

What variables affect a gas?



- how much space a gas takes up
- essentially, the volume of its container
- units: mL, liters,  $cm^3$

- related to the # of collisions the gas particles make w/ the wall of its container

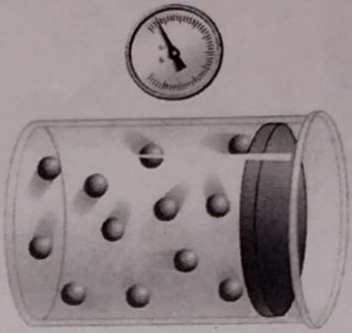
- units: atm, kPa, mmHg

1 atm = 101.3 kPa (Table A)

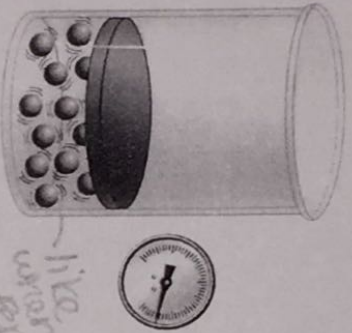
*units: atm, kPa, mmHg*  
*lots of collisions of ppl*

*Show w/ glass coffee press.*

(a) Low pressure, fewer collisions



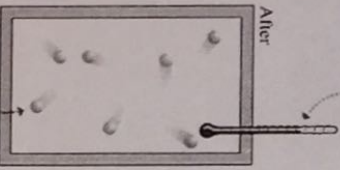
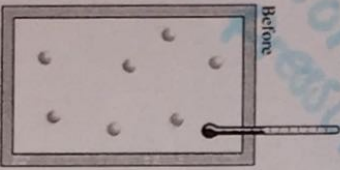
(b) High pressure, more collisions



*HI Temp increase much more I push on it the measure*

3. The temperature is also increased

low temp



1. Heat is added to an ideal gas
  2. This heat increases the kinetic energy of the gas atoms.
- high temp, more KE, more motion*

- the absolute (Kelvin) temp. of an ideal gas is directly proportional to the avg KE of the particles

⊕ units must be in Kelvin!  
 $\hookrightarrow K = ^\circ C + 273$  (Table T)