

Chemistry 14A Fall 2007: Quiz 1 Professor: Lavelle

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TA: _____

Discussion Section: _____

Write in Pen.

Check your significant figures and units.

Good Luck.

Total points: 40

Total time: 40 minutes

2pt for sf

2pt for units

Planck's constant, $h = 6.62608 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J}\cdot\text{s}$

Avogadro's constant, $N_A = 6.02214 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$

Rydberg constant, $R = 3.28984 \times 10^{15} \text{ Hz}$

Boltzmann's constant, $k = 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$

Faraday's constant, $F = 96,485 \text{ C}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

Gas constant, $R = 8.314 \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1} = 8.206 \times 10^{-2} \text{ L}\cdot\text{atm}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1} =$

$8.314 \times 10^{-2} \text{ L}\cdot\text{bar}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1} = 62.364 \text{ L}\cdot\text{Torr}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

Mass of electron, $m_e = 9.1095 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$

Speed of light, $c = 2.99792 \times 10^8 \text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$

$C_2 = \text{Second radiation constant} = 0.0144 \text{ K}\cdot\text{m}$

$0^\circ\text{C} = 273.15 \text{ K}$

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

$1 \text{ atm} = 101.325 \text{ kPa}$

$\pi = 3.14$

Water Density = 1 g.ml^{-1}

$\ln(X) = 2.303 \log_{10}(X)$

$1 \text{ kcal} = 4.18 \text{ kJ}$

$1 \text{ eV} = 1.602 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$

$$c = \lambda \nu$$

$$E = h \nu$$

$$E = pc$$

$$p = mv$$

$$E_n = -\frac{hR}{n^2}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{p}$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

$$T \lambda_{MAX} = \frac{1}{5} C_2$$

$$\Delta p \times \Delta x \geq \frac{h}{4\pi}$$

$$E_n = \frac{h^2 n^2}{8 m L^2}$$

$$E_{TOTAL} \psi(x) = E_K \psi(x) + V(x) \psi(x) = -\frac{h^2}{8\pi^2 m} \frac{d^2\psi(x)}{dx^2} + V(x) \psi(x)$$

PERIODINĖ CHEMINIŲ ELEMENTŲ SISTEMA

I A

1 H	1,01	Vandeninis	II A	2
3 Li	+1	Litis	4 Be	+2
6 Na	+1	Magnis	11 Mg	+2
22.99	24.30	Natrijs	3	IVB
19 K	+1	Kalcis	4 Ca	Sc
39.10	40.09	Kalcis	47.88	Ti
5 Rb	+1	Rubidis	33 Sr	Y
65.47	87.62	Stroncis	37.91	Zr
6 Cs	+1	Cs	89.91	Nb
132.90	137.33	Barts	91.22	Mo
7 Fr	+1	Rozet-	104 Rf	Hf
(223.02)	(225.02)	loldis	(261.1)	Ta
Francis	Radis		(262.)	W

IIIA

5 B	10.81	Boas	6 C	12.01
13 Al	13.01	Anillas	7 N	14.01
26.98	26.98	Azotas	8 O	16.00
19.99	28.09	Deguonis	9 F	19.00
22.99	30.97	Fluoras	10 Ne	20.18
24.30	32.07	Neonas	11 He	-

VA

15 VA	15	
28 Ni	58.69	Nikelis
32 Cu	63.55	Vans
31 Ge	65.39	Cinkas
32 As	72.61	Galis
33 Se	74.92	Germanas
34 Br	78.96	Argentas
35 Kr	79.90	Bromas
36 Ar	83.80	Kriptonas

VIA

16 VIA	16	
29 Mn	54.94	Manganas
30 Fe	55.85	Glazis
31 Co	58.93	Kobaltas
32 Ti	60.93	Nikelis
33 Ru	61.93	Reutens
34 Cd	63.93	Pardas
35 Pb	65.93	Sidabras
36 Te	67.93	Kedrinis
37 I	69.93	Indus
38 Xe	71.93	Alavas
39 Kr	72.93	Sitbris
40 At	74.93	Tellūras
41 Rn	79.93	Jotadas

VIIA

17 VIIA	17	
22 Al	26.98	Aluminis
23 Si	28.09	Silicis
24 P	30.97	Fosforas
25 Cl	32.07	Siera
26 He	35.47	Chloras
27 Ne	39.98	Argonas
28 Ar	40.98	Kriptonas
29 Kr	41.98	Xenonas
30 Br	42.98	Ksenonas
31 Xe	43.98	Radonas

VIIIA

18 VIIIA	18
2 He	4.00
3 Ne	-

Elementų klasifikacija

(■ - metalas,
□ - nemetalas,
■ - pusmetalės)

Atomo numeris

Oksidacijos laipsnis

Symbolis

(■ - santiškinė atominė masė
Aluminis - Pavadinimas)

Universalioji dujų konstanta
 $R = 8.31447 \text{ J mol K}$

Avogadro skaičius
 $N = 6.022137 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$

Faradėjaus skaidumas
 $F = 96485.31 \text{ C/mol}$

Lantanoïdai

6 La	138.91	Lantano	3 Ce	+3
140.11	140.91	Ceris	5 Pr	+3
144.24	(144.91)	Praseodinis	6 Nd	+3
150.36	(150.36)	Neodimis	7 Pm	+3
151.96	(151.96)	Promelis	8 Sm	+2
157.25	(157.25)	Samaris	9 Eu	+2
158.92	(158.92)	Europinis	10 Gd	+3
162.50	(162.50)	Gadolinis	11 Tb	+4
164.93	(164.93)	Terbis	12 Dy	+3
167.26	(167.26)	Dysprozis	13 Ho	+3
168.93	(168.93)	Holmis	14 Er	+3
173.04	(173.04)	Erbis	15 Tm	+3
174.97	(174.97)	Tulbis	16 Yb	+2
176.93	(176.93)	Letabis	17 Lu	+3
187.26	(187.26)	Luteabis	18 Ce	+3
190.93	(190.93)	Luotabis	19 Pr	+4
192.22	(192.22)	Praktinis	20 Nd	+3
193.85	(193.85)	Ondinis	21 Sm	+3
196.21	(196.21)	Rens	22 Eu	+2
197.93	(197.93)	Indis	23 Gd	+3
200.59	(200.59)	Platina	24 Tb	+4
204.38	(204.38)	Aukuras	25 Dy	+3
207.2	(207.2)	Lauks	26 Ho	+3
208.98	(208.98)	Svinas	27 Er	+2
209.99	(209.99)	Bismutas	28 Tm	+3
210.99	(210.99)	Poliomis	29 Yb	+3
211.99	(211.99)	Asomatis	30 Lu	+3
212.99	(212.99)	Radonas	31 Ce	+3

Aktinoidai

7 Ac	+3	Lanthanis	90 Th	+4
232.04	(231.04)	Actinoidas	91 Pa	+4
238.03	(237.05)	Proaktinoidas	92 U	+3
243.06	(244.06)	Plutonoidas	93 Np	+5
247.07	(247.07)	Amerikas	94 Pu	+5
251.08	(251.08)	Berklius	95 Am	+5
252.08	(252.08)	Kalifornijas	96 Cm	+4
257.09	(257.09)	Einstainis	97 Bk	+4
258.10	(258.10)	Fermis	98 Es	+3
269.11	(269.11)	Mendelevis	99 Md	+3
269.17	(269.17)	Noels	100 Lr	+3
269.17	(269.17)	Laurensis	101 Un	+3

1. Suppose 12.4 g of ethanol, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$, are dissolved in water to produce 800. mL of solution. What is the molarity of ethanol molecules in the solution? (3 pts)

✓ Answer 336 M

$$M = \frac{\text{m solute}}{\text{L solution}} = \frac{26.95652 \text{ mol}}{0.8 \text{ L}} = 33.6 \text{ M}$$

- ~~X~~ You need to prepare 666. mL of 0.150 M $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ (aq) using a 0.900 M $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ (aq) stock solution. What is the volume of stock solution needed? (3 pts)

Answer ~~X~~ $\rightarrow 0.111 \text{ L}$

3. What is the wavelength of a radio station transmitting at 99.1 MHz? (3 pts)

- A. 330 nm
- B. 303 nm
- C. 0.00303 m
- D. 3.03 m
- E. 0.330 m

$$C = \lambda v \rightarrow 3 \times 10^8 = \lambda (99.1 \times 10^6) \\ \lambda = 3.03 \text{ m}$$

- ~~X~~ A lawyer who received a speeding ticket argues that because of the Heisenberg uncertainty principle the radar reading is uncertain. The judge, who happens to have a science degree, rules against the lawyer. Which of the following statements is true? (3 pts)

- A. The judge is incorrect because the uncertainty in position is large.
- B. The judge is correct because the car is so massive that the uncertainty in speed is very small.
- C. The judge is correct because the uncertainty in momentum is very large.
- D. The judge is incorrect because radar has only wave characteristics.
- E. The judge is incorrect because $(m\Delta v)(\Delta x) \geq \frac{1}{2}h$.

5. According to the Heisenberg uncertainty principle, if the uncertainty in the speed of an electron is $4.1 \times 10^3 \text{ m/s}$, the uncertainty in its position (in m) is at least: (3 pts)

- A. 65 m
- B. 19 m
- C. $6.6 \times 10^{-8} \text{ m}$
- D. $1.4 \times 10^{-8} \text{ m}$

$$\Delta p \Delta x \geq \frac{h}{4\pi} \rightarrow \frac{6.626 \times 10^{-34}}{4\pi} \Delta x = 5.79 \times 10^{-5} \\ \rightarrow \Delta x = 1.4 \times 10^{-8}$$

$$\Delta p = (9.1095 \times 10^{-31})(4.1 \times 10^3) = 3.734895 \times 10^{-27}$$

- ~~X~~ The work function for gold is 4.54 eV. What is the wavelength of the lowest frequency radiation needed to eject electrons from gold metal? (3 pts)

- A. $1.16 \times 10^{13} \text{ nm}$
- B. 273 nm.
- C. $4.87 \times 10^5 \text{ nm}$.
- D. $4.16 \times 10^{-26} \text{ m}$.

$$\phi = 4.54 \text{ eV} \times \frac{1.602 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}}{1 \text{ eV}} = 7.273 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

$$E = hv$$

$$C = \lambda v \rightarrow \lambda = \frac{h}{p} = \frac{6.626 \times 10^{-34}}{7.273 \times 10^{-19}} = 4.125 \times 10^{-26} \text{ m}$$

7. Calculate the velocity of an oxygen molecule, given that it has a de Broglie wavelength of 0.0140 nm. (3 pts)

- A. $890. \text{ m} \square \text{s}^{-1}$
- B. $3.00 \times 10^8 \text{ m} \square \text{s}^{-1}$
- C. $1780 \text{ m} \square \text{s}^{-1}$
- D. $445 \text{ m} \square \text{s}^{-1}$
- E. $8.90 \text{ m} \square \text{s}^{-1}$

$$P = mv, \lambda = \frac{h}{P} \rightarrow v = \frac{h}{\lambda} = \frac{6.626 \times 10^{-34}}{0.0140 \times 10^{-9}} = 4.687 \times 10^13 \text{ m/s}$$

8. Which set of quantum numbers could correspond to a 3d-orbital? (3 pts)

- A. $n = 3, l = 3, m_l = +2$
- B. $n = 3, l = 2, m_l = +3$
- C. $n = 3, l = 2, m_l = -2$

S $l = 0$

P $l = 1$

d $l = 2$

f $l = 3$

H5

- D. $n = 2, l = 1, m_l = +1$
 E. $n = 2, l = 1, m_l = 0$

X 9. The total number of orbitals in a shell with principal quantum number 5 is (3 pts)

- A. 32.
 B. 50.
 C. 25.
 D. 40.
 E. 5.

$$m\ell = 5$$

S	1 orbital
P	3
d	5
s	7

X 10. Which of the following statements is true? (3 pts)

- A. A 2s orbital has one nodal plane.
 B. An electron in a p-orbital has zero probability of being found at the nucleus.
 C. A p-orbital has a spherical boundary surface.
 D. An s-orbital becomes more dense as the distance from the nucleus increases.
 E. An electron in an s-orbital has a zero probability of being found at the nucleus.

11. Below is the mass percentage of each element in a compound:

54.53% C, 9.15% H, and 36.32% O.

Determine the empirical formula of the compound. Show all your work. (5pts)

$$54.53 \text{ g C} \times \frac{\text{mol C}}{12 \text{ g C}} = 4.544 \text{ mol C}$$

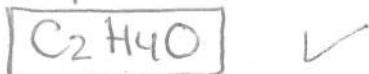
$$9.15 \text{ g H} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol H}}{1 \text{ g H}} = 9.15 \text{ mol H}$$

$$36.32 \text{ g O} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol O}}{16 \text{ g O}} = 2.27 \text{ mol O}$$

$$\frac{4.544 \text{ mol C}}{2.27 \text{ mol O}} \approx 2$$

$$\frac{9.15 \text{ mol H}}{2.27 \text{ mol O}} \approx 4$$

emp formula:



12. Light of wavelength 589 nm is absorbed by a sodium atom in the gas phase. What is the total energy needed to excite 1.50 moles of sodium atoms in the gas phase? Show all your work. (5pts)

$$E = h\nu$$

$$E = hc$$

$5.32 \times 10^{17} \text{ J}$

+21/40

Hb