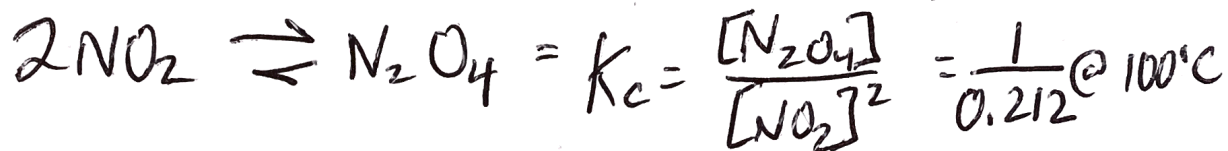
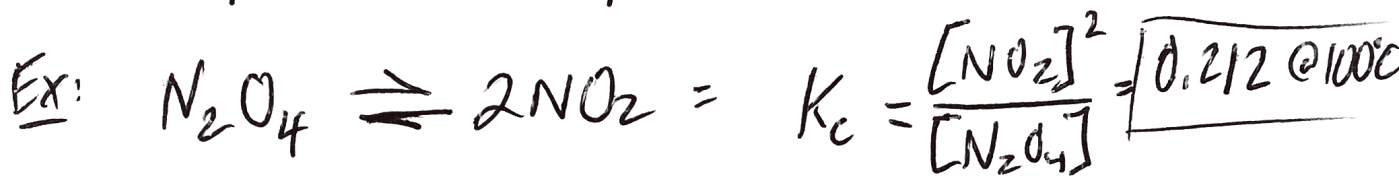


#2 Manipulating the Equilibrium Constant

① The K_{eq} of a reaction in the reverse direction is the reciprocal of the K_{eq} of the forward.

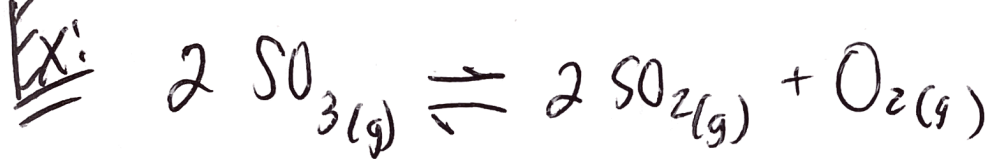


$= \boxed{4.72 @ 100^\circ C}$

② If change the coefficients, you must do the same to the power of K_{eq}

$$K_c = \frac{[C]^c [D]^d}{[A]^a [B]^b}$$





$$K_c = 2.4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ at } 200^\circ\text{C}$$

(A) What is the K_{eq} for the reverse?

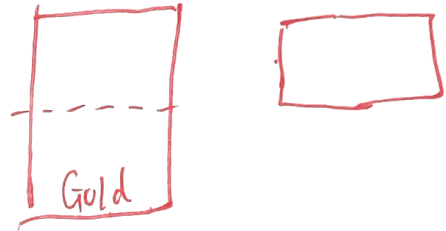
$$K_c = \frac{1}{2.4 \times 10^{-3}} = 420$$

(B) What is the K_{eq} for the reverse rxn if the coefficients are halved?

$$(420)^{1/2} = \sqrt{420} = 20.5 = K_c$$

Heterogeneous Equilibrium

Concentration of solids & liquids are essentially constant, thus they are not in the equilibrium expression



$$K_c = [\text{Pb}^{2+}][\text{Cl}^{-}]^2$$

aka K_{sp} = Solubility Product Constant

Ex: Write K_{eq} for K_c & K_p



$$K_c = \frac{[\text{CO}]}{[\text{CO}_2][\text{H}_2]}$$

$$K_p = \frac{P_{\text{CO}}}{(P_{\text{CO}_2})(P_{\text{H}_2})}$$



$$K_c = \frac{[\text{CO}_2]^2}{[\text{CO}]^2}$$

$$K_p = \frac{(P_{\text{CO}_2})^2}{(P_{\text{CO}})^2}$$

Equilibrium Calculations

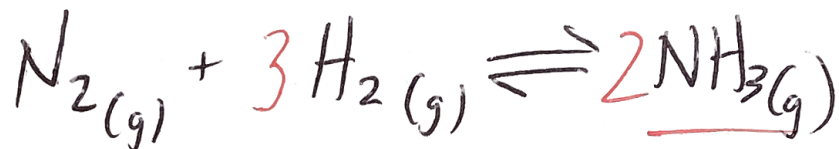
① A mixture of H_2 & N_2 attains equilibrium at $472^\circ C$

0.1207 M H_2

0.0402 M N_2

0.00272 M NH_3

Calculate K_c



$$K_c = \frac{[NH_3]^2}{[N_2][H_2]^3} = \frac{(0.00272)^2}{(0.1207)^3(0.0402)} = 0.105$$

2

$$K_p = 1.45 \times 10^{-5} \text{ @ } 500^\circ\text{C}$$

In an equil. mixture at 500°C , p. pressure of

$$\text{H}_2 = 0.928 \text{ atm}$$

$$\text{N}_2 = 0.432 \text{ atm}$$

What is the p Pressure of NH_3 in the mixture

$$K_p = \frac{(P_{\text{NH}_3})^2}{(P_{\text{N}_2})(P_{\text{H}_2})^3}$$

$$1.45 \times 10^{-5} = \frac{(P_{\text{NH}_3})^2}{(0.432 \text{ atm})(0.928)^3}$$

$$P_{\text{NH}_3} = 0.00224 \text{ atm}$$