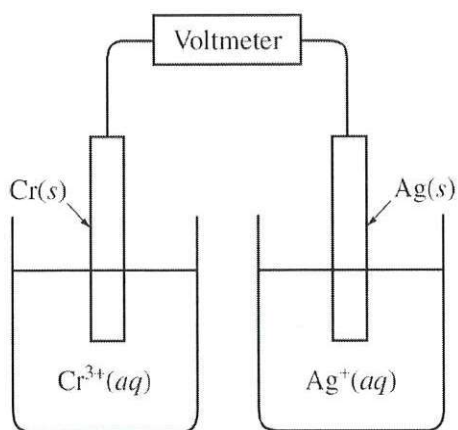


AP Free Response Practice #1 (2018 #6, 4 points)

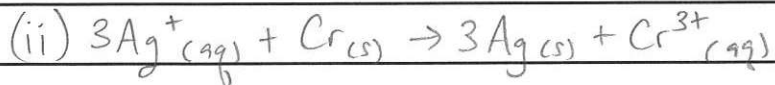


Half-Reaction	E° (V)
$\text{Ag}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Ag}(\text{s})$	+ 0.80
$\text{Cr}^{3+}(\text{aq}) + 3 \text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Cr}(\text{s})$?

1. A student sets up a galvanic cell at 298 K that has an electrode of $\text{Ag}(\text{s})$ immersed in a 1.0 M solution of $\text{Ag}^+(\text{aq})$ and an electrode of $\text{Cr}(\text{s})$ immersed in a 1.0 M solution of $\text{Cr}^{3+}(\text{aq})$, as shown in the diagram above.
 - a. The student measures the voltage of the cell shown above and discovers that it is zero. Identify the missing component of the cell, and explain its importance for obtaining a nonzero voltage.
 - b. The student adds the missing component to the cell and measures E°_{cell} to be +1.54 V. As the cell operates, Ag^+ ions are reduced. Use this information and the information in the table above to do the following.
 - i. Calculate the value of E° for the half-reaction $\text{Cr}^{3+} + 3 \text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Cr}(\text{s})$.
 - ii. Write the balanced net-ionic equation for the overall reaction that occurs as the cell operates.
 - iii. Calculate the value of ΔG° for the overall cell reaction in $\text{J/mol}_{\text{rxn}}$.

a.) The salt bridge is missing! It provides anions to balance out positive charge build-up in the anode and cations to balance out negative charge build-up in the cathode.

b.) (i) $E^\circ_{\text{cell}} = E^\circ_{\text{ox}} + E^\circ_{\text{red}}$
 $+1.54 = E^\circ_{\text{ox}} + 0.80 \Rightarrow E^\circ_{\text{ox}} = 1.54 - 0.80 = 0.74 \text{ V}$
 $\Rightarrow E^\circ_{\text{red}}(\text{Cr}^{3+}) = \boxed{-0.74 \text{ V}}$



(iii) $\Delta G^\circ = -nFE^\circ_{\text{cell}} = -(3 \frac{\text{mole}^-}{\text{mol}_{\text{rxn}}})(96,485 \text{ C/mol}_{\text{e}^-})(1.54 \text{ J/C})$
 $= \boxed{-446,000 \text{ J/mol}_{\text{rxn}}}$