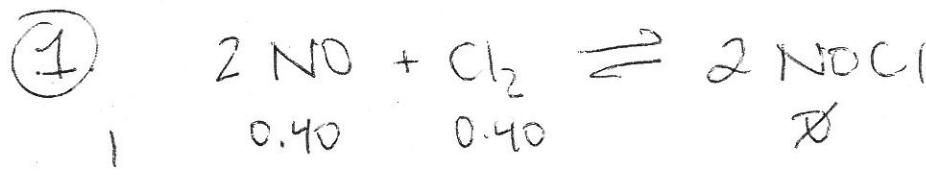


## Equilibrium Short Answer Review



C	-0.12	-0.060	+ 0.12
E	0.28	0.34	0.12

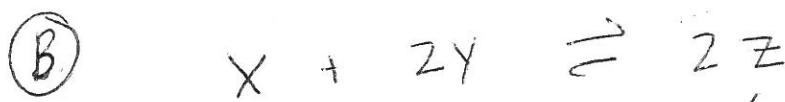
$$K_{\text{eq}} = \frac{[0.12]^2}{[0.28][0.34]} = \boxed{0.54}$$



I	0.20	0.50	X
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C	-0.06	-0.12	+ 0.12
E	0.14	0.38	0.12

$$K_{\text{eq}} = \frac{[0.12]^2}{[0.14][0.38]} = \boxed{0.71}$$

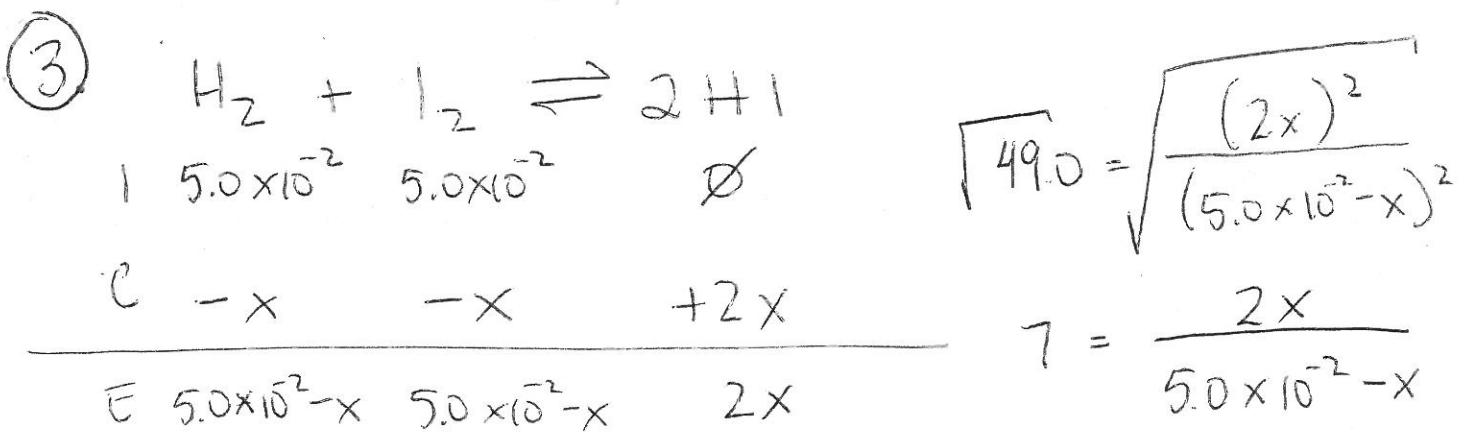


I	0.20	0.50	X
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C	-0.18	-0.36	+ 0.36
E	0.02	0.14	0.36

$$K_{\text{eq}} = \frac{[0.36]^2}{[0.02][0.14]} = \boxed{300}$$

C) Because with increased Temperature the value of  $K_{\text{eq}}$  increased, the heat term must be on the reactant side  $\therefore$  endothermic



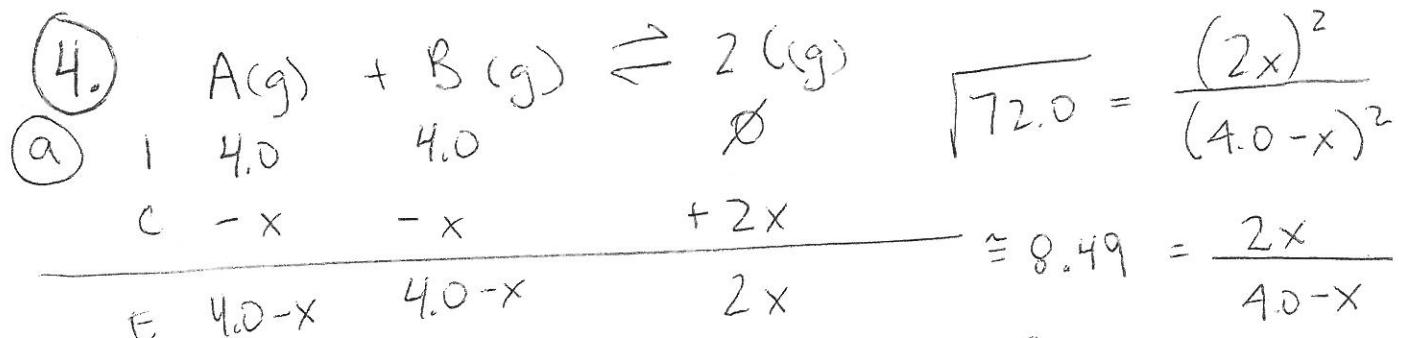
$$7(5.0 \times 10^{-2}-x) = 2x \rightarrow x = 0.039$$

$$0.35 - 7x = 2x \therefore 2x = 0.078 M$$

$$0.35 = 2x + 7x$$

$$\frac{0.35}{9} = \frac{9x}{9}$$

$$\boxed{[HI]_E = 0.078 M}$$

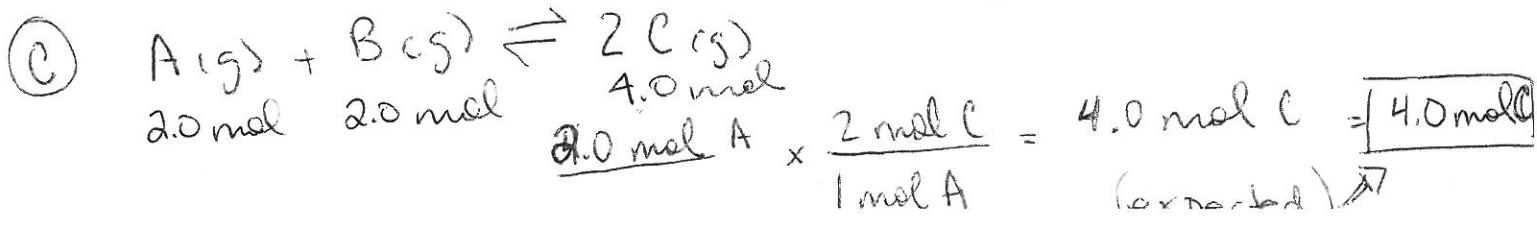
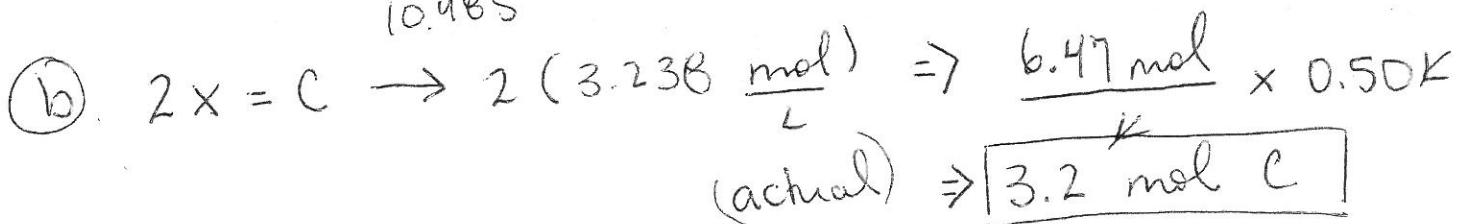


$$8.49(4.0-x) = 2x \rightarrow x = 3.238$$

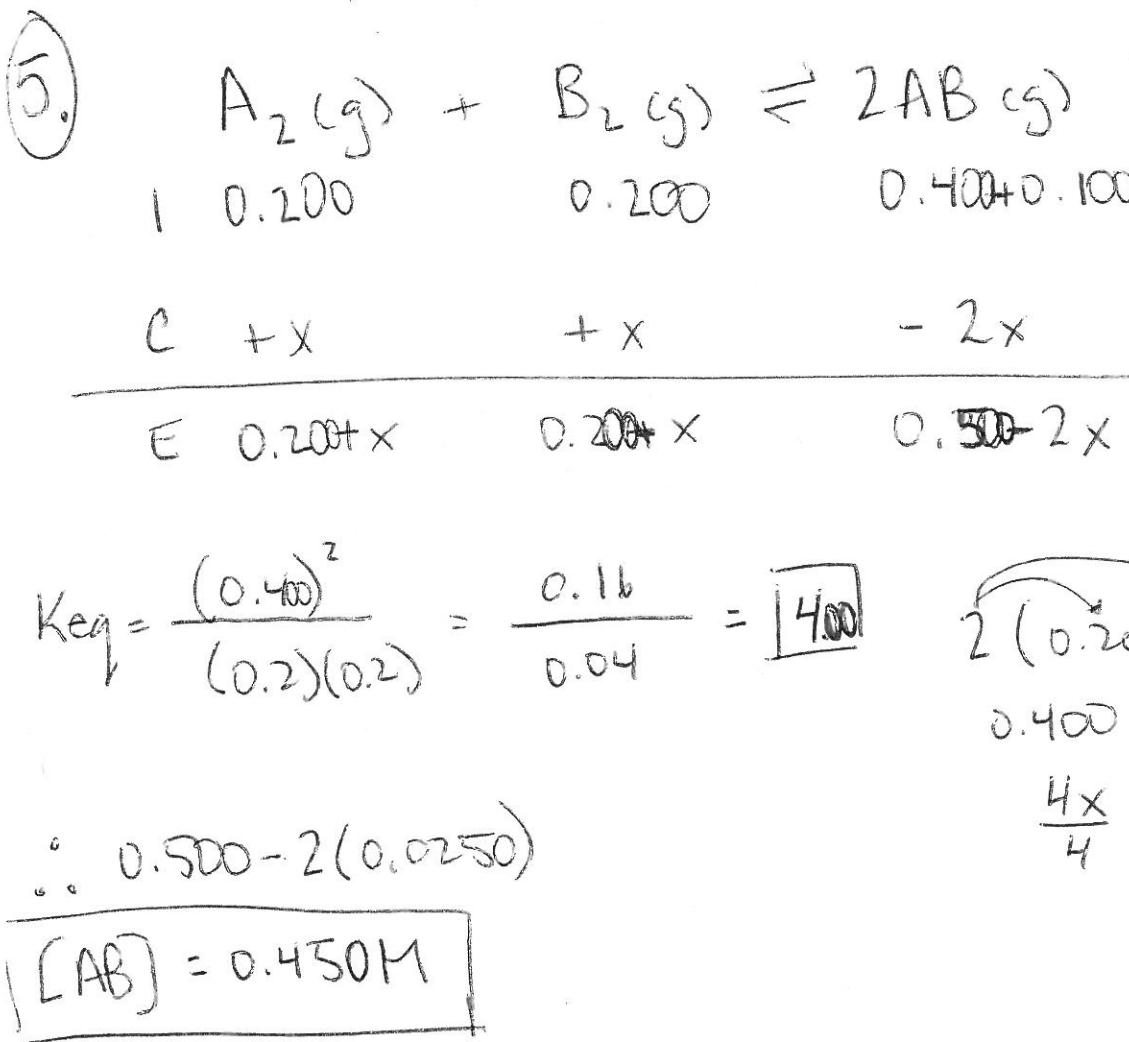
$$33.9 - 8.49x \approx 2x \therefore [A] = 4.0 - 3.238$$

$$33.9 = 2x + 8.49x \therefore [A] \approx 0.76 M \Rightarrow [A]_E = 0.8 M$$

$$\frac{33.9}{10.485} = \frac{10.485x}{10.485}$$



(d)  $P.Y = \frac{\text{Actual}}{\text{Expected}} \times 100\% \rightarrow \frac{3.2 \text{ mol C}}{4.0 \text{ mol C}} \times 100\% = 8.0 \times 10^1 \%$



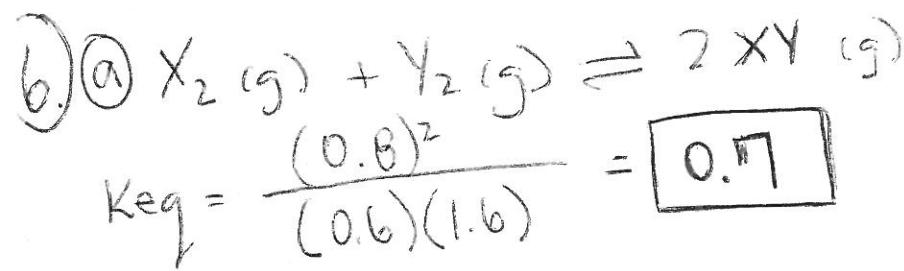
$$\sqrt{4} = \sqrt{\frac{(0.500-2x)^2}{(0.200+x)^2}}$$

$$2 = \frac{0.500-2x}{0.200+x}$$

$$2(0.200+x) = 0.500-2x$$

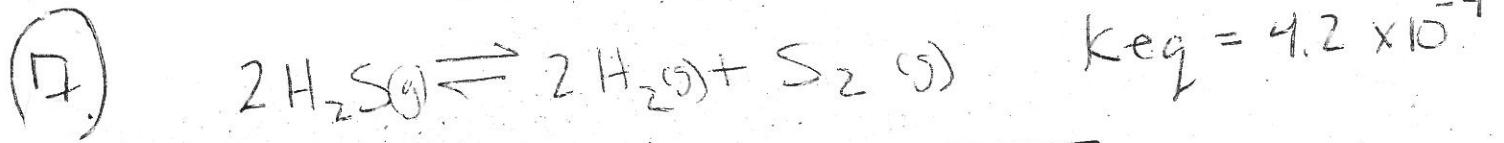
$$0.400+2x = 0.500-2x$$

$$\frac{4x}{4} = \frac{0.100}{4} \rightarrow \boxed{x = 0.025}$$



(b)  $K_{eq} = \frac{(1)^2}{(0.5)(1.5)} \approx \boxed{1.33}$

The reaction is **endothermic** because the products are favoured with an increase in temperature.



$$\text{Trial } K_{\text{eq}} = \frac{[0.200]^2 [0.015]}{[0.050]^2} = \boxed{0.24}$$

B/c Trial  $K_{\text{eq}} > K_{\text{eq}}$  the reaction is NOT @ equilibrium  
and it must shift to the REACTANTS to reach equilibrium.