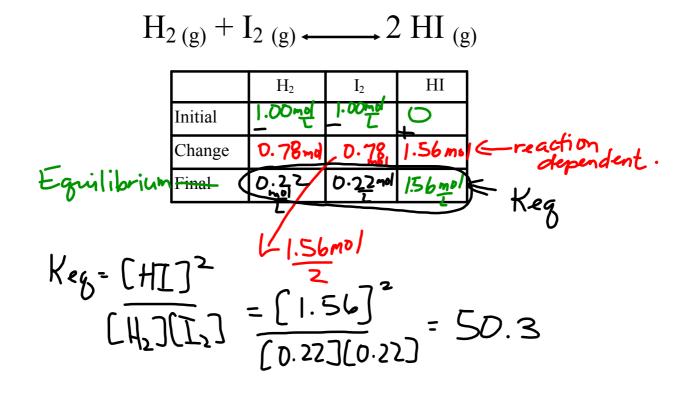
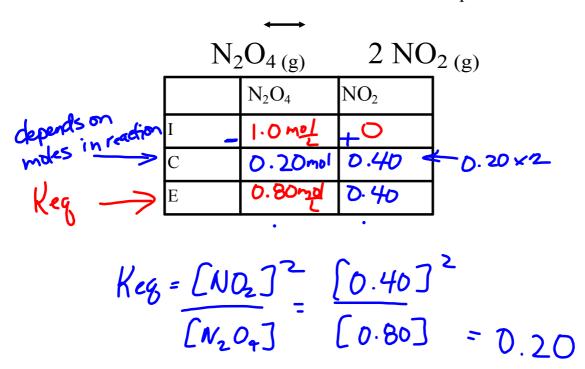
## ICE Questions:

We can do  $K_{eq}$  questions when more than just the final concentrations are given. By examining a combination of the initial concentrations, final concentrations and/or change in concentrations, we can solve for  $K_{eq}$ 

1.00 mol of colourless hydrogen gas and 1.00 mol of violet iodine vapour are sealed in a 1.00 L flask and allowed to react at 450 degrees C. At equilibrium, 1.56 mol of colourless hydrogen iodide is present, together with some of the reactant gases. Calculate  $K_{eq}$  for the reaction.



1.0 mol of  $N_2O_4$  was introduced into a 1.0L flask. After equilibrium was established, only 0.80 mol of  $N_2O_4$ . Calculate  $K_{eq}$ .



A 10.0 L bulb is filled with 4.0 mol of  $SO_2$ , 2.2 mol of  $O_2$  and 5.6 mol of  $SO_3$ . After equilibrium of the formation reaction, there was 2.6 mol of  $SO_2$ . Calculate  $K_{eq}$ .

$$2SO_{2(g)} + O_{2(g)} \longrightarrow 2SO_{3(g)}$$

$$|SO_{2}| O_{2} |SO_{3}|$$

$$|I| |O \cdot 40 \text{ moles from reaction}| > C |O \cdot 14| |O \cdot 07| |O \cdot 14|$$

$$|E| |O \cdot 26 \text{ moles from reaction}| = |C |O \cdot 70|^{2}$$

$$|SO_{2}|^{2} (O_{2})^{2} (O_{3})^{2} (O \cdot 15)^{3} (O \cdot 15)^{3} = |AB|$$

A 5.0 L vessel contained 6.0 mol of  $SO_2$ , 2.5 mol of  $NO_2$  and 1.0  $\stackrel{\bullet}{:}$  mol of  $SO_3$ . At equilibrium the vessel was found to contain 3.0 mol of  $SO_3$ . Calculate  $K_{eq}$ .

$$SO_{2(g)} + NO_{2(g)} \longrightarrow SO_{3(g)} + NO_{(g)}$$

		$SO_2$	$NO_2$	$SO_3$	NO	
moles from 1xn.	I	1.2 mol	0.50 멘	D.20mg/	, 0	
	С	0.40	0.40	D.40mel	0.40	
	Е	0.80	0.10	0.60عط	6.40 E	- Keg
	Keg: (SO3)(NO) = (0.60)(0.40) = 30 [SO3](NO) (0.80](0.10]					