

**SHOW ALL WORK TO RECEIVE CREDIT**

1. (5 Pts) Octane ( $C_8H_{18}$ ) undergoes combustion according to the following thermochemical equation:



Given:  $\Delta H^\circ_f[CO_2(g)] = -393.5 \text{ kJ/mol}$ ;  $\Delta H^\circ_f[H_2O(l)] = -285.8 \text{ kJ/mol}$ ;  $\Delta H^\circ_f[C_8H_{18}(l)] = -210 \text{ kJ/mol}$

Determine the value of  $\Delta H^\circ$  for the reaction.

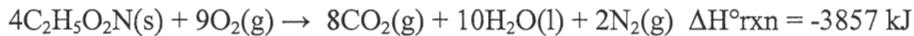
$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H^\circ_{rxn} &= \sum n \Delta H^\circ_{\text{products}} - \sum n \Delta H^\circ_{\text{reactants}} \\ &= [16(-393.5) + 18(-285.8)] - [2(-210) + 25(0)] \\ &= -11020 \text{ kJ} = -1.1 \times 10^4 \text{ kJ}\end{aligned}$$

2. (5 Pts) Copper metal has a specific heat of  $0.385 \text{ J/g} \cdot ^\circ\text{C}$ . Calculate the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of  $42.8 \text{ g}$  of Cu from  $20.0^\circ\text{C}$  to  $895^\circ\text{C}$ .

$$\frac{0.385 \text{ J}}{\text{g} \cdot ^\circ\text{C}} \left| \frac{42.8 \text{ g}}{} \right| \frac{895^\circ\text{C}}{\text{20.0}^\circ\text{C}} = 14400 \text{ J}$$

$$14.4 \text{ kJ}$$

3. (5 Pts) Glycine  $C_2H_5O_2N$  is important for biological energy. The combustion reaction of glycine is given by the equation



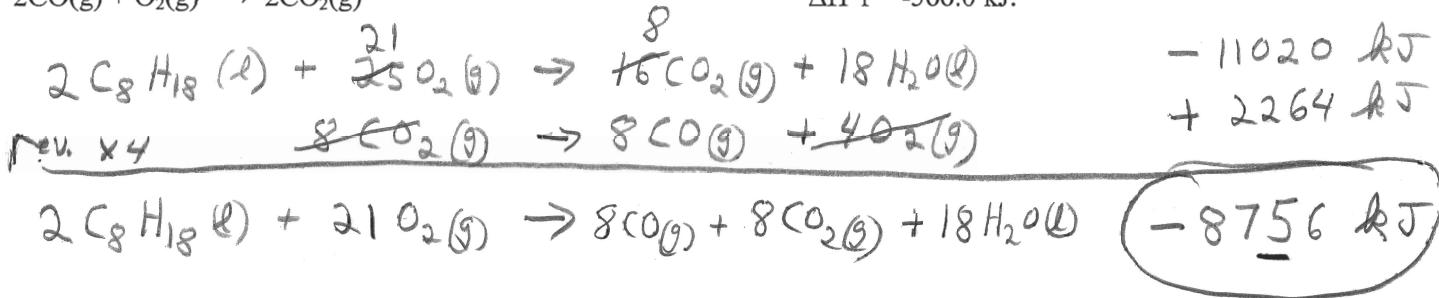
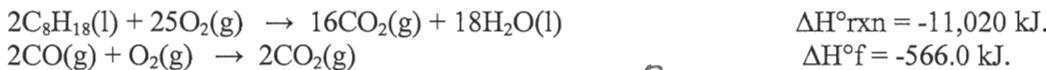
Given that  $\Delta H^\circ_f[CO_2(g)] = -393.5 \text{ kJ/mol}$ , and  $\Delta H^\circ_f[H_2O(l)] = -285.8 \text{ kJ/mol}$ . Calculate the enthalpy of formation  $\Delta H^\circ_f$  **per mole** of glycine.

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H^\circ_{rxn} &= \sum n \Delta H^\circ_{\text{products}} - \sum n \Delta H^\circ_{\text{reactants}} \\ -3857 \text{ kJ} &= [8(-393.5) + 10(-285.8) + 2(0)] - [4(x) + 9(0)] \\ x &= -537.25 \text{ kJ}\end{aligned}$$

4. (5 Pts) Calculate the enthalpy change for the reaction



Given:



5. (5 Pts) Given the thermochemical equation:  $2SO_2 + O_2 \rightarrow 2SO_3 \quad \Delta H^\circ_{rxn} = -198 \text{ kJ}$ .

What is the enthalpy change ( $\Delta H^\circ$ ) for the decomposition of 3.5 moles of  $SO_3$ ?

