1. For the reaction: $CH_4(g) + 2O_2(g) \rightleftharpoons CO_2(g) + 2H_2O(g), K_c = 1.15*10^7 (430. K), held within a 2.00 L flask (10 points)$

Write the equilibrium constant expression for K_c. $K_c = [H_2O]^2[CO_2]/[CH_4][O_2]^2 = 1.15 \times 10^7$

Is the reaction at equilibrium if $[CO_2] = [H_2O] = 0.00350 \text{ M}$, $[O_2] = 3.31*10^{-6} \text{ M}$ and $[CH_4] = 3.31*10^{-6} \text{ M}$? If not, indicate the direction that the reaction must proceed to achieve equilibrium.

Q = 1.18 x 10⁹ Q > K, will shift left (to reactant side)

What is the value of the equilibrium constant if the reaction is $2 \text{ CH}_4(g) + 4 \text{ O}_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2 \text{ CO}_2(g) + 4 \text{ H}_2\text{O}(g)$ at 430. K?

 $K_{new} = 1.32 \times 10^{14}$

What is the value of K_c at 430. K for the reaction: $CO_2(g) + 2 H_2O(g) \rightleftharpoons CH_4(g) + 2 O_2(g)$

 $K_{new} = 8.70 \times 10^{-8}$

2. For the reaction: $Cl_2(g) + Br_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2 BrCl(g), K_c = 10.3 (150 °C) (4 points)$

Is this reaction product-favored or reactant-favored? **product favored** ($K_c > 1$)

If 0.500 mol BrCl in a 1.00 L flask is allowed to reach equilibrium, what are the equilibrium concentrations of Cl₂, Br₂ and BrCl?

 $\begin{array}{l} [Cl_2] = [Br_2] = 0.0960 \ M \\ [BrCl] = 0.308 \ M \end{array}$

3. For the reaction: $RX(s) \implies R(g) + X(g), K_c = 1.11*10^{-7} (200. \text{ K}) (6 \text{ points})$

Write the equilibrium constant expression. $K_c = [R][X] = 1.11 \times 10^{-7}$

Calculate the equilibrium concentrations of R and X if a solid sample of RX is placed in a closed vessel and decomposes until equilibrium is established.

 $[R] = [X] = 3.33 \times 10^{-4} M$

What is the value of $\mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{p}}$ at 200. K?

 $K_p = 2.99 \times 10^{-5}$