EXAM ONE  
CHM 205 (Dr. Mattson)  
25 JANUARY 2008

Instructions: Show all work whenever a calculation is required! You will receive credit for how you worked each problem as well as for the correct answer. If you need more space, you may use the back of your data sheet — Write: “See attached” in box and then staple the data sheet to the exam when you turn it in (DocM has a stapler.) BOX YOUR ANSWERS! Write legibly.

CHAPTER 11. SOLUTIONS

1. (6 pts) Circle the solutes listed below that are expected to be soluble in water.
   - (NH₄)₂SO₄
   - NaIO₃
   - NH₃
   - CCl₄
   - C₅H₁₂
   - AgCl

2. A solution consists of 19.6 g NH₄I (0.171 mol) in 85.0 g H₂O (4.72 mol.)
   (a) (5 pts) What is the mole fraction of the solute?
   (b) (5 pts) What is the mass percent of the solute?
   (c) (5 pts) What is the molality of the solute?

3. (6 pts) What is the mass percent of a solution of Br₂ (MM = 159.8 g/mol) in CCl₄ (MM = 153.8 g/mol) if the solution is 0.257 molal Br₂?

4. (6 pts) What is the molality of an aqueous solution of potassium bromide if the boiling point is raised by 5.7 degrees? [Kₜ = 0.51 deg/molal]

5. (5 pts) What is the mole fraction of a 1.237 molar nitric acid solution, HNO₃(aq) [MM = 63 g/mol], if its density is 1.057 g/mL?

6. (5 pts) Suppose 4.49 g of an unknown salt, thought to be a Group II nitrate (e.g. Mg(NO₃)₂) was dissolved in 60.00 g water and the freezing point was found to be -1.6 °C. What is the molar mass of the unknown? [Kf = 1.86 deg/molal]

7. (5 pts) A non-polar hydrocarbon solvent has a normal vapor pressure of 78.55 mmHg at 25 °C. Suppose a non-volatile solute was dissolved in this solvent and the vapor pressure dropped to 65.33 mmHg. What is the mole fraction of the solute?
8. (5 pts) The value of \( i \), the van’t Hoff factor, is related to the % dissociation for weak acids, which are known to be weak electrolytes. If \( i \) is 1.00, the acid is 0% dissociated into ions. For example, if \( i = 1.32 \), the acid is 32% dissociated, and if \( i = 1.99 \), the acid is 99% dissociated. For 100% dissociated acids, \( i \) is 2.00. What is the percent dissociation of a 2.10 M acid that has an osmotic pressure of 55 atm at 298 K? \([R = 0.0821 \text{ L atm/mol K}]\)

\[
\text{CHAPTER 12. KINETICS}
\]

9. (5 pts) Consider the reaction:

\[
\text{N}_2(g) + 3 \text{H}_2(g) \rightarrow 2 \text{NH}_3(g)
\]

If the rate at some point was given by \(-\Delta [\text{N}_2]/\Delta t = 5.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol/L s}\), what is the rate in terms of \(\Delta [\text{NH}_3]/\Delta t\) at the same point in time?

10. Consider the reaction:

\[
2 \text{NO}(g) + \text{O}_2(g) \rightarrow 2 \text{NO}_2(g)
\]

(a) (5 pts) If the reaction proves to be second order in NO and first order in \(\text{O}_2\), what is the rate law?

(b) (4 pts) How would the reaction rate change if both concentrations of \(\text{O}_2\) and NO were doubled?

\[\text{The rate would [Circle: increase/decrease] by a factor of } [\_\_] \text{ times the original rate.}\]

11. (6 pts) Consider the reaction, \(\text{A} \rightarrow 2 \text{B}\) for which the following initial-concentration-initial rate data are provided. What is the rate law?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expt</th>
<th>([\text{A}]_0 \text{(mol/L)})</th>
<th>(-\Delta [\text{A}]/\Delta t_0 \text{(mol/L s)})</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>2.41 \times 10^{-3}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.92</td>
<td>2.43 \times 10^{-3}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. Consider the following reaction that gives a linear plot when \(\ln[\text{NO}_2\text{Cl}]\) is plotted vs. time.

\[
2 \text{NO}_2\text{Cl}(g) \rightarrow 2 \text{NO}_2(g) + \text{Cl}_2(g)
\]

\[
\begin{array}{|c|c|}
\hline
\text{Time (s)} & [\text{NO}_2\text{Cl}]_t \text{(mol/L)} \\
\hline
0 & 0.622 \\
100 & 0.356 \\
200 & 0.203 \\
300 & 0.116 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]

(a) (3 pts) What is rate law?

(b) (6 pts) What is the value of the rate constant (with units)?

(c) (6 pts) What is \([\text{NO}_2\text{Cl}]\) after 75 s?

(d) (5 pts) What is the half-life of the reaction, in seconds?

13. (6 pts) A reaction, \(\text{R} \rightarrow \text{P}\), is known to be second order with \(k = 0.0401 \text{ L/mol min}\). What is \([\text{R}]\) after 20.0 min if \([\text{R}]_0 = 0.89 \text{ M}\)?

I’m in: Section A (8:30) or Section F (12:30)
I would like my grade report sent by e-mail
(1 pt) Print your name here:

Your exam score (100 possible): 
Determine your grade:
\[A+ \geq 95; A \geq 90; B+ \geq 85; B \geq 80; C+ \geq 75; C \geq 70; D \geq 60\]


**Answers:**

**Chapter 11. Solutions**

1. Circled: \((\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4\), \(\text{NaIO}_3\) and \(\text{NH}_3\)
2. (a) 0.035
   (b) 18.7%
   (c) 2.01 molal
3. 3.94 mass percent
4. 5.59 molal \(\text{Br}_2\)
5. 0.0222
6. 261 g/mol
7. 0.168
8. 7.0%

**Chapter 12. Kinetics**

9. \(\Delta[\text{NH}_3]/\Delta t = 1.1 \times 10^{-2}\) mol/L s
10. (a) rate = \([\text{NO}]^2[\text{O}_2]\\\\
(b) The rate would increase by a factor of \(2^2 \times 2 = 8\) times the original rate.
11. zero order; rate = \(k\)
12. (a) rate = \(k[\text{NO}_2\text{Cl}]\\\\
(b) \(k = 5.6 \times 10^{-3}\) s\(^{-1}\)
(c) \([\text{NO}_2\text{Cl}] = 0.409\) M
(d) 124 s
13. \([\text{R}]_t = 0.52\) M?