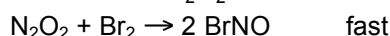
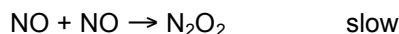


Each question is worth 5 points, unless otherwise indicated

1. A proposed mechanism for the reaction of NO with Br₂ to give BrNO is



The rate law consistent with this mechanism is:

(A) Rate = $k[\text{NO}]$

(B) Rate = $k[\text{NO}][\text{Br}_2]$

(C) Rate = $k[\text{NO}]^2$

(D) Rate = $k[\text{N}_2\text{O}_2][\text{Br}_2]$

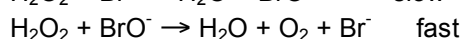
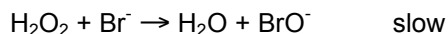
(E) Rate = $k[\text{NO}]^2[\text{Br}_2]$

The slow (rate determining) step involves one NO reacting with one NO, so

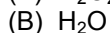
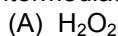
Rate = $k[\text{NO}][\text{NO}] = k[\text{NO}]^2$

Use the following information to answer questions 2 and 3:

A proposed mechanism for the decomposition of hydrogen peroxide by bromide ion is:

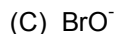
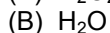
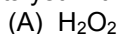


2. An intermediate in this mechanism is:



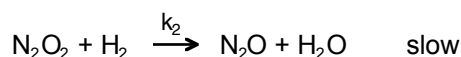
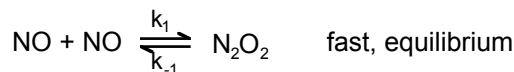
BrO⁻ is an intermediate. Overall, it's not produced or consumed, and it's not added to the reaction, but is produced by one reaction and consumed by another.

3. A catalyst in this mechanism is:



Br⁻ is the catalyst. Overall, it is not produced or consumed, but it is added to the reaction and is involved in the rate-limiting step.

4. A proposed mechanism for the reduction of NO by H₂ is:



The rate law consistent with this mechanism is:

Note: k is a combination of k₁, k₋₁ and k₂

(A) Rate = $k[\text{NO}]^2$

(B) Rate = $k[\text{NO}][\text{H}_2]$

(C) Rate = $k[\text{NO}]^2[\text{H}_2]$

(D) Rate = $k[\text{N}_2\text{O}][\text{H}_2\text{O}]$

(E) Rate = $k[\text{NO}]^2[\text{N}_2\text{O}][\text{H}_2\text{O}]$

The rate-determining reaction is the second one, so

Rate = $k_2[\text{N}_2\text{O}_2][\text{H}_2]$

However, N₂O₂ is not a reactant or product overall (it's an intermediate), so express [N₂O₂] in terms of reactant concentrations. To do this, use the first reaction. It's an equilibrium, so

Forward reaction rate = reverse reaction rate

$k_1[\text{NO}]^2 = k_{-1}[\text{N}_2\text{O}_2]$

So, $[\text{N}_2\text{O}_2] = (k_1/k_{-1})[\text{NO}]^2$

So, Rate = $k_2[\text{N}_2\text{O}_2][\text{H}_2]$ (from above), then plug in expression for [N₂O₂] to get

Rate = $k_2(k_1/k_{-1})[\text{NO}]^2[\text{H}_2]$, so Rate = $k[\text{NO}]^2[\text{H}_2]$

5. Egg protein albumin is precipitated when an egg is cooked in boiling water. The activation energy for this reaction is 52 kJ/mol. If this reaction takes 3 minutes (so $k = 1/3 \text{ min}$) in Amherst, where water boils at 100 °C, how long does it take at the top of Mt. Washington, where water boils at 90 °C ?

- (A) 21 min (B) 16 min (C) 6.5 min (D) 4.8 min (E) 3.3 min

$$\ln\left(\frac{k_2}{k_1}\right) = -\frac{E_a}{R}\left(\frac{1}{T_2} - \frac{1}{T_1}\right)$$

T_1 is 100 °C = 373 K, $k_1 = 1/(3 \text{ min}) = 0.333 \text{ min}^{-1}$, and T_2 is 90 °C = 363 K.

$$\ln\left(\frac{k_2}{0.333 \text{ min}^{-1}}\right) = -\frac{52 \text{ kJ/mol}}{8.314 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kJ/(molK)}}\left(\frac{1}{363 \text{ K}} - \frac{1}{373 \text{ K}}\right)$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{k_2}{0.333 \text{ min}^{-1}}\right) = -6.255 \times 10^3 \text{ K} \left(0.00275482 \frac{1}{\text{K}} - 0.00268097 \frac{1}{\text{K}}\right)$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{k_2}{0.333 \text{ min}^{-1}}\right) = -6.255 \times 10^3 \text{ K} \left(0.00007385 \frac{1}{\text{K}}\right)$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{k_2}{0.333 \text{ min}^{-1}}\right) = -0.4619$$

$$\frac{k_2}{0.333 \text{ min}^{-1}} = e^{-0.4619} = 0.63$$

$$k_2 = (0.333 \text{ min}^{-1}) (0.63) = 0.21 \text{ min}^{-1}$$

$$t = 1/k = 1/(0.21 \text{ min}^{-1}) = 4.8 \text{ minutes}$$

6. Which of the following reaction(s) is/are entropy-favored ($\Delta S_{\text{rxn}} > 0$) ?

1. $2 \text{ H}_2(\text{g}) + \text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow 2 \text{ H}_2\text{O}(\text{g})$
2. $\text{CaCO}_3(\text{s}) \rightarrow \text{CaO}(\text{s}) + \text{CO}_2(\text{g})$
3. $\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{s}) \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{liq})$

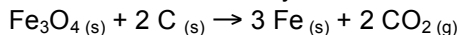
- (A) 1 only (D) 2 and 3 only
(B) 2 only (E) 1, 2 and 3
(C) 3 only

Reaction 1 is not entropy favored because it produces fewer moles of gas than it consumes.

Reaction 3 is entropy favored because it produces more moles of gas than it consumes.

Reaction 2 is also entropy favored because liquid sample of a substance has more entropy than a solid sample of that substance.

For questions 7 and 8 use the thermodynamic data at 298 K given below and the following reaction.



	ΔH_f° (kJ/mol)	ΔG_f° (kJ/mol)	S° (J/mol K)
Fe (s)	0	0	27.78
Fe ₃ O ₄ (s)	-1118.4	-1015.4	146.4
C (s)	0	0	5.6
CO ₂ (g)	0	-393.5	-394.4
213.74			

7. What is $\Delta S_{\text{rxn}}^\circ$ in J/mol K?

- (A) 510.82 (B) 427.48 (C) 353.22 (D) 281.08 (E) 89.52

$$\Delta S^0 = \sum S^0(\text{products}) - \sum S^0(\text{reactants})$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{rxn}}^0 = 3(27.78) + 2(213.74) - [146.4 + 2(5.6)] = 353.22$$

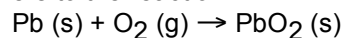
Note that ΔS_{rxn}^0 is positive, as reaction is entropy favored (consume 0 mol gas, produce 2 moles gas)

8. If magnetite (Fe_3O_4) is placed in 1 atmosphere CO_2 in an isolated system at 298 K:

- (A) a reaction will take place because $\Delta S_{\text{surroundings}} = 0$.
 (B) a reaction will take place because $\Delta S_{\text{universe}}$ is positive.
 (C) a reaction will take place because $\Delta G_{\text{reaction}}^0$ is positive.
 (D) no reaction will take place because $\Delta S_{\text{universe}}$ is negative.
 (E) no reaction will take place because ΔS_{rxn}^0 is negative.

This question was poorly worded, so any answer gets full credit. What I was trying to get at is that, although ΔS_{rxn} is positive (entropy of the system), ΔH_{rxn} is also positive, so $\Delta S_{\text{surroundings}}$ is negative. Overall, $\Delta S_{\text{universe}}$ is negative and the reaction of Fe_3O_4 with C is very reactant favored (ie, Fe_3O_4 really won't react with C at room temperature, as the equilibrium constant favors the reactants)

Question 9 refers to the reaction



for which $\Delta H_{\text{rxn}} = -277 \text{ kJ/mol}$ and $\Delta S_{\text{rxn}} = -201 \text{ J/(mol K)}$.

9. What is the temperature in Kelvin above/below which this reaction would have K_p greater than one?

- (A) below 726 K (D) above 1378 K
 (B) above 726 K (E) There is none
 (C) below 1378 K

$K_p = 1$ if $\Delta G = 0$, and $K_p > 1$ when ΔG is negative. Find T for which $\Delta G = 0$:

$$\Delta G = \Delta H - T\Delta S = 0$$

$$-277 \text{ kJ/mol} - T(-201 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kJ/(mol K)}) = 0$$

$$(0.201 \text{ kJ/mol K}) T = 277 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

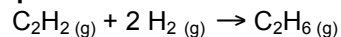
$$T = (277 \text{ kJ/mol}) / (0.201 \text{ kJ/mol K}) = 1378 \text{ K}$$

If T is below 1378 K, then ΔG is negative (for example, at $T=0 \text{ K}$, $\Delta G=-277 \text{ kJ/mol}$), and $K_p > 1$.

Thermodynamic values for Problem 10:

Species	$\Delta H_f^\circ(298 \text{ K})$ kJ/mol	$S^\circ(298 \text{ K})$ J/(K mol)	$\Delta G_f^\circ(298 \text{ K})$ kJ/mol
$\text{C}_2\text{H}_2(\text{g})$	226.73	200.94	209.20
$\text{C}_2\text{H}_6(\text{g})$	-83.85	229.2	-31.89
$\text{H}_2(\text{g})$	0	130.7	0

10. Use the thermodynamic values above to calculate ΔG_{rxn} in kJ/mol at a temperature of 500 K for the reaction



- (A) -311 (B) -280 (C) -259 (D) -241 (E) -194

$\Delta G = \Delta H - T\Delta S$, so calculate ΔH and ΔS for the reaction using the table, then calculate ΔG . Note that the ΔG values given in the table are at 298 K, so you can't just use them (as ΔG depends on temperature !)

$$\Delta H = -83.85 - [226.73 + (2)(0)] = -310.58 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

$$\Delta S = 229.2 - [200.94 + (2)(130.7)] = -233.14 \text{ J/mol K}$$

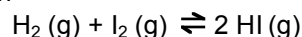
$$\Delta G = \Delta H - T\Delta S$$

$$\Delta G = -310.58 \text{ kJ/mol} - (500 \text{ K})(-233.14 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kJ/mol K})$$

$$\Delta G = -194 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

2 pts. partial credit for -241 kJ/mol, which is the value at 298 K (just calculate using ΔG in the table)

11. The reaction



Has $K_p = 56$ at 298 K. What is ΔG_{rxn} in kJ/mol?

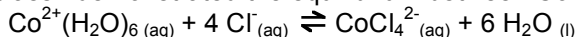
- (A) -139 (B) -10 (C) 10 (D) 33 (E) 139

$$\Delta G = -RT \ln(K_p)$$

$$\Delta G = -(8.314 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kJ/(mol K)})(298 \text{ K}) \ln(56)$$

$$\Delta G = -9.97 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

12. In class I demonstrated the equilibrium between $\text{Co}^{2+}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6$ (pink) and CoCl_4^{2-} (blue):



The equilibrium constant K for this reaction is

$$(A) \quad K = \frac{[\text{CoCl}_4^{2-}]}{[\text{Co}^{2+}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]}$$

$$(D) \quad K = \frac{[\text{CoCl}_4^{2-}][\text{H}_2\text{O}]^6}{[\text{Co}^{2+}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6][\text{Cl}^-]^4}$$

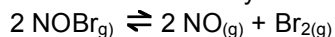
$$(B) \quad K = \frac{[\text{CoCl}_4^{2-}][\text{H}_2\text{O}]}{[\text{Co}^{2+}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6][\text{Cl}^-]}$$

$$(E) \quad K = \frac{[\text{CoCl}_4^{2-}]}{[\text{Co}^{2+}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6][\text{Cl}^-]^4}$$

$$(C) \quad K = \frac{[\text{CoCl}_4^{2-}]}{[\text{Co}^{2+}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6][\text{Cl}^-]}$$

The answer is (E). H_2O is the solvent, so it's not included in the equilibrium constant.

13. NOBr dissociates readily:



At equilibrium, the following pressures are found:

$P(\text{NOBr}) = 0.18 \text{ atm}$, $P(\text{NO}) = 0.12 \text{ atm}$, $P(\text{Br}_2) = 0.06 \text{ atm}$.

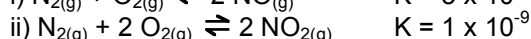
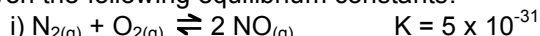
What is the equilibrium constant K_p for the reaction?

- (A) 0.0048 (D) 0.040
(B) 0.0086 (E) 0.22
(C) 0.027

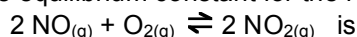
$$K_p = \frac{[\text{NO}]^2 [\text{Br}_2]}{[\text{NOBr}]^2} \text{ where } [\text{NO}] \text{ means pressure of NO, in atm, etc.}$$

$$K_p = (0.12)^2 (0.06) / (0.18)^2 = 0.0267$$

14. Given the following equilibrium constants:



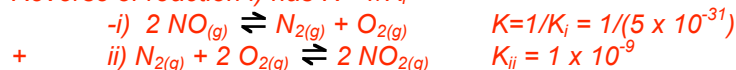
The equilibrium constant for the reaction



- (A) 2×10^{21} (D) 5×10^{-22}
(B) 2×10^{12} (E) 5×10^{-40}
(C) 5×10^{-13}

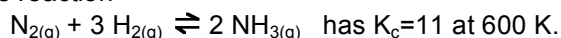
Write the desired reaction in terms of reactions i) and ii):

Reverse of reaction i) has $K = 1/K_i$



Gives $2 \text{NO}_{(g)} + \text{O}_{2(g)} \rightleftharpoons 2 \text{NO}_{2(g)}$ with $K = (1/K_i) (K_{ii}) = 2 \times 10^{21}$

15. The reaction



A 1 liter flask is filled with 0.01 moles of N_2 , 0.03 moles of H_2 and 0.02 moles of NH_3 .

Will any reaction occur? If so, is NH_3 produced or consumed?

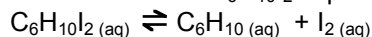
- (A) A reaction will occur; NH_3 will be consumed
(B) A reaction will occur; NH_3 will be produced
(C) No reaction will occur

$$Q = \frac{[\text{NH}_3]^2}{[\text{N}_2][\text{H}_2]^3}$$

$$Q = (0.02)^2 / [(0.01)(0.03)^3] = 1481$$

$Q > K_c$, so as the reaction proceeds, Q will become smaller (eventually reaching K_c at equilibrium), for Q to decrease, need to make less NH_3 , and more N_2 and H_2

16. A 0.05 M solution of $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{I}_2$ is placed in solution and allowed to react via



At equilibrium, $[\text{I}_2] = 0.035 \text{ M}$. What is K for the reaction?

- (A) 2.3 (B) 1.4 (C) 0.70 (D) 0.082 (E) 0.025

This is a problem that we did in class.

$$K_c = [\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}][\text{I}_2] / [\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{I}_2]$$

	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{I}_2$	C_6H_{10}	I_2
Initial	0.05	0	0

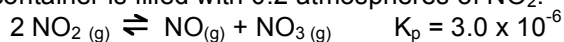
Change -x x x

Equil. 0.05-x x x

So, if $[I_2] = 0.035 \text{ M}$ at equilibrium, $x = [I_2] = [C_6H_{10}] = 0.035 \text{ M}$ and $0.05-x = [C_6H_{10}I_2] = 0.015 \text{ M}$

$K_c = (0.035)(0.035)/0.015 = 0.082$

17. A container is filled with 0.2 atmospheres of NO_2 . The following reaction occurs:



What is the NO_3 pressure (in atmospheres) at equilibrium?

(Hint: K_p is so small that very little of the NO_2 decomposes)

(A) 7.7×10^{-4} (D) 3.0×10^{-6}

(B) 3.5×10^{-4} (E) 6.0×10^{-7}

(C) 1.7×10^{-4}

	NO_2	NO	NO_3
Initial	0.2	0	0
Change	-2x	x	x
Equil.	0.2-2x	x	x

$K_p = [NO][NO_3]/[NO_2]^2$ where [] indicates pressure in atm.

$$K_p = (x)(x)/(0.2-2x)^2 = 3.0 \times 10^{-6}$$

Because K_p is so small, it's probably a good approximation to assume that x is small (note that that's what the hint says). If x is small, then

$0.2 - 2x$ is approximately 0.2, so

$$(x)(x)/(0.2)^2 = 3.0 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$x^2/0.04 = 3.0 \times 10^{-6}$$

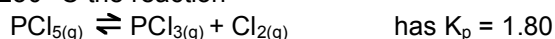
$$x^2 = 1.20 \times 10^{-7}$$

$$x = 3.46 \times 10^{-4}$$

Note that this is much less than 0.2, so our approximation is good.

Since $[NO_3] = x$, $[NO_3] = 3.46 \times 10^{-4} \text{ atm}$

18. At 250 °C the reaction



A 1 liter container is filled with 0.50 atmospheres of PCl_5 , what is the PCl_3 pressure (in atmospheres) at equilibrium?

(Note: K_c is fairly large, so a significant amount of the PCl_5 reacts)

(A) 1.34 (D) 0.18

(B) 0.41 (E) 0.092

(C) 0.32

	PCl_5	PCl_3	Cl_2
Initial	0.5	0	0
Change	-x	x	x
Equil.	0.5-x	x	x

$K_p = [PCl_3][Cl_2]/[PCl_5]$ where [] indicates pressure in atm.

$$K_p = (x)(x)/(0.5-x) = 1.80$$

Could assume that x is small, but this turns out to be a poor assumption (note that K_p is not small; also, the hint says that a significant amount of PCl_5 reacts, so x isn't small).

So, solve the quadratic equation without approximations:

$$x^2 = 1.80 (0.5 - x)$$

$$x^2 + 1.8x - 0.9 = 0$$

$$Ax^2 + Bx + C = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-B \pm \sqrt{B^2 - 4AC}}{2A}$$

$$x = \frac{-1.8 \pm \sqrt{(1.8)^2 - 4(1)(-0.9)}}{2(1)}$$

$$x = \frac{-1.8 \pm \sqrt{6.84}}{2}$$

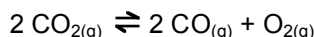
$$x = -2.21, 0.408$$

The negative root is unphysical, so $x = 0.408 \text{ atm}$

$$[\text{PCl}_3] = x = 0.408 \text{ atm}$$

Questions 19 through 21 refer to the following reaction for which

$$K_p = 1.4 \times 10^{-9} \text{ at } 1500\text{K and } \Delta H^\circ = 514 \text{ kJ/mol.}$$



19. (3 pts) Increasing the pressure on an equilibrium mixture by decreasing the volume at constant temperature would cause:

- (A) K to increase and the amount of $\text{O}_{2(g)}$ to increase.
- (B) K to decrease and the amount of $\text{O}_{2(g)}$ to increase.
- (C) K to decrease and the amount of $\text{O}_{2(g)}$ to decrease.
- (D) no change in K but a decrease in the amount of $\text{O}_{2(g)}$.
- (E) no change in K but an increase in the amount of $\text{O}_{2(g)}$.

Don't change temperature, so don't change K.

Increase pressure, so reaction proceeds in a direction that decreases pressure, reacting to make fewer moles of gas, so make CO_2 (consuming CO and O_2)

20. (3 pts) Addition of $\text{CO}_{(g)}$ to an equilibrium mixture of the three gases at constant volume and temperature would cause:

- (A) K to increase and the amount of $\text{O}_{2(g)}$ to increase.
- (B) K to decrease and the amount of $\text{O}_{2(g)}$ to increase.
- (C) K to decrease and the amount of $\text{O}_{2(g)}$ to decrease.
- (D) no change in K but a decrease in the amount of $\text{O}_{2(g)}$.
- (E) no change in K but an increase in the amount of $\text{O}_{2(g)}$.

Don't change temperature, so don't change K.

Add product, so reaction proceeds in a direction that consumes product (CO and O_2) and produces reactant (CO_2)

21. (3 pts) An equilibrium mixture of the three gases is initially at 1500K. The temperature is increased to 1700K, at constant volume. This would cause:

- (A) K to increase and the amount of $\text{O}_{2(g)}$ to increase.
- (B) K to decrease and the amount of $\text{O}_{2(g)}$ to increase.
- (C) K to decrease and the amount of $\text{O}_{2(g)}$ to decrease.
- (D) no change in K but a decrease in the amount of $\text{O}_{2(g)}$.
- (E) no change in K but an increase in the amount of $\text{O}_{2(g)}$.

Change temperature, so change K.

Increase temperature, so reaction proceeds in a direction that uses heat (in the endothermic direction).

Production of $\text{CO} + \text{O}_2$ is endothermic, so consume CO_2 , producing CO and O_2 . Make more product, less reactant, so K increases.

22. (1 pt) You want to make spaghetti for dinner, so you put a pinch of salt (NaCl) into a large pot of boiling water. What happens ?

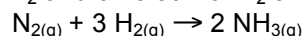
- (A) The NaCl separates into Na and Cl. The sodium reacts violently and explosively with the water, spreading the chlorine gas all over your apartment. You are not happy.

- (B) The NaCl dissolves, forming $\text{Na}^+_{(\text{aq})}$ and $\text{Cl}^-_{(\text{aq})}$. Ten minutes later you are eating yummy pasta and all is right with the world.
- (C) NaCl dissolves endothermically. The water freezes in seconds. You give up and order pizza.
- (D) NaCl reacts with water, forming a strong acid. It eats through the pot, spills over the oven, and eats through the floor. Your oven falls into the apartment below. You are not happy (nor are your downstairs neighbors)
- (E) The sodium in the NaCl has a nuclear reaction with the protons in the water, forming Mg. Incredible amounts of energy are released, forming a microscopic black hole. Soon, the black hole swallows up the water, your kitchen and your apartment. You run out to your car and escape, but your landlord is not happy, and you lose your deposit.

This question is to double-check which version of the exam you had...

Extra Credit (5 pts.)

0.25 atm of N_2 and 0.75 atm of H_2 are placed in a container, which is then sealed. The reaction



is then allowed to proceed until equilibrium is reached. The following pressures of the gases are measured at equilibrium, at two temperatures:

T (K)	P(N_2) (atm)	P(H_2) (atm)	P(NH_3) (atm)
300	0.0118	0.0354	0.4764
600	0.463	1.389	0.074

What are ΔH (in kJ/mol) and ΔS (in J/mol K) for this reaction ?

Assume that the enthalpy and entropy do not change with temperature.

Only answers recorded **on this sheet** will be graded; some partial credit may be awarded for this question, but only for work shown on this sheet.

First, calculate K_p at each temperature:

$$K_p = \frac{[\text{NH}_3]^2}{[\text{N}_2][\text{H}_2]^3} \text{ where } [] \text{ indicates the pressure of each gas.}$$

$$\text{At } 300 \text{ K, } K_p = (0.4764)^2 / [(0.0118)(0.0354)^3] = 4.336 \times 10^5$$

$$\text{At } 600 \text{ K, } K_p = (0.074)^2 / [(0.463)(1.389)^3] = 4.413 \times 10^{-3}$$

Then, calculate ΔG at each temperature

$$\Delta G = -RT \ln(K_p)$$

$$\text{At } 300 \text{ K, } \Delta G = -(8.314 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kJ/mol K}) (300 \text{ K}) \ln (4.336 \times 10^5) = -32.37 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

$$\text{At } 600 \text{ K, } \Delta G = -(8.314 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kJ/mol K}) (600 \text{ K}) \ln (4.413 \times 10^{-3}) = 27.05 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

Finally, find ΔH and ΔS using $\Delta G = \Delta H - T\Delta S$ (2 equations and 2 unknowns):

$$-32.37 \text{ kJ/mol} = \Delta H - (300 \text{ K}) \Delta S$$

$$27.05 \text{ kJ/mol} = \Delta H - (600 \text{ K}) \Delta S$$

Subtract the second from the first to get

$$-59.42 \text{ kJ/mol} = (300 \text{ K}) \Delta S$$

$$\Delta S = -0.198 \text{ kJ/mol K} = -198 \text{ J/mol K}$$

(Note that ΔS is large and negative because there are 2 fewer moles of gas in the products than in the reactants)

Plug the value of ΔS into the first equation above:

$$-32.37 \text{ kJ/mol} = \Delta H - (300 \text{ K}) (-0.198 \text{ kJ/mol K})$$

$$\Delta H = -91.77 \text{ kJ/mol}$$