

UNIVERSITY CEU SAN PABLO
SCHOOL OF PHARMACY
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY AND BIOCHEMISTRY

COMPLEMENTARY PROBLEMS OF PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

2018-19

LESSON 5

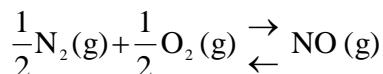
29. ΔG° at 298 K for the decomposition reaction of NH₄Cl is 21,8 kcal·mol⁻¹, calculate the equilibrium constant K_p^o and K_x at 25 °C and 1 atm

Data: R = 0.082 l·atm·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹ = 1.987 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹ = 8.314 J·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹



Solution: K_{p,298}^o = 1.025210⁻¹⁶; K_{x,298} = 1.025210⁻¹⁶

30. The equilibrium constant for the process:



can be approximately calculated by the expression:

$$\log K_p^o = -\frac{10872.463}{T} + 1.2574(J)$$

Determine:

- a) the equilibrium constant at 1000 K and 1200 K.
- b) ΔH^o, ΔS^o and ΔG^o at 1000K

Data: R = 0.082 l·atm·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹ = 1.987 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹ = 8.314 J·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹

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31. Calculate the pH of an aqueous solution of an acid type 1: 1 in a concentration 0.010 m, knowing that its dissociation constant is $6.6 \cdot 10^{-5}$.

Solution: pH = 3.108

32. For AgCl, the solubility product is $1.78 \cdot 10^{-10}$ at 25 ° C. Calculate the solubility, at 25 ° C, In the following solvents

- a) pure water
- b) 0.01 m-KNO₃ solution
- c) 0.01 m-KCl solution

Explain your answer using the appropriate equations.

Solution: s = $1.33 \cdot 10^{-5}$ mol · kg⁻¹; b) s = $1.50 \cdot 10^{-5}$ mol · kg⁻¹; c) s = $2.55 \cdot 10^{-8}$ mol kg⁻¹



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