1. For each of the following pairs, circle the situation which favors a spontaneous reaction:

a)	endothermic reaction	or	exothermic reaction
b)	negative value of $\Delta H^{\circ}$	or	positive value of $\Delta H^\circ$
c)	negative value of $\Delta S^\circ$	or	positive value of $\Delta S^\circ$
d)	increasing entropy	or	decreasing entropy
e)	positive value of $\Delta G^{\circ}$	or	negative value of $\Delta G^\circ$

2. Describe the circumstances where:



- 3. Which one of the following shows and increase in entropy:
  - a) dissolving sugar in a cup of hot tea.
  - b) arranging a pack of playing cards into suits.
  - c) building a sand castle on the beach.

4. Using values of  $\Delta G_f^{\circ}$  from the table calculate  $\Delta G^{\circ}$  for the following reaction **and** tell whether or not the reaction will occur spontaneously. Show your work clearly. Use the formula  $\Delta G = \Sigma \Delta G_{\text{products}} - \Sigma \Delta G_{\text{reactants}}$ 

Substance	∆G <sub>f</sub> ° (kJ/mol)
$C_2H_{6(g)}$	-32.9
$CI_{2(g)}$	0.0
$C_2H_4Cl_{2(g)}$	-80.3
HCI(g)	-95.2

 $C_2H_{6(g)}+2CI_{2(g)}\rightarrow C_2H_4CI_2\ _{(g)}+2\ HCI_{(g)}$ 

Is the reaction spontaneous?

5. Calculate  $\Delta G^{\circ}$  using the formula  $\Delta G = \Delta H - T\Delta S$ 

Also, for each question, tell whether or not the reaction will be spontaneous.

Values for  $\Delta H$  and  $\Delta S$  are given. All reactions take place at 25°C (298 K). Remember to convert  $\Delta S$  values to kJ.

a)  $CH_3OH_{(l)}$  + 1½  $O_{2(g)} \rightarrow CO_{2(g)}$  + 2  $H_2O_{(g)}$ 

$$\Delta H = -638.4 \text{ kJ}$$
  $\Delta S = 156.9 \text{ J / K}$ 

b) 2 NO<sub>2(g)</sub>  $\rightarrow$  N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4(g)</sub>

 $\Delta H = -57.2 \text{ kJ}$   $\Delta S = -175.9 \text{ J} / \text{K}$ 

6. Calculate  $\Delta G^{\circ}$  for the following reaction using values of  $\Delta G_{f^{\circ}}$  obtained from the Table of Thermochemical Data. Will the reaction be spontaneous?

Use the formula  $\Delta G = \Sigma \Delta G_{\text{products}} - \Sigma \Delta G_{\text{reactants}}$ 

 $3 \text{ Fe}_2 O_{3(s)} \rightarrow 2 \text{ Fe}_3 O_{4(s)} + \frac{1}{2} O_{2(g)}$ 

7. For a certain spontaneous reaction, the change in enthalpy ( $\Delta H^{\circ}$ ) is -92.0 kJ and  $\Delta G^{\circ}$  = -50.2 kJ at 25°C. Calculate  $\Delta S$ .

 Calculate the entropy change ∆S per mole for the following reaction: Combustion of hydrogen in a fuel cell at 298 K

 $H_{2(g)} + \frac{1}{2} O_{2(g)} \rightarrow H_2 O_{(g)} \ \Delta H = -241.6 \ kJ, \ \Delta G = -228.4 kJ \ ( \ Ans \ \Delta S = -44.3 \ JK^{-1})$ 

9. Calculate the free energy change for the reaction:  $N2(g) + 3H_2(g) \rightarrow 2NH_3(g)$  at 298 K  $\Delta H = -92.4kJ, \Delta S = -197.6 JK-1$  (Ans  $\Delta G = -33.5kJ$ )

10. For the reaction Ag<sub>2</sub>O(s) → 2Ag(s) + ½ O<sub>2</sub>(g) ΔH = 30.56kJ, ΔS = +66JK-1 at 1 atm pressure. Calculate the temperature at which the free energy change is equal to zero. Predict the nature of the reaction at this temperature and below this temperature.
(Ans:463K)