



Physical Chemistry\_Chpt\_One\_Properties of Gases

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1<sup>st</sup> Exam-Repeat\_1

Q1: Circle the right answer for all of the following: (50 points)

1: Calculate the weight of C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub> gas (26 g mol<sup>-1</sup>) in a 10000 Cm<sup>3</sup> cylinder at 1520 mmHg and 90 °C.  
Answer: a) 17.47 g mol<sup>-1</sup> b) 17.47 g<sup>-1</sup> c) 17.47 mol d) 17.47 g e) 17.47 mg

2: When V<sub>Real</sub> > V<sub>Perfect</sub>, this means that the gas is:  
Answer: a) perfect b) noble c) real d) heavy

3: The difference between real and ideal gas equation, that the ideal gas equation is not interested in?  
Answer: a) p<sub>gas</sub> & n<sub>gas</sub> b) V<sub>container</sub> & p<sub>attraction</sub> c) V<sub>gas</sub> & p<sub>attraction</sub> d) T<sub>gas</sub> & p<sub>gas</sub>

4: Calculate the density of C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub> is placed in a 50000 Cm<sup>3</sup> container at 760 torr and 273 K.  
Answer: a) 1.16 g L<sup>-1</sup> b) 1.16 g<sup>-1</sup> L c) 1.16 g L<sup>-1</sup> d) 1.16 mg L<sup>-1</sup>

5: Graham's law studies the ----- of the gas.  
Answer: a) flow b) collision c) diffusion d) effusion

6: The right formula of the Dalton's law is?  
Answer: a) p<sub>i</sub> = χ<sub>i</sub> Σ p<sub>i</sub> b) p<sub>i</sub> = χ<sub>i</sub> Σ p<sub>T</sub> c) p<sub>T</sub> = χ<sub>i</sub> Σ p<sub>i</sub> d) p<sub>i</sub> = χ<sub>i</sub> p<sub>T</sub>

7: The law of Corresponding states is an evidence that the gas is?  
Answer: a) real b) ideal c) expanded d) compressed e) heavy

8: The total mol fractions of atmospheric pressure of air is equal to?  
Answer: a) zero b) one c) two d) three

9: A gas occupies 30 × 10<sup>-3</sup> m<sup>3</sup> at 75 °C and 76 CmHg pressure. What would be its volume at STP?  
Answer: a) 23.5 dm<sup>3</sup> b) 23.5 m<sup>2</sup> c) 23.5 L<sup>-1</sup> d) 23.5 m<sup>-3</sup>

10: When the value of Z > 1 this means the dominated forces are:  
Answer: a) attraction b) van der Waal c) repulsion d) compression

Q2: The following data have been observed for 5000 mg of unknown gas at 0 °C. Calculate the best value of the molar mass of this gas, and what is it? (25 points)

p/10 <sup>5</sup> Pa	0.75	0.60	0.25
V/dm <sup>3</sup>	9.33	11.60	27.50

Q3: A perfect gas undergoes isothermal compression, which reduces its volume by 1.80 dm<sup>3</sup>. The p<sub>f</sub> and V<sub>f</sub> of the gas are 197 atm and 2.14 dm<sup>3</sup>, respectively. Calculate the p<sub>original</sub> of the gas in (a) bar, (b) torr. (25 points)

Sun\_28/11/2021

With best my wishes

Dr Abduljabbar I. R. Rusdhi

Q 2

$m = 5000 \text{ mg}$

$m = \frac{5000 \text{ mg}}{1000 \text{ mg}}$

$m = 5 \text{ g}$

$M = ?$

$T = 0 + 273$

$T = 273 \text{ K}$

$P = 0.75 \text{ Pa}$

$P = \frac{0.75 \text{ Pa}}{101.325 \text{ Pa}}$

$P = 7.402 \times 10^{-3} \text{ atm}$

$V = 9.33 \text{ dm}^3$

$1 \text{ L} = 1 \text{ dm}^3 \rightarrow V = 9.33 \text{ L}$

$PV = \frac{m}{M} RT$

$7.402 \times 10^{-3} \text{ atm} \times 9.33 \text{ L} = \frac{5 \text{ g}}{M} \times 0.082 \frac{\text{L} \cdot \text{atm}}{\text{mol} \cdot \text{K}} \times 273 \text{ K}$

$M = \frac{5 \text{ g} \times 0.082 \frac{\text{L} \cdot \text{atm}}{\text{mol} \cdot \text{K}} \times 273 \text{ K}}{7.402 \times 10^{-3} \text{ atm} \times 9.33 \text{ L}}$

$M = 141.08 \text{ g/mol}$

24

$P = 0.60 \text{ Pa}$

$P = \frac{0.60 \text{ Pa}}{101.325 \text{ Pa}}$

$P = 5.922 \text{ atm}$

$V = 11.60 \text{ dm}^3$

$1 \text{ L} = 1 \text{ dm}^3$

$V = 11.60 \text{ L}$

$PV = \frac{m}{M} RT$

$5.922 \text{ atm} \times 11.60 \text{ L} = \frac{5 \text{ g}}{M} \times 0.082$

$\frac{\text{L} \cdot \text{atm}}{\text{mol} \cdot \text{K}} \times 273$   
 $M = \frac{5 \text{ g} \times 0.082 \frac{\text{L} \cdot \text{atm}}{\text{mol} \cdot \text{K}} \times 273 \text{ K}}{5.922 \text{ atm} \times 11.60 \text{ L}}$

$M = 218.99 \text{ g/mol}$   
 $218.9893 \approx$

31

$P = 0.25 \text{ Pa}$

$P = \frac{0.25 \text{ Pa}}{101.325 \text{ Pa}}$

$P = 2.467 \times 10^{-3} \text{ atm}$

$V = 27.50 \text{ dm}^3$

$1 \text{ L} = 1 \text{ dm}^3$

$V = 27.50 \text{ L}$

$V = 27.50 \text{ L}$

$PV = \frac{m}{M} RT$

$2.467 \text{ atm} \times 27.50 \text{ L} = \frac{5 \text{ g}}{M} \times$

$0.082 \frac{\text{L} \cdot \text{atm}}{\text{mol} \cdot \text{K}} \times 273 \text{ K}$

$M = \frac{5 \text{ g} \times 0.082 \frac{\text{L} \cdot \text{atm}}{\text{mol} \cdot \text{K}} \times 273 \text{ K}}{2.467 \text{ atm} \times 27.50 \text{ L}}$

$M = 1.25 \text{ g/mol}$

$1.246$

$1.246$

$1.246$

$1.246$

$1.246$

Q 3

$V_1 = 1.80 \text{ dm}^3 \rightarrow 1 \text{ L} = 1.80 \text{ L}$

$V = 1.80 \text{ L}$

$V_2 = 2.14 \text{ dm}^3 \rightarrow 1 \text{ L} = 2.14 \text{ L}$

$V = 2.14 \text{ L}$

$P_1 V_1 = P_2 V_2$

$P_1 \times 1.80 \text{ L} = 197 \text{ atm} \times 2.14 \text{ L}$

$P_2 = \frac{197 \times 2.14 \text{ L}}{2.14 \text{ L}} = 197 \text{ atm}$

$P = 234.2 \times 10^{-7} \times 1.01325 \text{ bar}$

$P = 2.3730315 \times 10^{-5} \text{ bar}$

$P = 2.4 \approx \text{bar}$

$P = 234.2 \times 10^{-7} \times 760 \text{ torr}$

$P = 0.0177992 \text{ torr}$

$P = 0.02 \approx \text{torr}$

15  
25

10  
25