CHEM 1515.001 - 006
Exam IV
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Name ______________________

TA's Name ______________________

Section _______

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. This examination consists of a total of 11 different pages. The last four pages include a periodic table; many useful equations and constants; a table of vapor pressures for water; a solubility table; a table of equilibrium constants for acids and bases; and a table of thermodynamic values. All work should be done in this booklet.

2. PRINT your name, TA's name and your lab section number <u>now</u> in the space at the top of this sheet. <u>DO NOT SEPARATE THESE PAGES</u>.

3. Answer all questions that you can and whenever called for show your work clearly. Your method of solving problems should pattern the approach used in lecture. You do not have to show your work for the multiple choice or short answer questions.

4. No credit will be awarded if your work is not shown in 6.

5. Point values are shown next to the problem number.

6. Budget your time for each of the questions. Some problems may have a low point value yet be very challenging. If you do not recognize the solution to a question quickly, skip it, and return to the question after completing the easier problems.

7. Look through the exam before beginning; plan your work; then begin.

8. Relax and do well.

	Page 2	Page 3	Page 4	Page 5	Page 6	Page 7	TOTAL
SCORES	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
	(18)	(16)	(16)	(18)	(20)	(12)	(100)

(9) 1. Write the chemical formula(s) of the product(s) and balance the following reactions. Identify all products phases as either (g)as, (l)iquid, (s)olid or (aq)ueous. Soluble ionic compounds should be written in the form of their component ions.

a) $Zn(NO_3)_2$*(aq)* + Na_2S*(aq)* $\rightarrow$

b) Na_2CO_3*(s)* + HCl*(aq)* $\rightarrow$

c) $(CH_3)_2NH$*(aq)* + HCN*(aq)* $\rightarrow$

(4) 2a. Write the ionic and net ionic chemical equation for 1a), 1b) or 1c).

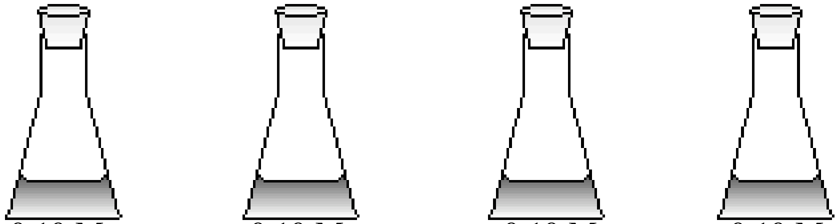
Ionic equation

Net Ionic equation

(5) 3. Account for the following observations about NH_3 and NF_3. In your answer, use appropriate principles of intermolecular forces. Your answer must include reference to <u>both</u> substances.

a) NH_3 has a normal boiling point of –33.4 ˚C where as NF_3 has a boiling point of –128.8 ˚C.

(16) 4.



0.10 M NaF — 0.10 M $MgCl_2$ — 0.10 M C_2H_5OH — 0.10 M CH_3COOH ($HC_2H_3O_2$)

Answer the following questions, which refer to the 100 mL samples of aqueous solutions at 25 ˚C in the stoppered flasks shown above

(a) Which solution has the lowest electrical conductivity? Explain.

(b) Which solution has the lowest freezing point? Explain.

(c) Above which solution is the pressure of water vapor the greatest? Explain.

(d) Which solution has the highest pH? Explain.

(16) 5a. Define the term 'equilibrium vapor pressure'.

(b) If a sample of a liquid is injected into an evacuated container, describe what phase change occurs. (Note the amount of the liquid injected is small compared to the volume of the container.)

(c) Is the phase change exothermic or endothermic? Explain?

(d) In terms of the 'pressure exerted by the vapor' and the 'equilibrium vapor pressure' how do we determine what phase(s) are present in the container after adding the sample?

(18) 6. A commercial aqueous solution of ammonia is 28% NH_3 by mass and has a density of 0.900 g mL^{-1}.

(a) Calculate the molarity of the solution.

(b) Calculate the molality of the solution.

(c) Describe how you would prepare 1.00 L of a 0.400 M NH_3 solution from the more concentrated solution in part a).

6. (CONTINUED)

(10) (d) Calculate the pH of the solution prepared in part c)

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(10) (e) Calculate the pH of the solution prepared by adding 0.250 mol of solid NH_4Cl to the solution prepared in part c).

(12) 7. For the gaseous equilibrium represented below, it is observed that greater amounts of PCl_3 and Cl_2 are produced as the temperature is increased.

$PCl_{3}(g)$ ä $PCl_{3}(g) + Cl_{2}(g)$

(a) What is the sign of ΔS° for the reaction? Explain.

(b) What change, if any, will occur in ΔG° for the reaction as the temperature is increased? Explain your reasoning in terms of thermodynamic principles.

(c) If the volume of the reaction mixture is decreased at constant temperature to half the original volume, what will happened to the number of moles of Cl_2 in the reaction vessel? Explain.

Periodic Table of the Elements

	IA	IIA	IIIB	IVB	VB	VIB	VIIB	VIII	VIII	VIII	IB	IIB	IIIA	IVA	VA	VIA	VIIA	VIIIA
1	1 **H** 1.008																	2 **He** 4.00
2	3 **Li** 6.94	4 **Be** 9.01											5 **B** 10.81	6 **C** 12.01	7 **N** 14.01	8 **O** 16.00	9 **F** 19.00	10 **Ne** 20.18
3	11 **Na** 22.99	12 **Mg** 24.30											13 **Al** 26.98	14 **Si** 28.09	15 **P** 30.97	16 **S** 32.06	17 **Cl** 35.45	18 **Ar** 39.95
4	19 **K** 39.10	20 **Ca** 40.08	21 **Sc** 44.96	22 **Ti** 47.88	23 **V** 50.94	24 **Cr** 52.00	25 **Mn** 54.94	26 **Fe** 55.85	27 **Co** 58.93	28 **Ni** 58.69	29 **Cu** 63.55	30 **Zn** 65.38	31 **Ga** 69.72	32 **Ge** 72.59	33 **As** 74.92	34 **Se** 78.96	35 **Br** 79.90	36 **Kr** 83.80
5	37 **Rb** 85.47	38 **Sr** 87.62	39 **Y** 88.91	40 **Zr** 91.22	41 **Nb** 92.91	42 **Mo** 95.94	43 **Tc** (98)	44 **Ru** 101.1	45 **Rh** 102.9	46 **Pd** 106.4	47 **Ag** 107.9	48 **Cd** 112.4	49 **In** 114.8	50 **Sn** 118.7	51 **Sb** 121.8	52 **Te** 127.6	53 **I** 126.9	54 **Xe** 131.3
6	55 **Cs** 132.9	56 **Ba** 137.3	57 **La** 138.9	72 **Hf** 178.5	73 **Ta** 180.9	74 **W** 183.8	75 **Re** 186.2	76 **Os** 190.2	77 **Ir** 192.2	78 **Pt** 195.1	79 **Au** 197.0	80 **Hg** 200.6	81 **Tl** 204.4	82 **Pb** 207.2	83 **Bi** 209.0	84 **Po** (209)	85 **At** (210)	86 **Rn** (222)
7	87 **Fr** (223)	88 **Ra** 226.0	89 **Ac** 227.0	104 (261)	105 (262)	106 (263)												

Lanthanides	58 **Ce** 140.1	59 **Pr** 140.9	60 **Nd** 144.2	61 **Pm** (145)	62 **Sm** 150.4	63 **Eu** 152.0	64 **Gd** 157.2	65 **Tb** 158.9	66 **Dy** 162.5	67 **Ho** 164.9	68 **Er** 167.3	69 **Tm** 168.9	70 **Yb** 173.0	71 **Lu** 175.0
Actinides	90 **Th** 232.0	91 **Pa** 231.0	92 **U** 238.0	93 **Np** 237.0	94 **Pu** (244)	95 **Am** (243)	96 **Cm** (247)	97 **Bk** (247)	98 **Cf** (251)	99 **Es** (252)	100 **Fm** (257)	101 **Md** (258)	102 **No** (259)	103 **Lr** (260)

Useful Information

$PV = nRT$

$R = 0.0821 \frac{L\cdot atm}{mol\cdot K} = 8.314 \frac{J}{mol\cdot K}$

6.02×10^{23}

$\ln\left(\frac{vp_2}{vp_1}\right) = -\frac{\Delta H^\circ_{vap}}{R}\left(\frac{1}{T_2} - \frac{1}{T_1}\right)$

density of $H_2O = 1.00 \frac{g}{cm^3}$

$\Delta H^\circ_{rxn} = \sum n(\Delta H_f^\circ(\text{products})) - \sum m(\Delta H_f^\circ(\text{reactants}))$

$\Delta S^\circ_{rxn} = \sum n(S^\circ(\text{products})) - \sum m(S^\circ(\text{reactants}))$

$\Delta G^\circ_{rxn} = \sum n(\Delta G_f^\circ(\text{products})) - \sum m(\Delta G_f^\circ(\text{reactants}))$

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

$pH = -\log[H^+]$ $pH + pOH = 14$ $pOH = -\log[OH^-]$ $K_w = 1.00 \times 10^{-14}$

$\Delta G^\circ = -RT\ln K$ $K_p = K_c(RT)^{\Delta n}$

$x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ for $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$

1 pm = 10^{-12} m

$P_{solution} = \square_{solvent}P^{\circ}_{solvent}$

$\Delta T = ikm$ $k_f(H_2O) = 1.86\ \frac{^{\circ}C}{m}$ $k_b(H_2O) = 0.512\ \frac{^{\circ}C}{m}$

edge length (l) = 2r edge length (l) = $2\sqrt{2}\cdot r$ edge length (l) = $\frac{4r}{\sqrt{3}}$

Temperature (°C)	Vapor Pressure(mmHg)	Temperature (°C)	Vapor Pressure(mmHg)
-5	3.2	50	92.5
0	4.6	55	118.0
5	6.52	60	149.4
10	9.20	65	187.5
15	12.8	70	233.7
20	17.5	75	289.1
25	23.8	80	355.1
30	31.8	85	433.6
35	42.1	90	525.8
40	55.3	95	633.9
45	71.9	100	760

Solubility Table

Ion	Solubility	Exceptions
NO_3^-	soluble	none
ClO_4^-	soluble	none
Cl^-	soluble	except Ag^+, Hg_2^{2+}, *Pb^{2+}
I^-	soluble	except Ag^+, Hg_2^{2+}, Pb^{2+}
SO_4^{2-}	soluble	except Ca^{2+}, Ba^{2+}, Sr^{2+}, Hg^{2+}, Pb^{2+}, Ag^+
CO_3^{2-}	insoluble	except Group IA and NH_4^+
PO_4^{3-}	insoluble	except Group IA and NH_4^+
^-OH	insoluble	except Group IA, *Ca^{2+}, Ba^{2+}, Sr^{2+}
S^{2-}	insoluble	except Group IA, IIA and NH_4^+
Na^+	soluble	none
NH_4^+	soluble	none
K^+	soluble	none

*slightly soluble

Name	Formula	K_{a1}	K_{a2}	K_{a3}
Acetic	$HC_2H_3O_2$	1.8×10^{-5}		
Ascorbic	$HC_6H_7O_6$	8.0×10^{-3}		
Arsenic	H_3AsO_4	5.6×10^{-3}	1.0×10^{-7}	3.0×10^{-12}
Arsenous	H_3AsO_3	6.0×10^{-10}		
Benzoic	$HC_7H_5O_2$	6.5×10^{-5}		
Boric	H_3BO_3	5.8×10^{-10}		
Butyric acid	$HC_4H_7O_2$	1.5×10^{-5}		
Carbonic	H_2CO_3	4.3×10^{-7}	5.6×10^{-11}	
Cyanic	HCNO	3.5×10^{-4}		
Citric	$H_3C_6H_5O_7$	7.4×10^{-4}	1.7×10^{-5}	4.0×10^{-7}
Formic	$HCHO_2$	1.8×10^{-4}		
Hydroazoic	HN_3	1.9×10^{-5}		
Hydrocyanic	HCN	4.9×10^{-10}		
Hydrofluoric	HF	7.2×10^{-4}		
Hydrogen chromate ion	$HCrO_4^-$	3.0×10^{-7}		
Hydrogen peroxide	H_2O_2	2.4×10^{-12}		
Hydrogen selenate ion	$HSeO_4^-$	2.2×10^{-2}		
Hydrogen sulfate ion	HSO_4^-	1.2×10^{-2}		
Hydrogen sulfide	H_2S	5.7×10^{-8}	1.3×10^{-13}	
Hypobromous	HBrO	2.0×10^{-9}		
Hypochlorous	HClO	3.0×10^{-8}		
Hypoiodus	HIO	2.0×10^{-11}		
Iodic	HIO_3	1.7×10^{-1}		
Lactic	$HC_3H_5O_3$	1.4×10^{-4}		
Malonic	$H_2C_3H_2O_4$	1.5×10^{-3}	2.0×10^{-6}	
Oxalic	$H_2C_2O_4$	5.9×10^{-2}	6.4×10^{-5}	
Nitrous	HNO_2	4.5×10^{-4}		
Phenol	HC_6H_5O	1.3×10^{-10}		
Phosphoric	H_3PO_4	7.5×10^{-3}	6.2×10^{-8}	4.2×10^{-13}
Paraperiodic	H_5IO_6	2.8×10^{-2}	5.3×10^{-9}	
Propionic	$HC_3H_5O_2$	1.3×10^{-5}		
Pyrophosphoric	H_4P_2O	3.0×10^{-2}	4.4×10^{-3}	
Selenous	H_2SeO_3	2.3×10^{-3}	5.3×10^{-9}	
Sulfuric	H_2SO_4	strong acid	1.2×10^{-2}	
Sulfurous	H_2SO_3	1.7×10^{-2}	6.4×10^{-8}	
Tartaric	$H_2C_4H_4O_6$	1.0×10^{-3}	4.6×10^{-5}	

E.2 DISSOCIATION CONSTANTS FOR BASES AT 25°C

Name	Formula	K_b	Name	Formula	K_b
Ammonia	NH_3	1.8×10^{-5}	Hydroxylamine	$HONH_2$	1.1×10^{-8}
Aniline	$C_6H_5NH_2$	4.3×10^{-10}	Methylamine	CH_3NH_2	4.4×10^{-4}
Dimethylamine	$(CH_3)_2NH$	5.4×10^{-4}	Pyridine	C_5H_5N	1.7×10^{-9}
Ethylamine	$C_2H_5NH_2$	6.4×10^{-4}	Trimethylamine	$(CH_3)_3N$	6.4×10^{-5}
Hydrazine	H_2NNH_2	1.3×10^{-6}			

Thermodynamic Values (25 ˚C)

Substance and State	ΔH°_f $\left(\frac{kJ}{mol}\right)$	ΔG°_f $\left(\frac{kJ}{mol}\right)$	S° $\left(\frac{J}{K \cdot mol}\right)$
Carbon			
C(*s*) (graphite)	0	0	6
C(*s*) (diamond)	2	3	2
CO(*g*)	-110.5	-137	198
CO_2(*g*)	-393.5	-394	214
CH_4(*g*)	?	-51	186
CH_3OH(*g*)	-201	-163	240
CH_3OH(*l*)	-239	-166	127
CH_3Cl(*g*)	-80.8	-57.4	234
$CHCl_3$(*g*)	-100.8		
$CHCl_3$(*l*)	-131.8		
H_2CO(*g*)	-116	-110	219
HCOOH(*g*)	-363	-351	249
HCN(*g*)	135.1	125	202
C_2H_2(*g*)	227	209	201
C_2H_4(*g*)	52	68	219
CH_3CHO(*g*)	-166	-129	250
C_2H_5OH(*l*)	-278	-175	161
C_2H_6(*g*)	-84.7	-32.9	229.5
C_3H_6(*g*)	20.9	62.7	266.9
C_3H_8(*g*)	-104	-24	270
Bromine			
Br_2(*l*)	0	0	152.
BrCl(*g*)	14.64	-0.96	240
Chlorine			
Cl_2(*g*)	0	0	223
Cl_2(*aq*)	-23	7	121
Cl^-(*aq*)	-167	-131	57
HCl(*g*)	-92	-95	187
Fluorine			
F_2(*g*)	0	0	203
F^-(*aq*)	-333	-279	-14
HF(*g*)	-271	-273	174
Hydrogen			
H_2(*g*)	0	0	131
H(*g*)217	203	115	
H^+(*aq*)	0	0	0
OH^-(*aq*)	-230	-157	-11
H_2O(*l*)			
H_2O(*g*)	-242	-229	189
Magnesium			
Mg(s)	0	0	33
Mg(aq)	-492	-456	-118
MgO(s)	-601	-569	26.9
Oxygen			
O_2(*g*)	0	0	205
O(*g*)249	232	161	
O_3(*g*)	143	163	239
Nitrogen			
N_2(*g*)	0	0	192
NCl_3(*g*)	230	271	-137
NF_3(*g*)	-125	-83.6	-139
NH_3(*g*)	?	-17	193
NH_3(*aq*)	?	-27	111
NH_2CONH_2(aq)	?	?	174
NO(*g*)	90	87	211
NO_2(*g*)	32	52	240
N_2O(*g*)	82	104	220
N_2O_4(*g*)	10	98	304
N_2O_5(*g*)	-42	134	178
HNO_3(*aq*)	-207	-111	146
HNO_3(*l*)	-174	-81	156
NH_4Cl(s)	-314	-201	95
NH_4ClO_4(*s*)	-295	-89	186
Silver			
Ag(*s*)	0	0	42.6
Ag^+(*aq*)	105.6	77.1	72.7
$Ag(S_2O_3)^{3-}$(*aq*)	-1285.7	--	--
AgBr(s)	-100.4	-96.9	107.1
AgCl(s)	-127.1	-109.8	96.2
Sulfur			
S(rhombic)	0	0	31.8
SO_2(g)	-296.8	-300.2	248.8
SO_3(g)	-395.7	-371.1	256.3
H_2S(g)	-20.17	-33.0	205.6
Titanium			
$TiCl_4$(*g*)	-763	-727	355
TiO_2(*s*)	-945	-890	50
Aluminum			
$AlCl_3$(*s*)	-526	-505	184
Barium			
$BaCl_2$(*aq*)	-872	-823	123
$Ba(OH)_2 \cdot 8H_2O$(*s*)	-3342	-2793	427
Iodine			
I_2(*s*)	0	0	116.7
HI(*g*)	25.94	1.30	206.3