EQUILIBRIUM PRACTICE 4

1. Write the equilibrium constant expression for each of the following chemical systems.

(a)
$$C(s) + CO_2(g) \Rightarrow 2 CO(g)$$

- (b) $Fe(OH)_3(s) \Rightarrow Fe^{3+}(aq) + 3 OH^{-}(aq)$
- (c) $CN^{-}(aq) + H_2O(I) \Rightarrow HCN(aq) + OH^{-}(aq)$
- (d) $2 H_2S(g) + CH_4(g) \Rightarrow 4 H_2(g) + CS_2(g)$
- (e) $3 \text{ Fe}(s) + 4 \text{ H}_2\text{O}(g) \Rightarrow \text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4(s) + 4 \text{ H}_2(g)$
- 2. Consider the following equilibrium.

$$H_2(g) + I_2(g) \Rightarrow 2 HI(g) \qquad K_{448^{\circ}C} = 51$$

Initially, 0.40 mol of $H_2(g)$ and 0.40 mol of $I_2(g)$ are is put into a closed 2.0-L container. Find the equilibrium concentration of HI(g) at 448°C.

3. Consider the following equilibrium.

$$2 \text{ NCl}_3(g) \Rightarrow N_2(g) + 3 \text{ Cl}_2(g)$$
 $K = 3.3 \times 10^{-12}$

Initially, 1.00 mol of nitrogen trichloride is put into a closed 4.0-L container. Find the equilibrium concentrations of the chlorine gas.

- At 25°C, the solubility of lead(II) fluoride, PbF₂(s), is 1.9×10⁻³ mol/L. Find the solubility product constant, K_{sp}, for lead(II) fluoride at this temperature.
- 5. Find the molar solubility of magnesium carbonate, MgCO₃(s) in water.
- 6. For each of the following solutions, first write the chemical equation representing what happens to the compound in aqueous solution, then find the pH of the solution.
 - (a) 0.20 mol/L hydrocyanic acid, HCN(aq)
 - (b) 0.20 mol/L pyridine, C₅H₅N(aq)

ANSWERS

- 2. 0.31 mol/L
- 3. 8.9×10⁻⁴ mol/L
- 4. 2.7×10⁻⁸
- 5. 2.6×10⁻³ mol/L
- 6. (a) 4.95
 - (b) 9.24