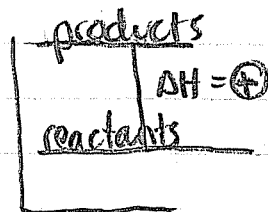
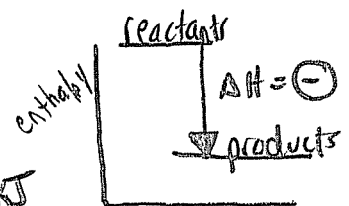
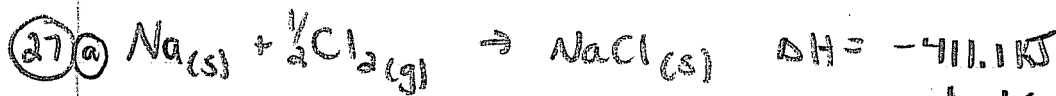
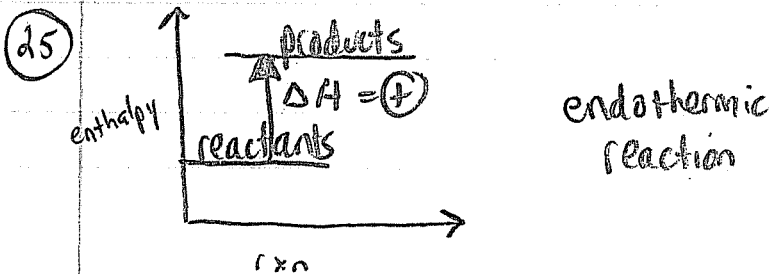


Ch. 6 Problems # ~~11, 18, 23, 25, 27, 38, 40, 42, 46, 50, 55, 57, 60,~~
~~61, 67, 68, 70, 73, 78, 79, 80, 82, 87, 90, 99~~

(11) $\Delta E = ?$
 $q = (+) 0.615 \text{ kJ} \times \frac{1000 \text{ J}}{1 \text{ kJ}} = 615 \text{ J}$
 $w = (+) 0.247 \text{ kcal} \times \frac{1000 \text{ cal}}{1 \text{ kcal}} \times \frac{4.184 \text{ J}}{1 \text{ cal}} = 1033.448 \text{ J}$
 $\Delta E = 615 + 1033.448 = 1648.45 \text{ J} = \boxed{1.65 \times 10^3 \text{ J}}$

(18) $\Delta H = (-)$ exothermic reaction

(23) external pressure = $2660 \text{ mmHg} \times \frac{1 \text{ atm}}{760 \text{ mmHg}} = 3.5 \text{ atm}$
 $V_i = 0.88 \text{ L}$
 $V_f = 0.63 \text{ L}$
 $w = \text{kJ?}$
 $w = -P\Delta V$
 $= -3.5(-0.25)$
 $= 0.875 \text{ atm} \cdot \text{L} \times \frac{101.3 \text{ J}}{1 \text{ atm} \cdot \text{L}} = 88.6 \text{ J} \times \frac{1 \text{ kJ}}{1000 \text{ J}}$
 $= \boxed{0.089 \text{ kJ}}$



38) $q = ?$ all ice so $c = 2.087 \text{ J/gK}$
 $m = 0.10 \text{ g}$
 $T_i = 10^\circ \text{C}$
 $T_f = -75^\circ \text{C}$

$$q = 2.087(0.10)(-75 - 10)$$

$$q = -17.74 \text{ J of energy lost to cool ice down}$$

$= -18 \text{ J w/ sig figs}$

40) $m = 27.7 \text{ g}$
 $q = -688 \text{ J}$
 $T_i = ?$
 $T_f = 32.5^\circ \text{C}$
 $c = 2.42 \text{ J/g}\cdot\text{K}$

$$q = c(m)(\Delta T)$$

$$-688 = 2.42(27.7)(32.5 - T_i)$$

$$-10.26 = 32.5 - T_i$$

$$42.76 = T_i$$

$T_i = 42.8^\circ \text{C w/ sig figs}$

4a) Piece #1 Piece #2

$m = 20 \text{ g}$	$m = 10 \text{ g}$
$c = 0.387$	$c = 0.387$
$T_i = 105^\circ \text{C}$	$T_i = 45^\circ \text{C}$
$T_f =$	$T_f =$

$$-q_{\text{lost}} = q_{\text{gained}}$$

$$-20(0.387)(x - 105) = 10(0.387)(x - 45)$$

$$-7.74x + 812.7 = 3.87x - 174.15$$

$$986.85 = 11.61(x)$$

$$x = 85^\circ \text{C}$$

4b) $m = 30.5 \text{ g alloy}$ $m_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 50.0 \text{ g}$

$T_i = 93^\circ \text{C}$	$T_i = 22^\circ \text{C}$
$T_f = 31.1^\circ \text{C}$	$C_{\text{cal}} = 9.2 \text{ J/K}$
$c = ?$	$T_f = 31.1^\circ \text{C}$

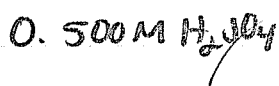
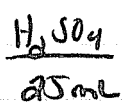
$$-q_{\text{alloy}} = q_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} + q_{\text{cal}}$$

$$c(30.5)(31.1 - 93) = [4.184(50)(31.1 - 22)] + [9.2(31.1 - 22)]$$

$c = -1.1 \text{ J/g}\cdot\text{C}$

heat lost by alloy is gained by calorimeter & by water in calorimeter

(50)



$$T_i = 23.50^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_f = 30.17^\circ\text{C}$$



$$q = -4.184 / 50 (30.17 - 23.50)$$

$$q = -1395.364\text{ J} = -1.395\text{ kJ}$$

Limiting

$$0.025\text{ L} \times \frac{0.50\text{ mol}}{\text{L}} \times \frac{1\text{ mol K}_2\text{SO}_4}{1\text{ mol H}_2\text{SO}_4} = 0.0125\text{ mol K}_2\text{SO}_4$$

$$0.025\text{ L} \times \frac{1.0\text{ mol}}{\text{L}} \times \frac{1\text{ mol K}_2\text{SO}_4}{2\text{ mol KOH}} = 0.0125\text{ mol K}_2\text{SO}_4$$

$$\text{so } \Delta H = \frac{1.395\text{ kJ}}{0.0125\text{ mol}} = -111.6\text{ kJ/mol H}_2\text{SO}_4$$

or

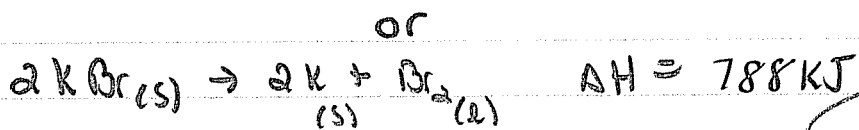
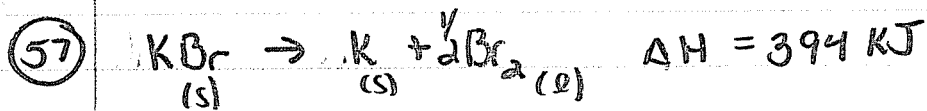
$$-55.81\text{ kJ/mol KOH}$$

(55)

(a) absorbed $\Delta H = +$ (b) $\Delta H = -117.3\text{ kJ}$

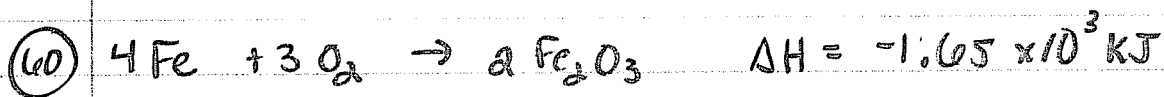
$$(c) 5.35\text{ mol CO}_2 \times \frac{-117.3\text{ kJ}}{1\text{ mol CO}_2} = -628\text{ kJ}$$

$$(d) 35.5\text{ g CO}_2 \times \frac{1\text{ mol CO}_2}{44.01\text{ g}} \times \frac{-117.3\text{ kJ}}{1\text{ mol CO}_2} = -94.6\text{ kJ}$$



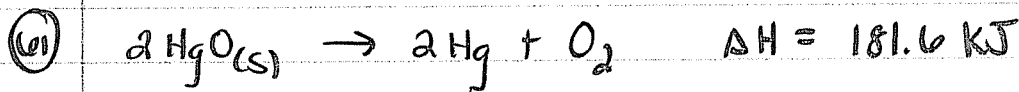
$10000 \text{ g KBr} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol KBr}}{119 \text{ g KBr}} \times \frac{788 \text{ KJ}}{2 \text{ mol KBr}}$

reverse rxn → forming KBr
 $\ominus 3.31 \times 10^4 \text{ KJ}$



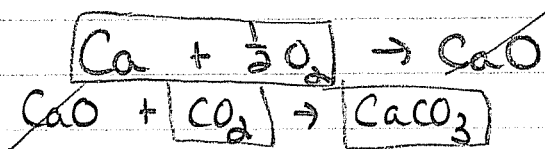
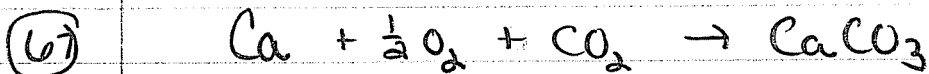
(a) $0.250 \text{ Kg} \times \frac{1000 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ Kg}} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol Fe}}{55.85 \text{ g}} \times \frac{-1.65 \times 10^3 \text{ KJ}}{4 \text{ mol Fe}_2\text{O}_3} = -1846.46 \text{ KJ}$
 $\boxed{-1850 \text{ KJ}}$ sig figs

(b) $\frac{-4.85 \times 10^3 \text{ KJ}}{-1.65 \times 10^3 \text{ KJ}} \times \frac{2 \text{ mol Fe}_2\text{O}_3}{1 \text{ mol Fe}_2\text{O}_3} \times 159.7 \text{ g} = 938.8 \text{ g Fe}_2\text{O}_3 = \boxed{939 \text{ g Fe}_2\text{O}_3}$



(a) $555 \text{ g} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{216.6 \text{ g}} \times \frac{181.6 \text{ KJ}}{2 \text{ mol HgO}} = 232.7 \text{ KJ} = \boxed{233 \text{ KJ}}$

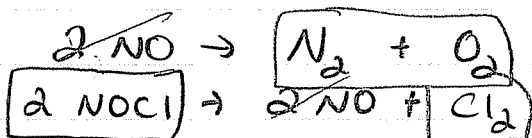
(b) $275 \text{ KJ} \times \frac{2 \text{ mol Hg}}{181.6 \text{ KJ}} \times \frac{200.6 \text{ g Hg}}{1 \text{ mol Hg}} = \boxed{608 \text{ g Hg}}$



$\Delta H = -635.1 \text{ KJ}$

$\Delta H = -178.3 \text{ KJ}$

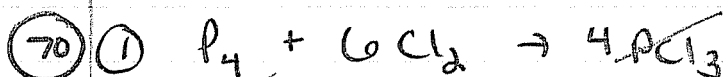
$\Delta H_{\text{rxn}} = -813.4 \text{ KJ}$



$$\Delta H = (-90.3) \times 2$$

$$\Delta H = (38.6) \times 2$$

$$\Delta H = -103.4 \text{ kJ}$$



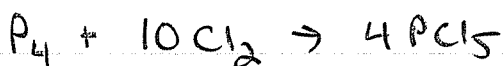
$$\Delta H = -1148 \text{ kJ}$$

(B)



$$\Delta H = -460 \text{ kJ}$$

(C)

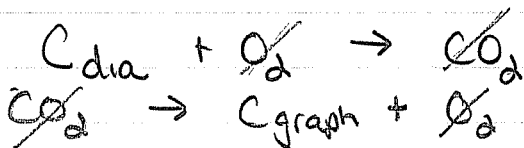


$$\Delta H = -1608 \text{ kJ}$$

(A)



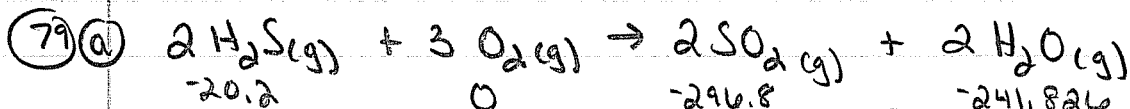
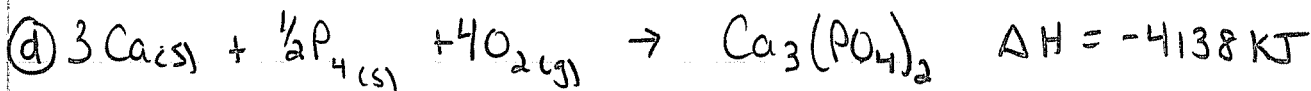
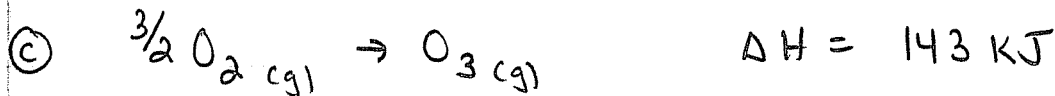
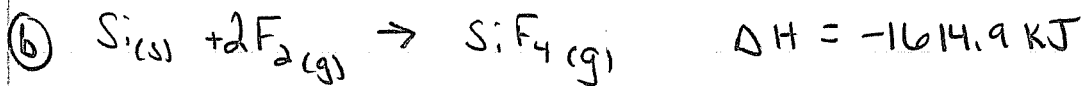
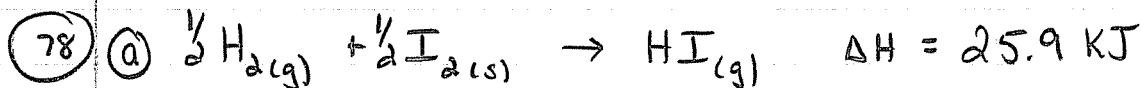
$$\Delta H = ?$$



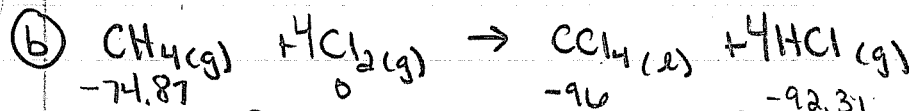
$$\Delta H = -395.4 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\Delta H = +393.5 \text{ kJ}$$

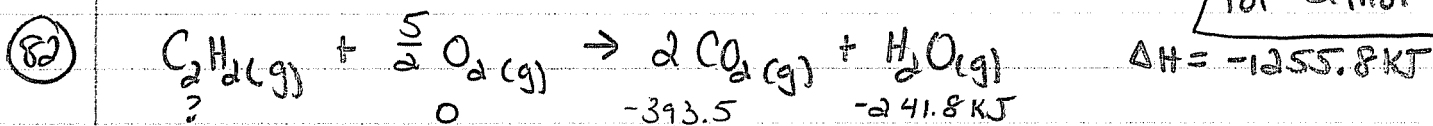
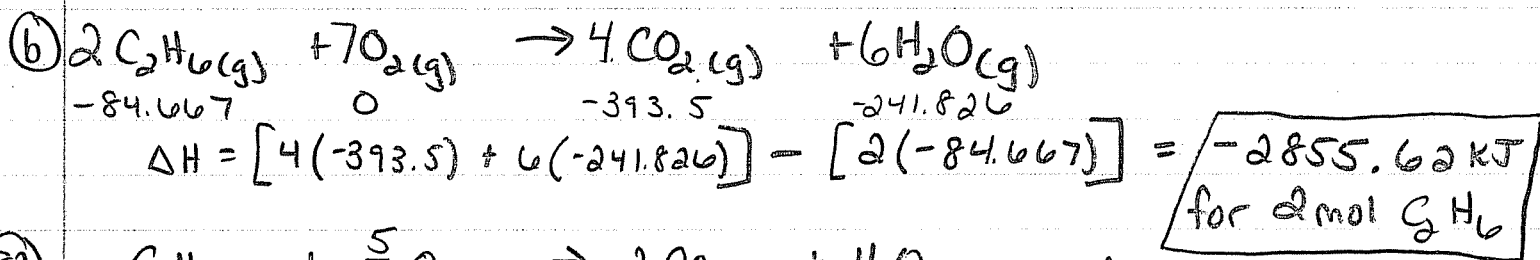
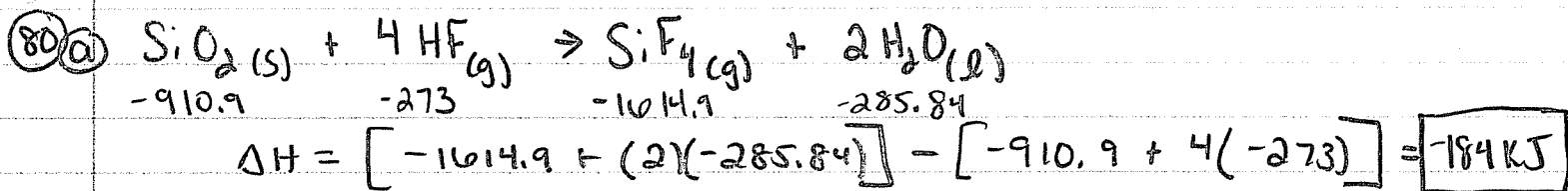
$$\Delta H = -1.9 \text{ kJ}$$



$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} -20.2 & & 0 & -296.8 & & -241.826 & \\ \Delta H = [2(-241.826) + 2(-296.8)] - [2(-20.2)] = & \boxed{-1036.85 \text{ kJ}} \end{array}$$

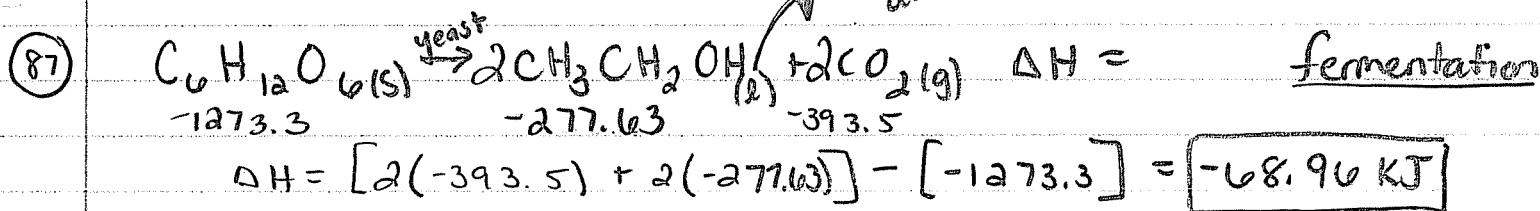


$$\Delta H = [-139 + 4(-92.31)] - [-74.87] = \boxed{-433 \text{ kJ}}$$



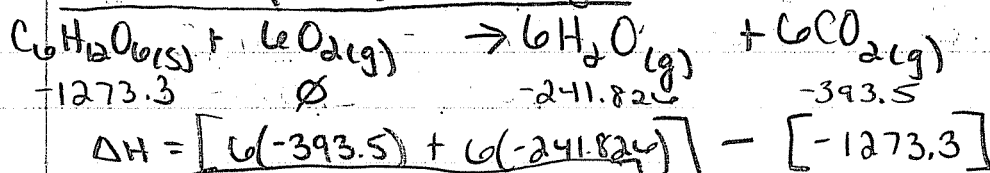
$-1255.8 = [2(-393.5) + (-241.8)] - X$
 $-1255.8 = -1028.8 - X$

$X = \boxed{227 \text{ KJ/mol}}$



↑ makes liquid alcohol

cellular respiration of sugar

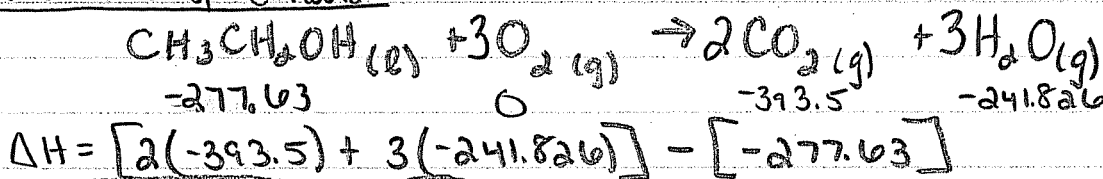


$\Delta H = \boxed{-2538.7 \text{ KJ}}$

$/6 \text{ mol C} = \boxed{-423.1 \text{ KJ/mol C}}$

* you will not have to derive bio equations on test

combustion of ethanol



$\Delta H = \boxed{-1234.8 \text{ KJ}}$

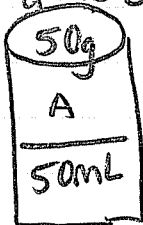
$/2 \text{ mol C} = \boxed{-617.4 \text{ KJ/mol C}}$

ⓐ ethanol releases more heat per mol of C

9a

$$T_i = 25^\circ\text{C}$$

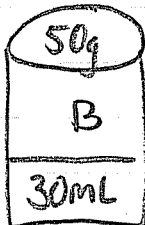
$$T_f = 27.15^\circ\text{C}$$



$$q = 450\text{J}$$

$$= 25^\circ\text{C}$$

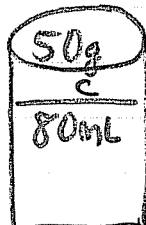
$$= 35.59^\circ\text{C}$$



$$q = 450\text{J}$$

$$= 25^\circ\text{C}$$

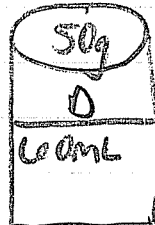
$$= 28.96^\circ\text{C}$$



$$q = 450\text{J}$$

$$= 25^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 30.29^\circ\text{C}$$



$$q = 450\text{J}$$

$$\Delta T = 2.15^\circ\text{C}$$

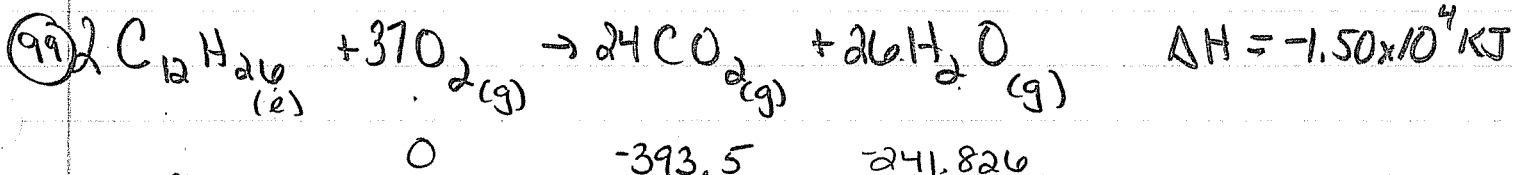
$$\Delta T = 10.59^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\Delta T = 3.96^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\Delta T = 5.29^\circ\text{C}$$

$$B < D < C < A$$

Smallest ΔT = largest capacity to hold heat



b) $\Delta H_f^\circ = ?$

$$-1.50 \times 10^4 = [24(-393.5) + 26(-241.826)] - 2x$$

$$731.48 = -2x$$

$$x = -365.7 \text{KJ}$$

c) $0.50 \text{gal} \times \frac{3.785 \text{L}}{1 \text{gal}} \times \frac{1000 \text{mL}}{1 \text{L}} \times \frac{0.749 \text{g}}{1 \text{mL}} \times \frac{1 \text{mol}}{170.33 \text{g}} \times \frac{-1.50 \times 10^4 \text{KJ}}{2 \text{mol C}_{12}\text{H}_{26}} = 6.24 \times 10^4 \text{J}$ (released)

d) $1250 \text{BTU} \times \frac{1.055 \text{KJ}}{1 \text{BTU}} \times \frac{2 \text{mol C}_{12}\text{H}_{26}}{1.50 \times 10^4 \text{KJ}} \times \frac{170.33 \text{g}}{1 \text{mol}} \times \frac{1 \text{mL}}{0.749 \text{g}} \times \frac{1 \text{L}}{1000 \text{mL}} \times \frac{1 \text{gal}}{3.785 \text{L}} =$

$$0.011 \text{gal needed}$$