2011 AP® CHEMISTRY FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS (Form B)

2. An 8.55 mol sample of methanol, CH₃OH, is placed in a 15.0 L evacuated rigid tank and heated to 327°C. At that temperature, all of the methanol is vaporized and some of the methanol decomposes to form carbon monoxide gas and hydrogen gas, as represented in the equation below.

$$CH_3OH(g) \rightleftharpoons CO(g) + 2 H_2(g)$$

- (a) The reaction mixture contains 6.30 mol of CO(g) at equilibrium at 327°C.
 - (i) Calculate the number of moles of $H_2(g)$ in the tank.
 - (ii) Calculate the number of grams of CH₃OH(g) remaining in the tank.
 - (iii) Calculate the mole fraction of $H_2(g)$ in the tank.
 - (iv) Calculate the total pressure, in atm, in the tank at 327°C.
- (b) Consider the three gases in the tank at 327°C: $CH_3OH(g)$, CO(g), and $H_2(g)$.
 - (i) How do the average kinetic energies of the molecules of the gases compare? Explain.
 - (ii) Which gas has the highest average molecular speed? Explain.
- (c) The tank is cooled to 25° C, which is well below the boiling point of methanol. It is found that small amounts of $H_2(g)$ and CO(g) have dissolved in the liquid CH_3OH . Which of the two gases would you expect to be more soluble in methanol at 25° C? Justify your answer.