

## Johannes van der Waals (1837-1923)

Explained the deviation of real gases from the ideal gas behaviour through VWF

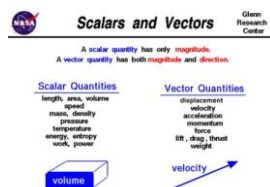
van der Waals forces vary considerably in magnitude

*Magnitude simply means “how much”. In physics, we use many kinds of numbers, two of which are scalars and vectors. A scalar is a number*

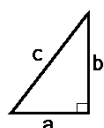
It include

1. Dispersion forces or London forces
2. Dipole-dipole forces
3. Dipole-induced dipole forces.
4. Hydrogen bonding. [treated as a separate category]

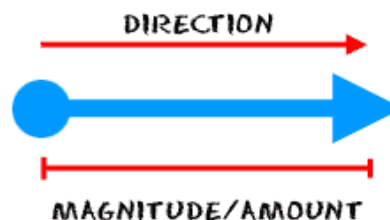
Attractive forces between an ion and a dipole are known as ion-dipole forces and these are not van der Waals forces.



### Pythagorean Theorem



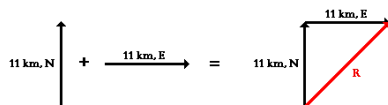
$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$



To see how the method works, consider the following problem:

Eric leaves the base camp and hikes 11 km, north and then hikes 11 km east.  
Determine Eric's resulting displacement.

This problem asks to determine the result of adding two displacement vectors that are at right angles to each other. The result (or resultant) of walking 11 km north and 11 km east is a vector directed northeast as shown in the diagram to the right. Since the northward displacement and the eastward displacement are at right angles to each other, the Pythagorean theorem can be used to determine the resultant (i.e., the hypotenuse of the right triangle).



$$\begin{aligned} 11^2 + 11^2 &= R^2 \\ 242 &= R^2 \\ 15.6 &= R \end{aligned}$$

The result of adding 11 km, north plus 11 km, east is a vector with a magnitude of 15.6 km. **Later**, the method of determining the direction of the vector will be discussed.