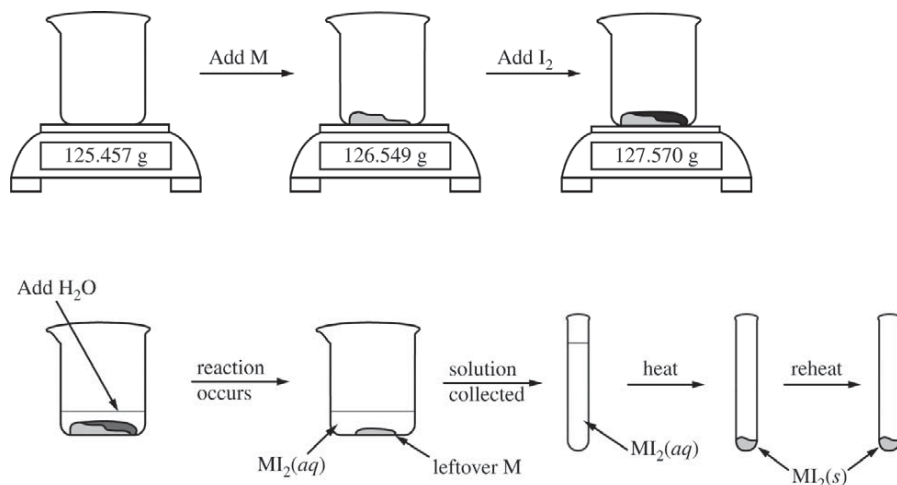


3. To determine the molar mass of an unknown metal, M, a student reacts iodine with an excess of the metal to form the water-soluble compound  $\text{MI}_2$ , as represented by the equation above. The reaction proceeds until all of the  $\text{I}_2$  is consumed. The  $\text{MI}_2(aq)$  solution is quantitatively collected and heated to remove the water, and the product is dried and weighed to constant mass. The experimental steps are represented below, followed by a data table.



| Data for Unknown Metal Lab              |           |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------|
| Mass of beaker                          | 125.457 g |
| Mass of beaker + metal M                | 126.549 g |
| Mass of beaker + metal M + $\text{I}_2$ | 127.570 g |
| Mass of $\text{MI}_2$ , first weighing  | 1.284 g   |
| Mass of $\text{MI}_2$ , second weighing | 1.284 g   |

- (a) Given that the metal M is in excess, calculate the number of moles of  $\text{I}_2$  that reacted.
- (b) Calculate the molar mass of the unknown metal M.

The student hypothesizes that the compound formed in the synthesis reaction is ionic.

- (c) Propose an experimental test the student could perform that could be used to support the hypothesis. Explain how the results of the test would support the hypothesis if the substance was ionic.

The student hypothesizes that  $\text{Br}_2$  will react with metal M more vigorously than  $\text{I}_2$  did because  $\text{Br}_2$  is a liquid at room temperature.

- (d) Explain why  $\text{I}_2$  is a solid at room temperature whereas  $\text{Br}_2$  is a liquid. Your explanation should clearly reference the types and relative strengths of the intermolecular forces present in each substance.

While cleaning up after the experiment, the student wishes to dispose of the unused solid  $\text{I}_2$  in a responsible manner. The student decides to convert the solid  $\text{I}_2$  to  $\text{I}^-(aq)$  anion. The student has access to three solutions,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2(aq)$ ,  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3(aq)$ , and  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_4\text{O}_6(aq)$ , and the standard reduction table shown below.

| Half reaction                                                                       | $E^\circ$ (V) |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| $\text{S}_4\text{O}_6^{2-}(aq) + 2 e^- \rightarrow 2 \text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-}(aq)$ | 0.08          |
| $\text{I}_2(s) + 2 e^- \rightarrow 2 \text{I}^-(aq)$                                | 0.54          |
| $\text{O}_2(g) + 2 \text{H}^+(aq) + 2 e^- \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O}_2(aq)$     | 0.68          |

- (e) Which solution should the student add to  $\text{I}_2(s)$  to reduce it to  $\text{I}^-(aq)$ ? Circle your answer below. Justify your answer, including a calculation of  $E^\circ$  for the overall reaction.



- (f) Write the balanced net-ionic equation for the reaction between  $\text{I}_2$  and the solution you selected in part (e).