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Chemistry 12 **KEY** Unit 2 - Chemical Equilibrium

7. At a high temperature, 0.50 mol of HBr was placed in a 1.0 l. container and allowed to decompose according to the reaction:

$$2\text{HBr}(g) \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_2(g) + \text{Br}_2(g)$$

At equilibrium the $[\text{Br}_2]$ was measured to be 0.13 M. What is K_{eq} for this reaction at this temperature?

$$K_{eq} = \frac{[\text{H}_2][\text{Br}_2]}{[\text{HBr}]^2} = \frac{(0.13)^2}{(0.24)^2} = 0.29$$

[I]	0.50	0	0
[C]	-0.26	+0.13	+0.13
[E]	0.24	0.13	0.13

Answer $K_{eq} = 0.29$

8. When 1.0 mol of NH_3 and 0.40 mol of N_2 are placed in a 5.0 l. vessel and allowed to reach equilibrium at a certain temperature, it is found that 0.78 mol of N_2 is present. The reaction is:

$$2\text{NH}_3(g) \rightleftharpoons 3\text{H}_2(g) + \text{N}_2(g)$$

initial $[\text{NH}_3]$	$\frac{1.0 \text{ mol}}{5.0 \text{ L}} = 0.20 \text{ M}$	initial $[\text{N}_2]$	$\frac{0.40 \text{ mol}}{5.0 \text{ L}} = 0.080 \text{ M}$
Equil. $[\text{NH}_3]$	$\frac{0.78 \text{ mol}}{5.0 \text{ L}} = 0.156 \text{ M}$		

$$2\text{NH}_3 \rightleftharpoons 3\text{H}_2 + \text{N}_2$$

[I]	0.20	0	0.080
[C]	-0.044	+0.066	+0.022
[E]	0.156	0.066	0.102

a) Calculate the equilibrium concentrations of all three species.

$[\text{NH}_3] = 0.16 \text{ M}$ $[\text{H}_2] = 0.066 \text{ M}$ $[\text{N}_2] = 0.10 \text{ M}$

b) Calculate the value of the equilibrium constant at this temperature.

(Unit conversion: $\text{mol} \rightarrow \text{M}$; round to 2 d.p.)

$$K_{eq} = \frac{[\text{H}_2]^3[\text{N}_2]}{[\text{NH}_3]^2} = \frac{(0.066)^3(0.102)}{(0.156)^2} = 0.0012$$

Answer 1.2×10^{-3}

c) How many moles of H_2 are present at equilibrium?

$0.066 \text{ M} \times 5.0 \text{ L} = 0.33 \text{ mol}$ Answer 0.33 mol

d) How many moles of N_2 are present at equilibrium?

$0.102 \text{ M} \times 5.0 \text{ L} = 0.51 \text{ mol}$ Answer 0.51 mol

Worksheet 2-3 - Calculations Involving the Equilibrium Constant Page 5

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