

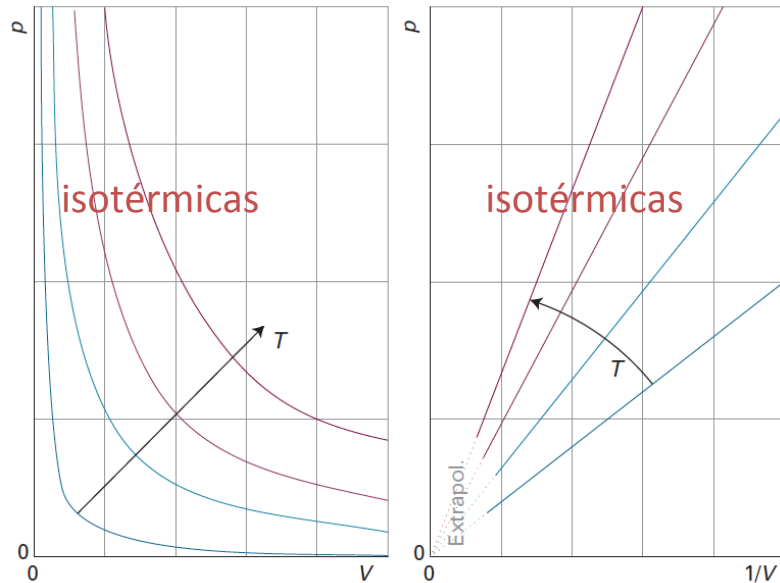
Gás perfeito ou ideal

Modelo

- **Partículas pontuais** (sem volume)
- **Sem forças intermoleculares** (atractivas ou repulsivas)

Gases Ideais

Leis de Boyle, $pV = k_{pV}$

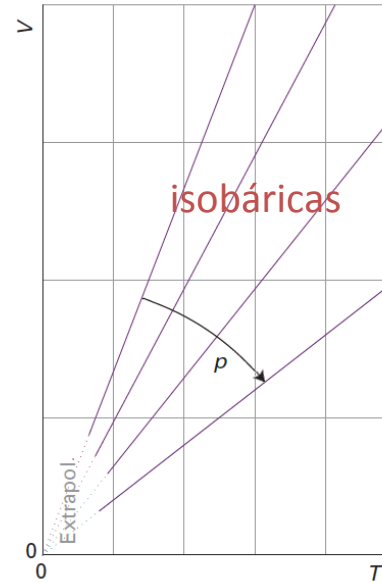


$$pV = k_{pV}$$

(n e T constantes)

$$p = k_{pV}(1/V)$$

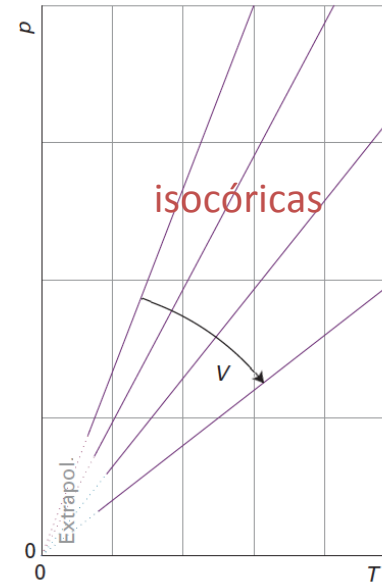
Charles, $V/T = k_{VT}$



$$V = k_{VT}T$$

(n e p constantes)

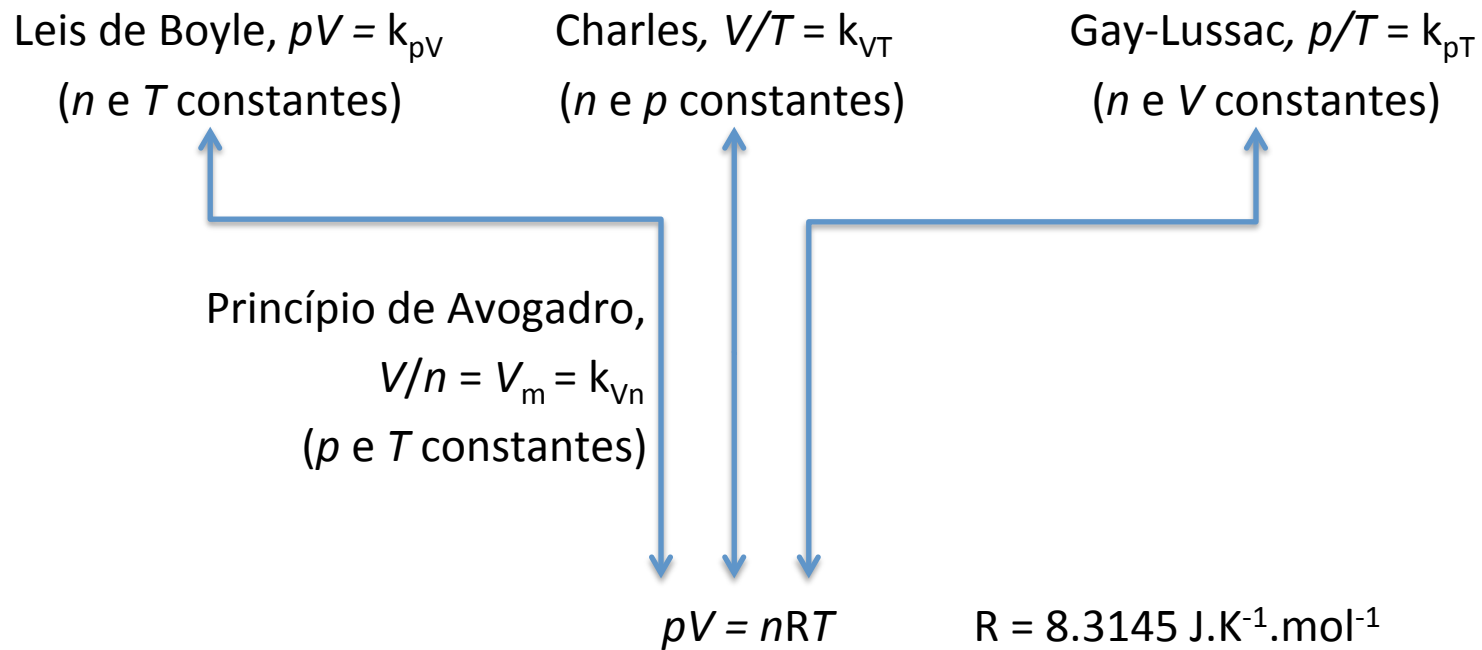
Gay-Lussac, $p/T = k_{pT}$



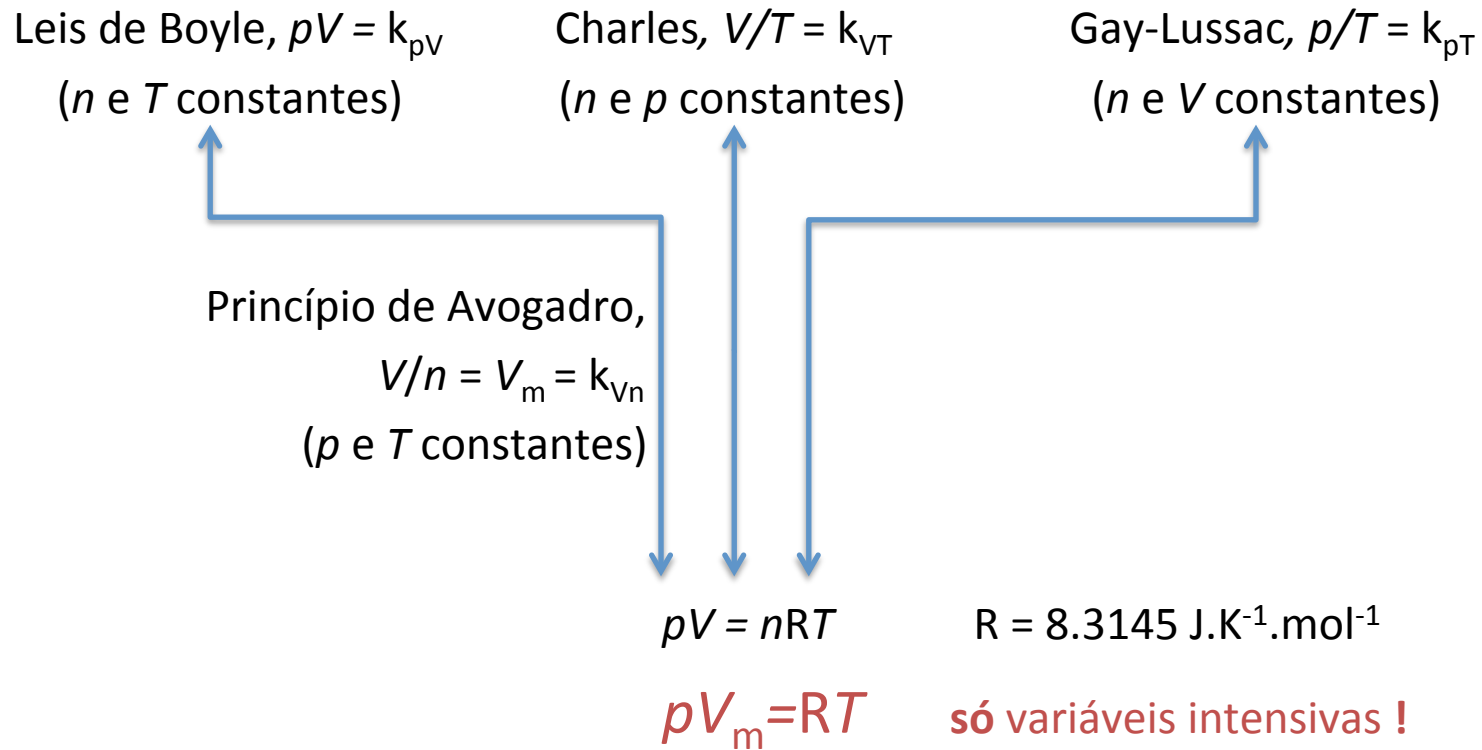
$$p = k_{pT}T$$

(n e V constantes)

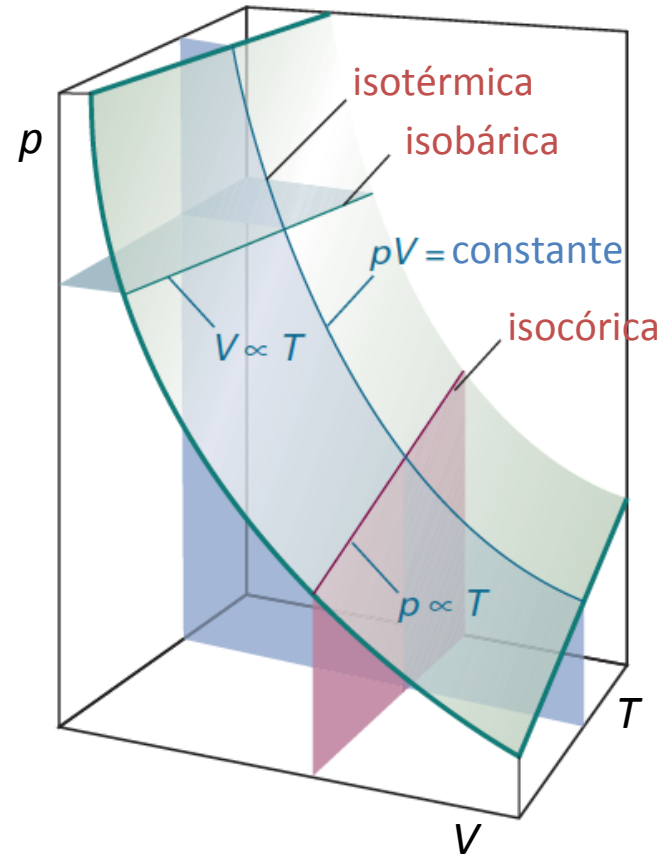
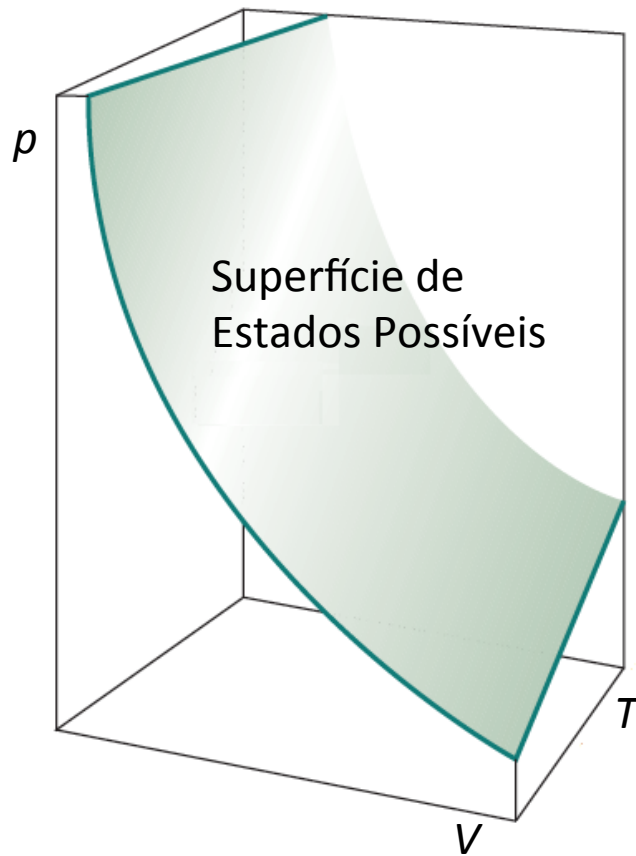
Equação de Estado dos Gases Ideais



Equação de Estado dos Gases Ideais



Gases perfeitos



Escala de temperatura do gás ideal

$$T = \lim_{p \rightarrow 0} pV_m/R$$

Misturas gasosas ideais. Lei de Dalton

$$pV = nRT \quad (\text{gás ideal ou mistura de gases ideais})$$

$$p_i V = n_i RT \quad (\text{gás ideal } i \text{ como componente de uma mistura de gases ideais})$$

numa mistura $n = \sum n_i$ e logo $p = \sum p_i$

definindo a fracção molar como $y_i = n_i / n$ temos que $p_i = y_i p$ (lei de Dalton)