# **NCERT Solutions for Class 11 Chemistry Chapter 8**

# **Redox Reactions Class 11**

Chapter 8 Redox Reactions Exercise Solutions

Exercise: Solutions of Questions on Page Number: 272

Q1:

Assign oxidation numbers to the underlined elements in each of the following species:

- (a)  $NaH_2PO_4$  (b)  $NaHSO_4$  (c)  $H_4P_2O_7$  (d)  $K_2MnO_4$
- (e)  $CaO_2$  (f)  $NaBH_4$  (g)  $H_2S_2O_7$  (h)  $KAI(SO_4)_2.12$   $H_2O$

Answer:

Let the oxidation number of P be x.

We know that,

Oxidation number of Na = +1

Oxidation number of H = +1

Oxidation number of O = â€"2

$$\Rightarrow \stackrel{+1}{\text{Na}} \stackrel{+1}{\text{H}}_2 \stackrel{x}{\text{PO}}_4^{-2}$$

Then, we have

$$1(+1)+2(+1)+1(x)+4(-2)=0$$
  
 $\Rightarrow 1+2+x-8=0$ 

$$\Rightarrow x = +5$$

Hence, the oxidation number of P is +5.

Then, we have

$$1(+1)+1(+1)+1(x)+4(-2)=0$$
  
 $\Rightarrow 1+1+x-8=0$   
 $\Rightarrow x=+6$ 

Hence, the oxidation number of S is + 6.

(c) 
$$H_4 \underline{P}_2 O_7$$

$$\overset{+1}{\text{H}_{4}}\overset{x}{\text{P}_{2}}\overset{-2}{\text{O}_{7}}$$

Then, we have

$$4(+1)+2(x)+7(-2)=0$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 4 + 2x - 14 = 0

$$\Rightarrow 2x = +10$$

$$\Rightarrow x = +5$$

Hence, the oxidation number of P is + 5.

(d) 
$$K_2 \underline{M} nO_4$$

$$\overset{\scriptscriptstyle{+1}}{K_2}\overset{\scriptscriptstyle{x}}{Mn}\overset{\scriptscriptstyle{-2}}{O_4}$$

Then, we have

$$2(+1)+x+4(-2)=0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 + x - 8 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = +6$$

Hence, the oxidation number of Mn is + 6.

$$\overset{^{+2}}{Ca}\overset{^{x}}{O}_{2}$$

Then, we have

$$(+2)+2(x)=0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 + 2x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -1$$

Hence, the oxidation number of O is – 1.

(f) 
$$NaBH_4$$

$$\stackrel{\scriptscriptstyle{+1}}{Na}\stackrel{\scriptscriptstyle{x}}{\stackrel{\scriptscriptstyle{-1}}{B}}\stackrel{\scriptscriptstyle{-1}}{H_4}$$

Then, we have

$$1(+1)+1(x)+4(-1)=0$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 1+x-4=0

$$\Rightarrow x = +3$$

Hence, the oxidation number of B is + 3.

(g) 
$$H_2\underline{S}_2O_7$$

$$\overset{+1}{\text{H}_2}\overset{x}{\text{S}_2}\overset{-2}{\text{O}_7}$$

Then, we have

$$2(+1)+2(x)+7(-2)=0$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 2 + 2x - 14 = 0

$$\Rightarrow 2x = 12$$

$$\Rightarrow x = +6$$

Hence, the oxidation number of S is + 6.

(h) 
$$KAl(\underline{SO}_4)_2.12H_2O$$

$$\overset{+1}{K}\overset{3+}{Al} \left(\overset{x}{S}\overset{2-}{O_4}\right)_2 .12 \overset{+1}{H_2}\overset{-2}{O}$$

Then, we have

$$1(+1)+1(+3)+2(x)+8(-2)+24(+1)+12(-2)=0$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 1+3+2x-16+24-24=0

$$\Rightarrow 2x = 12$$

$$\Rightarrow x = +6$$

Or,

We can ignore the water molecule as it is a neutral molecule. Then, the sum of the oxidation numbers of all atoms of the water molecule may be taken as zero. Therefore, after ignoring the water molecule, we have

$$1(+1)+1(+3)+2(x)+8(-2)=0$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 1+3+2x-16=0

$$\Rightarrow 2x = 12$$

$$\Rightarrow x = +6$$

Hence, the oxidation number of S is + 6.

Q2:

What are the oxidation numbers of the underlined elements in each of the following and how do you rationalise your results?

(a)  $KI_3$  (b)  $H_2S_4O_6$  (c)  $Fe_3O_4$  (d)  $CH_3CH_2OH$  (e)  $CH_3COOH$ 

Answer:

(a) KI3

In  $KI_3$ , the oxidation number (O.N.) of K is +1. Hence, the average oxidation number of I is 3. However, O.N. cannot be fractional. Therefore, we will have to consider the structure of  $KI_3$  to find the oxidation states.

1

In a KI<sub>3</sub>molecule, an atom of iodine forms a coordinate covalent bond with an iodine molecule.

$$\overset{\scriptscriptstyle{+1}}{K^{\scriptscriptstyle{+}}} \left[ \overset{\scriptscriptstyle{0}}{\mathrm{I}} - \overset{\scriptscriptstyle{0}}{\mathrm{I}} \leftarrow \overset{\scriptscriptstyle{-1}}{\mathrm{I}} \right]$$

Hence, in a  $KI_3$ molecule, the O.N. of the two I atoms forming the  $I_2$ molecule is 0, whereas the O.N. of the I atom forming the coordinate bond is  $\hat{a} \in {}^{\text{\'e}}1$ .

**(b)**  $H_2S_4O_6$ 

$$^{+1}_{\text{H}_2} \overset{x}{\text{SO}}_4 \overset{-2}{\text{O}}_6$$

Now, 
$$2(+1) + 4(x) + 6(-2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 2 + 4x - 12 = 0

$$\Rightarrow 4x = 10$$

$$\Rightarrow x = +2\frac{1}{2}$$

However, O.N. cannot be fractional. Hence, S must be present in different oxidation states in the molecule.

$$H = O - \begin{bmatrix} O & O & O \\ II_{+5} & O & S - S \\ II & II \\ O & O \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} O & II_{+5} \\ II_{+5} & O - II \\ II & O \end{bmatrix}$$

The O.N. of two of the four S atoms is +5 and the O.N. of the other two S atoms is 0.

(c) 
$$\underline{Fe}_3O_4$$

On taking the O.N. of O as  $\hat{a} \in 2$ , the O.N. of Fe is found to be  $+2\frac{2}{3}$ . However, O.N. cannot be fractional.

Here, one of the three Fe atoms exhibits the O.N. of +2 and the other two Fe atoms exhibit the O.N. of +3.

(d) 
$$\underline{C}H_3\underline{C}H_2OH$$

$$2(x) + 6(+1) + 1(-2) = 0$$

or, 
$$2x + 4 = 0$$

or, 
$$x = -2$$

Hence, the O.N. of C is â€"2.

$$2(x) + 4(+1) + 2(-2) = 0$$

or, 
$$2x = 0$$

or, 
$$x = 0$$

However, 0 is average O.N. of C. The two carbon atoms present in this molecule are present in different environments. Hence, they cannot have the same oxidation number. Thus, C exhibits the oxidation states of +2 and –2 in CH₃COOH.

## Q3:

Justify that the following reactions are redox reactions:

(a) 
$$CuO(s) + H_2(g) \rightarrow Cu(s) + H_2O(g)$$

(b) 
$$Fe_2O_3(s) + 3CO(g) \rightarrow 2Fe(s) + 3CO_2(g)$$

(c) 
$$4BCI_3(g) + 3LiAIH_4(s) \rightarrow 2B_2H_6(g) + 3LiCI(s) + 3AICI_3(s)$$

(d) 
$$2K(s) + F_2(g) \rightarrow 2K+F-(s)$$

(e) 
$$4 \text{ NH}_3(g) + 5 \text{ O}_2(g) \rightarrow 4 \text{NO}(g) + 6 \text{H}_2 \text{O}(g)$$

Answer:

(a) 
$$CuO_{(s)} + H_{2(g)} \longrightarrow Cu_{(s)} + H_2O_{(g)}$$

Let us write the oxidation number of each element involved in the given reaction as:

$$Cu \overset{+2}{O}_{(s)} + \overset{0}{H}_{2(g)} \longrightarrow \overset{0}{C}u_{(s)} + \overset{+1}{H}_{2}\overset{-2}{O}_{(g)}$$

Here, the oxidation number of Cu decreases from +2 in CuO to 0 in Cu i.e., CuO is reduced to Cu. Also, the oxidation number of H increases from 0 in  $H_2$  to +1 in  $H_2$ O i.e.,  $H_2$  is oxidized to  $H_2$ O. Hence, this reaction is a redox reaction.

(b) 
$$\operatorname{Fe_2O_{3(s)}} + 3\operatorname{CO}_{(g)} \longrightarrow 2\operatorname{Fe}_{(s)} + 3\operatorname{CO}_{2(g)}$$

Let us write the oxidation number of each element in the given reaction as:

$$\stackrel{+3}{F}e_{2}\stackrel{-2}{O_{3(s)}} + \stackrel{+2}{3}\stackrel{-2}{C}O_{(g)} \longrightarrow 2\stackrel{0}{F}e_{(s)} + \stackrel{+4}{3}\stackrel{-2}{C}O_{2(g)}$$

Here, the oxidation number of Fe decreases from +3 in Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> to 0 in Fe i.e., Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> is reduced to Fe. On the other hand, the oxidation number of C increases from +2 in CO to +4 in CO<sub>2</sub> i.e., CO is oxidized to CO<sub>2</sub>. Hence, the given reaction is a redox reaction.

$$(c) 4BCl3(g) + 3LiAlH4(s) \longrightarrow 2B2H6(g) + 3LiCl(s) + 3AlCl3(s)$$

The oxidation number of each element in the given reaction can be represented as:

$$4 \overset{+3}{B} \overset{-1}{C} l_{3(g)} + 3 \overset{+1}{L} \overset{+3}{i} \overset{+3}{A} \overset{-1}{l} \overset{+3}{H_{4(s)}} \longrightarrow 2 \overset{-3}{B_2} \overset{+1}{H_{6(g)}} + 3 \overset{+1}{L} \overset{-1}{i} \overset{-1}{C} l_{(s)} + 3 \overset{+3}{A} \overset{-1}{l} \overset{-1}{C} l_{3(s)}$$

In this reaction, the oxidation number of B decreases from +3 in BCI<sub>3</sub> to  $\hat{a} \in \text{``3}$  in B<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub>. i.e., BCI<sub>3</sub> is reduced to B<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub>. Also, the oxidation number of H increases from  $\hat{a} \in \text{``1}$  in LiAlH<sub>4</sub> to +1 in B<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub> i.e., LiAlH<sub>4</sub> is oxidized to B<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub>. Hence, the given reaction is a redox reaction.

(d) 
$$2K_{(s)} + F_{2(g)} \longrightarrow 2K^{+}F^{-}_{(s)}$$

The oxidation number of each element in the given reaction can be represented as:

$$2\overset{0}{K}_{(s)} + \overset{0}{F}_{2(g)} \longrightarrow 2\overset{+1}{K}^{+}\overset{-1}{F}_{(s)}^{-}$$

In this reaction, the oxidation number of K increases from 0 in K to +1 in KF i.e., K is oxidized to KF. On the other hand, the oxidation number of F decreases from 0 in F<sub>2</sub> to  $\hat{a} \in \text{``1}$  in KF i.e., F<sub>2</sub> is reduced to KF.

Hence, the above reaction is a redox reaction.

(e) 
$$4NH_{3(g)} + 5O_{2(g)} \longrightarrow 4NO_{(g)} + 6H_2O_{(g)}$$

The oxidation number of each element in the given reaction can be represented as:

$$4\stackrel{-3}{N}\stackrel{+1}{H}_{3(g)} + 5\stackrel{0}{O}_{2(g)} \longrightarrow 4\stackrel{+2}{N}\stackrel{-2}{O}_{(g)} + 6\stackrel{+1}{H}_{2}\stackrel{-2}{O}_{(g)}$$

Here, the oxidation number of N increases from  $\hat{a} \in 3$  in NH<sub>3</sub> to +2 in NO. On the other hand, the oxidation number of  $O_2$  decreases from 0 in  $O_2$  to  $\hat{a} \in 2$  in NO and  $O_2$  is reduced. Hence, the given reaction is a redox reaction.

## Q4:

Fluorine reacts with ice and results in the change:

$$H_2O(s) + F_2(g) \rightarrow HF(g) + HOF(g)$$

Justify that this reaction is a redox reaction.

#### Answer:

Let us write the oxidation number of each atom involved in the given reaction above its symbol as:

$$\overset{+1}{\text{H}_2}\overset{-2}{\text{O}} + \overset{0}{\text{F}_2} \longrightarrow \overset{+1}{\text{H}}\overset{-1}{\text{F}} + \overset{+1}{\text{H}}\overset{-2}{\text{O}}\overset{+1}{\text{F}}$$

Here, we have observed that the oxidation number of F increases from 0 in  $F_2$  to +1 in HOF. Also, the oxidation number decreases from 0 in  $F_2$  to  $\hat{a} \in \text{``1}$  in HF. Thus, in the above reaction, F is both oxidized and reduced. Hence, the given reaction is a redox reaction.

# Q5:

Calculate the oxidation number of sulphur, chromium and nitrogen in  $H_2SO_5$ ,  $Cr_2O_7^{2-}$  and  $NO_3^ \hat{a}\in$ ". Suggest structure of these compounds. Count for the fallacy.

Answer:

(i) 
$$H_2^{+1} \stackrel{x \to 2}{\text{SO}_5}$$
  
 $2(+1) + 1(x) + 5(-2) = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow 2 + x - 10 = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow x = +8$ 

However, the O.N. of S cannot be +8. S has six valence electrons. Therefore, the O.N. of S cannot be more than +6.

The structure of H₂SO₅is shown as follows:

Now, 
$$2(+1) + 1(x) + 3(-2) + 2(-1) = 0$$
  
 $\Rightarrow 2 + x - 6 - 2 = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow x = +6$ 

Therefore, the O.N. of S is +6.

(ii) 
$$Cr_2 O_7^{x} O_7^{2-}$$

$$2(x) + 7(-2) = -2$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x - 14 = -2$$

$$\Rightarrow x = +6$$

Here, there is no fallacy about the O.N. of Cr in  ${Cr_2O_7^{2-}}$  .

The structure of  $Cr_2O_7^{2-}$  is shown as follows:

Here, each of the two Cr atoms exhibits the O.N. of +6.

(iii) 
$$\stackrel{x}{N} \stackrel{2^{-}}{O_{3}^{-}}$$
  
 $1(x) + 3(-2) = -1$   
 $\Rightarrow x - 6 = -1$   
 $\Rightarrow x = +5$ 

Here, there is no fallacy about the	O.N. of N in $NO_3^-$		
The structure of $NO_3^-$ is shown as follows:			
$0 \\ N - 0$ $0$ $0$ $0$ $0$ $0$ $0$ $0$			
TheN atom exhibits the O.N. of +5.			
Q6:			
Write the formulae for the following compounds:			
(a) Mercury(II) chloride	(b) Nickel(II) sulphate		
(c) Tin(IV) oxide	(d) Thallium(l) sulphate		
(e) Iron(III) sulphate	(f) Chromium(III) oxide		
Answer:			
(a) Mercury (II) chloride:			
HgCl <sub>2</sub>			
(b) Nickel (II) sulphate:			
NiSO <sub>4</sub>			
(c) Tin (IV) oxide:			
SnO <sub>2</sub>			
(d) Thallium (I) sulphate:			
$TI_2SO_4$			
(e) Iron (III) sulphate:			
$Fe_2(SO_4)_3$			
(f) Chromium (III) oxide:			
$Cr_2O_3$			
Q7 :			

Suggest a list of the substances where carbon can exhibit oxidation states from -4 to +4 and nitrogen from -3 to +5.

Answer:

The substances where carbon can exhibit oxidation states from â€"4 to +4 are listed in the following table.

Substance	O.N. of carbon
CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>	0
ClC≡CCl	+1
HC≡CH	–1
CHCl <sub>3</sub> , CO	+2
CH <sub>3</sub> Cl	–2
Cl₃C – CCl₃	+3
H₃C – CH₃	–3
CCl <sub>4</sub> , CO <sub>2</sub>	+4
CH₄	–4

The substances where nitrogen can exhibit oxidation states from â€"3 to +5 are listed in the following table.

Substance	O.N. of nitrogen
N <sub>2</sub>	0
N <sub>2</sub> O	+1
$N_2H_2$	–1
NO	+2
$N_2H_4$	–2
$N_2O_3$	+3
NH <sub>3</sub>	–3
NO <sub>2</sub>	+4
$N_2O_5$	+5

# Q8:

While sulphur dioxide and hydrogen peroxide can act as oxidising as well as reducing agents in their reactions, ozone and nitric acid act only as oxidants. Why?

# Answer:

In sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), the oxidation number (O.N.) of S is +4 and the range of the O.N. that S can have is from +6 to -2.

Therefore, SO<sub>2</sub>can act as an oxidising as well as a reducing agent.

In hydrogen peroxide ( $H_2O_2$ ), the O.N. of O is -1 and the range of the O.N. that O can have is from 0 to -2. O can sometimes also attain the oxidation numbers +1 and +2. Hence,  $H_2O_2$ can act as an oxidising as well as a reducing agent.

In ozone ( $O_3$ ), the O.N. of O is zero and the range of the O.N. that O can have is from 0 to -2. Therefore, the O.N. of O can only decrease in this case. Hence,  $O_3$  acts only as an oxidant.

In nitric acid (HNO<sub>3</sub>), the O.N. of N is +5 and the range of the O.N. that N can have is from +5 to -3. Therefore, the O.N. of N can only decrease in this case. Hence, HNO<sub>3</sub> acts only as an oxidant.

## Q9:

Consider the reactions:

(a) 
$$6 \text{ CO}_2(g) + 6H_2O(I) \rightarrow C_6H_{12}O_6(aq) + 6O_2(g)$$

(b) 
$$O_3(g) + H_2O_2(I) \rightarrow H_2O(I) + 2O_2(g)$$

Why it is more appropriate to write these reactions as:

(a) 
$$6CO_2(g) + 12H_2O(I) \rightarrow C_6H_{12}O_6(aq) + 6H_2O(I) + 6O_2(g)$$

(b) 
$$O_3(g) + H_2O_2(I) \rightarrow H_2O(I) + O_2(g) + O_2(g)$$

Also suggest a technique to investigate the path of the above (a) and (b) redox reactions.

# Answer:

(a) The process of photosynthesis involves two steps.

# Step 1:

H<sub>2</sub>O decomposes to give H<sub>2</sub>and O<sub>2</sub>.

$$2 H_2 O_{(t)} \longrightarrow 2 H_{2(g)} + O_{2(g)}$$

# Step 2:

The H<sub>2</sub>produced in **step 1**reduces CO<sub>2</sub>, thereby producing glucose (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>6</sub>) and H<sub>2</sub>O.

$$6 CO_{2(g)} + 12 H_{2(g)} \longrightarrow C_6 H_{12} O_{6(s)} + 6 H_2 O_{(l)}$$

Now, the net reaction of the process is given as:

$$2 \operatorname{H}_2 \operatorname{O}_{(l)} \longrightarrow 2 \operatorname{H}_{2(g)} + \operatorname{O}_{2(g)} \Big] \times 6$$

$$\underline{6 \operatorname{CO}_{2(g)} + 12 \operatorname{H}_{2(g)} \longrightarrow \operatorname{C}_6 \operatorname{H}_{12} \operatorname{O}_{6(g)} + 6 \operatorname{H}_2 \operatorname{O}_{(l)}}$$

$$\underline{6 \operatorname{CO}_{2(g)} + 12 \operatorname{H}_2 \operatorname{O}_{(l)} \longrightarrow \operatorname{C}_6 \operatorname{H}_{12} \operatorname{O}_{6(g)} + 6 \operatorname{H}_2 \operatorname{O}_{(l)} + 6 \operatorname{O}_{2(g)}}$$

Itis more appropriate to write the reaction as given above because water molecules are also produced in the process of photosynthesis.

The path of this reaction can be investigated by using radioactive H<sub>2</sub>O<sup>18</sup>in place of H<sub>2</sub>O.

**(b)**  $O_2$  is produced from each of the two reactants  $O_3$  and  $H_2O_2$ . For this reason,  $O_2$  is written twice.

The given reaction involves two steps. First,  $O_3$  decomposes to form  $O_2$  and  $O_2$ . In the second step,  $H_2O_2$  reacts with the  $O_2$  produced in the first step, thereby producing  $H_2O_2$  and  $O_2$ .

$$\begin{split} & O_{3(g)} {\longrightarrow} O_{2(g)} + O_{(g)} \\ & \underbrace{H_2 O_{2(l)} + O_{(g)} {\longrightarrow} H_2 O_{(l)} + O_{2(g)}}_{H_2 O_{2(l)} + O_{3(g)} {\longrightarrow} H_2 O_{(l)} + O_{2(g)} + O_{2(g)} \end{split}$$

The path of this reaction can be investigated by using  ${
m H_2O_2^{18}}$  or  ${
m O_3^{18}}$  .

## Q10:

The compound AgF<sub>2</sub> is an unstable compound. However, if formed, the compound acts as a very strong oxidizing agent. Why?

#### Answer:

The oxidation state of Ag in  $AgF_2$  is +2. But, +2 is an unstable oxidation state of Ag. Therefore, whenever  $AgF_2$  is formed, silver readily accepts an electron to form  $Ag^+$ . This helps to bring the oxidation state of Ag down from +2 to a more stable state of +1. As a result,  $AgF_2$  acts as a very strong oxidizing agent.

# Q11:

Whenever a reaction between an oxidising agent and a reducing agent is carried out, a compound of lower oxidation state is formed if the reducing agent is in excess and a compound of higher oxidation state is formed if the oxidising agent is in excess. Justify this statement giving three illustrations.

# Answer:

Whenever a reaction between an oxidising agent and a reducing agent is carried out, a compound of lower oxidation state is formed if the reducing agent is in excess and a compound of higher oxidation state is formed if the oxidising agent is in excess. This can be illustrated as follows:

(i)P₄and F₂are reducing and oxidising agents respectively.

If an excess of P4is treated with F2, then PF3will be produced, wherein the oxidation number (O.N.) of P is +3.

$$P_4(\text{excess}) + F_2 \longrightarrow P F_3$$

However, if P₄is treated with an excess of F₂, then PF₅will be produced, wherein the O.N. of P is +5.

$$P_4 + F_2 (excess) \longrightarrow P F_5$$

(ii)K acts as a reducing agent, whereas O2 is an oxidising agent.

If an excess of K reacts with O₂, then K₂O will be formed, wherein the O.N. of O is â€"2.

$$4K(excess) + O_2 \longrightarrow 2K_2 \overset{-2}{O}$$

However, if K reacts with an excess of O₂, then K₂O₂will be formed, wherein the O.N. of O is â€"1.

$$2K + O_2(excess) \longrightarrow K_2 \stackrel{-1}{O_2}$$

(iii)C is a reducing agent, while O2acts as an oxidising agent.

If an excess of C is burnt in the presence of insufficient amount of  $O_2$ , then CO will be produced, wherein the O.N. of C is +2.

$$C(excess) + O_2 \longrightarrow \overset{+2}{C}O$$

On the other hand, if C is burnt in an excess of O2, then CO2will be produced, wherein the O.N. of C is +4.

$$C + O_2(excess) \longrightarrow \stackrel{+4}{C}O_2$$

## Q12:

How do you count for the following observations?

- (a) Though alkaline potassium permanganate and acidic potassium permanganate both are used as oxidants, yet in the manufacture of benzoic acid from toluene we use alcoholic potassium permanganate as an oxidant. Why? Write a balanced redox equation for the reaction.
- (b) When concentrated sulphuric acid is added to an inorganic mixture containing chloride, we get colourless pungent smelling gas HCI, but if the mixture contains bromide then we get red vapour of bromine. Why?

#### Answer:

- (a) In the manufacture of benzoic acid from toluene, alcoholic potassium permanganate is used as an oxidant because of the following reasons.
- (i) In a neutral medium, OH<sup>ac</sup> ions are produced in the reaction itself. As a result, the cost of adding an acid or a base can be reduced.
- (ii) KMnO<sub>4</sub> and alcohol are homogeneous to each other since both are polar. Toluene and alcohol are also homogeneous to each other because both are organic compounds. Reactions can proceed at a faster rate in a homogeneous medium than in a heterogeneous medium. Hence, in alcohol, KMnO<sub>4</sub> and toluene can react at a faster rate.

The balanced redox equation for the reaction in a neutral medium is give as below:

COO-  

$$+ 2 \text{MnO}_{4}^{-} \text{ (alc.)} + 2 \text{MnO}_{2}(\text{s}) + \text{H}_{2}\text{O}(\textit{l}) + \text{OH}^{-}(\text{aq.})$$

**(b)** When conc. H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> is added to an inorganic mixture containing bromide, initially HBr is produced. HBr, being a strong reducing agent reduces H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> to SO<sub>2</sub> with the evolution of red vapour of bromine.

$$2\text{NaBr} + 2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \longrightarrow 2\text{NaHSO}_4 + 2\text{HBr}$$
  
 $2\text{HBr} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \longrightarrow \text{Br}_2 + \text{SO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$   
(red vapour)

But, when conc. H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> is added to an inorganic mixture containing chloride, a pungent smelling gas (HCl) is evolved. HCl, being a weak reducing agent, cannot reduce H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> to SO<sub>2</sub>.

$$2NaCl + 2H_2SO_4 \longrightarrow 2NaHSO_4 + 2HCl$$

## Q13:

Identify the substance oxidised, reduced, oxidising agent and reducing agent for each of the following reactions:

(a) 2AgBr (s) + 
$$C_6H_6O_2(aq) \rightarrow 2Ag(s) + 2HBr (aq) + C_6H_4O_2(aq)$$

(b) 
$$HCHO(I) + 2[Ag (NH_3)_2]^*(aq) + 3OH^*(aq) \rightarrow 2Ag(s) + HCOO^*(aq) + 4NH_3(aq) + 2H_2O(I)$$

(c) HCHO (l) + 2Cu<sup>2+(</sup>aq) + 5 OH (aq) 
$$\rightarrow$$
 Cu<sub>2</sub>O(s) + HCOO (aq) + 3H<sub>2</sub>O(l)

(d) 
$$N_2H_4(I) + 2H_2O_2(I) \rightarrow N_2(g) + 4H_2O(I)$$

(e) Pb(s) + PbO<sub>2</sub>(s) + 
$$2H_2SO_4(aq) \rightarrow 2PbSO_4(s) + 2H_2O(l)$$

# Answer:

(a) Oxidised substance â†'C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O<sub>2</sub>

Reduced substance â†'AgBr

Oxidising agent â†'AgBr

Reducing agent â†'C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O<sub>2</sub>

(b)Oxidised substance â†'HCHO

Reduced substance 
$$\tilde{\mathsf{A}}$$
¢ $\hat{\mathsf{a}}$ € ,  $\left[\mathsf{Ag}\left(\mathsf{NH}_{3}\right)_{2}\right]^{+}$ 

Oxidising agent 
$$\tilde{\mathsf{A}} \not\in \hat{\mathsf{a}} \in \mathsf{Ag} \left( \mathsf{NH}_3 \right)_2 \right]^+$$

Reducing agent â†'HCHO

(c) Oxidised substance â†'HCHO

Reduced substance â†'Cu2+

Oxidising agent â†'Cu2+

Reducing agent â†'HCHO

(d) Oxidised substance â†'N₂H₄

Reduced substance â†'H2O2

Oxidising agent â†'H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>

Reducing agent â†'N₂H₄

(e) Oxidised substance â†'Pb

Reduced substance â†'PbO₂

Oxidising agent â†'PbO₂

Reducing agent â†'Pb

# Q14:

Consider the reactions:

$$\begin{split} 2S_2O_3^{2-}_{3}_{(aq)+I_2(s)} \tilde{A} \not c \hat{a} &\in , \ S_4O_6^{2-}_{6}_{(aq)+2I^{ac''}(aq)} \\ S_2O_3^{2-}_{3}_{aq)+2Br_2(I)+5H_2O(I)} \tilde{A} \not c \hat{a} &\in , \ 2SO_4^{2-}_{4}_{(aq)+4Br^{ac''}(aq)+10H^*(aq)} \end{split}$$

Why does the same reductant, thiosulphate react differently with iodine and bromine?

# Answer:

The average oxidation number (O.N.) of S in  ${}^{S_2O_3^{2^-}}$  is +2. Being a stronger oxidising agent than I<sub>2</sub>, Br<sub>2</sub>oxidises  ${}^{S_2O_3^{2^-}}$  to  ${}^{SO_4^{2^-}}$ , in which the O.N. of S is +6. However, I<sub>2</sub>is a weak oxidising agent. Therefore, it oxidises  ${}^{S_2O_3^{2^-}}$  to  ${}^{S_4O_6^{2^-}}$ , in which the average O.N. of S is only +2.5. As a result,  ${}^{S_2O_3^{2^-}}$  reacts differently with iodine and bromine.

# Q15:

Justify giving reactions that among halogens, fluorine is the best oxidant and among hydrohalic compounds, hydroiodic acid is the best reductant.

## Answer:

 $F_2$  can oxidize  $Cl^{ae^{\alpha}}$  to  $Cl_2$ ,  $Br^{ae^{\alpha}}$  to  $Br_2$ , and  $l^{ae^{\alpha}}$  to  $l_2$  as:

$$F_{2(aq)} + 2CI_{(s)}^{-} \longrightarrow 2F_{(aq)}^{-} + CI_{(g)}$$
  
 $F_{2(aq)} + 2Br_{(aq)}^{-} \longrightarrow 2F_{(aq)}^{-} + Br_{2(l)}$   
 $F_{2(aq)} + 2I_{(aq)}^{-} \longrightarrow 2F_{(aq)}^{-} + I_{2(s)}$ 

On the other hand,  $Cl_2$ ,  $Br_2$ , and  $I_2$  cannot oxidize  $F^{ac}$  to  $F_2$ . The oxidizing power of halogens increases in the order of  $I_2 < Br_2 < Cl_2 < F_2$ . Hence, fluorine is the best oxidant among halogens.

HI and HBr can reduce H₂SO₄ to SO₂, but HCl and HF cannot. Therefore, HI and HBr are stronger reductants than HCl and HF.

$$2HI + H_2SO_4 \longrightarrow I_2 + SO_2 + 2H_2O$$
  
 $2HBr + H_2SO_4 \longrightarrow Br_2 + SO_2 + 2H_2O$ 

Again, Iae can reduce Cu2+ to Cu+, but Brae cannot.

$$4I_{(aq)}^{-} + 2Cu_{(aq)}^{2+} \longrightarrow Cu_{2}I_{2(s)} + I_{2(aq)}$$

Hence, hydroiodic acid is the best reductant among hydrohalic compounds.

Thus, the reducing power of hydrohalic acids increases in the order of HF < HCI < HBr < HI.

## Q16:

Why does the following reaction occur?

$${
m XeO_6^{4-}}$$
 (aq) + 2F<sup>ae</sup> (aq) + 6H (aq)  ${
m \tilde{A}}$ ¢ ${
m \hat{a}}$ € ' XeO<sub>3</sub>(g) + F<sub>2</sub>(g) + 3H<sub>2</sub>O(I)

What conclusion about the compound Na<sub>4</sub>XeO<sub>6</sub>(of which  $XeO_6^{4-}$  is a part) can be drawn from the reaction.

# Answer:

The given reaction occurs because  $XeO_6^{4-}$  oxidises  $F^-$  and  $F^-$  reduces  $XeO_6^{4-}$  .

$$\overset{+8}{\text{X}} \text{eO}_{6 (aq)}^{4-} + 2 \overset{-1}{\text{F}}_{(aq)}^{-1} + 6 \overset{+0}{\text{H}}_{(aq)}^{+} \longrightarrow \overset{+6}{\text{X}} \text{eO}_{3(g)} + \overset{0}{\text{F}}_{2(g)} + 3 \overset{+}{\text{H}}_{2} \overset{-}{\text{O}}_{(l)}$$

In this reaction, the oxidation number (O.N.) of Xe decreases from +8 in  $XeO_6^{4-}$  to +6 in XeO<sub>3</sub>and the O.N. of F increases from  $\hat{a}$ ="1" in Fa<sup>6-</sup> to O in F<sub>2</sub>

Hence, we can conclude that  ${^{Na}}_{^4}XeO_6$  is a stronger oxidising agent than  $F^{ac}$ 

# Q17:

Consider the reactions:

(a) 
$$H_3PO_2(aq) + 4 AgNO_3(aq) + 2 H_2O(1) \rightarrow H_3PO_4(aq) + 4Ag(s) + 4HNO_3(aq)$$

(b) 
$$H_3PO_2(aq) + 2CuSO_4(aq) + 2 H_2O(I) \rightarrow H_3PO_4(aq) + 2Cu(s) + H_2SO_4(aq)$$

(c) 
$$C_6H_5CHO(I) + 2[Ag (NH_3)_2]^*(aq) + 3OH(aq) \rightarrow C_6H_5COO(aq) + 2Ag(s) + 4NH_3(aq) + 2H_2O(I)$$

(d) 
$$C_6H_5CHO(I)$$
 +  $2Cu^{2*(}aq)$  +  $5OH^{\cdot}(aq)$   $\rightarrow$  No change observed.

What inference do you draw about the behaviour of Ag\*and Cu2\*from these reactions?

#### Answer:

Ag<sup>+</sup> and Cu<sup>2+</sup> act as oxidising agents in reactions (a) and (b) respectively.

In reaction (c), Ag<sup>+</sup> oxidises C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>CHO to C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>COO<sup>-</sup>, but in reaction (d), Cu<sup>2+</sup> cannot oxidise C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>CHO.

Hence, we can say that Ag<sup>+</sup> is a stronger oxidising agent than Cu<sup>2+</sup>

# Q18:

Balance the following redox reactions by ion-electron method:

(b) 
$$MnO_4^-$$
 (aq) +  $SO_2(g) \tilde{A} \not \in \Re (qq) + HSO_4^-$  (aq) (in acidic solution)

(d) 
$$Cr_2O_7^{2-}$$
 + SO<sub>2</sub>(g)  $\tilde{A}\phi\hat{a}\in Cr^{3+}(aq)+SO_4^{2-}$  (aq) (in acidic solution)

# Answer:

(a) Step 1: The two half reactions involved in the given reaction are:

Oxidation half reaction: 
$$\overset{-1}{I}_{(aq)} \longrightarrow \overset{0}{I}_{2(s)}$$

Reduction half reaction:  $\overset{^{+7}}{M} nO_{4(aq)}^{-} \longrightarrow \overset{^{+4}}{M} nO_{2(aq)}$ 

# Step 2:

Balancing I in the oxidation half reaction, we have:

$$2I^{-}_{(aq)} \longrightarrow I_{2(s)}$$

Now, to balance the charge, we add 2 e<sup>a∈</sup>to the RHS of the reaction.

$$2I_{(aq)}^{-} \longrightarrow I_{2(s)} + 2e^{-}$$

# Step 3:

In the reduction half reaction, the oxidation state of Mn has reduced from +7 to +4. Thus, 3 electrons are added to the LHS of the reaction.

$$M nO_{4(aq)}^- + 3e^- \longrightarrow M nO_{2(aq)}$$

Now, to balance the charge, we add 4 OH<sup>ac</sup>ions to the RHS of the reaction as the reaction is taking place in a basic medium.

$$M nO_{4(aq)}^- + 3e^- \longrightarrow M nO_{2(aq)}^- + 4OH^-$$

#### Step 4:

In this equation, there are 6 O atoms on the RHS and 4 O atoms on the LHS. Therefore, two water molecules are added to the LHS.

$$M nO_{4(qq)}^- + 2H_2O + 3e^- \longrightarrow M nO_{2(qq)} + 4OH^-$$

#### Step 5:

Equalising the number of electrons by multiplying the oxidation half reaction by 3 and the reduction half reaction by 2, we have:

$$6I_{(aq)}^{-} \longrightarrow 3I_{2(s)} + 6e^{-}$$

$$2 \text{MnO}_{4(aq)}^{-} + 4 \text{H}_2 \text{O} + 6 \text{e}^{-} \longrightarrow 2 \text{MnO}_{2(s)} + 8 \text{OH}_{(aq)}^{-}$$

# Step 6:

Adding the two half reactions, we have the net balanced redox reaction as:

$$6 \; I^{-}_{\;(aq)} \; + \; 2 \; MnO^{-}_{4(aq)} \; + \; \; 4 \; H_{2}O_{(l)} \; -\!\!\!\!-\!\!\!\!- \; 3 \; I_{2(s)} \; \; + \; 2 \; MnO_{2(s)} \; + \; 8 \; OH^{-}_{\;(aq)}$$

(b) Following the steps as in part (a), we have the oxidation half reaction as:

$$SO_{2(g)} + 2H_2O_{(l)} \longrightarrow HSO_{4(aq)}^- + 3H_{(aq)}^+ + 2e_{(aq)}^-$$

And the reduction half reaction as:

$$MnO_{4(aq)}^{-} + 8H_{(aq)}^{+} + 5e^{-} \longrightarrow Mn_{(aq)}^{2+} + 4H_{2}O_{(t)}$$

Multiplying the oxidation half reaction by 5 and the reduction half reaction by 2, and then by adding them, we have the net balanced redox reaction as:

$$2MnO_{4(aq)}^{-} + 5SO_{2(g)} + 2H_2O_{(f)} + H^{+}_{(aq)} \longrightarrow 2Mn^{2+}_{(aq)} + 5HSO_{4(aq)}^{-}$$

(c) Following the steps as in part (a), we have the oxidation half reaction as:

$$Fe_{(aq)}^{2+} \longrightarrow Fe_{(aq)}^{3+} + e^{-}$$

And the reduction half reaction as:

$$H_2O_{2(aq)} + 2H^+_{(aq)} + 2e^- \longrightarrow 2H_2O_{(l)}$$

Multiplying the oxidation half reaction by 2 and then adding it to the reduction half reaction, we have the net balanced redox reaction as:

$$H_2O_{2(aq)} + 2Fe^{2+}_{(aq)} + 2H^{+}_{(aq)} \longrightarrow 2Fe^{3+}_{(aq)} + 2H_2O_{(t)}$$

(d) Following the steps as in part (a), we have the oxidation half reaction as:

$$SO_{2(g)} + 2H_2O_{(f)} \longrightarrow SO_{4(ag)}^{2-} + 4H_{(ag)}^{+} + 2e^{-}$$

And the reduction half reaction as:

$$Cr_2O_{7~(aq)}^{2^-} + 14H_{(aq)}^+ + 6e^- \longrightarrow 2Cr_{(aq)}^{3^+} + 7H_2O_{(I)}$$

Multiplying the oxidation half reaction by 3 and then adding it to the reduction half reaction, we have the net balanced redox reaction as:

$$\operatorname{Cr_2O_7^{2-}}_{(aq)} + 3\operatorname{SO}_{2(g)} + 2\operatorname{H}^+_{(aq)} \longrightarrow 2\operatorname{Cr}^{3+}_{(aq)} + 3\operatorname{SO}_{4-(aq)}^{2-} + \operatorname{H}_2\operatorname{O}_{(I)}$$

# Q19:

Balance the following equations in basic medium by ion-electron method and oxidation number methods and identify the oxidising agent and the reducing agent.

(a) 
$$P_{4(s)} + OH_{-(aq)} \longrightarrow PH_{3(g)} + HPO_{2-(aq)}^{-}$$

(b) 
$$N_2H_{4(I)} + CIO_{3(aq)}^- \longrightarrow NO_{(g)} + CI_{(g)}^-$$

$$(c) \operatorname{Cl_2O_7}_{(g)} + \operatorname{H_2O_2}_{(aq)} \longrightarrow \operatorname{ClO}_{2(aq)}^- + \operatorname{O}_{2(g)} + \operatorname{H}^+_{(aq)}$$

Answer:

(a)

The O.N. (oxidation number) of P decreases from 0 in  $P_4$  to  $\hat{a} \in {}^{\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!^{\circ}} 3$  in  $PH_3$  and increases from 0 in  $P_4$  to + 2 in Hence,  $P_4$  acts both as an oxidizing agent and a reducing agent in this reaction.

# lon–electron method:

The oxidation half equation is:

$$P_{4(s)} \rightarrow H_2PO_2^{-}(aq)$$

The P atom is balanced as:

$$\overset{0}{\mathsf{P}_{4}}_{(s)} \to 4\mathsf{H}_{2}\overset{+1}{\mathsf{P}}\mathsf{O}_{2}^{-}{}_{(aq)}$$

The O.N. is balanced by adding 4 electrons as:

$$P_{4(s)} \rightarrow 4H_2PO_2^{-}(aq) + 4e^{-}$$

The charge is balanced by adding 80Hae as:

$$P_{4(s)} + 8OH^{-}_{(aq)} \rightarrow 4H_2PO_2^{-}_{(aq)} + 4e^{-}$$

The O and H atoms are already balanced.

The reduction half equation is:

$$P_{4(s)} \longrightarrow PH_{3(g)}$$

The P atom is balanced as

$$\overset{0}{\mathbf{P}}_{4(s)} \longrightarrow \overset{1}{\mathbf{P}} \overset{-3}{\mathbf{H}}_{3(g)}$$

The O.N. is balanced by adding 12 electrons as:

$$P_{4(s)} + 12e^{-} \longrightarrow 4PH_{3(g)}$$

The charge is balanced by adding 120Hae as:

$$P_{4(s)} + 12e^{-} \longrightarrow 4PH_{3(g)} + 12OH_{(aq)}^{-}$$

The O and H atoms are balanced by adding 12H<sub>2</sub>O as:

$$P_{4(s)} + 12H_2O_{(l)} + 12e^- \longrightarrow 4PH_{3(g)} + 12HO_{(aq)}^-$$
 (ii)

By multiplying equation (i) with 3 and (ii) with 2 and then adding them, the balanced chemical equation can be obtained as:

$$P_{4(s)} + 3OH_{(aq)} + 3H_2O \rightarrow PH_3 + 3H_2PO_2_{(aq)}$$

(b)

The oxidation number of N increases from  $\hat{a} \in 2$  in  $N_2H_4$  to +2 in NO and the oxidation number of CI decreases from +5 in  $CIO_3^-$  to  $\hat{a} \in 1$  in  $CI^{ac}$ . Hence, in this reaction,  $N_2H_4$  is the reducing agent and  $CIO_3^-$  is the oxidizing agent.

## lonâ€"electron method:

The oxidation half equation is:

$$\overset{^{-2}}{N_2}\operatorname{H}_{4(\mathit{I})} \! \longrightarrow \! \overset{^{+2}}{N} \operatorname{O}_{(\mathit{g})}$$

The N atoms are balanced as:

$$N_2H_{4(l)} \longrightarrow 2NO_{(g)}$$

The oxidation number is balanced by adding 8 electrons as:

$$N_2H_{4(I)} \longrightarrow 2NO_{(g)} + 8e^-$$

The charge is balanced by adding 8 OH actions as:

$$N_2H_{4(I)} + 8OH_{(aq)}^- \longrightarrow 2NO_{(g)} + 8e^-$$

The O atoms are balanced by adding 6H<sub>2</sub>O as:

$$N_2H_{4(t)} + 8OH_{(aq)}^- \longrightarrow 2NO_{(g)} + 6H_2O_{(t)} + 8e^- \dots (i)$$

The reduction half equation is:

$$\overset{+5}{\text{C}} \text{IO}^{-}_{3(aq)} \longrightarrow \overset{-1}{\text{C}} \text{I}^{-}_{(aq)}$$

The oxidation number is balanced by adding 6 electrons as:

$$ClO_{3(ag)}^{-} + 6e^{-} \longrightarrow Cl_{(ag)}^{-}$$

The charge is balanced by adding 60Hae ions as:

$$ClO_{3(aq)}^{-} + 6e^{-} \longrightarrow Cl_{(aq)}^{-} + 6OH_{(aq)}^{-}$$

The O atoms are balanced by adding 3H<sub>2</sub>O as:

$$ClO_{3(aq)}^{-} + 3H_2O_{(l)} + 6e^{-} \longrightarrow Cl_{(aq)}^{-} + 6OH_{(aq)}^{-}$$
 ......(ii)

The balanced equation can be obtained by multiplying equation (i) with 3 and equation (ii) with 4 and then adding them as:

$$3N_2H_{4(l)} + 4CIO_{3(aq)}^- \longrightarrow 6NO_{(g)} + 4CI_{(aq)}^- + 6H_2O_{(l)}$$

#### Oxidation number method:

Total decrease in oxidation number of  $N = 2 \times 4 = 8$ 

Total increase in oxidation number of  $CI = 1 \times 6 = 6$ 

On multiplying N<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub> with 3 and CIO<sub>3</sub> with 4 to balance the increase and decrease in O.N., we get:

$$3N_2H_{4(I)} + 4ClO_{3(aq)}^- \longrightarrow NO_{(g)} + Cl_{(aq)}^-$$

The N and CI atoms are balanced as:

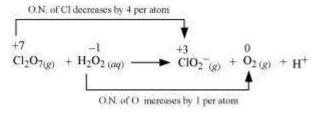
$$3N_2H_{4(I)} + 4ClO_{3(\alpha q)}^- \longrightarrow 6NO_{(g)} + 4Cl_{(\alpha q)}^-$$

The O atoms are balanced by adding 6H<sub>2</sub>O as:

$$3N_2H_{4(l)} + 4CIO_{3(aq)}^- \longrightarrow 6NO_{(g)} + 4CI_{(aq)}^- + 6H_2O_{(l)}$$

This is the required balanced equation.

(c)



The oxidation number of CI decreases from + 7 in  $\text{CI}_2\text{O}_7$  to + 3 in  $\text{CIO}_2^-$  and the oxidation number of O increases from  $\hat{a} \in \text{``1}$  in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  to zero in  $\text{O}_2$ . Hence, in this reaction,  $\text{CI}_2\text{O}_7$  is the oxidizing agent and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  is the reducing agent.

#### Ionâ€"electron method:

The oxidation half equation is:

$$H_2 \overset{-1}{O}_{2(aq)} \longrightarrow \overset{0}{O}_{2(g)}$$

The oxidation number is balanced by adding 2 electrons as:

$$H_2O_{2(ag)} \longrightarrow O_{2(g)} + 2e^-$$

The charge is balanced by adding 20Hae ions as:

$$H_2O_{2(aq)} + 2OH_{(aq)}^- \longrightarrow O_{2(g)} + 2e^-$$

The oxygen atoms are balanced by adding 2H<sub>2</sub>O as:

$$H_2O_{2(aq)} + 2OH_{(aq)}^- \longrightarrow O_{2(g)} + 2H_2O_{(f)} + 2e^-$$
 (i)

The reduction half equation is:

$$C_{1_2}^{+7}O_{7(g)} \longrightarrow C_{1_2}^{+3}O_{2(aq)}^{-}$$

The CI atoms are balanced as:

$$Cl_2O_{7(g)} \longrightarrow 2ClO_{2(aq)}^-$$

The oxidation number is balanced by adding 8 electrons as:

$$Cl_2O_{7(g)} + 8e^- \longrightarrow 2ClO_{2(ag)}^-$$

The charge is balanced by adding 60H<sup>ae-</sup> as:

$$Cl_2O_{7(g)} + 8e^- \longrightarrow 2ClO_{2(aq)}^- + 6OH_{(aq)}^-$$

The oxygen atoms are balanced by adding 3H<sub>2</sub>O as:

$$Cl_2O_{7(g)} + 3H_2O_{(l)}8e^- \longrightarrow 2ClO_{2(aq)}^- + 6OH_{(aq)}^-$$
 (ii)

The balanced equation can be obtained by multiplying equation (i) with 4 and adding equation (ii) to it

$$\text{as:}$$
  $\text{Cl}_2\text{O}_{7(g)} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}_{2(aq)} + 2\text{OH}_{(aq)}^- \longrightarrow 2\text{ClO}_{2(aq)}^- + 4\text{O}_{2(g)} + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}_{(f)}$ 

# Oxidation number method:

Total decrease in oxidation number of  $Cl_2O_7 = 4 \times 2 = 8$ 

Total increase in oxidation number of  $H_2O_2 = 2 \times 1 = 2$ 

By multiplying H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> and O<sub>2</sub> with 4 to balance the increase and decrease in the oxidation number, we get:

$$Cl_2O_{7(g)} + 4H_2O_{2(aq)} \longrightarrow ClO_{2(aq)}^- + 4O_{2(g)}$$

The CI atoms are balanced as:

$$\text{Cl}_2\text{O}_{7(g)} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}_{2(aq)} \longrightarrow 2\text{ClO}_{2(aq)}^- + 4\text{O}_{2(g)}$$

The O atoms are balanced by adding 3H<sub>2</sub>O as:

$$Cl_2O_{7(g)} + 4H_2O_{2(aq)} \longrightarrow 2ClO_{2(aq)}^- + 4O_{2(g)} + 3H_2O_{(l)}$$

The H atoms are balanced by adding 20H<sup>ac-</sup> and 2H<sub>2</sub>O as:

$$\text{Cl}_2\text{O}_{7(g)} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}_{2(aq)} + 2\text{OH}_{(aq)}^- \longrightarrow 2\text{ClO}_{2(aq)}^- + 4\text{O}_{2(g)} + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}_{(I)}$$

This is the required balanced equation.

# Q20:

What sorts of informations can you draw from the following reaction?

$$(CN)_{2(g)} + 2OH^{-}_{(aq)} \longrightarrow CN^{-}_{(aq)} + CNO^{-}_{(aq)} + H_2O_{(l)}$$

# Answer:

The oxidation numbers of carbon in (CN)², CN<sup>ac</sup> and CNO<sup>ac</sup> are +3, +2 and +4 respectively. These are obtained as shown below:

Let the oxidation number of C be x.

 $(CN)_2$ 

2(x â€" 3) = 0

 $\therefore x = 3$ 

 $CN^{\text{a}\text{-}\text{``}}$ 

x – 3 = –1

 $\therefore x = 2$ 

CNO<sup>â€</sup>

x – 3 – 2 = –1

 $\therefore x = 4$ 

The oxidation number of carbon in the various species is:

$$\begin{pmatrix} ^{+3} C N \end{pmatrix}_{2(g)} + 2OH_{(aq)}^{-} \longrightarrow \stackrel{^{+2}}{C} N_{(aq)}^{-} + \stackrel{^{+4}}{C} NO_{(aq)}^{-} + H_2O_{(l)}$$

It can be easily observed that the same compound is being reduced and oxidised simultaneously in the given equation. Reactions in which the same compound is reduced and oxidised is known as disproportionation reactions. Thus, it can be said that the alkaline decomposition of cyanogen is an example of disproportionation reaction.

The Mn³+ ion is unstable in solution and undergoes disproportionation to give Mn²+, MnO₂, and H⁺ ion. Write a balanced ionic equation for the reaction.

#### Answer:

The given reaction can be represented as:

$$Mn_{(aq)}^{3+} \longrightarrow Mn_{(aq)}^{2+} + MnO_{2(s)} + H_{(aq)}^{+}$$

The oxidation half equation is:

$$\stackrel{^{+3}}{M} n_{(aq)}^{3+} \longrightarrow \stackrel{^{+4}}{M} nO_{2(s)}$$

The oxidation number is balanced by adding one electron as:

$$Mn_{(aq)}^{3+} \longrightarrow MnO_{2(s)} + e^{-}$$

The charge is balanced by adding 4H<sup>+</sup> ions as:

$$Mn_{(aq)}^{3+} \longrightarrow MnO_{2(s)} + 4H_{(aq)}^{+} + e^{-}$$

The O atoms and H<sup>+</sup> ions are balanced by adding 2H<sub>2</sub>O molecules as:

$$Mn_{(aq)}^{3+} + 2H_2O_{(I)} \longrightarrow MnO_{2(s)} + 4H_{(aq)}^+ + e^- ......(i)$$

The reduction half equation is:

$$Mn^{3+}_{(aq)} \longrightarrow Mn^{2+}_{(aq)}$$

The oxidation number is balanced by adding one electron as:

$$Mn_{(aq)}^{3+} + e^{-} \longrightarrow Mn_{(aq)}^{2+} \dots (ii)$$

The balanced chemical equation can be obtained by adding equation (i) and (ii) as:

$$2Mn_{(aq)}^{3+} + 2H_2O_{(l)} \longrightarrow MnO_{2(s)} + 2Mn_{(aq)}^{2+} + 4H_{(aq)}^{+}$$

# Q22:

Consider the elements:

Cs, Ne, I and F

- (a) Identify the element that exhibits only negative oxidation state.
- (b) Identify the element that exhibits only postive oxidation state.
- (c) Identify the element that exhibits both positive and negative oxidation states.
- (d) Identify the element which exhibits neither the negative nor does the positive oxidation state.

# Answer:

(a) F exhibits only negative oxidation state of -1.

- (b) Cs exhibits positive oxidation state of +1.
- (c) I exhibits both positive and negative oxidation states. It exhibits oxidation states of -1, +1, +3, +5, and +7.
- (d) The oxidation state of Ne is zero. It exhibits neither negative nor positive oxidation states.

# Q23:

Chlorine is used to purify drinking water. Excess of chlorine is harmful. The excess of chlorine is removed by treating with sulphur dioxide. Present a balanced equation for this redox change taking place in water.

#### Answer:

The given redox reaction can be represented as:

$$Cl_{2(s)} + SO_{2(aq)} + H_2O_{(l)} \longrightarrow Cl_{(aq)}^- + SO_{4(aq)}^{2-}$$

The oxidation half reaction is:

$$\overset{+4}{S}O_{2(aq)} \longrightarrow \overset{+6}{S}O_{4(aq)}^{2-}$$

The oxidation number is balanced by adding two electrons as:

$$SO_{2(aq)} \longrightarrow SO_{4(aq)}^{2-} + 2e^{-}$$

The charge is balanced by adding 4H<sup>+</sup> ions as:

$$SO_{2(aq)} \longrightarrow SO_{4(aq)}^{2-} + 4H_{(aq)}^{+} + 2e^{-}$$

The O atoms and H<sup>+</sup> ions are balanced by adding 2H<sub>2</sub>O molecules as:

$$SO_{2(aq)} + 2H_2O_{(I)} \longrightarrow SO_{4(aq)}^{2-} + 4H_{(aq)}^+ + 2e^- \dots (i)$$

The reduction half reaction is:

$$Cl_{2(s)} \longrightarrow Cl_{(aq)}^-$$

The chlorine atoms are balanced as:

$$\overset{0}{\text{C}} 1_{2(s)} \longrightarrow \overset{-1}{\text{C}} 1_{(aq)}^{-}$$

The oxidation number is balanced by adding electrons

$$Cl_{2(s)} + 2e^{-} \longrightarrow 2Cl_{(aq)}^{-} ......(ii)$$

The balanced chemical equation can be obtained by adding equation (i) and (ii) as:

$$Cl_{2(s)} + SO_{2(aq)} + 2H_2O_{(t)} \longrightarrow 2Cl_{(aq)}^- + SO_{4(aq)}^{2-} + 4H_{(aq)}^+$$

Refer to the periodic table given in your book and now answer the following questions:

- (a) Select the possible non metals that can show disproportionation reaction.
- (b) Select three metals that can show disproportionation reaction.

#### Answer:

In disproportionation reactions, one of the reacting substances always contains an element that can exist in at least three oxidation states.

- (a) P, Cl, and S can show disproportionation reactions as these elements can exist in three or more oxidation states.
- **(b)** Mn, Cu, and Ga can show disproportionation reactions as these elements can exist in three or more oxidation states.

## Q25:

In Ostwald's process for the manufacture of nitric acid, the first step involves the oxidation of ammonia gas by oxygen gas to give nitric oxide gas and steam. What is the maximum weight of nitric oxide that can be obtained starting only with 10.00 g. of ammonia and 20.00 g of oxygen?

## Answer:

The balanced chemical equation for the given reaction is given as:

$$4NH_{3(g)} + 5O_{2(g)} \longrightarrow 4NO_{(g)} + 6H_2O_{(g)}$$
  
 $4 \times 17g \quad 5 \times 32g \quad 4 \times 30g \quad 6 \times 18g$   
 $= 68g \quad = 160g \quad = 120g \quad = 108g$ 

Thus, 68 g of NH<sub>3</sub> reacts with 160 g of O<sub>2</sub>.

Therefore, 10g of NH
$$_3$$
 reacts with  $\frac{160\times10}{68}$  g of O $_2$  or 23.53 g of O $_2$ 

But the available amount of O2 is 20 g.

Therefore,  $O_2$  is the limiting reagent (we have considered the amount of  $O_2$  to calculate the weight of nitric oxide obtained in the reaction).

Now, 160 g of O<sub>2</sub> gives 120g of NO.

$$\frac{120\times20}{160}\,\text{g of N, or 15 g of NO}.$$
 Therefore, 20 g of O $_2$  gives

Hence, a maximum of 15 g of nitric oxide can be obtained.

# Q26:

Using the standard electrode potentials given in the Table 8.1, predict if the reaction between the following is feasible:

(a) Fe3+(aq) and I-(aq)

(b) Ag<sup>+</sup>(aq) and Cu(s)

(c) Fe3+ (aq) and Cu(s)

(d) Ag(s) and Fe3+(aq)

(e) Br<sub>2</sub>(aq) and Fe<sup>2+</sup>(aq)

# Answer:

(a) The possible reaction between  $Fe^{3+}_{\left(\it{aq}\right)}+I^{-}_{\left(\it{aq}\right)}$  is given by,

$$2Fe_{(aq)}^{3+} + 2I_{(aq)}^{-} \longrightarrow 2Fe_{(aq)}^{2+} + I_{2(s)}$$

Oxidation half equation:  $2I_{(ag)}^{-} \longrightarrow I_{2(s)} + 2e^{-}$ ;  $E^{\circ} = -0.54V$ 

Reduction half equation :  $[Fe^{3+}_{(\alpha q)} + e^{-} \longrightarrow Fe^{2+}_{(\alpha q)}] \times 2; \quad E^{\circ} = +0.77V$ 

$$2Fe_{(aq)}^{3+} + 2I_{(aq)}^{-} \longrightarrow 2Fe_{(aq)}^{2+} + I_{2(s)}$$
;  $E^{\circ} = +0.23V$ 

E° for the overall reaction is positive. Thus, the reaction between  $Fe^{3+}_{(aq)}$  and  $I^-_{(aq)}$  is feasible.

(b) The possible reaction between  $Ag_{(\mathit{aq})}^+ + Cu_{(\mathit{s})}$  is given by,

$$2Ag_{(aq)}^+ + Cu_{(s)} \longrightarrow 2Ag_{(s)} + Cu_{(aq)}^{2+}$$

Oxidation half equation:  $Cu_{(s)} \longrightarrow Cu_{(ag)}^{2+} + 2e^{-}$ ;  $E^{\circ} = -0.34V$ 

Reduction half equation :  $[Ag^{+}_{(aq)} + e^{-} \longrightarrow Ag_{(s)}] \times 2$  ;  $E^{\circ} = +0.80V$ 

$$2Ag_{(aq)}^{+} + Cu_{(s)} \longrightarrow 2Ag_{(s)} + Cu^{2+}$$
;  $E^{\circ} = +0.46V$ 

E° positive for the overall reaction is positive. Hence, the reaction between  $Ag^+_{(aq)}$  and  $Cu_{(s)}$  is feasible.

(c) The possible reaction between  $Fe^{3+}_{(\it{aq})}$  and  $Cu_{(\it{s})}{}_{\text{is}}$  given by,

$$2Fe_{(aq)}^{3+} + Cu_{(s)} \longrightarrow 2Fe_{(s)}^{2+} + Cu_{(aq)}^{2+}$$

Oxidation half equation :  $Cu_{(s)} \longrightarrow Cu_{(aq)}^{2+} + 2e^{-}$  ;  $E^{\circ} = -0.34V$ 

 $Reduction \ half \ equation: \ [Fe^{3+}_{(\mathit{ag})} + \ e^{-} \ \longrightarrow Fe^{2+}_{(\mathit{s})}] \times 2 \qquad \ \ ; \ E^{\circ} = +0.77V$ 

$$2Fe_{(aq)}^{3+} + Cu_{(s)} \longrightarrow 2Fe_{(s)}^{2+} + Cu_{(aq)}^{2+}$$
;  $E^{\circ} = +0.43V$ 

E° positive for the overall reaction is positive. Hence, the reaction between  $Fe^{3+}_{(aq)}$  and  $Cu_{(s)}$  is feasible.

(d) The possible reaction between  ${}^{\displaystyle Ag_{(s)}}_{}$  and  ${}^{\displaystyle Fe^{3+}_{(aq)}}_{}$  is given by,

$$Ag_{(s)} + 2Fe_{(aq)}^{3+} \longrightarrow Ag_{(aq)}^{+} + Fe_{(aq)}^{2+}$$

Oxidation half equation: 
$$Ag_{(s)}^+ \longrightarrow Ag_{(aq)}^+ + e^-$$
;  $E^\circ = -0.80V$ 

Reduction half equation : 
$$Fe^{3+}_{(aq)} + e^{-} \longrightarrow Fe^{2+}_{(aq)}$$
 ;  $E^{\circ} = +0.77V$ 

$$Ag_{(s)} + Fe_{(aq)}^{3+} \longrightarrow Ag_{(aq)}^{+} + Fe_{(aq)}^{2+}; E^{\circ} = -0.03V$$

Here, E° for the overall reaction is negative. Hence, the reaction between  $Ag_{(s)}$  and  $Fe_{(aq)}^{3+}$  is not feasible.

(e) The possible reaction between 
$$Br_{2(\mathit{aq})}$$
 and  $Fe_{(\mathit{aq})}^{2+}$  is given by,

$$Br_{2(s)} + 2Fe_{(aq)}^{2+} \longrightarrow 2Br_{(aq)}^{-} + 2Fe_{(aq)}^{3+}$$

Oxidation half equation : 
$$Fe_{(aq)}^{2+} \longrightarrow Fe_{(aq)}^{3+} + e^{-}] \times 2$$
 ;  $E^{\circ} = -0.77V$ 

Reduction half equation : 
$$Br_{2(aq)} + 2e^- \longrightarrow 2Br_{(aq)}^-$$
 ;  $E^{\circ} = +1.09V$ 

$$Br_{2(aq)} + 2Fe_{(aq)}^{2+} \longrightarrow 2Br_{(aq)}^{-} + 2Fe_{(aq)}^{3+}; E^{\circ} = -0.32V$$

Here, E° for the overall reaction is positive. Hence, the reaction between  $Br_{2(aq)}$  and  $Fe_{(aq)}^{2+}$  is feasible.

# Q27:

Predict the products of electrolysis in each of the following:

- (i) An aqueous solution of AgNO<sub>3</sub> with silver electrodes
- (ii) An aqueous solution AgNO<sub>3</sub> with platinum electrodes
- (iii) A dilute solution of H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> with platinum electrodes
- (iv) An aqueous solution of CuCl<sub>2</sub> with platinum electrodes.

# Answer:

(i)  $\text{AgNO}_3$  ionizes in aqueous solutions to form  $\text{Ag}^{\scriptscriptstyle +}$  and  ${}^{\textstyle NO_3^-}$  ions.

On electrolysis, either  $Ag^+$  ions or  $H_2O$  molecules can be reduced at the cathode. But the reduction potential of  $Ag^+$  ions is higher than that of  $H_2O$ .

$$Ag^{+}_{(aq)} + e^{-} \longrightarrow Ag_{(s)}; E^{\circ} = +0.80V$$
  
 $2H_{2}O_{(l)} + 2e^{-} \longrightarrow H_{2(g)} + 2OH^{-}_{(aq)}; E^{\circ} = -0.83V$ 

Hence, Ag<sup>+</sup> ions are reduced at the cathode. Similarly, Ag metal or H<sub>2</sub>O molecules can be oxidized at the anode. But the oxidation potential of Ag is higher than that of H<sub>2</sub>O molecules.

$$Ag_{(s)} \longrightarrow Ag_{(aq)}^{+} + e^{-}$$
;  $E^{\circ} = -0.80V$   
 $2H_{2}O_{(l)} \longrightarrow O_{2(g)} + 4H_{(aq)}^{+} + 4e^{-}$ ;  $E^{\circ} = -1.23V$ 

Therefore, Ag metal gets oxidized at the anode.

(ii) Pt cannot be oxidized easily. Hence, at the anode, oxidation of water occurs to liberate O<sub>2</sub>. At the cathode, Ag<sup>+</sup> ions are reduced and get deposited.

(iii)  $H_2SO_4$  ionizes in aqueous solutions to give  $H^+$  and  $SO_4^{2-}$  ions.

$$H_2SO_{4(aq)} \longrightarrow 2H^+_{(aq)} + SO_4^{2-}_{(aq)}$$

On electrolysis, either of  $H^+$  ions or  $H_2O$  molecules can get reduced at the cathode. But the reduction potential of  $H^+$  ions is higher than that of  $H_2O$  molecules.

$$\begin{split} &2H_{(\alpha q)}^{+} + 2e^{-} \longrightarrow H_{2(g)} \, ; \, E^{\circ} = 0.0 V \\ &2H_{2}O_{(\alpha q)} + 2e^{-} \longrightarrow H_{2(g)} + 2OH_{(\alpha q)}^{-} \, ; \, E^{\circ} = -0.83 V \end{split}$$

Hence, at the cathode, H<sup>+</sup> ions are reduced to liberate H<sub>2</sub> gas.

On the other hand, at the anode, either of  $SO_4^{2-}$  ions or  $H_2O$  molecules can get oxidized. But the oxidation of involves breaking of more bonds than that of  $H_2O$  molecules. Hence,  $SO_4^{2-}$  ions have a lower oxidation potential than  $H_2O$ . Thus,  $H_2O$  is oxidized at the anode to liberate  $O_2$  molecules.

(iv) In aqueous solutions, CuCl<sub>2</sub> ionizes to give Cu<sup>2+</sup> and Cl<sup>ac-</sup> ions as:

$$CuCl_{2(aq)} \longrightarrow Cu_{(aq)}^{2+} + 2Cl_{(aq)}^{-}$$

On electrolysis, either of  $Cu^{2+}$  ions or  $H_2O$  molecules can get reduced at the cathode. But the reduction potential of  $Cu^{2+}$  is more than that of  $H_2O$  molecules.

$$Cu_{(aq)}^{2+} + 2e^{-} \longrightarrow Cu_{(aq)}$$
;  $E^{\circ} = +0.34V$   
 $H_{2}O_{(I)} + 2e^{-} \longrightarrow H_{2(g)} + 2OH^{-}$ ;  $E^{\circ} = -0.83V$ 

Hence, Cu<sup>2+</sup> ions are reduced at the cathode and get deposited.

Similarly, at the anode, either of Clac or H<sub>2</sub>O is oxidized. The oxidation potential of H<sub>2</sub>O is higher than that of Clac

$$2Cl_{(aq)}^{-} \longrightarrow Cl_{2(g)} + 2e^{-}$$
;  $E^{\circ} = -1.36V$   
 $2H_{2}O_{(I)} \longrightarrow O_{2(g)} + 4H_{(aq)}^{+} + 4e^{-}$ ;  $E^{\circ} = -1.23V$ 

But oxidation of  $H_2O$  molecules occurs at a lower electrode potential than that of  $Cl^{ac}$  ions because of over-voltage (extra voltage required to liberate gas). As a result,  $Cl^{ac}$  ions are oxidized at the anode to liberate  $Cl_2$  gas.

# Q28:

Arrange the following metals in the order in which they displace each other from the solution of their salts.

## Al, Cu, Fe, Mg and Zn.

#### Answer:

A metal of stronger reducing power displaces another metal of weaker reducing power from its solution of salt.

The order of the increasing reducing power of the given metals is Cu < Fe < Zn < Al < Mg.

Hence, we can say that Mg can displace Al from its salt solution, but Al cannot displace Mg.

Thus, the order in which the given metals displace each other from the solution of their salts is given below:

Mg>Al> Zn> Fe,>Cu

## Q29:

Given the standard electrode potentials,

 $K^{+}/K = -2.93V$ ,  $Ag^{+}/Ag = 0.80V$ ,

 $Hg^{2+}/Hg = 0.79V$ 

 $Mg^{2+}/Mg = -2.37V. Cr^{3+}/Cr = -0.74V$ 

Arrange these metals in their increasing order of reducing power.

## Answer:

The lower the electrode potential, the stronger is the reducing agent. Therefore, the increasing order of the reducing power of the given metals is Ag < Bg < Cr < Bg < K.

# Q30:

Depict the galvanic cell in which the reaction Zn(s) + 2Ag⁺(aq) → Zn²⁺(aq) + 2Ag(s) takes place, further show:

- (i) which of the electrode is negatively charged,
- (ii) the carriers of the current in the cell, and
- (iii) individual reaction at each electrode.

# Answer:

The galvanic cell corresponding to the given redox reaction can be represented as:

$$Zn | Zn_{(aq)}^{2+} || Ag_{(aq)}^{+} | Ag$$

- (i) Zn electrode is negatively charged because at this electrode, Zn oxidizes to Zn<sup>2+</sup> and the leaving electrons accumulate on this electrode.
- (ii) lons are the carriers of current in the cell.
- (iii) The reaction taking place at Zn electrode can be represented as:

$$Zn_{(s)} {\:\longrightarrow\:} Zn_{(aq)}^{2+} + 2e^-$$

And the reaction taking place at Ag electrode can be represented as:

$$Ag^{+}_{(aq)} + e^{-} \longrightarrow Ag_{(s)}$$