

**K<sub>p</sub> & K<sub>c</sub> Relationship and  
Characteristics of K**

61. For reaction,  $2A(g) \rightleftharpoons 3C(g) + D(s)$ , the value of  $K_c$  will be equal to  
 (a)  $K_p(RT)$   
 (b)  $K_p/RT$   
 (c) =  $K_p$   
 (d) None of these
62. In the reaction,  $A_2(g) + 4B_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2AB_4(g)$   $\Delta H < 0$  the formation of  $AB_4$  is will be favoured at  
 (a) Low temperature, high pressure  
 (b) High temperature, low pressure  
 (c) Low temperature, low pressure  
 (d) High temperature, high pressure
63. The formation of  $SO_3$  takes place according to the following reaction,  $2SO_2 + O_2 \rightleftharpoons 2SO_3$ ;  $\Delta H = -45.2 \text{ kcal}$  The formation of  $SO_3$  is favoured by  
 (a) Increasing in temperature  
 (b) Removal of oxygen  
 (c) Increase of volume  
 (d) Increasing of pressure
64. What is the effect of increasing pressure on the dissociation of  $PCl_5$  according to the equation  
 $PCl_5(g) \rightleftharpoons PCl_3(g) + Cl_2(g) - x \text{ cal}$
65. If equilibrium constants of reaction,  $N_2 + O_2 \rightleftharpoons 2NO$  is  $K_1$  and  $\frac{1}{2}N_2 + \frac{1}{2}O_2 \rightleftharpoons NO$  is  $K_2$ , then  
 (a)  $K_1 = K_2$   
 (b)  $K_2 = \sqrt{K_1}$   
 (c)  $K_1 = 2K_2$   
 (d)  $K_1 = \frac{1}{2}K_2$
66. For the following reaction in gaseous phase  $CO + \frac{1}{2}O_2 \rightarrow CO_2$ ;  $K_p/K_c$  is  
 (a)  $(RT)^{1/2}$   
 (b)  $(RT)^{-1/2}$   
 (c)  $(RT)$   
 (d)  $(RT)^{-1}$
67. For the reaction  $N_{2(g)} + O_{2(g)} \rightleftharpoons 2NO_{(g)}$ , the value of  $K_c$  at  $800^\circ C$  is 0.1. When the equilibrium concentrations of both the reactants is 0.5 mol, what is the value of  $K_p$  at the same temperature  
 (a) 0.5  
 (b) 0.1  
 (c) 0.01  
 (d) 0.025
68.  $A_{(g)} + 3B_{(g)} \rightleftharpoons 4C_{(g)}$ . Starting concentration of A is equal to B,



equilibrium concentration of A and C are same.  $K_c =$

- (a) 0.08
  - (b) 0.8
  - (c) 8
  - (d) 80
  - (e)  $1/8$

**69.**  $NH_4COONH_{2(s)} \rightleftharpoons 2NH_{3(g)} + CO_{2(g)}$

if equilibrium pressure is 3 atm for the above reaction  $K_p$  for the reaction is

