## Rubber band thermodynamics

General Chemistry, CH102 Spring 2011

1. When a rubber band is stretched rapidly, ...

0% 1. heat is given off
0% 2. heat is absorbed
0% 3. there is no heat flow, since only work is done

- 2. When a rubber band is stretched rapidly, heat is given off. This means upon stretching bonds are ...
  - 0% 1. broken
  - 0% 2. formed
  - 0% 3. neither broken nor formed, since the heat flow is due to the work done

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- 3. When a rubber band is stretched rapidly, heat is given off due to formation of bonds within the rubber. For the process relaxed  $\rightarrow$  stretched, the entropy change of the the surrounding air,  $\Delta S_{sur}$ , must be ...
  - 0% 1.  $ΔS_{sur} > 0$  (positive)
  - $0\% 2. \Delta S_{sur} < 0$  (negative)
  - 0% 3. Further information needed

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- 4. When a rubber band is stretched rapidly, the **total entropy change** (that of the of the rubber band,  $\Delta S_{sys}$ , plus that of the surrounding air,  $\Delta S_{sur}$ ) must be ...
  - 0% 1.  $\Delta S_{\text{tot}} = \Delta S_{\text{sys}} + \Delta S_{\text{sur}} > 0$  (positive)
  - 0% 2.  $\Delta S_{\text{tot}} = \Delta S_{\text{sys}} + \Delta S_{\text{sur}} < 0$  (negative)
  - 0% 3. Further information needed

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- 5. When a rubber band is stretched rapidly, the total entropy change is **negative**, since the rubber band **does not stretch by itself** (we must stretch it). The entropy change of the surrounding air is positive, since heat is given off. This means the entropy change of the rubber band upon being stretched **must be** ...
  - 0% 1.  $\Delta S_{sys} > 0$  (positive)
  - 0% 2.  $\Delta S_{sys} < 0$  (negative)
  - 0% 3. Further information needed

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