

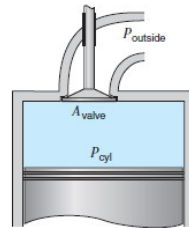
**1.1** Separate the list  $P$ ,  $F$ ,  $V$ ,  $v$ ,  $\rho$ ,  $T$ ,  $a$ ,  $m$ ,  $L$ ,  $t$ , and  $V$  into intensive properties, extensive properties, and nonproperties.

**1.28** A  $1\text{-m}^3$  container is filled with 400 kg of granite stone, 200 kg of dry sand, and  $0.2\text{ m}^3$  of liquid  $25^\circ\text{C}$  water. Using properties from [Tables A.3](#) and [A.4](#), find the average specific volume and density of the masses when you exclude air mass and volume.

**1.30** A  $5\text{ m}^3$  container is filled with 900 kg of granite (density of  $2400\text{ kg/m}^3$ ). The rest of the volume is air, with density equal to  $1.15\text{ kg/m}^3$ . Find the mass of air and the overall (average) specific volume.

**1.34** A valve in the cylinder shown in [Fig. P1.34](#) has a cross-sectional area of  $11\text{ cm}^2$  with a pressure of  $735\text{ kPa}$  inside the cylinder and  $99\text{ kPa}$  outside. How large a force is needed to open the valve?

[Figure P1.34](#)



**1.68** A  $0.25\text{ m}^3$  piece of softwood is lifted up to the top shelf in a storage bin that is  $4\text{ m}$  above the ground floor. How much increase in potential energy does the wood get?