

- 1) [10 points] The diameter of a nickel is about 2.14 cm. (For this problem we will pretend the thickness is negligible.) If the nickel is at a temperature of 16°C , how much power does the nickel radiate, assuming that it is an ideal radiator (emissivity = 1)? (Neglect here the input radiation that the nickel absorbs.) What wavelength is radiated most? If the nickel is sitting in a room also at 16°C , at what rate does the nickel absorb thermal radiation from the room, i.e., what is the power absorbed?

$$P_{\text{radiated}} =$$

$$\lambda_{\text{radiated}} =$$

$$P_{\text{absorbed}} =$$

- 2) [10 points] A glass of water is cooled from 40°C to room temperature (20°C). How much are the energy, entropy, and free energy (with respect to room temperature) of the water changed during this process? Assume that the heat capacity of the water is $C = 4180 \text{ J/K}$.

$$\Delta U =$$

$$\Delta S =$$

$$\Delta F =$$