## Problem Set Chapter 8 Part 2

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January 11, 2020

- 1. Using the enthalpies of formation, calculate the enthalpy change in the following:
  - (a)  $2 C_2 H_5 OH(l) + O_2(g) \longrightarrow 2 CH_3 CHO(g) + 2 H_2 O(l)$ , where  $CH_3 CHO(g)$  has an enthalpy of formation of  $-166 \left[\frac{kJ}{mol}\right]$

$$C_2H_5OH(l) \longrightarrow 2(-277.7) \left[\frac{kJ}{mol}\right]$$

$$O_2(g) \longrightarrow 0 \left[\frac{kJ}{mol}\right]$$

$$H_2O(l) \longrightarrow 2(-285.8) \left[\frac{kJ}{mol}\right]$$
(1)

$$2(-285.8) - 2(166) - 2(-277.7) = -348.2[kJ]$$

(b) 
$$2 \text{Al}^{3+}(aq) + 3 \text{Zn}(s) \longrightarrow 3 \text{Zn}^{2+}(aq) + 2 \text{Al}(s)$$

$$2 \operatorname{Al}^{3+}(\operatorname{aq}) \longrightarrow 2(-531) \left[ \frac{\mathrm{kJ}}{\mathrm{mol}} \right]$$

$$3 \operatorname{Zn}(\mathrm{s}) \longrightarrow 0 \left[ \frac{\mathrm{kJ}}{\mathrm{mol}} \right]$$

$$3 \operatorname{Zn}^{2+}(\operatorname{aq}) \longrightarrow 3(-153.9) \left[ \frac{\mathrm{kJ}}{\mathrm{mol}} \right]$$

$$2 \operatorname{Al}(\mathrm{s}) \longrightarrow 0 \left[ \frac{\mathrm{kJ}}{\mathrm{mol}} \right]$$

$$(2)$$

$$3(-153.9) - 2(-531) = 600.3[kJ]$$

2. Using enthalpies of formation the enthalpy of the reaction, calculate the enthalpy of formation for  $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$ ;  $\Delta H = -1855[\text{kJ}]$ 

$${\rm (a)} \ \, 8\,H^{+}({\rm aq}) + {\rm Cr}_{2}{\rm O_{7}}^{2-}({\rm aq}) + 2\,{\rm Al}({\rm s}) \longrightarrow 2\,{\rm Al}^{3+}({\rm aq}) + {\rm Cr}_{2}{\rm O}_{3}({\rm s}) + 4\,{\rm H}_{2}{\rm O}\,({\rm l})$$

$$8 H^{+}(aq) \longrightarrow 8(0) \left[\frac{kJ}{mol}\right]$$

$$2 Al(s) \longrightarrow 2(0) \left[\frac{kJ}{mol}\right]$$

$$2 Al^{3+}(aq) \longrightarrow 2(-531) \left[\frac{kJ}{mol}\right]$$

$$Cr_{2}O_{3}(s) \longrightarrow -1139.7 \left[\frac{kJ}{mol}\right]$$

$$4 H_{2}O(l) \longrightarrow 4(-285.8) \left[\frac{kJ}{mol}\right]$$

$$Cr_{2}O_{7}^{2-}(aq) \longrightarrow ? \left[\frac{kJ}{mol}\right]$$

$$(3)$$

$$2(-531) + (-1139.7) + 4(-285.8) - x = -1855$$
$$x = -1489.9[kJ]$$

3. Using bond energies, calculate the enthalpy of the following reactions:

(a) 
$$N_2H_4 + H_2 \longrightarrow 2NH_3$$

Broken:  

$$N \longrightarrow N = 159[kJ]$$
  
 $4 \cdot N \longrightarrow H = 4(389)[kJ]$   
 $H \longrightarrow H = 436[kJ]$   
Made:  
 $6 \cdot N \longrightarrow H = 6(389)[kJ]$   
 $159 + 4(389) + 436 - 6(389) = -183[kJ]$ 

(b) 
$$CH_4 + Cl_2 \longrightarrow CH_3Cl + HCl$$

Broken:  

$$4 \cdot C \longrightarrow H = 4(414)[kJ]$$
  
 $Cl \longrightarrow Cl = 243[kJ]$   
Made:  
 $3 \cdot C \longrightarrow H = 3(414)[kJ]$   
 $C \longrightarrow Cl = 331[kJ]$   
 $H \longrightarrow Cl = 431[kJ]$   
 $4(414) + 243 - 3(414) - 331 - 431 = -105[kJ]$ 

(c)  $C_2H_2 + 2Br_2 \longrightarrow C_2H_2Br_4$ 

Broken:
$$C = 820 [kJ]$$

$$2 \cdot C - H = 2(414) [kJ]$$

$$2 \cdot Br - Br = 2(193) [kJ]$$
Made:
$$4 \cdot C - Br = 4(276) [kJ]$$

$$2 \cdot C - H = 2(414) [kJ]$$

$$C - C = 347 [kJ]$$
(6)

$$820 + 2(414) + 2(193) - 4(276) - 2(414) - 347 = -245[kJ]$$

4. Calculate the  $\Delta H$  for the formation of 45.7[g] of oxygen in the following;  $\Delta H = 286[\text{kJ}]$ 

(a) 
$$2 H_2 + O_2 \longrightarrow 2 H_2O$$

$$\frac{45.7}{32} = 1.425 [\text{mol}]$$

$$1.425 \cdot 286 = 408 [\text{kJ}]$$
(7)

5. The heat evolved on combustion of  $C_2H_6$  is 3120[kJ] and  $C_2H_4$  is 1411[kJ]. If the heat of formation of  $CO_2$  is -394[kJ] and  $H_2O$  is -286[kJ], calculate the  $\Delta H$  for the following reaction:

$$C_2H_4 + H_2 \longrightarrow C_2H_6$$

$$C_{2}H_{4} + H_{2} \longrightarrow C_{2}H_{6}$$
Broken:
$$4 \cdot C \longrightarrow H = 4(414)$$

$$C \Longrightarrow C = 612$$

$$H \longrightarrow H = 436$$
Made:
$$6 \cdot C \longrightarrow H = 6(414)$$

$$C \longrightarrow C = 347$$

$$2704 - 2831 = -127[kJ]$$