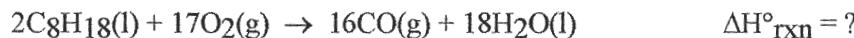


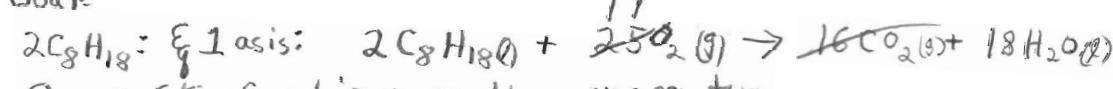
1. Calculate the enthalpy change for the reaction:



Given:

- (1)  $2\text{C}_8\text{H}_{18}(\text{l}) + 25\text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow 16\text{CO}_2(\text{g}) + 18\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l}) \quad \Delta H^\circ_{\text{rxn}} = -11,020 \text{ kJ}$   
 (2)  $2\text{CO}(\text{g}) + \text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow 2\text{CO}_2(\text{g}) \quad \Delta H^\circ_f = -566.0 \text{ kJ}$

Goal:



$$\frac{\Delta H}{\Delta H \text{ kJ}} \\ -11,020$$

$\text{O}_2$  : Skip, found in more than one equation.



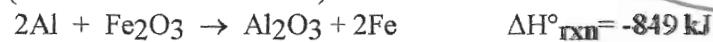
$$8(+566.0)$$

$\text{H}_2\text{O}$  : Already used both structures



$$\boxed{\Delta H = -6492 \text{ kJ}}$$

2. How much heat ~~is given off~~ to the surroundings when 9.0 g of aluminum reacts according to the equation? (molar mass of Al = 26.98)

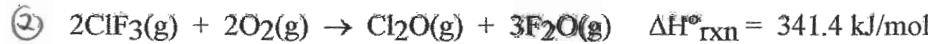
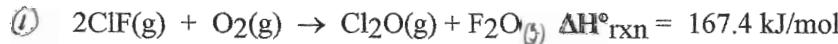


9.0 g

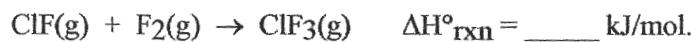
$$\frac{9.0 \text{ g Al}}{26.98 \text{ g}} \times \frac{849 \text{ kJ}}{2 \text{ mol Al}} = \boxed{142 \text{ kJ}}$$

Wording makes heat signless

3. At 25°C, the following heats of reaction are known:

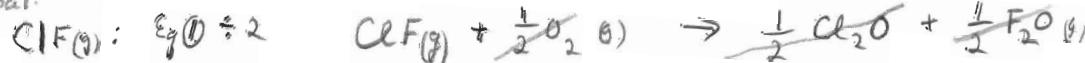


At the same temperature, use Hess's law to calculate  $\Delta H^\circ_{\text{rxn}}$  for the reaction:

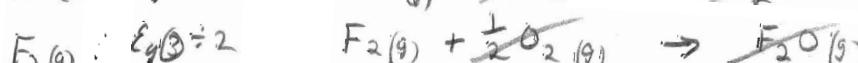


$$\frac{\Delta H}{\Delta H \text{ kJ}} \\ \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

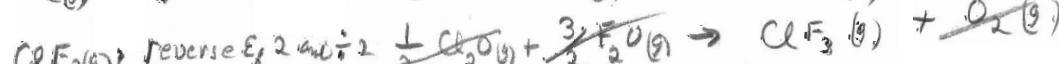
Goal:



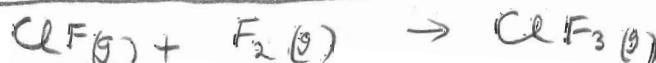
$$\frac{167.4}{2}$$



$$\frac{-43.4}{2}$$



$$\frac{-341.4}{2}$$



$$\boxed{-108.7 \text{ kJ/mol}}$$

Over -

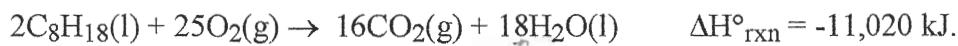
Key

4. How many degrees of temperature rise will occur when a 25.0 g block of aluminum absorbs 10 kJ of heat? The specific heat of Al is 0.900 J/g•°C.

$$\frac{0.900 \text{ J}}{\text{g} \cdot ^\circ\text{C}} \left| \begin{array}{c} 10 \times 10^3 \text{ J} \\ 25.0 \text{ g} \end{array} \right| = 444 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

400 °C

5. Octane ( $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{18}$ ) undergoes combustion according to the following thermochemical equation:



Given that:

$$\Delta H^\circ_f[\text{CO}_2(g)] = -393.5 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

$$\Delta H^\circ_f[\text{H}_2\text{O}(l)] = -285.8 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

Calculate the enthalpy of formation of 1 mole of octane.

$$\Delta H_{\text{rxn}} = \sum \Delta H_{\text{products}} - \sum \Delta H_{\text{reactants}}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{rxn}} = [16(-393.5) + 18(-285.8)] - [2(x) + 25(0)] = -11,020$$

$$x = -210.2 \text{ kJ} = \Delta H_f^\circ \text{ C}_8\text{H}_{18}(l)$$

6. Copper metal has a specific heat of 0.385 J/g•°C. Calculate the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of 22.8 g of Cu from 20.0°C to 875°C.

$$\frac{0.385 \text{ J}}{\text{g} \cdot ^\circ\text{C}} \left| \begin{array}{c} 22.8 \text{ g} \\ 875 - 20.0 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} \end{array} \right| = 7505 \text{ J}$$

7510 J