

D. B. College (Jaynagar) lect 1-29

Akhilesh kumar Singh

Chemistry department B.Sc (Hons) part-I

Mob: -8750390927

Ex. 16 Calculate the order of reaction for which rate becomes half if volume of container having same amount of reactant is doubled (Assume gaseous phase reaction)

Sol.

$$\text{Rate} = k[A]^n$$

for case I: ~~let~~ a mole of reactant in vessel of V litre

$$\therefore r_1 = k\left[\frac{a}{V}\right]^n \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

for case II: ~~let~~ The volume is doubled, rate becomes half

$$\therefore \frac{r_1}{2} = k\left[\frac{a}{2V}\right]^n \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

\therefore By Eqs. (1) and (2),

$$\text{or} \quad 2 = (2)^n$$

$$\therefore n = 1$$

Ex. 17 Rate constant of a first order reaction $A \rightarrow B$, is 0.0693 min^{-1} . Calculate rate (i) at start and (ii) after 20 minutes. Initial concentration of A is 1.0 M.

Solⁿ

$$k_1 = 0.0693 \text{ min}^{-1}$$

$$t_{1/2} = \frac{0.693}{k_1} = \frac{0.693}{0.0693} = 10 \text{ min.}$$

$$\text{Since } C = C_0 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \quad \left(n = \frac{t}{t_{1/2}}\right)$$

$$n = \frac{20}{10} = 2 \quad C_0 = 1 \text{ M}$$

$$\therefore C = 1 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4} \text{ M}$$

Rate of the reaction at the start of reaction = $k_1 C_0$

$$= 10 \cdot 0.0693 \cdot 1 = 0.693 \text{ M min}^{-1}$$

$$\text{Rate after 20 min.} = k_1 C = 0.0693 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = 17.33$$

Ex. 18

Two reactants A and B separately $10^{-3} \text{ M min}^{-1}$ chemical reactions. Both reactions are made with same initial concentration of each reactant. Reactant A follows first order kinetics whereas reactant B follows second order kinetics. If both have same half-lives, compare their at the start of reactions.

Solⁿ

$$\text{For A: rate} = k_A [A] \quad \text{--- (i)}$$

$$t_{1/2}(A) = \frac{0.693}{k_A} \quad \text{--- (ii)}$$

$$\text{For B: rate} = k_B [B]^2 \quad \text{--- (iii)}$$

$$t_{1/2}(B) = \frac{1}{k_B \times a} \quad \text{--- (iv)}$$

Initial rate of A $r_A = k_A a$

Initial rate of B $r_B = k_B a^2$

$$\therefore \frac{r_A}{r_B} = \frac{k_A \times a}{k_B \times a^2} = \frac{k_A}{k_B \times a} \quad \text{--- (v)}$$

If $t_{1/2}(A) = t_{1/2}(B)$, then $\frac{0.693}{k_A} = \frac{1}{k_B \times a}$

$$\therefore \frac{k_A}{k_B} = 0.693 \cdot a$$

$$\therefore \frac{r_A}{r_B} = \frac{0.693 \times a}{a} = 0.693$$