- 1) Given: $2NH_3(g) + 3N_2O(g) \Rightarrow 1N_2(g) + 3H_2O(l)$ $\Delta H = -1010 \text{ kJ}$
 - a) Calculate the quantity of heat (kJ) produced by the reaction of 50.0g of dinitrogen monoxide with excess ammonia.

50.03 N20 1 not N20 1-1010 K5 = 382 K5)

b) How many grams of dinitrogen monoxide are required to produce 789 kJ of heat?

-789 KJ 3 not N20 44.02 3 N20 = /103 9 N20)

- 2) Given: $^{\sim} NO(g) + O_2(g) \rightarrow ^{\sim} NO_2(g) \Delta H = -114 \text{ kJ}$
 - a) What mass of nitrogen monoxide is required to produce 457 kJ of heat?

-457 KJ 2 rol NO 30.013 NO) = [3413 NO)

b) What volume of nitrogen dioxide at STP is produced when 421 kJ of heat are released?

-421 KG 2 not NO2 | 22.4 L NO2 = [166 L NO2]

3) Calcium oxide (quick lime) reacts with water to produce calcium hydroxide (slaked lime) according to the following equation: $CaO(s) + H_2O(l) \rightarrow Ca(OH)_2(s)$ $\Delta H = -65.2 \text{ kJ}$

a) How many joules of heat are released from the reaction of 28.4 g of calcium oxide with excess water?

b) How much heat (kJ) is produced when 54 g of CaO react with 31 g of H₂O? (Hint: What is the limiting reactant?)

54 g CaO | mol CaO - 65.2 45 | = 63 K5 | 56.08 g CaO ! 1 mol CaO = 63 K5 |

31 5 H20 1 mol H201-65.2 KJ = -112 KJ