

**TABLE 19.1** Summary of ideal-gas processes

Process	Gas law	Work $W_s$	Heat $Q$	Thermal energy
Isochoric	$p_i/T_i = p_f/T_f$	0	$nC_V \Delta T$	$\Delta E_{\text{th}} = Q$
Isobaric	$V_i/T_i = V_f/T_f$	$p \Delta V$	$nC_P \Delta T$	$\Delta E_{\text{th}} = Q - W_s$
Isothermal	$p_i V_i = p_f V_f$	$nRT \ln(V_f/V_i)$ $pV \ln(V_f/V_i)$	$Q = W_s$	$\Delta E_{\text{th}} = 0$
Adiabatic	$p_i V_i^\gamma = p_f V_f^\gamma$ $T_i V_i^{\gamma-1} = T_f V_f^{\gamma-1}$	$(p_f V_f - p_i V_i)/(1 - \gamma)$ $-nC_V \Delta T$	0	$\Delta E_{\text{th}} = -W_s$
Any	$p_i V_i/T_i = p_f V_f/T_f$	area under curve		$\Delta E_{\text{th}} = nC_V \Delta T$

**TABLE 19.2** Properties of monatomic and diatomic gases

	<b>Monatomic</b>	<b>Diatomic</b>
$E_{\text{th}}$	$\frac{3}{2}nRT$	$\frac{5}{2}nRT$
$C_V$	$\frac{3}{2}R$	$\frac{5}{2}R$
$C_P$	$\frac{5}{2}R$	$\frac{7}{2}R$
$\gamma$	$\frac{5}{3} = 1.67$	$\frac{7}{5} = 1.40$