Name:		
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Chemistry 12 EQUILIBRIUM Lesson #6 THE EQUILIBRIUM EXPRESSION AND Keq

Given the following EQUILIBRIUM EQUATION : aA (g)+bB (g)<> cC (g) + dD (g) where the lower case letters represent and the upper case letters represent
We can write out an EQUILIBIUM EXPRESSION (aka K_{eq}) the <u>numerical value</u> of the K_{eq} is called the <u>EQUILIBRIUM CONSTANT</u>
The equlibrium expression is conventionally written as: [PRODUCTS]/[REACTANTS] Therefore the above generic equation is written as:
$K_{eq} =$
Write the following examples out as EQUILIBIUM EXPRESSIONS : a. PCl_3 (g) + Cl_2 (g)<> PCl_5 (g) K_{eq} =
b. H ₂ (g) + F ₂ (g)<> 2 HF (g) K _{eq} =
c. 2HBr (g) $<> H_2^-$ (g) + Br ₂ (g) $K_{eq} =$
NOTICE THAT THE ABOVE CHEMICALS ARE ALL IN THEIR
SPECIES ARE INCLUDED IN THE EQUILIBRIÚM EXPRESSION WHY? K _{eq} only includes species whose <i>concentrations</i> can CHANGE:
SOLIDS cannot be appreciably compressed (volume can't be decreased) therefore they cannot change their MOLAR CONCENTRATIONS (mol/L). This is why SOLIDS are NOT included in the K _{eq} expression ex. CaF ₂ (s) <> Ca (aq) + 2 F (aq)
K _{eq} =

LIQUIDS also cannot be appreciably compressed. HOWEVER, if there is ANOTHER LIQUID present it CAN cause both liquids to become DILUTE and, therefore, change both liquid's concentrations. This is why if the balanced equilibrium equation contains a SINGLE liquid it is NOT included in the $K_{\rm eq}$ expression.

ex.
$$Br_2(l) + H_2(g) < ----> 2 HBr(g)$$

ex.
$$CH_3COOH(I) + CI_2(g) <----> CH_3COCH_2(I) + HCI(g)$$

$$K_{eq} = -$$

ex.
$$Cl_2(g) + 8 H_2O(I) <----> Cl_8H_2O(s)$$

TO SUMMARIZE: Because the concentrations of solids and pure liquids cannot change, adding them as a reactant or product to a system in equilibrium will have NO EFFECT. That is, the equilibrium does NOT SHIFT. THEREFORE; when writing a $K_{\rm eq}$ expression, solids and SINGLE liquids are NEVER included whereas gases, aqueous and multiple liquids are.

SEAT WORK/HOMEWORK: Exercises 31- 35

PLO's: F2