- 1. Write the equilibrium law expression for:
- a) $N_3O_6(g) \rightleftharpoons 3 NO_2(g)$
- b) $2 H_2(g) + 4 NO(g) \rightleftharpoons 2 N_2(g) + 2 H_2O_2(l)$
- c) $Cu(NO_3)_2(s) \rightleftharpoons Cu^{2+}(aq) + 2 NO_3^{-}(aq)$
- 2. Use the equilibrium concentrations given below to calculate of K_{eq} for: (0.400)

$$CO(g) + 2 H_2(g) \rightleftharpoons CH_3OH(g)$$

[CO(g)] = 3.79 mol/L

 $[H_2(g)] = 0.150 \text{ mol/L}$

 $[CH_3OH(g)] = 0.0341 \text{ mol/L}$

3. At equilibrium, 2.2 mol of $CH_4(g)$, 2.2 mol of $H_2O(l)$, 0.12 mol of CO(g) and 0.36 mol of $H_2(g)$ are present in a closed 1.0 L container. What is the value of K_{eq} for this equilibrium? (0.0025)

$$CH_4(g) + H_2O(I) \rightleftharpoons CO(g) + 3 H_2(g)$$

4. Use the equilibrium concentrations given below to calculate K_{eq} for: *(0.00045)*

$$N_2(g) + O_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2 NO(g)$$

 $[N_2(g)] = 0.10 \text{ mol/L}$

 $[O_2(g)] = 0.20 \text{ mol/L}$

[NO(g)] = 0.0030 mol/L

 Calculate K_c for the equilibrium below if the concentrations at equilibrium are 0.85 mol/L for dinitrogen tetraoxide and 0.18 mol/L for nitrogen dioxide. (0.038)

$$N_2O_4(g) \rightleftharpoons 2 NO_2(g)$$

6. What is the equilibrium concentration of $N_2(g)$, given the reaction and equilibrium concentrations below? (0.0025 mol/L)

$$2 \text{ NO}_2(g) \rightleftharpoons \text{N}_2(g) + 2 \text{ O}_2(g)$$
 $\text{K}_{eq} = 0.010$

 $[NO_2(g)] = 5.0 \text{ mol/L}$

 $[O_2(g)] = 10.0 \text{ mol/L}$

7. What is [HCl(g)] in the equilibrium below, if [H₂(g)] and [Cl₂(g)] are both 0.250 mol/L? (0.131 mol/L)

$$H_2(g) + Cl_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2 HCl(g)$$

$$K_{eq} = 0.275$$

8. At 825 °C, sulfur dioxide is converted into sulfur trioxide as shown below:

$$2 SO_2(g) + O_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2 SO_3(g)$$
 K = 284

Is the system at equilibrium when $[SO_2(g)] = 0.0110 \text{ mol/L}$, $[O_2(g)] = 0.0250 \text{ mol/L}$, and $[SO_3(g)] = 0.0400 \text{ mol/L}$? Justify your answer.

9. Which would cause an increase in the value of K_{eq} for the equilibrium below?

$$2 \text{ HCl}(g) + F_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2 \text{ HF}(g) + \text{Cl}_2(g)$$

$$\Delta H = -74.8 \text{ kJ}$$

- a) decreasing temperature
- b) increasing temperature
- c) decreasing volume
- d) increasing volume
- 10. Explain what happens to the value of K in the following equilibria when the temperature of the system is increased?

a)
$$N_2(g) + 3H_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2 NH_3(g) + heat$$

b)
$$H_2CO_3(g) \rightleftharpoons CO(g) + H_2(g)$$

$$\Delta H = 5.36 \text{ kJ}$$