(4 Pts) A mixture 0.500 mole of carbon monoxide and 0.400 mole of bromine was placed into a rigid 1.00-L container and the system was allowed to come to equilibrium. The equilibrium concentration of COBr<sub>2</sub> was 0.233 *M*. What is the value of K<sub>c</sub> for this reaction?

2.  $(4 \text{ Pts}) N_2(g) + O_2(g) \neq 2NO(g)$   $K_c = 4.8 \times 10^{-31}$   $2\text{NOBr}(g) \neq 2NO(g) + Br_2(g)$   $K_c = 0.50$ Given the above a equilibrium constant data at 25 °C, what is the value of  $K_c$  at this temperature for the reaction  $2\text{NOBr}(g) \neq N_2(g) + O_2(g) + Br_2(g)?$   $2\text{NOBr}(g) \neq N_2(g) + O_2(g)$   $K_g = 4.8 \times 10^{-31}$   $2 \text{ NO Br}(g) \neq N_2(g) + O_2(g)$   $K_g = 6.50$   $2 \text{ NO Br}(g) \neq 2 \text{ NO}(5) + Br_2(g)$   $SU: K_c = 6.50$   $K_{c3} = K_{c-1} \cdot K_c$  $K_{c3} = 4.8 \times 10^{-31}$ 

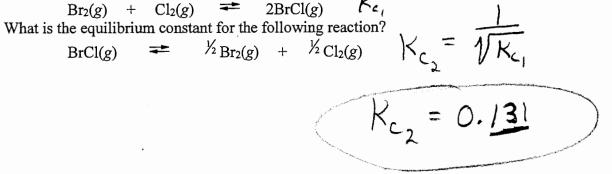
3. (3 Pts) Write the mass-action expression,  $K_c$ , for the following chemical reaction.

$$MgO(s) + SO_2(g) + \frac{1}{2}O_2(g) = MgSO_4(s)$$

$$K_c = \underbrace{\left[ \le O_3 \right] \left[ O_2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}}_{\left[ \le O_2 \right] \left[ SO_2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

## More questions on back

4. (4 Pts) The equilibrium constant for the reaction of bromine with chlorine to form bromine monochloride is 58.0 at a certain temperature.



5. (3 Pts) Write the mass-action expression,  $K_c$ , for the following chemical reaction equation.

$$K_{c} = \frac{\left[Co_{2}\right]^{12}}{\left[C_{6}H_{6}\right]^{2}} \left[O_{2}\right]^{15}}$$

6. (4 Pts) At 450°C, tert-butyl alcohol decomposes into water and isobutene.

\*  $(CH_3)_2CCH_2(g) + H_2O(g)$  $(CH_3)_3COH(g)$ 

A reaction vessel contains these compounds at equilibrium. What will happen if the volume of the container is reduced by 50% at constant temperature?

- A) The forward reaction will proceed to reestablish equilibrium.
- B) The reverse reaction will proceed to reestablish equilibrium. Increased Pressure
   C) No change occurs.
   D) The equilibrium constant will increase.

gas.

 $H_2(g)$ 

- D) The equilibrium constant will increase.
- The equilibrium constant will decrease. E)
- 7. (3 Pts) The equilibrium constant,  $K_p$ , for the reaction

$$+ I_2(g) \implies 2HI(g)$$

- is 55.2 at 425°C. A rigid cylinder at that temperature contains 0.127 atm of hydrogen,
- 0.134 atm of iodine, and 1.055 atm of hydrogen iodide. Is the system at equilibrium? A) Yes.
- B) No, the forward reaction must proceed to establish equilibrium.
- C) No, the reverse reaction must proceed to establish equilibrium.
- D) Need to know the volume of the container before deciding.
- Need to know the starting concentrations of all substances before deciding. E)

$$Q = \frac{[HI]^{2}}{[H_{2}][I_{2}]} = \frac{[1.055]^{2}}{[0.127][0.134]} = 65.4$$
  
$$65.4 = 755.2$$
  
$$Q = \frac{[K_{2}]^{2}}{[0.127][0.134]} = 65.4$$