## **K**<sub>eq</sub> Practice -- Chemistry 121 Hanson

**Most answers are at the OpenStax site.** Note that the OpenStax text does not assume you have an equation-solving calculator. Since you do, please learn how to use it. Make an ICE table, express the equilibrium expression in term of a variable x, solve for x using your calculator's solver, then use x to get the equilibrium values.

1. What are the concentrations of  $PCl_5$ ,  $PCl_3$ , and  $Cl_2$  in an equilibrium mixture produced by the decomposition of a sample of pure  $PCl_5$  with  $[PCl_5] = 2.00 M$ ?

$$PCl_5(g) \rightleftharpoons PCl_3(g) + Cl_2(g)$$
  $K_c = 0.0211$ 

2. Calculate the equilibrium concentrations of NO, O<sub>2</sub>, and NO<sub>2</sub> in a mixture at 250 °C that results from the reaction of 0.20 *M* NO and 0.10 *M* O<sub>2</sub>. (answer at OpenStax is wrong; I got x=0.0965)

$$2NO(g)+O_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2NO_2(g)$$
  $K_c=2.3\times10^5 \text{ at } 250^{\circ}\text{C}$ 

3. Calculate the pressures of NO, Cl<sub>2</sub>, and NOCl in an equilibrium mixture produced by the reaction of a starting mixture with 4.0 atm NO and 2.0 atm Cl<sub>2</sub>.

$$2NO(g)+Cl_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2NOCl(g)$$
  $K_P=2.5\times 10^3$ 

- 4. At 25 °C and at 1 atm, the partial pressures in an equilibrium mixture of  $N_2O_4$  and  $NO_2$  are  $P_{N_2O_4}$ =0.70 atm and  $P_{N_2O_2}$ =0.30 atm.
- (a) Predict how the pressures of  $NO_2$  and  $N_2O_4$  will change if the total pressure increases to 9.0 atm. Will they increase, decrease, or remain the same?
- (b) Calculate the partial pressures of NO<sub>2</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> when they are at equilibrium at 9.0 atm and 25 °C.
- 5. Consider the reaction between H<sub>2</sub> and O<sub>2</sub> at 1000 K

$$2H_2(g)+O_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2H_2O(g)$$
  $K_P = 1.33 \times 10^{20}$ 

If 0.500 atm of  $H_2$  and 0.500 atm of  $O_2$  are allowed to come to equilibrium at this temperature, what are the partial pressures of the components?

6. Liquid  $N_2O_3$  is dark blue at low temperatures, but the color fades and becomes greenish at higher temperatures as the compound decomposes to NO and NO<sub>2</sub>. At 25 °C, a value of  $K_P = 1.91$  has been established for this decomposition. If 0.236 moles of  $N_2O_3$  are placed in a 1.52-L vessel at 25 °C, calculate the equilibrium partial pressures of  $N_2O_3(g)$ ,  $NO_2(g)$ , and NO(g).