43. (a) One part of path A represents a constant pressure process. The volume changes from 1.0 m³ to 4.0 m³ while the pressure remains at 40 Pa. The work done is

$$W_A = p\Delta V = (40\,\text{Pa})(4.0\,\text{m}^3 - 1.0\,\text{m}^3) = 1.2 \times 10^2\,\text{J}.$$

(b) The other part of the path represents a constant volume process. No work is done during this process. The total work done over the entire path is 120 J. To find the work done over path B we need to know the pressure as a function of volume. Then, we can evaluate the integral $W = \int p\,dV$. According to the graph, the pressure is a linear function of the volume, so we may write $p = a + bV$, where a and b are constants. In order for the pressure to be 40 Pa when the volume is 1.0 m³ and 10 Pa when the volume is 4.00 m³ the values of the constants must be $a = 50$ Pa and $b = -10$ Pa/m³. Thus $p =$ 50 Pa – (10 Pa/m³)V and

$$W_B = \int_1^4 p\,dV = \int_1^4 (50 - 10V)\,dV = \left(50V - 5V^2\right)\Big|_1^4 = 200\,\text{J} - 50\,\text{J} - 80\,\text{J} + 5.0\,\text{J} = 75\,\text{J}.$$

(c) One part of path C represents a constant pressure process in which the volume changes from 1.0 m³ to 4.0 m³ while p remains at 10 Pa. The work done is

$$W_C = p\Delta V = (10\,\text{Pa})(4.0\,\text{m}^3 - 1.0\,\text{m}^3) = 30\,\text{J}.$$

The other part of the process is at constant volume and no work is done. The total work is 30 J. We note that the work is different for different paths.