Extra Credit Extension

EFFECT OF A SOLUTE ON FREEZING AND BOILING POINTS

Name ____

We use the following formulas to calculate changes in freezing and boiling point due to the presence of a nonvolatile solute. Freezing point is always lowered, boiling point is always raised.

$$\Delta T_F = m x d.f. x k_F$$

$$k_B H_2 O = 0.52^{\circ} C/m$$

$$\Delta T_{B} = m \times d.f. \times k_{B}$$

$$k_{E}H_{Q}O = 1.86^{\circ} C/m$$

m = molality of solution

 k_{F} and k_{B} = constants for particular solvent

d.f. = dissociation factor (how many particles solufé breaks up into: for a nonelectrolyte, d.f. = 1)

(Theoretical Dissociation Factor is always greater than observed effect.)

Solve the problems below.

- 1. What is the new boiling point if 25 g of NaCl is dissolved in 1.0 Kg of water?
- 2. What is the freezing point of the solution in Problem 1?

3. What are the new freezing and boiling points of water if 50. g of ethylene glycol (molecular mass = 62 g/mol) is added to 50. g of water?

4. When 5.0 g of a nonelectrolyte is added to 25 g of water, the new freezing point is -2.5° C. What is the molecular mass of the unknown compound?

Name _____

Acids are usually acquired from chemical supply houses in concentrated form. These acids are diluted to the desired concentration by adding water. Since moles of acid before dilution = moles of acid after dilution, and moles of acid = $M \times V$ then, $M_1 \times V_1 = M_2 \times V_2$. Solve the following problems.

1. How much concentrated 18 M sulfuric acid is needed to prepare 250 mL of a 6.0 M solution?

" 83 mL

2. How much concentrated 12 M hydrochloric acid is needed to prepare 100 mL of a 2.0 M solution?

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3. To what volume should 25 mL of 15 M nitric acid be diluted to prepare a 3.0 M solution?

125 mL

4. To how much water should 50. mL of 12 M hydrochloric acid be added to produce a 4.0 M solution?

looml (total solh)

5. To how much water should 100. mL of 18 M sulfuric acid be added to prepare a 1.5 M solution?

1.1 liters total solin