

$$\frac{v_1}{v_2} = \frac{\sqrt{M_2}}{\sqrt{M_1}} \quad \frac{d_1}{d_2} = \frac{\sqrt{M_2}}{\sqrt{M_1}} \quad \frac{t_1}{t_2} = \frac{\sqrt{M_1}}{\sqrt{M_2}}$$

$$P_1 V_1 = P_2 V_2$$

Gases quiz v4

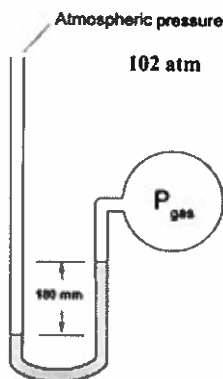
Name: Answers

$$1.00 \text{ atm} = 760 \text{ mm Hg} = 101.3 \text{ kPa}$$

Show your work.

Round to sig. figs.

1. Calculate the pressure of the enclosed gases in each manometer below. Show your work. (6)



A) $P_{\text{gas}} = 102$ atm

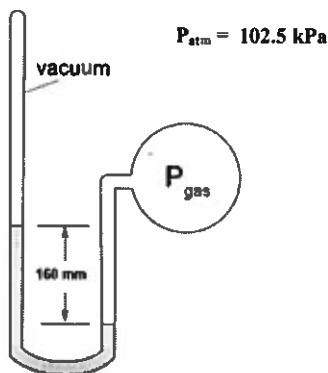
$$\frac{180 \text{ mm Hg}}{760 \text{ mm Hg}} = \frac{x}{1.00 \text{ atm}}$$

$$x = 0.236842 \rightarrow 0.237 \text{ atm}$$

$$P_{\text{gas}} = P_{\text{atm}} - h$$

$$= 102 - 0.237 \text{ atm}$$

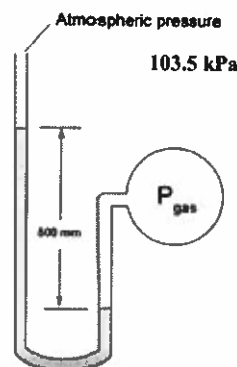
$$P_{\text{gas}} = 102$$



B) $P_{\text{gas}} = 21.3$ kPa

$$\frac{160 \text{ mm Hg}}{760 \text{ mm Hg}} = \frac{x}{101.3 \text{ kPa}}$$

$$x = 21.3 \text{ kPa}$$



C) $P_{\text{gas}} = 1277$ mm Hg

$$\frac{x}{760 \text{ mm Hg}} = \frac{103.5 \text{ kPa}}{101.3 \text{ kPa}}$$

$$x = 777 \text{ mm Hg}$$

$$P_{\text{gas}} = P_{\text{atm}} + h$$

$$= 777 + 500$$

$$P_{\text{gas}} = 1277 \text{ mm Hg}$$

2. Calculate the ratio of diffusion velocity of carbon dioxide (CO₂) with that of hydrogen gas (H₂) at the same temperature. (State your answer in a sentence.) (2)

$$\frac{v_{\text{H}_2}}{v_{\text{CO}_2}} = \sqrt{\frac{M_{\text{CO}_2}}{M_{\text{H}_2}}} = \sqrt{\frac{44.01}{2.02}} = 4.66767 = 4.67$$

Hydrogen diffuses 4.67 times faster than carbon dioxide

3. Fluorine gas diffuses 45.8 m in 10.1 s at a given temperature and pressure. How fast would chlorine gas diffuse over the same distance and conditions?

$$\frac{t_{\text{F}_2}}{t_{\text{Cl}_2}} = \frac{\sqrt{M_{\text{F}_2}}}{\sqrt{M_{\text{Cl}_2}}}$$

$$\frac{10.1}{t_{\text{Cl}_2}} = \frac{\sqrt{38.00}}{\sqrt{70.90}}$$

$$t_{\text{Cl}_2} = 13.8 \text{ s}$$

$$t_{\text{Cl}_2} = 13.7960$$

$$\text{accept} = v = \frac{d}{t} = \frac{45.8}{13.8} = 3.32$$

4. A gas with a volume of 0.053 L at a pressure of 95.1 kPa is allowed to expand until the volume reaches 0.065 L. What is the pressure at the new volume? (2)

$$P_1 V_1 = P_2 V_2$$

$$(95.1 \text{ kPa})(0.053 \text{ L}) = P_2 (0.065 \text{ L})$$

$$P_2 = 77.5431 \text{ kPa}$$

$$78 \text{ kPa}$$