



The container has a volume of 2.2 liters and an original pressure of 1.0 atm.

1. (#4-3c1) Calculate how many moles of gas are located in the 1st container (left most)?

$$22.4L = 1 \text{ mol} \quad \text{so} \quad 2.2L = 0.1 \text{ mol}$$

2. (#4-3c2) Student hypothesis: The helium container is heated to 10° C, will have a pressure equaling 2ATM. Justify or nullify the student hypothesis.

to double $\frac{10}{283} \rightarrow 566K$
 \rightarrow must double temp

3. (#4-3b) In the containers to the right, draw a representative proportional particulate diagram.

4. $\text{NI}_3(\text{s})$ decomposes to elements $\text{I}_2(\text{g})$ and $\text{N}_2(\text{g})$. This reaction will take place spontaneously. If $\overset{39.7g}{\text{39.7}}$ grams of NI_3 (molar mass : 397g/mol) is decomposed and trapped in a 1L container at 273K answer the following questions.

- Write the decomposition reaction and balance it. $2\text{NI}_3 \rightarrow \text{N}_2 + 3\text{I}_2$
- (#4-3c3) Determine the partial pressure of each gas and the total pressure.
- (#4-4) If this gas was collected over water, how would this pressure change? Explain.

$$39.7g \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{397g} = 0.1 \text{ mol} \cdot \frac{4 \text{ Gas particles}}{2 \text{ NI}_3} = 0.4 \text{ gas particles}$$

$$PV = nRT$$

$$P = \frac{nRT}{V} = \frac{0.4 \text{ mol} \cdot 0.0821 \cdot 273}{1L} = 8.9 \text{ atm}$$

$$P_{\text{N}_2} = .25 \cdot 8.9 = 2.24 \text{ atm}$$

$$P_{\text{I}_2} = .75 \cdot 8.9 = 6.67 \text{ atm}$$