores inferiores a 500 m·s<sup>-1</sup>.

Calcular dicha probabilidad para un átomo de argon a 300K

Para el argon:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{N_{v_x}(0 \leq |v_x| \leq 500)}{N} &= 2 \left( \frac{m}{2\pi kT} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\pi^{1/2}}{2 \left( \frac{m}{2kT} \right)} \operatorname{erf} \left( \left( \frac{m}{2kT} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 500 \right) = \\ &= \operatorname{erf} \left( \left( \frac{m}{2kT} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 500 \right) = \operatorname{erf}(1.4149) = 0.9546 \end{aligned}$$

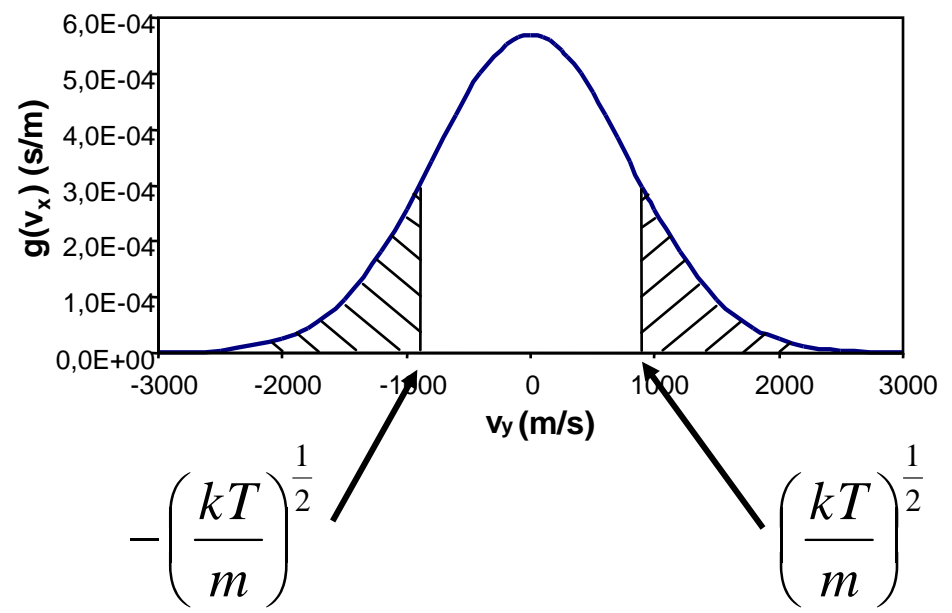
**TCG3.-** Calcular la fracción de moléculas de un gas que tienen un valor de  $v_x^2$  mayor que la velocidad cuadrática media  $\langle v_x^2 \rangle$ . Demostrar que dicha fracción es la misma para todos los gases y a cualquier temperatura

$$v_x^2 > \langle v_x^2 \rangle \quad \Rightarrow \quad |v_x| > \langle v_x^2 \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{cases} v_x < -\langle v_x^2 \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ v_x > \langle v_x^2 \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}} \end{cases}$$

$$\langle v^2 \rangle = \left( \frac{3kT}{m} \right) \quad \langle v_x^2 \rangle = \frac{\left( \frac{3kT}{m} \right)}{3} = \frac{kT}{m} = \frac{RT}{M} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \langle v_x^2 \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left( \frac{kT}{m} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\frac{dN_{v_x} \left( |v_x| > \langle v_x^2 \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}} \right)}{N} =$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{-\left(\frac{kT}{m}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}} g(v_x) dv_x + \int_{\left(\frac{kT}{m}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\infty} g(v_x) dv_x =$$



**TCG3.-** Calcular la fracción de moléculas de un gas que tienen un valor de  $v_x^2$  mayor que la velocidad cuadrática media  $\langle v_x^2 \rangle$ . Demostrar que dicha fracción es la misma para todos los gases y a cualquier temperatura

$$v_x^2 > \langle v_x^2 \rangle \quad \Rightarrow \quad |v_x| > \langle v_x^2 \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} v_x < -\langle v_x^2 \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ v_x > \langle v_x^2 \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\langle v^2 \rangle = \left( \frac{3kT}{m} \right) \quad \langle v_x^2 \rangle = \frac{\left( \frac{3kT}{m} \right)}{3} = \frac{kT}{m} = \frac{RT}{M} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \langle v_x^2 \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left( \frac{kT}{m} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\frac{dN_{v_x \left( |v_x| > \langle v_x^2 \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}} \right)}}{N} = \int_{-\infty}^{-\left(\frac{kT}{m}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}} g(v_x) dv_x + \int_{\left(\frac{kT}{m}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\infty} g(v_x) dv_x = 1 - 2 \int_0^{\left(\frac{kT}{m}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}} g(v_x) dv_x =$$

$$= 1 - 2 \left( \frac{m}{2\pi kT} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \int_0^{\left(\frac{kT}{m}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}} e^{-\frac{m}{2kT} v_x^2} dv_x =$$

**cambio de variables:** 

**TCG3.-** Calcular la fracción de moléculas de un gas que tienen un valor de  $v_x^2$  mayor que la velocidad cuadrática media  $\langle v_x^2 \rangle$ . Demostrar que dicha fracción es la misma para todos los gases y a cualquier temperatura

$$\frac{dN_{v_x \left( |v_x| > \langle v_x^2 \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}} \right)}}{N} = 1 - 2 \left( \frac{m}{2\pi kT} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \int_0^{\left( \frac{kT}{m} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}} e^{-\frac{m}{2kT} v_x^2} dv_x$$

$$= 1 - 2 \left( \frac{m}{2\pi kT} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\pi^{1/2}}{2 \left( \frac{m}{2kT} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \operatorname{erf} \left( \left( \frac{m}{2kT} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left( \frac{kT}{m} \right)^{1/2} \right)$$

$$= 1 - \operatorname{erf} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = 1 - \operatorname{erf}(0.7071) \quad \rightarrow$$

**independiente de T y m !**

# función error

$$f_{error}(0.7071) = \left. \begin{array}{l} f_{error}(0.70) = 0.677801 \\ f_{error}(0.71) = 0.684666 \end{array} \right\} f_{error}(0.7071) = 0.6827$$

|     | 0        | 1         | 2         | 3         | 4         | 5        | 6         | 7         | 8         | 9        |
|-----|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 0.0 | 0.       | 0.0112834 | 0.0225646 | 0.0338412 | 0.0451111 | 0.056372 | 0.0676216 | 0.0788577 | 0.0900781 | 0.101281 |
| 0.1 | 0.112463 | 0.123623  | 0.134758  | 0.145867  | 0.156947  | 0.167996 | 0.179012  | 0.189992  | 0.200936  | 0.21184  |
| 0.2 | 0.222703 | 0.233522  | 0.244296  | 0.255023  | 0.2657    | 0.276326 | 0.2869    | 0.297418  | 0.30788   | 0.318283 |
| 0.3 | 0.328627 | 0.338908  | 0.349126  | 0.359279  | 0.369365  | 0.379382 | 0.38933   | 0.399206  | 0.409009  | 0.418739 |
| 0.4 | 0.428392 | 0.437969  | 0.447468  | 0.456887  | 0.466225  | 0.475482 | 0.484655  | 0.493745  | 0.50275   | 0.511668 |
| 0.5 | 0.5205   | 0.529244  | 0.537899  | 0.546464  | 0.554939  | 0.563323 | 0.571616  | 0.579816  | 0.587923  | 0.595936 |
| 0.6 | 0.603856 | 0.611681  | 0.619411  | 0.627046  | 0.634586  | 0.642029 | 0.649377  | 0.656628  | 0.663782  | 0.67084  |
| 0.7 | 0.677801 | 0.684666  | 0.691433  | 0.698104  | 0.704678  | 0.711156 | 0.717537  | 0.723822  | 0.73001   | 0.736103 |
| 0.8 | 0.742101 | 0.748003  | 0.753811  | 0.759524  | 0.765143  | 0.770668 | 0.7761    | 0.78144   | 0.786687  | 0.791843 |
| 0.9 | 0.796908 | 0.801883  | 0.806768  | 0.811564  | 0.816271  | 0.820891 | 0.825424  | 0.82987   | 0.834232  | 0.838508 |
| 1.0 | 0.842701 | 0.84681   | 0.850838  | 0.854784  | 0.85865   | 0.862436 | 0.866144  | 0.869773  | 0.873326  | 0.876803 |
| 1.1 | 0.880205 | 0.883533  | 0.886788  | 0.889971  | 0.893082  | 0.896124 | 0.899096  | 0.902     | 0.904837  | 0.907608 |
| 1.2 | 0.910314 | 0.912956  | 0.915534  | 0.91805   | 0.920505  | 0.9229   | 0.925236  | 0.927514  | 0.929734  | 0.931899 |
| 1.3 | 0.934008 | 0.936063  | 0.938065  | 0.940015  | 0.941914  | 0.943762 | 0.945561  | 0.947312  | 0.949016  | 0.950673 |
| 1.4 | 0.952285 | 0.953852  | 0.955376  | 0.956857  | 0.958297  | 0.959695 | 0.961054  | 0.962373  | 0.963654  | 0.964898 |
| 1.5 | 0.966105 | 0.967277  | 0.968413  | 0.969516  | 0.970586  | 0.971623 | 0.972628  | 0.973603  | 0.974547  | 0.975462 |
| 1.6 | 0.976348 | 0.977207  | 0.978038  | 0.978843  | 0.979622  | 0.980376 | 0.981105  | 0.98181   | 0.982493  | 0.983153 |
| 1.7 | 0.98379  | 0.984407  | 0.985003  | 0.985578  | 0.986135  | 0.986672 | 0.98719   | 0.987691  | 0.988174  | 0.988641 |
| 1.8 | 0.989091 | 0.989525  | 0.989943  | 0.990347  | 0.990736  | 0.991111 | 0.991472  | 0.991821  | 0.992156  | 0.992479 |
| 1.9 | 0.99279  | 0.99309   | 0.993378  | 0.993656  | 0.993923  | 0.994179 | 0.994426  | 0.994664  | 0.994892  | 0.995111 |
| 2.0 | 0.995322 | 0.995525  | 0.995719  | 0.995906  | 0.996086  | 0.996258 | 0.996423  | 0.996582  | 0.996734  | 0.99688  |
| 2.1 | 0.997021 | 0.997155  | 0.997284  | 0.997407  | 0.997525  | 0.997639 | 0.997747  | 0.997851  | 0.997951  | 0.998046 |
| 2.2 | 0.998137 | 0.998224  | 0.998308  | 0.998388  | 0.998464  | 0.998537 | 0.998607  | 0.998674  | 0.998738  | 0.998799 |
| 2.3 | 0.998857 | 0.998912  | 0.998966  | 0.999016  | 0.999065  | 0.999111 | 0.999155  | 0.999197  | 0.999237  | 0.999275 |
| 2.4 | 0.999311 | 0.999346  | 0.999379  | 0.999411  | 0.999441  | 0.999469 | 0.999497  | 0.999523  | 0.999547  | 0.999571 |
| 2.5 | 0.999593 | 0.999614  | 0.999635  | 0.999654  | 0.999672  | 0.999689 | 0.999706  | 0.999722  | 0.999736  | 0.999751 |
| 2.6 | 0.999764 | 0.999777  | 0.999789  | 0.9998    | 0.999811  | 0.999822 | 0.999831  | 0.999841  | 0.999849  | 0.999858 |
| 2.7 | 0.999866 | 0.999873  | 0.99988   | 0.999887  | 0.999893  | 0.999899 | 0.999905  | 0.99991   | 0.999916  | 0.99992  |
| 2.8 | 0.999925 | 0.999929  | 0.999933  | 0.999937  | 0.999941  | 0.999944 | 0.999948  | 0.999951  | 0.999954  | 0.999956 |
| 2.9 | 0.999959 | 0.999961  | 0.999964  | 0.999966  | 0.999968  | 0.99997  | 0.999972  | 0.999973  | 0.999975  | 0.999976 |

**TCG3.-** Calcular la fracción de moléculas de un gas que tienen un valor de  $v_x^2$  mayor que la velocidad cuadrática media  $\langle v_x^2 \rangle$ . Demostrar que dicha fracción es la misma para todos los gases y a cualquier temperatura

$$\frac{N_{v_x \left( |v_x| > \left\langle v_x^2 \right\rangle^{\frac{1}{2}} \right)}}{N} = 1 - 2 \left( \frac{m}{2\pi kT} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left( \frac{kT}{m} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \int_0^{\left\langle v_x^2 \right\rangle^{\frac{1}{2}}} e^{-\frac{m}{2kT} v_x^2} dv_x =$$

$$= 1 - \text{fer} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = 1 - \text{fer}(0.7071)$$



$$\frac{N_{v_x}}{N} = 1 - 0.6827 = 31.73\%$$



**TCG4.-** Calcular el número de átomos de argón que, en una muestra gaseosa de 1 mol de átomos de argón a 273.15 K, tienen una componente x de la velocidad entre 450 y 460 m s<sup>-1</sup>.

Repetir el cálculo para el intervalo  $450 < v_x < 470$  m s<sup>-1</sup>

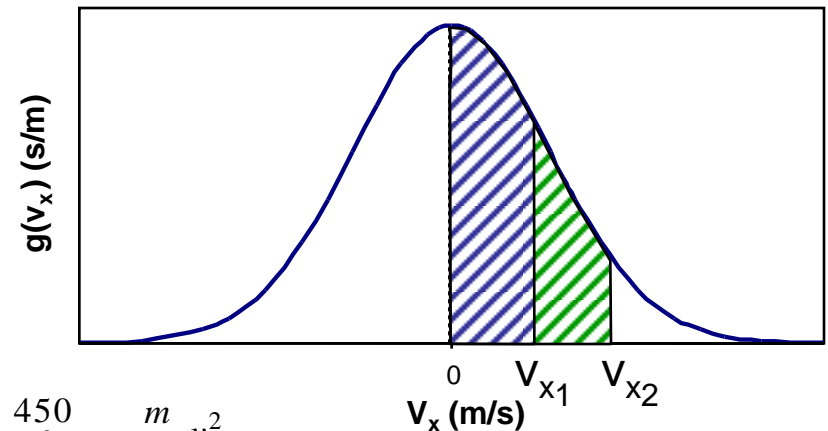
$$\frac{N_{v_x}(v_{x1} \leq v_x \leq v_{x2})}{N} = \int_{v_{x1}}^{v_{x2}} g(v_x) dv_x = \left( \frac{m}{2\pi kT} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \int_{450}^{460} e^{-\frac{m}{2kT} v_x^2} dv_x =$$

Debemos transformar esta integral en una que se pueda resolver mediante la función error:

$$\text{Erf}[z] = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^z e^{-t^2} dt =$$

$$= \int_0^{v_{x2}} g(v_x) dv_x - \int_0^{v_{x1}} g(v_x) dv_x$$

$$= \left( \frac{m}{2\pi kT} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \int_0^{460} e^{-\frac{m}{2kT} v_x^2} dv_x - \left( \frac{m}{2\pi kT} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \int_0^{450} e^{-\frac{m}{2kT} v_x^2} dv_x$$



**TCG4.-** Calcular el número de átomos de argón que, en una muestra gaseosa de 1 mol de átomos de argón a 273.15 K, tienen una componente x de la velocidad entre 450 y 460 m s<sup>-1</sup>.

Repetir el cálculo para el intervalo  $450 < v_x < 470$  m s<sup>-1</sup>

$$\frac{N_{v_x}(v_{x_1} \leq v_x \leq v_{x_2})}{N} = \left(\frac{m}{2\pi kT}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \int_0^{460} e^{-\frac{m}{2kT}v_x^2} dv_x - \left(\frac{m}{2\pi kT}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \int_0^{450} e^{-\frac{m}{2kT}v_x^2} dv_x$$

$$= \left(\frac{m}{2\pi kT}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\pi^{1/2}}{2\left(\frac{m}{2kT}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \operatorname{erf}\left(\left(\frac{m}{2kT}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 460\right) - \left(\frac{m}{2\pi kT}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\pi^{1/2}}{2\left(\frac{m}{2kT}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \operatorname{erf}\left(\left(\frac{m}{2kT}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 450\right) =$$

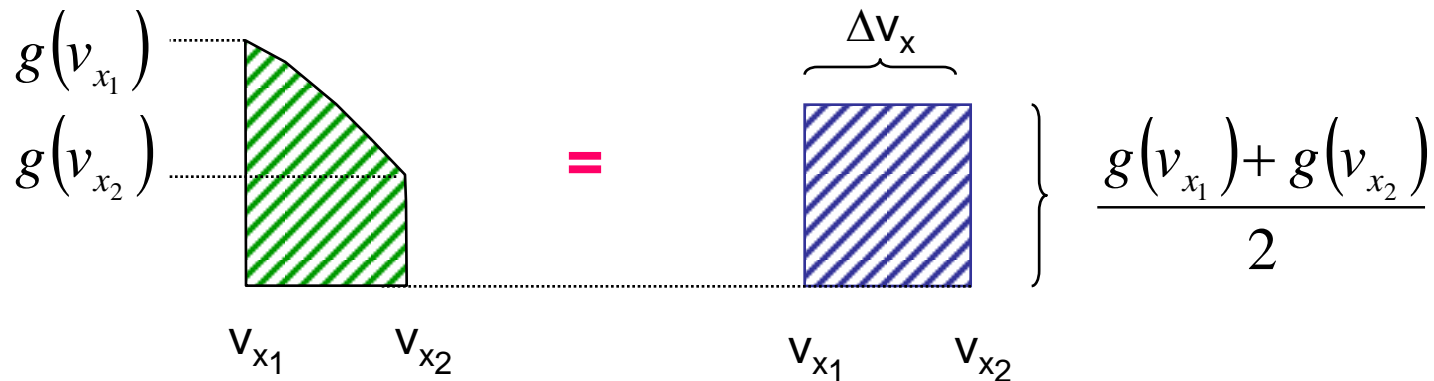
$$= \frac{1}{2} [\operatorname{erf}(1.3642) - \operatorname{erf}(1.3346)] = 0.0027$$

$$N_{v_x} = N_{Av} 0.0027 = 1.626 \cdot 10^{21} \text{ átomos}$$

**TCG4.-** Calcular el número de átomos de argón que, en una muestra gaseosa de 1 mol de átomos de argón a 273.15 K, tienen una componente x de la velocidad entre 450 y 460 m s<sup>-1</sup>.

Repetir el cálculo para el intervalo  $450 < v_x < 470$  m s<sup>-1</sup>

para intervalos pequeños se puede hacer una aproximación:



$$\int_{v_{x1}}^{v_{x2}} g(v_x) dv_x = \overline{g(v_x)} \Delta v_x$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} g(v_{x1} = 450 \text{ m s}^{-1}) &= 2.6019 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}^{-1} \text{ s} \\ g(v_{x2} = 460 \text{ m s}^{-1}) &= 2.8187 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}^{-1} \text{ s} \end{aligned} \right\} \overline{g(v_x)} = 2.7103 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}^{-1} \text{ s}$$

$$\frac{N_{v_x} (v_{x1} \leq v_x \leq v_{x2})}{N} = 2.7103 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}^{-1} \text{ s} \cdot 10 = 2.7 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

**TCG5.-** Calcular la fracción de moléculas que, en una muestra gaseosa de O<sub>2</sub> a 300 K, tiene una velocidad tal que sus componentes se encuentran en los siguientes intervalos:

- |                                    |                                   |                                  |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a) 500.0 < v <sub>x</sub> < 502.0; | 370.0 < v <sub>y</sub> < 375.0;   | 420.0 < v <sub>z</sub> < 423.0   |
| b) 473.0 < v <sub>x</sub> < 478.0; | 498.0 < v <sub>y</sub> < 500.0;   | 302.6 < v <sub>z</sub> < 305.6   |
| c) 500.0 < v <sub>x</sub> < 503.0; | -370.0 < v <sub>y</sub> < -372.0; | -420.0 < v <sub>z</sub> < -425.0 |

$$\frac{dN_{\vec{v}}}{N} = dp(\vec{v}) = \phi(\vec{v})d\vec{v} = \phi(\vec{v})dv_x dv_y dv_z$$

  $\phi(\vec{v}) = g(v_x)g(v_y)g(v_z)$

$$\frac{N_{v_x v_y v_z}}{N} = \int \frac{dN_{v_x v_y v_z}}{N} = \int \phi(\vec{v})dv_x dv_y dv_z = \int g(v_x)dv_x \int g(v_y)dv_y \int g(v_z)dv_z$$

$$= \frac{N_{v_x}}{N} \frac{N_{v_y}}{N} \frac{N_{v_z}}{N}$$

**TCG5.-** Calcular la fracción de moléculas que, en una muestra gaseosa de  $O_2$  a 300 K, tiene una velocidad tal que sus componentes se encuentran en los siguientes intervalos:

a)  $500.0 < v_x < 502.0;$        $370.0 < v_y < 375.0;$        $420.0 < v_z < 423.0$

$$\frac{N_{v_x v_y v_z}}{N} = \int g(v_x) dv_x \int g(v_y) dv_y \int g(v_z) dv_z =$$

$$= \left( \frac{m}{2\pi kT} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot \int_{500}^{502} e^{-\frac{mv_x^2}{2kT}} dv_x \int_{370}^{375} e^{-\frac{mv_y^2}{2kT}} dv_y \int_{420}^{423} e^{-\frac{mv_z^2}{2kT}} dv_z =$$

intervalos pequeños:

$$\approx [g(v_x)\Delta v_x][g(v_y)\Delta v_y][g(v_z)\Delta v_z]$$

$$g(v_x) = \left( \frac{M}{2\pi RT} \right)^{1/2} \exp\left( -\frac{Mv_x^2}{2RT} \right) = 1.4289 \cdot 10^{-3} e^{-6.414510^{-6}(v_x)^2}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} M = 32 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ Kg} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \\ T = 300 \text{ K} \\ R = 8.3145 \text{ JK}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1} \end{array} \right\} \left. \begin{array}{l} g(500) = 2.8745 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}^{-1} \text{ s} \\ g(502) = 2.8378 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}^{-1} \text{ s} \end{array} \right\} \overline{g(v_x)} = 2.8562 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}^{-1} \text{ s}$$

**TCG5.-** Calcular la fracción de moléculas que, en una muestra gaseosa de  $O_2$  a 300 K, tiene una velocidad tal que sus componentes se encuentran en los siguientes intervalos:

a)  $500.0 < v_x < 502.0;$        $370.0 < v_y < 375.0;$        $420.0 < v_z < 423.0$

**análogamente:**       $\overline{g(v_x)} = 2.8562 \cdot 10^{-4} m^{-1} s$

$$\overline{g(v_y)} = 5.8678 \cdot 10^{-4} m^{-1} s$$

$$\overline{g(v_z)} = 4.57182 \cdot 10^{-4} m^{-1} s$$

$$\frac{N_{v_x v_y v_z}}{N} =$$

$$= \left( 2.8562 \cdot 10^{-4} m^{-1} s \cdot 2 ms^{-1} \right) \left( 5.8678 \cdot 10^{-4} m^{-1} s \cdot 5 ms^{-1} \right) \left( 4.5718 \cdot 10^{-4} m^{-1} s \cdot 3 ms^{-1} \right) =$$
$$= 2.2986 \cdot 10^{-9}$$

**análogamente:**

b)  $\frac{N_{v_x v_y v_z}}{N} = 2.2963 \cdot 10^{-9}$

c)  $\frac{N_{v_x v_y v_z}}{N} = 2.2953 \cdot 10^{-9}$

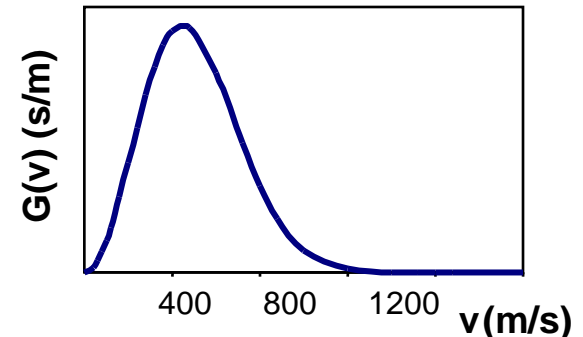
**TCG6.-** Calcular la densidad de probabilidad para la velocidad de una muestra de moléculas de  $O_2$  a 300 K en el intervalo  $0 < v < 1000 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ .  
 Representar la función de distribución resultante

$$G(v) = 4\pi v^2 \left( \frac{m}{2\pi kT} \right)^{3/2} \exp\left( -\frac{mv^2}{2kT} \right)$$

$$\frac{dN_v}{N} = G(v)dv \quad = \text{fracción de moléculas con módulo de velocidad entre } v \text{ y } v + dv$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} M = 32 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ Kg mol}^{-1} \\ T = 300 \text{ K} \\ R = 8.3145 \text{ JK}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \left( \frac{m}{2\pi kT} \right)^{3/2} = \left( \frac{M}{2\pi RT} \right)^{3/2} = 2.9175 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ m}^{-3} \text{ s}^3 \\ \left( \frac{m}{2kT} \right) = \left( \frac{M}{2RT} \right) = 6.4145 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ s}^2 \end{array}$$

$$G(v) = 3.6663 \cdot 10^{-8} v^2 \exp\left( -6.4145 \cdot 10^{-6} v^2 \right)$$



**TCG7.-** Calcular, para el  $O_2$  a  $15\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  y  $1\text{ atm}$ , el cociente de la probabilidad de que una molécula tenga su velocidad en un intervalo infinitesimal  $dv$  localizado a  $500\text{ m s}^{-1}$  y la probabilidad de que esté en un intervalo infinitesimal  $dv$  localizado a  $1500\text{ m s}^{-1}$ .

¿A qué temperatura tendrá el  $O_2(g)$  la misma densidad de probabilidad de velocidad para  $v = 500\text{ m s}^{-1}$  y  $v = 1500\text{ m s}^{-1}$ ?

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{dN_{v_1}}{N} &= G(v_1)dv \\ \frac{dN_{v_2}}{N} &= G(v_2)dv \end{aligned} \right\} \frac{dN_{v_1}}{N} = \frac{G(v_1)}{G(v_2)}$$

$$G(v) = 4\pi v^2 \left( \frac{m}{2\pi kT} \right)^{3/2} \exp\left( -\frac{mv^2}{2kT} \right)$$



$$\frac{G(v_1)}{G(v_2)} = \frac{v_1^2 e^{-\frac{mv_1^2}{2kT}}}{v_2^2 e^{-\frac{mv_2^2}{2kT}}} = \left( \frac{v_1}{v_2} \right)^2 e^{-\frac{m}{2kT}(v_1^2 - v_2^2)}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} M &= 32 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ Kg mol}^{-1} \\ T &= 300 \text{ K} \\ R &= 8.3145 \text{ JK}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1} \end{aligned} \right\} \left( \frac{m}{2kT} \right) = \left( \frac{M}{2RT} \right) = 6.6783 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ s}^2$$



**TCG7.-** Calcular, para el  $O_2$  a  $15\text{ °C}$  y  $1\text{ atm}$ , el cociente de la probabilidad de que una molécula tenga su velocidad en un intervalo infinitesimal  $dv$  localizado a  $500\text{ m s}^{-1}$  y la probabilidad de que esté en un intervalo infinitesimal  $dv$  localizado a  $1500\text{ m s}^{-1}$ .

¿A qué temperatura tendrá el  $O_2(g)$  la misma densidad de probabilidad de velocidad para  $v = 500\text{ m s}^{-1}$  y  $v = 1500\text{ m s}^{-1}$ ?

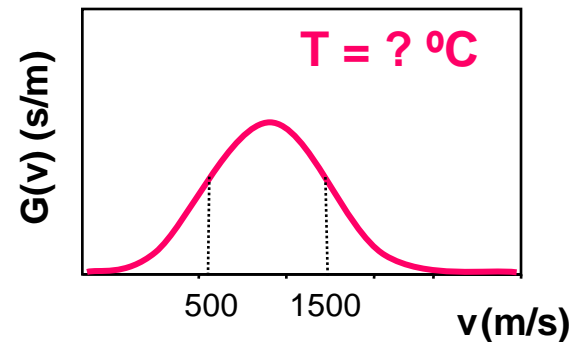
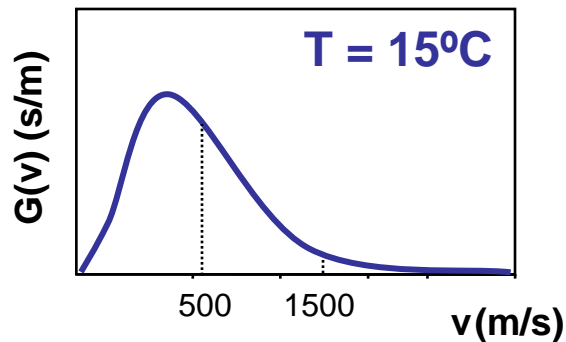
$$\frac{G(v_1)}{G(v_2)} = \left(\frac{v_1}{v_2}\right)^2 e^{-\frac{m}{2kT}(v_1^2 - v_2^2)} \Rightarrow \frac{G(500)}{G(1500)} = \left(\frac{500}{1500}\right)^2 e^{-6.678310^{-6}(500^2 - 1500^2)} = 70219$$

por una molécula con  $v$  entre  $1500\text{ m s}^{-1}$  y  $1500 + dv\text{ ms}^{-1}$

hay **70219** moléculas con  $v$  entre  $500\text{ m s}^{-1}$  y  $500 + dv\text{ ms}^{-1}$

**TCG7.-** Calcular, para el  $O_2$  a  $15\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  y  $1\text{ atm}$ , el cociente de la probabilidad de que una molécula tenga su velocidad en un intervalo infinitesimal  $dv$  localizado a  $500\text{ m s}^{-1}$  y la probabilidad de que esté en un intervalo infinitesimal  $dv$  localizado a  $1500\text{ m s}^{-1}$ .

¿A qué temperatura tendrá el  $O_2(g)$  la misma densidad de probabilidad de velocidad para  $v = 500\text{ m s}^{-1}$  y  $v = 1500\text{ m s}^{-1}$ ?



$$\frac{G(v_1)}{G(v_2)} = \left(\frac{v_1}{v_2}\right)^2 e^{-\frac{m}{2kT}(v_1^2 - v_2^2)} = 1$$

$$1 = \left(\frac{500}{1500}\right)^2 e^{-\frac{32 \cdot 10^{-3}}{28.31451T}(500^2 - 1500^2)} \quad \Rightarrow \quad T = 1751.6\text{ K}$$

**TCG8.-** Calcular el porcentaje de moléculas que, en una muestra de  $O_2$  a 300 K, tienen velocidades entre (a) 200 y 400  $m s^{-1}$ , (b) 400 y 600  $m s^{-1}$ .  
 Calcular dicho porcentaje en el intervalo  $200 < v < 600 m s^{-1}$  para una muestra de moléculas de  $H_2$  a 300 y a 500K.

$$\frac{N(v_1 < v < v_2)}{N} = \int_{v_1}^{v_2} \frac{dN_v}{N} = \int_{v_1}^{v_2} G(v) dv = 4\pi \left( \frac{m}{2\pi kT} \right)^{3/2} \int_{v_1}^{v_2} v^2 \exp\left(-\frac{mv^2}{2kT}\right) dv$$

$$\frac{dN_v}{N} = G(v) dv \quad G(v) = 4\pi v^2 \left( \frac{m}{2\pi kT} \right)^{3/2} \exp\left(-\frac{mv^2}{2kT}\right)$$

**TCG8.-** Calcular el porcentaje de moléculas que, en una muestra de O<sub>2</sub> a 300 K, tienen velocidades entre (a) 200 y 400 m s<sup>-1</sup>, (b) 400 y 600 m s<sup>-1</sup>.  
 Calcular dicho porcentaje en el intervalo 200 < v < 600 m s<sup>-1</sup> para una muestra de moléculas de H<sub>2</sub> a 300 y a 500K.

$$\frac{N(v_1 < v < v_2)}{N} = \int_{v_1}^{v_2} \frac{dN_v}{N} = \int_{v_1}^{v_2} G(v) dv = 4\pi \left( \frac{m}{2\pi kT} \right)^{3/2} \int_{v_1}^{v_2} v^2 \exp\left(-\frac{mv^2}{2kT}\right) dv$$

interesa que el límite inferior sea cero:

$$\frac{N(v_1 < v < v_2)}{N} = 4\pi \left( \frac{m}{2\pi kT} \right)^{3/2} \int_0^{v_2} v^2 \exp\left(-\frac{mv^2}{2kT}\right) dv - 4\pi \left( \frac{m}{2\pi kT} \right)^{3/2} \int_0^{v_1} v^2 \exp\left(-\frac{mv^2}{2kT}\right) dv$$

De acuerdo con las tablas de integrales:

$$\int_0^x t^2 e^{-at^2} dt = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{4a^{3/2}} \text{Erf}(\sqrt{ax}) - \frac{x}{2a} e^{-ax^2}$$

**TCG8.-** Calcular el porcentaje de moléculas que, en una muestra de  $O_2$  a 300 K, tienen velocidades entre (a) 200 y 400  $m s^{-1}$ , (b) 400 y 600  $m s^{-1}$ . Calcular dicho porcentaje en el intervalo  $200 < v < 600 m s^{-1}$  para una muestra de moléculas de  $H_2$  a 300 y a 500K.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{N(v_1 < v < v_2)}{N} &= 4\pi \left( \frac{m}{2\pi kT} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left[ \frac{\pi^{1/2}}{4 \left( \frac{m}{2kT} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \operatorname{erf} \left( \left( \frac{m}{2kT} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot v_2 \right) - \frac{v_2}{2 \left( \frac{m}{2kT} \right)} e^{-\frac{mv_2^2}{2kT}} \right] - \\
 &- 4\pi \left( \frac{m}{2\pi kT} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left[ \frac{\pi^{1/2}}{4 \left( \frac{m}{2kT} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \operatorname{erf} \left( \left( \frac{m}{2kT} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot v_1 \right) - \frac{v_1}{2 \left( \frac{m}{2kT} \right)} e^{-\frac{mv_1^2}{2kT}} \right] \\
 &= \left[ \operatorname{erf} \left( \left( \frac{m}{2kT} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot v_2 \right) - \frac{2}{\pi^{1/2}} \left( \frac{m}{2kT} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} v_2 e^{-\frac{mv_2^2}{2kT}} \right] - \\
 &- \left[ \operatorname{erf} \left( \left( \frac{m}{2kT} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot v_1 \right) - \frac{2}{\pi^{1/2}} \left( \frac{m}{2kT} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} v_1 e^{-\frac{mv_1^2}{2kT}} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

**TCG8.-** Calcular el porcentaje de moléculas que, en una muestra de O<sub>2</sub> a 300 K, tienen velocidades entre (a) 200 y 400 m s<sup>-1</sup>, (b) 400 y 600 m s<sup>-1</sup>. Calcular dicho porcentaje en el intervalo 200 < v < 600 m s<sup>-1</sup> para una muestra de moléculas de H<sub>2</sub> a 300 y a 500K.

$$\frac{N(v_1 < v < v_2)}{N} = \operatorname{erf}[1.0131] - \frac{2}{\pi^{1/2}} 1.0131 e^{-(1.0131)^2} - \operatorname{erf}[0.5065] + \frac{2}{\pi^{1/2}} 0.5065 e^{-(0.5065)^2}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \operatorname{erf}[0.5065] = 0.5262 \\ \operatorname{erf}[1.0131] = 0.8480 \end{array} \right\} \frac{N(v_1 < v < v_2)}{N} = 0.3544 = 35.44\%$$

- TCG9.-** a) ¿Cuál es la proporción de moléculas gaseosas con velocidades menores que la raíz de la velocidad cuadrática media?  
 b) ¿Cuál es la proporción con velocidades menores que la velocidad media?

$$\langle v^2 \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left( \frac{3RT}{M} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad \langle v \rangle = \left( \frac{8RT}{\pi M} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\frac{N(v < v_1)}{N} = \int_0^{v_1} G(v) dv = 4\pi \left( \frac{m}{2\pi kT} \right)^{3/2} \int_0^{v_1} v^2 \exp\left(-\frac{mv^2}{2kT}\right) dv =$$

$$= \text{fer}[x_1] - \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} x_1 e^{-x_1^2} \quad \text{donde} \quad x = \left( \frac{m}{2kT} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} v \quad (\text{véase el problema anterior})$$

a)  $v_1 = \left( \frac{3RT}{M} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow x_1 = \left( \frac{M}{2RT} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left( \frac{3RT}{M} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1.2247$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{fer}[1.22] = 0.9155 \\ \text{fer}[1.23] = 0.9181 \end{array} \right\} \text{fer}[1.2247] = 0.9167 \quad \frac{N\left(v < \left\langle v^2 \right\rangle^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)}{N} = 0.6084 = 60.84\%$$

- TCG9.-** a) ¿Cuál es la proporción de moléculas gaseosas con velocidades menores que la raíz de la velocidad cuadrática media?  
 b) ¿Cuál es la proporción con velocidades menores que la velocidad media?

$$\langle v^2 \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left( \frac{3RT}{M} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad \langle v \rangle = \left( \frac{8RT}{\pi M} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

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$$x = \left( \frac{m}{2kT} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} v \quad = \frac{4}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{x_1} x^2 \exp(-x^2) dx = \text{fer}[x_1] - \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} x_1 e^{-x_1^2} =$$

b)  $v_1 = \left( \frac{8RT}{\pi M} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow x_1 = \left( \frac{M}{2RT} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left( \frac{8RT}{\pi M} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1.1284$

$$\text{fer}[1.1284] = 0.8895 \quad \frac{N(v < \langle v \rangle)}{N} = 0.5330 = 53.30\%$$