Final Exam Review #2

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3.

| 1. | A compound is known to be a potassium halide, KX (i.e. KF, KCl, KBr or KI). If 2.00 g of |
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| the s | alt is dissolved in exactly 100. g of water, the solution freezes at -0.998 °C. Identify the |
| halid | e ion in this formula. K_{fp} water is -1.86 °C/m. Assume complete dissociation of the halide: |
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| 2. | A sample of N ₂ O ₄ gas with a pressure of 1.00 atm is placed in a flask. When equilibrium |
| | nieved, 20.0% of the N ₂ O ₄ has been converted to NO ₂ gas. |
| d |) Calculate Kp for the reaction: |
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| b |) If the initial pressure of N_2O_4 is 0.16 atm, what percent of the gas will disassociate at equilibrium? |
| ~ | , in the linear pressure of M ₂ 04 is 0.15 atm, what personne of the gas will alloud collate at equilibrium. |
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What is the pH change when 17.7 mL of 0.126 M NaOH is added to 87.3 mL of a buffer

solution consisting of 0.135 M NH $_3$ and 0.160 M NH $_4$ Cl? Ka NH $_4^+$ is 5.6x10 $^{\text{-}10}$

4. Calculate the equilibrium constant for the following reaction:

$$AgOH(s) + CN^{-}(aq) \leftrightarrow AgCN(s) + OH^{-}(aq) \mid K_{sp}(AgOH) = 2.0 \times 10^{-8} \mid K_{sp}(AgCN) = 6.0 \times 10^{-17}$$

New stuff:

5. A sample of hard water contains about 4.4×10^{-3} M Ca²⁺. A soluble fluoride-containing salt, such as NaF, is added to "fluoridate" the water (to aid in the prevention of dental cavities). What is the maximum concentration of F⁻ that can be present without precipitating CaF₂? $K_{sp} = 5.3\times10^{-11}$

6. Titanium(IV) oxide is converted to titanium carbide with carbon at a high temperature. Calculate the ΔG° and K using the values below. Note the non standard temperature when calculating the K value!

$$\begin{array}{lll} {\rm Compound} & \Delta_{\rm f} {\rm G~at730.^{\circ}C~(kJ/mol)} \\ & {\rm TiO_2(s)} & -757.23 \\ & {\rm TiC(s)} & -162.53 \\ & {\rm CO(g)} & -200.48 \end{array}$$

$$TiO_2(s) + 3 C(s) \rightarrow 2 CO(g) + TiC(s)$$

7. Some metal oxides can be decomposed to the metal and oxygen under reasonable conditions.

$$2 Ag_2O(s) \rightarrow 4 Ag(s) + O_2(g)$$

Thermodynamic data are given below:

$$2 Ag_2O(s) \rightarrow 4 Ag(s) + O_2(g)$$

$$\Delta_f H^{\circ}(kJ/mol)$$
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a) What are the values of ΔH° , ΔS° and ΔG° ?

b) Is the reaction product favored at 25 °C? If not, at what temperature does it become product favored?

8. Balancing:

$$TeO_3^{2-} + N_2O_4 \leftrightarrow Te + NO_3^-$$
 (in acid)

$$IO_3^- + Re \leftrightarrow ReO_4^- + IO^-$$
 (in base)

9. For the following cell:

$$\begin{split} \text{Pt} \mid \text{H}_2(\text{P} = 1 \text{ bar}) \mid \text{H}^{^+}\!(\text{aq, 1.0 M}) \mid \mid \text{Fe}^{3^+}\!(\text{aq, 1.0M}), \text{Fe}^{2^+}\!(\text{aq, 1.0 M}) \mid \text{Pt} \\ \text{Fe}^{3^+}\!(\text{aq, 1.0 M}) + \text{e}^- &\rightarrow \text{Fe}^{2^+}\!(\text{aq, 1.0 M}) \text{ E}^\circ = +0.771 \text{ V} \\ 2 \text{ H}^+\!\left(\text{aq, 1.0 M}\right) + 2 \text{ e}^- &\rightarrow \text{H}_2(\text{g, 1 bar}) \quad \text{E}^\circ = 0.000 \text{ V} \end{split}$$

- a) Calculate the cell potential (E°)
- b) Will the reaction be more or less favorable at lower pH?
- c) What will E_{cell} be when the pH of the hydrogen cell is 6.50 and everything else remains under standard conditions?

10. Thorium-232 decays in a series of steps to Pb-208. How many alpha and how many beta particles were emitted in this series? If the first 4 steps were alpha-beta-beta-alpha, please write the complete reactions for each step:

- 11. Iodine-131 ($t_{1/2} = 8.04$ days), a β emitter, is used to treat thyroid cancer.
 - a) Write the equation for the decomposition of ¹³¹I:
 - b) If you ingest a sample of NaI containing ¹³¹I, how much time is required for the activity to decrease to 57.0% of its original value?

