## 5.3 - ICE Box Problems - Assignment

1. For the reaction

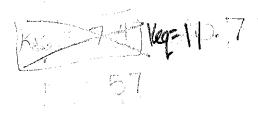
 $N_{2(g)} + 3H_{2(g)} \leftrightarrow 2NH_{3(g)}$ 

The initial  $[N_2]$  = 0.32 M and the initial  $[H_2]$  = 0.66 M. At a certain temperature and pressure the equilibrium  $[H_2]$  is found to be 0.30 M. What is  $K_{eq}$  under these

circumstances?

|               | Na    | [H2]  | [74] |
|---------------|-------|-------|------|
| (Initial)     | 0.32  | 0.66  | 0    |
| [Change]      | -0.12 | -0.36 | 0.84 |
| (Equilibrium) | 0.20  | 0.3   | 0.24 |

3 Ha : RINH3



2. Suppose that 2.00 moles of HCl in a 1.00L plass flask slowly decomposes into H<sub>2</sub> and Cl<sub>2</sub>. When equilibrium is reached, the concentrations of H<sub>2</sub> and Cl<sub>2</sub> are both 0.214 M. What is the K<sub>eq</sub>?

| req:          |    | HCL    | Hz    | Clz    |
|---------------|----|--------|-------|--------|
| [Initial]     |    | 2.0    | 0     |        |
| [Change]      |    | -0.428 | r.214 | +0,214 |
| [Equilibrium] | ŀ, | .512   | 0.214 | 0.214  |

aHCI - Ha + Cla

4NO 0 2N20 +02

3. Consider the equilibrium:  $2N_2O(g) + O_2(g) \leftrightarrow 4NO(g)$  keg for this  $r \times n$ . 3.00 moles of NO(g) are introduced into a 1.00-Liter evacuated flask. When the system comes to equilibrium, 1.00 mole of N<sub>2</sub>O(g) has formed. Determine the equilibrium concentrations of each substance. Calculate the K for the reaction based on these data

|      | NZO               |                              |
|------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| 3.0  | 0                 | 0                            |
| 2.0  | +1.0              | +0.5M                        |
| I. O | 1.0               | 0.51                         |
|      | 3.0<br>2.0<br>1.0 | 3.0 O<br>2.0 +1.0<br>1.0 1.0 |

$$NO: N_2O$$

$$\frac{4mol}{x} = \frac{2mol}{1.0}$$

$$xz.oM$$

$$O_2 = N_2O$$
 $|mo| = 2 moli$ 
 $\times 1.0$ 
 $\times -0.5 m$ 

At some temperature, K<sub>eq</sub> = 33 for the reaction H<sub>2</sub> + I<sub>2</sub> → 2HI. If initially, [H<sub>2</sub>] =

|               | $I_{\mathcal{H}_2}$ | Ţ <sub>2</sub> | HT  |
|---------------|---------------------|----------------|-----|
| (Initial)     | 0.06                | 0.03           | 0   |
| [Change]      | - X                 | - ×            | +2X |
| [Equilibrium] |                     |                | 2×  |

$$33 = \frac{4x^{2}}{0.0018 - 0.09x + x^{2}} \Rightarrow 33(0.0018 - 0.09x + x^{2}) = 4x^{2}$$

$$0.0594 - 2.97x + 33x^{2} = 4x^{2}$$

$$0.0594 - 2.97x + 29x^{2} = 0$$

$$0.0594 - 2.97x + 2.97x +$$

Graphite (solid carbon) and carbon dioxide are kept at constant pressure at 1000 K until the following reaction reaches equilibrium.

$$C_{(s)} + \underline{CO}_{2(g)} \leftrightarrow 2CO_{(g)}$$

If  $K_{eq} = 0.021$ , calculate the equilibrium concentration of CO if the concentration of CO<sub>2</sub> was initially 0.012 M.