

Calculations Continued...

Trial THREE

$$\frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{1.12 - 1.17}{120 - 102} = -1.11 \times 10^{-3} \quad \text{A/s}$$

OR M/s

6 All of the slopes or reaction rates obtained are negative. This makes sense because as a reaction proceeds, the concentration of reactant(s) decrease.

6 TRIAL FOUR

$$\frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{1.02 - 1.06}{177 - 138} = -1.11 \times 10^{-3}$$

5. 6 using Trial ① and ②
(change in [Br₂])

$$x = \frac{\log r_1 / r_2}{\log \frac{[A]}{[2A]}}$$

$$= \left(\frac{-3.03 \times 10^{-4}}{-2.9 \times 10^{-4}} \right) \log \frac{4 \times 10^{-3}}{8 \times 10^{-3}} = \frac{0.01904463}{-0.301029995} = -0.063 \approx 0$$

6 using Trial ② and ③
(change in [HCl])

$$y = \frac{\log r_1 / r_2}{\log \frac{[A]}{[2A]}} = \frac{\log \frac{-5.83 \times 10^{-4}}{-2.9 \times 10^{-4}}}{\log 0.2 / 0.4} = 1.98 \approx 2$$

6 using Trial ③ and ④
(change in [Acetone])

$$z = \log \frac{-1.11 \times 10^{-3} - 2.9 \times 10^{-4}}{-1.11 \times 10^{-3}} = 1.77 \approx 2$$

$$6. \text{ Rate} = k [\text{HCl}] [\text{Acetone}]$$

7. TRIAL ONE (K-VALUE)
 $+5.24 \times 10^{-4} = k (0.2)(0.8)$
 $k = -3.28 \times 10^{-3}$

TRIAL TWO
 $k = 3.64 \times 10^{-3}$

TRIAL THREE
 $k = 3.47 \times 10^{-3}$

TRIAL FOUR
 $k = 3.47 \times 10^{-3}$