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## Question 1

Consider the reaction:  $C(s) + H_2O(g) \implies CO(g) + H_2(g)$   $K_C = 5.63 \times 10^{-4}$ 

Give the equilibrium concentrations of all species if excess C(s) is places in a chamber with  $[H_2O(g)] = 0.250 M$ 

I	0.250 M	Ø	Ø
C	-X	+*	+X
E	0.250-x	*	*

$$5.63.10^{-24} = \frac{\chi^{2}}{0.250 - \chi} = \frac{\chi^{2}}{0.250 - \chi} = \frac{0.550 \text{ me } \chi \text{ is}}{0.250}$$

$$0.250.5.63.10^{-24} = \chi^{2} \rightarrow \chi = 0.0119$$

Question 2

An amount of pure PCl<sub>5</sub>(g) is placed in an empty chamber. After equilibrium is reached, the product concentrations are measured as:  $[PCl_3] = [Cl_2] = 0.0134 M$ 

What are the initial and equilibrium concentrations of PCL?

I	X	0	0
(	-0.0134	+0.0134	to.0132
E	X-0.01324	0.0134	0.0134

$$0.0160 = \frac{0.0134 \cdot 0.0134}{\chi - 0.0134}$$

$$0.0160 \cdot \chi - \lambda.14 \cdot 10^{-4} = 1.4\% \cdot 10^{-4}$$

$$\chi = 0.0246$$

Question 3

$$[PCl5](eq) = 0.246M-.0134M = 0.0011M$$

Consider the reaction:  $\text{Cl}_2(g) + \text{Br}_2(g) \implies 2 \, \text{BrCl}(g)$   $K_C = 7.20$ 

[PCL] = 0.0246 M

Find the equilibrium concentrations if a chamber is charged with 0.500 mol Br<sub>2</sub>(g) and 0.0500 mol BrCl and the reaction is allowed to reach equilibrium

eaction is allowed to reach equilibrium					
	I	0	0.5	0.05	
-	(	+X	+x	-7x	
	E	X	0.5+x	0-05 - X	
10	12/10	Ymoles)	V.[i	3,ce]=0-0486 moles	

$$7.2 = \frac{(0.05-2x)^{2}}{\chi.(0.5+x)}$$
  
LASSUME x is small

2x is only 2-8% of 0-05!

V. [cla] = 6-94.10