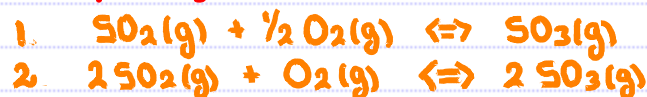


15.2 The Equilibrium Constant, K

Manipulating Equilibrium Constant Expressions

- Multiply by a constant
- Reverse the reaction.
- Combining reactions.

a) Multiple by a constant.

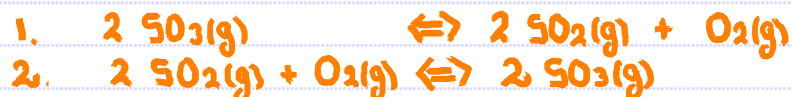


$$K_1 = \frac{[\text{SO}_3]}{[\text{SO}_2][\text{O}_2]^{1/2}} \quad K_2 = \frac{[\text{SO}_3]^2}{[\text{SO}_2]^2[\text{O}_2]}$$



$$K_2 = K_1^2$$

b) Reverse the reaction.

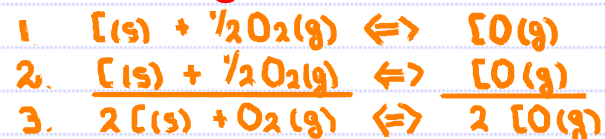


$$K_1 = \frac{[\text{SO}_2]^2[\text{O}_2]}{[\text{SO}_3]^2} \quad K_2 = \frac{[\text{SO}_3]^2}{[\text{SO}_2]^2[\text{O}_2]}$$



$$K_2 = K_1^{-1}$$

c) Combining reactions.



$$K_1 = \frac{[\text{CO}]}{[\text{O}_2]^{1/2}} \quad K_2 = \frac{[\text{CO}]}{[\text{O}_2]^{1/2}} \quad K_3 = \frac{[\text{CO}]^2}{[\text{O}_2]}$$



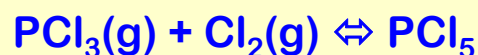
$$K_3 = K_1 \times K_2$$

15.2 The Equilibrium Constant, K Manipulating Equilibrium Constant Expressions

The equilibrium constant, K_c , for the following reaction is 0.25 at 500K

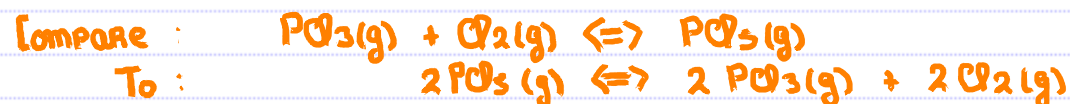


Calculate K_c at this temperature for:



$K_c = ? . 0$

- a) 1
- b) 2 ✓
- c) 3
- d) 4
- e) 3



The reaction of interest is :-

- a) Reversed
- b) Multiplied by $1/2$

$$\begin{aligned} K_c &= (0.25)^{-1 \times 1/2} \\ &= (0.25)^{-1/2} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{0.25}} \\ &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

15.3 Using Equilibrium Constants in Calculations

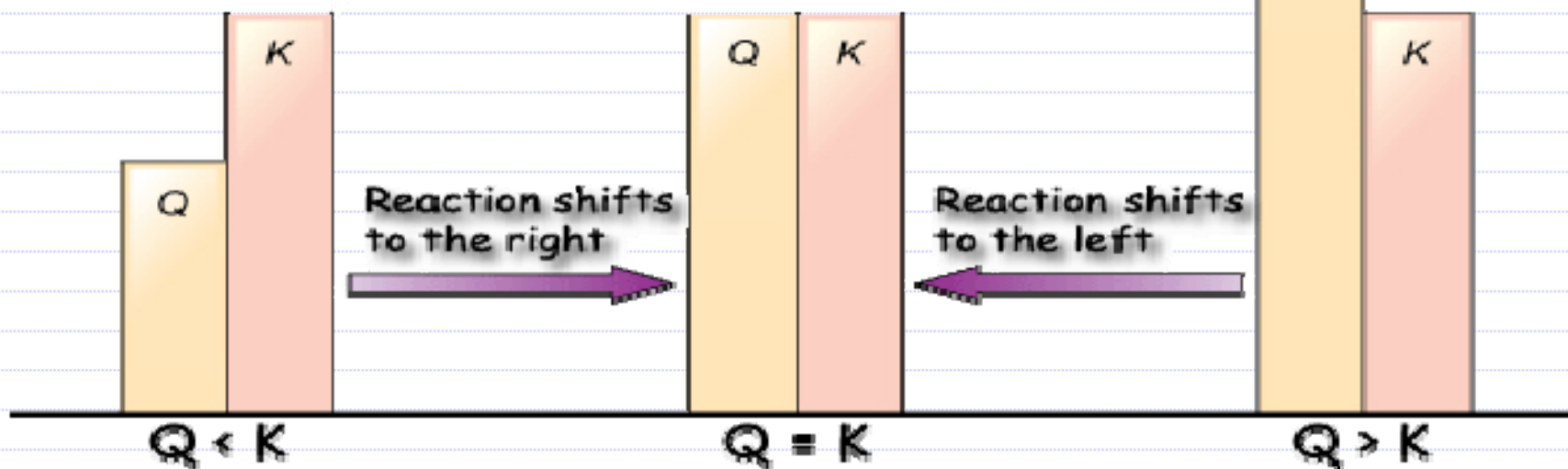
Determining Whether a System Is at Equilibrium – Q

Q = Reaction Quotient



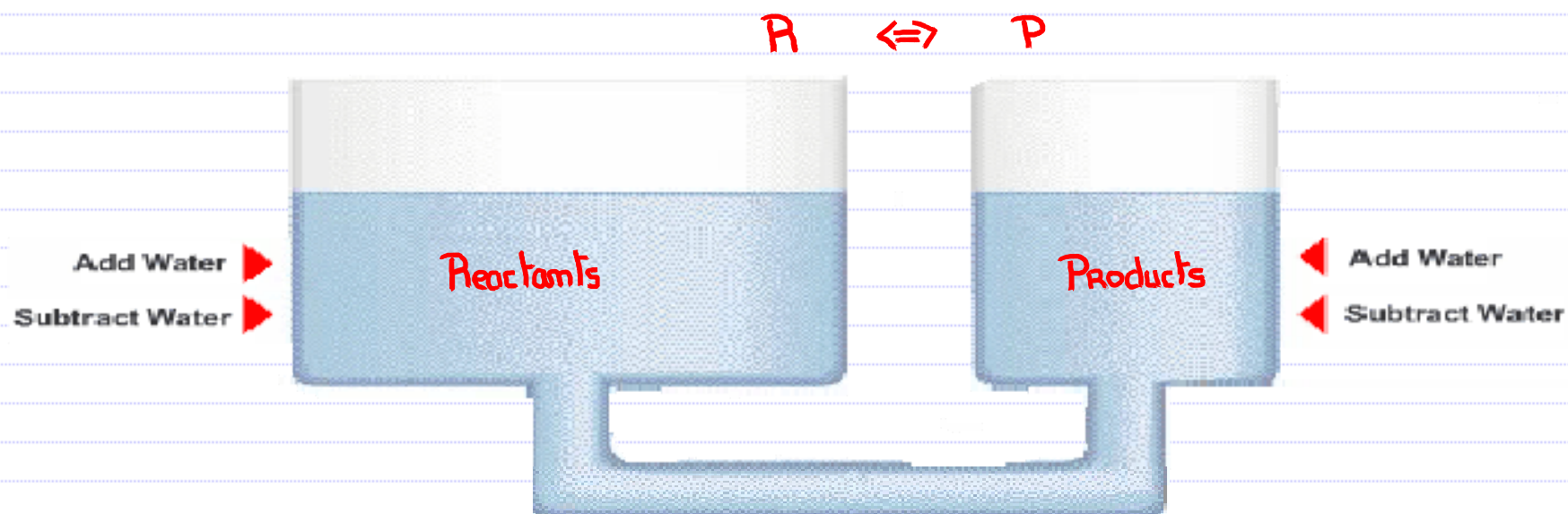
$$Q = \frac{[C]^c [D]^d}{[A]^a [B]^b}$$

- Q < K
- Q > K
- Q = K



15.4 Disturbing a Chemical Equilibrium: Le Chatelier's Principle Addition or Removal of a Reactant or Product

Chemistry Interactive: LeChatelier's Principle - The Water Tank Analogy



See Class Web Site