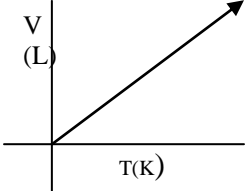
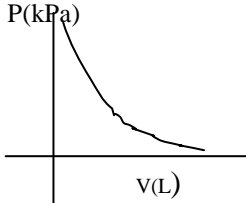
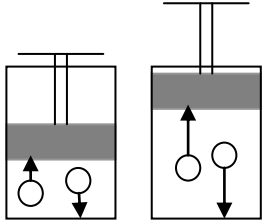
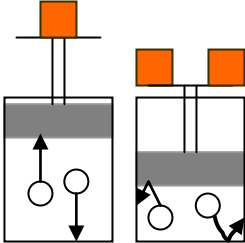
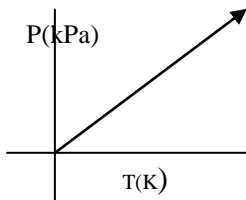
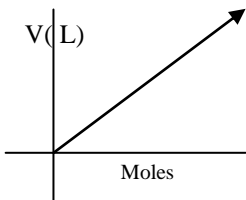


## A Summary of the Gas Laws

Gas Law	<i>Charles' Law</i>	<i>Boyle's Law</i>																
<b>Variables Involved</b>	Volume, Temperature of a gas in Kelvin	Pressure and volume																
<b>What is Constant?</b>	Number of moles and pressure	Number of moles and temperature																
<b>Formula</b>	$\frac{V_1}{T_1} = \frac{V_2}{T_2}$	$P_1V_1 = P_2V_2$																
<b>Graph</b>																		
<b>Qualitative Representation</b>	At constant pressure, a gas' volume is directly proportional to the absolute (Kelvin) temperature.	At constant temperature, a gas' volume is inversely proportional to its pressure.																
<b>Data Example</b>	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <thead> <tr> <th>T(K)</th> <th>V(L)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0.00</td> <td>0.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>150</td> <td>22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>300.</td> <td>44</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	T(K)	V(L)	0.00	0.00	150	22	300.	44	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <thead> <tr> <th>V(L)</th> <th>P(kPa)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>10.0</td> <td>100.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20.0</td> <td>50.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>40.0</td> <td>25.0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	V(L)	P(kPa)	10.0	100.	20.0	50.0	40.0	25.0
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40.0	25.0																	
<b>Molecular Representation</b>																		

<b>Gas Law</b>	<i>Gay Lussac's Law</i>	<i>Avogadro's Law(only one way of representing it)</i>																
<b>Variables Involved</b>	Pressure, Temperature of a gas in Kelvin	Moles and volume																
<b>What is Constant?</b>	Number of moles and volume	Pressure and Temperature																
<b>Formula</b>	$\frac{P_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2}{T_2}$	$\frac{V_1}{n_1} = \frac{V_2}{n_2}$																
<b>Graph</b>																		
<b>Qualitative Representation</b>	At constant volume, a gas' pressure is directly proportional to the absolute (Kelvin) temperature.	At constant temperature and pressure, a gas' volume is directly proportional to the number of moles, regardless of the type of ideal gas.																
<b>Data Example</b>	<table border="1" data-bbox="630 1096 993 1251"> <thead> <tr> <th>T(K)</th> <th>P(kPa)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0.00</td> <td>0.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>150</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>300.</td> <td>200</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	T(K)	P(kPa)	0.00	0.00	150	100	300.	200	<table border="1" data-bbox="1019 1096 1383 1251"> <thead> <tr> <th>moles</th> <th>V(L)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.00</td> <td>22.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.00</td> <td>44.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.00</td> <td>89.6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	moles	V(L)	1.00	22.4	2.00	44.8	4.00	89.6
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