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Last KeyFirst Answer**Question 1**

10 Points

The vapor pressure of bromoethane is 40.1 mm Hg at 246K. Assuming that its molar heat of vaporization is constant at 29.2 kJ/mol, determine the vapor pressure of bromoethane ( $C_2H_5Br$ ) at 263K.

$$\ln \frac{P_2}{P_1} = \frac{\Delta H_{\text{vap}}}{R} \left( \frac{1}{T_1} - \frac{1}{T_2} \right)$$

$$P_1 = 40.1 \quad T_1 = 246$$

$$P_2 = ? \quad T_2 = 263$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{vap}} = 29,200 \text{ J}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

Must Show Work for Full Credit -  $R = 8.314 \text{ J}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$

$$\ln \frac{P_2}{40.1} = \frac{29,200}{8.314} \left( \frac{1}{246} - \frac{1}{263} \right)$$

$$\ln P_2 - \ln(40.1) = 3512.1 (2.63 \times 10^{-4})$$

$$\ln P_2 - 3.6914 = 0.9228$$

$$\ln P_2 = 0.9228 + 3.6914$$

$$= 4.6142$$

100.9 Mm Hg

**Question 2**

6 Points

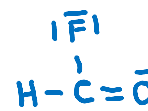
What type(s) of intermolecular forces are expected between HFCO molecules? Circle all those that apply. (C is the central atom)

 Ion - Ion

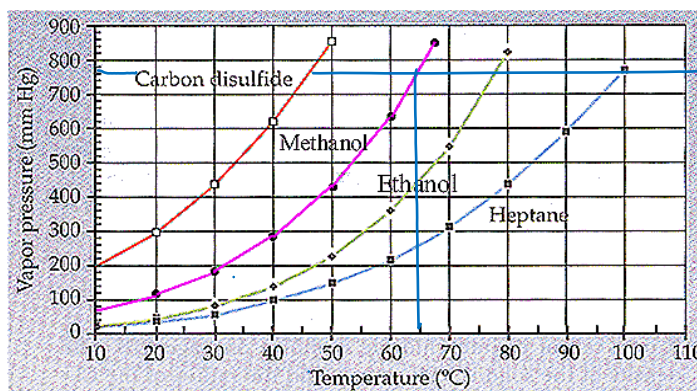
 Dipole - Dipole

 Induced Dipole - Induced Dipole

 Ion - Dipole

 Hydrogen bonding
**Question 3**

6 Points



A plot of vapor pressures vs temperature, is depicted above.

a) The molecule with the weakest intermolecular forces? Carbon disulfide

b) The Normal Boiling Point of Methanol is: (<60°C, ~65°C, >70°C) ~ 65°C

**Question 4**  
8 Points

An aqueous solution is 7.02 % by mass hydrochloric acid, HCl. What is the mole fraction of hydrochloric acid in the solution?

**Must Show Work for Full Credit:** Molar Masses, HCl = 36.5g.mol<sup>-1</sup>, H<sub>2</sub>O = 18.02g.mol<sup>-1</sup>

Assume 100g solution ∴ 7.02g HCl and 92.98g H<sub>2</sub>O

$$\frac{7.02\text{g HCl}}{36.5\text{g}} \times 1\text{mol} = 0.192\text{ mol}$$

$$\frac{92.98\text{g H}_2\text{O}}{18.02\text{g}} \times 1\text{mol} = 5.15\text{ mol}$$

$$X_{\text{HCl}} = \frac{0.192}{0.192 + 5.15}$$

3.59 × 10<sup>-2</sup>

**Question 5**  
12 Points

Match the following aqueous solutions with the appropriate letter from the column on the right. Assume complete dissociation of electrolytes.

D 0.21 m CrSO<sub>4</sub> *i* = 2

C 0.16 m CuCl<sub>2</sub> *i* = 3

A 0.13 m Fe(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub> *i* = 4

B 0.50 m Glucose (nonelectrolyte)

A. Lowest freezing point

B. Second lowest freezing point

C. Third lowest freezing point

D. Highest freezing point

**Question 6**  
6 Points

The Vapor Pressure of 4 substances was measured at 25°C and they were found to be 143.0 mmHg, 67.9 mm Hg, 151.7 mmHg, 514.4 mmHg. The four substances measured are given below. Which one of the four would you anticipate having the Vapor Pressure of 143.0 mm Hg?

CH<sub>3</sub>OH

C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>12</sub>

C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>14</sub>

CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OH

**Question 7**  
7 Points

The vapor pressure of water (H<sub>2</sub>O) is 23.8 mm Hg at 25°C. What is the vapor pressure of a solution consisting of 8.55 mol of water and 0.265 mol of a nonvolatile nonelectrolyte?

**Must Show Work for Full Credit**

$$P_{\text{sol}} = X_{\text{solvent}} \times P_{\text{solvent}}^{\circ}$$

$$X_{\text{solvent}} = \frac{8.55}{8.55 + 0.265} = 0.970$$

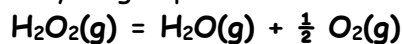
$$P_{\text{sol}} = 23.8 (0.970)$$

23.1 mm Hg

**Question 8**

10 Points

The gas phase decomposition of hydrogen peroxide at 400°C is **second order** in H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>.



In one experiment, when the initial concentration of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> was 5.50 × 10<sup>-2</sup> M, the concentration of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> dropped to 1.29 × 10<sup>-2</sup> M after 59.6 seconds had passed. Based on this data, the **rate constant (k)** for the reaction is:

Must Show Work for Full Credit

$$\frac{1}{[A]_t} = \frac{1}{[A]_0} + kt$$

$$[A]_0 = 5.50 \times 10^{-2}$$

$$[A]_t = 1.29 \times 10^{-2}$$

$$t = 59.6 \text{ sec}$$

$$k = ?$$

$$\frac{1}{1.29 \times 10^{-2}} = \frac{1}{5.50 \times 10^{-2}} + 59.6k$$

$$59.6k = \frac{1}{5.50 \times 10^{-2}} - \frac{1}{1.29 \times 10^{-2}}$$

$$59.6k = 59.3$$

$$k = \frac{59.3}{59.6}$$

$$\underline{0.996 \text{ M}^{-1} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}}$$

**Question 9**

12 Points

The following **initial rate data** are for the oxidation of nitrogen monoxide by oxygen at 25°C:



Experiment	[NO] <sub>0</sub> M	[O <sub>2</sub> ] <sub>0</sub> M	Initial Rate, M·s <sup>-1</sup>
1 • •	9.10 × 10 <sup>-3</sup>	5.61 × 10 <sup>-4</sup>	4.20 × 10 <sup>-4</sup>
2 •	1.82 × 10 <sup>-2</sup>	5.61 × 10 <sup>-4</sup>	1.68 × 10 <sup>-3</sup>
⇒ 3 •	9.10 × 10 <sup>-3</sup>	1.12 × 10 <sup>-3</sup>	8.38 × 10 <sup>-4</sup>

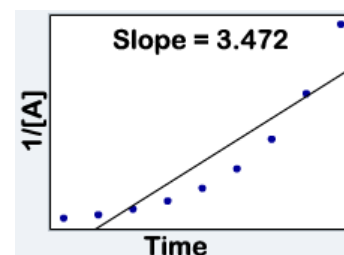
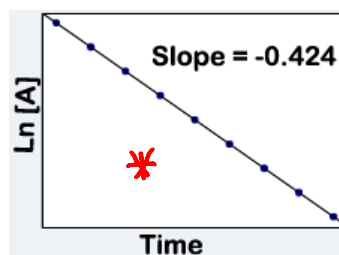
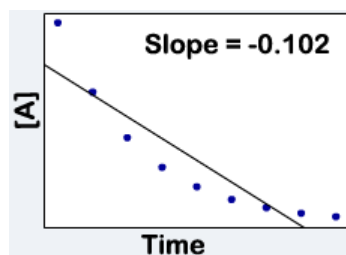
$$8.38 \times 10^{-4} = k (9.10 \times 10^{-3})^2 (1.12 \times 10^{-3})$$

- a) What is the **order of the reaction with respect to NO**? 2
- b) What is the **order of the reaction with respect to O<sub>2</sub>**? 1
- c) What is the **rate constant (k)**? 9.04 × 10<sup>3</sup>

**Question 10**

4 Points

The following plots pertain to the reaction A = B in which the **concentration of A** was monitored over 8 minutes



From these plots it can be determined that the **Rate** = 0.424 [A]<sup>1</sup>

**Question 11**

10 Points

Chromium-51 is a radioisotope that is used to assess the lifetime of red blood cells. The half-life of chromium-51 is 27.7 days. If you begin with 41.7 mg of this isotope, what mass remains after 77.6 days have passed? Since the decomposition is a radioactive decay reaction, it is first order.

Must Show Work for Full Credit

$$k = \frac{\ln 2}{t_{1/2}}$$

$$= \frac{\ln 2}{27.7}$$

$$k = 2.50 \times 10^{-2}$$

$$\ln [A]_t - \ln(41.7) = -2.50 \times 10^{-2} (77.6)$$

$$\ln [A]_t - 3.731 = -1.94$$

$$\ln \frac{[A]_t}{[A]_0} = -kt$$

$$\ln [A]_t = 3.731 - 1.94$$

$$= 1.791$$

$$[A]_0 = 41.7$$

$$[A]_t = ?$$

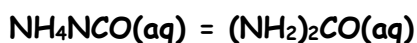
$$t = 77.6$$

$$k = 2.50 \times 10^{-2}$$

5.99 mg**Question 12**

9 Points

In a study of the rearrangement of ammonium cyanate to urea in aqueous solution at 50°C



the concentration of  $\text{NH}_4\text{NCO}$  was followed as a function of time.

It was found that a graph of  $1/[\text{NH}_4\text{NCO}]$  versus time in minutes gave a straight line with a slope of  $1.47 \times 10^{-2} \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ min}^{-1}$  and a y-intercept of  $2.65 \text{ M}^{-1}$ .

Based on this plot the:

a) the reaction is 2 order in  $\text{NH}_4\text{NCO}$

b) and the rate constant for the reaction is:  $1.47 \times 10^{-2} \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ min}^{-1}$  (units)

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