## Announcements

- Quiz 12 scores posted-HW scores were not updated
- Final homework deadline extended to 12noon, Tuesday-March 16. Hopefully those scores will be posted prior to the final.
- Deadline to challenge scores for all work, except the final exam, is Wed, March 17-3pm. I will be on campus W and Th, probably 9-3pm.
- You should expect a final slightly longer( 20 questions, 5 pages, approx) than the two exams, broken down roughly 1/3 1<sup>st</sup> exam material, 1/3 2<sup>nd</sup> exam material, 1/3 material after the second exam (kinetics and equilibria).
- A compilation of all quizzes, exams and exam keys for the quarter has been posted as a pdf file. It can be reached from the Chem 222 main page. All quiz keys have been posted.
- Pure phases do not appear in  $Q_{rxn}$
- There was nearly 100% correctness in setting up the calculation of K question. There was a roughly 10% error rate in carrying out the calculation.
- The combining equilibrium page has been revised to show more detail in the solution.

## Kinetics and Equilibria

- $N_2O_4(g) \Leftrightarrow 2NO_2(g)$
- rate forward= $k_f[N_2O_4]$
- rate reverse= $k_r[NO_2]^2$
- $Q = [NO_2]^2 / [N_2O_4]$
- $\Delta[N_2O_4]/\Delta t$ =-(rate forward-rate reverse)
- $\Delta[N_2O_4]/\Delta t = -(k_f[N_2O_4] k_r[NO_2]^2)$
- one of the advantages of an initial rate study is that rate reverse=0
- at equilibrium:  $\Delta[N_2O_4]/\Delta t = -(k_f[N_2O_4] k_r[NO_2]^2) = 0$
- $k_r[NO_2]_{eq}^2 k_f[N_2O_4]_{eq} = 0$
- $k_f[N_2O_4]_{eq} = k_r[NO_2]_{eq}^2 = k_r[NO_2]_{eq}^2/k_f[N_2O_4]_{eq} = 1$
- $[NO_2]_{eq}^2 / [N_2O_4]_{eq} = k_f / k_r = K$
- Repeat of Tuesday question: Does k<sub>f</sub>>k<sub>r</sub> leading to K>1 make sense? Part two-is there anything special about K>1?

## In general

- For a reaction  $aA + aB \Leftrightarrow cC + dD$ , if the rate laws for the forward and reverse reactions follow the stoichiometry of the overall reaction, the K=k<sub>f</sub>/k<sub>r</sub>
- $rate_f = k_f[A]^a[B]^b$  and  $rate_r = k_r[C]^c[D]^d$
- $Q = [C]^{c}[D]^{d}/[A]^{a}[B]^{b}$
- at equilibrium  $k_f[A]_{eq} = k_r[C]_{eq} = k_r[C]_{eq} = k_r[C]_{eq}$
- $K = [C]_{eq}^{c}[D]_{eq}^{d} / [A]_{eq}^{a}[B]_{eq}^{b} = k_{f} / k_{r}$

## Final Exam-Key Ideas

- If you are comfortable with the topics listed below, you'll be comfortable with the exam.
- Nomenclature-no more need be said on this
- Thermodynamics
  - First Law of Thermo= $\Delta E$ , q and w
  - Heat and temperature changes (specific heat, heat capacity)
  - Heat transfer processes
  - The thermochemical equation
  - Hess' Law-every possible variation, including use of heats of formation
- Gases
  - every possible relationship in a gas change of state
  - ideal gas equation
  - molecular weights of gases
  - Dalton's Law
  - Graham's Law
- Solids and liquids
  - the intercomponent forces
  - the unit cell, packing, etc
  - phase diagrams
- Entropy and the Second Law

- Solutions
  - Like dissolve like
  - all the colligative properties
  - Raoult's Law
- Kinetics
  - rate law, etc from kinetic data
  - use of the rate law and stoichiometry of rates
  - $-1^{st}$  order processes
  - mechanisms and rate laws
  - reaction progress diagrams, rds, intermediates and transition states
- Equilibrium
  - writing the form of Q
  - calculating K (from complete and incomplete data) and equilibrium concentrations
  - Q vs K-direction of reaction
  - presentation of how to solve high order systems moving to equilibrium
  - Kp and Kc
  - LeChatelier
  - combining Ks