

$$\Delta G^\circ = -nFE^\circ$$

$$= -(2 \text{ mole}) \left(\frac{96.5 \text{ kJ}}{\text{mole} \cdot \text{vol}} \right) (0.46 \text{ V})$$

$$= -88.8 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\Delta G = \Delta G^\circ + RT \ln Q$$

\swarrow constant \searrow NICE

At equilibrium $\Delta G = 0$

\rightarrow K_c for solutions

$$0 = \Delta G^\circ + RT \ln K$$

$$\Delta G^\circ = -RT \ln K_c \dots K_c \text{ should be big}$$

$$\Delta G^\circ = -nFE^\circ$$

$$-nFE^\circ = -nFE^\circ + RT \ln Q_c$$

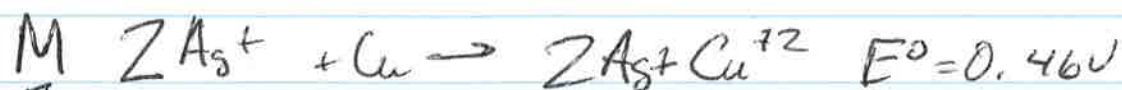
$$E = E^\circ - \frac{RT \ln Q_c}{nF}$$

$$E = E^\circ - \frac{RT}{nF} 2.303 \log Q_c$$

$$E = E^\circ - \frac{0.0592}{n} \log Q_c$$

At Equilibrium $E = 0$

$$0 = E^\circ - \frac{0.0592 \log K_c}{n}$$



$$I \quad 0.10$$

C
E

$$Q_c = \frac{[Cu^{+2}]}{[Ag^+]^2} = \frac{2.0}{0.10^2} = 200$$

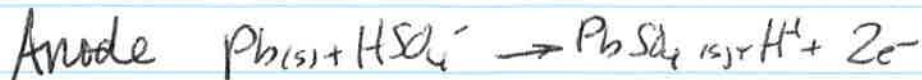
Expect $E < E^{\circ}$

$$E = E^{\circ} - \frac{0.0592}{n} \log Q_c$$

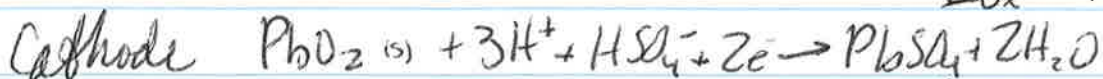
$$= 0.46V - \frac{0.0592}{2} \log 200$$

$$= 0.39V$$

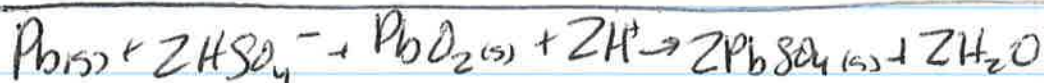
18.10 Batteries



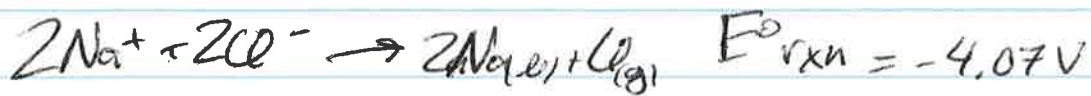
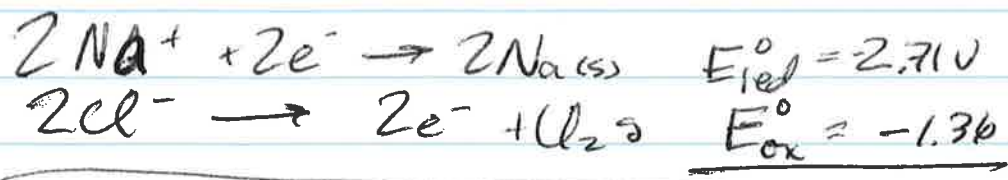
$$E_{ox}^{\circ} = 0.296V$$



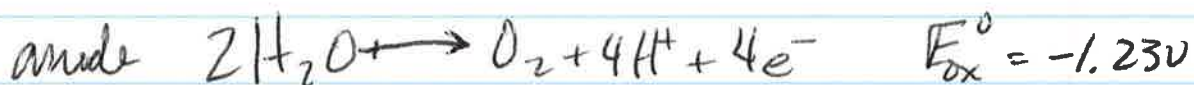
$$E_{red}^{\circ} = +1.628V$$



$$E_{rxn}^{\circ} = +1.924V$$



↑
Use a battery
to make this go



$$2\text{LM} = 4 \quad n = 4$$

