

ideal gas

$$n = 1 \text{ mol}$$

$S$  is a state variable ; we calculate the change in  $S$  by going over a reversible isothermal path

$$dU = T dS - P dV$$

for an ideal gas  $U = U(T)$  and because  $dT = 0$   
 $dU = 0$

$$T dS = P dV$$

$$dS = \frac{nR dV}{V}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta S_{\text{system}} &= nR \ln\left(\frac{V_f}{V_i}\right) = \ln(3) nR \\ &= 8.314 \cdot 10^3 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1} \cdot 1 \text{ mol} \cdot \ln(3) \\ &= 9134 \text{ J} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{universe}} = \Delta S_{\text{system}}$$

(because the system is adiabatically enclosed)