2. Answer the following questions about ascorbic acid (vitamin C).

A. A student combusts a sample of ascorbic acid, $C_xH_yO_x$, to determine its chemical composition. The only products of the reaction are 0.2400 mol of CO_2 and 2.883 g of H_2O.

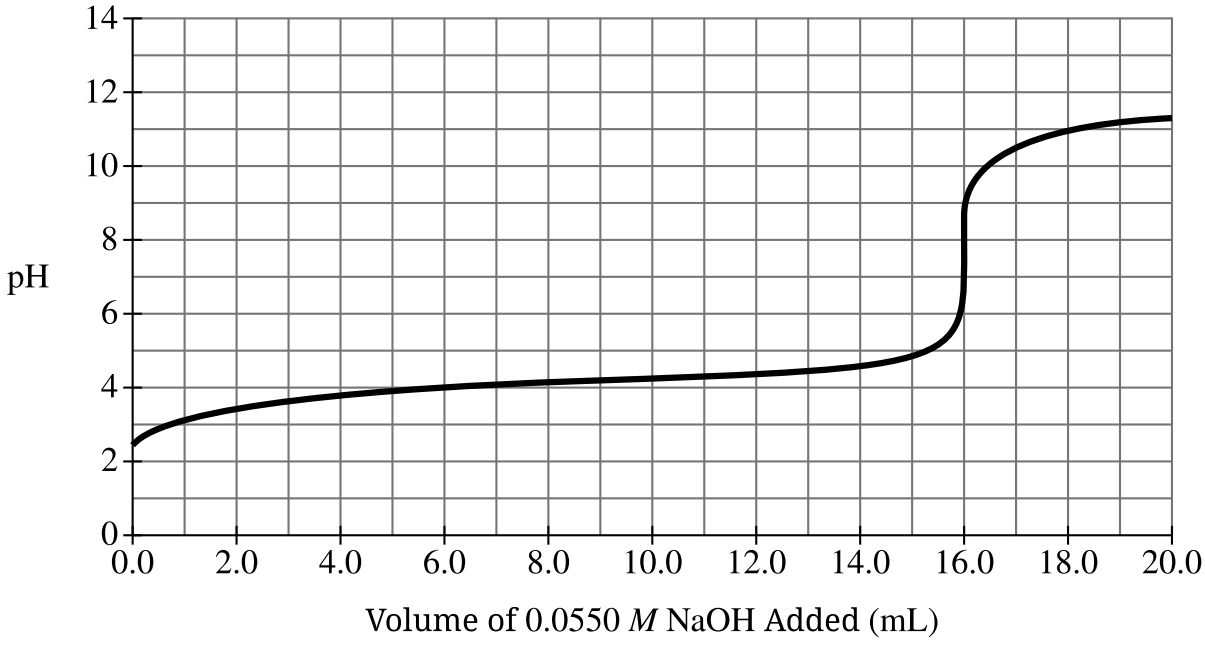
i. Calculate the number of moles of H_2O produced.

ii. The mole ratio of carbon (C) to oxygen (O) is 1:1 in ascorbic acid. Based on this information and your answer to part A (i), determine the empirical formula of ascorbic acid.

B. Ascorbic acid, $HAsc(aq)$, acts as a weak acid, as shown in the equation.

$$HAsc(aq) + H_2O(l) \rightleftarrows H_3O^+(aq) + Asc^-(aq)$$

The following titration curve was produced when a 10.0 mL sample of $HAsc(aq)$ was titrated using $0.0550\ M\ NaOH(aq)$.



i. Calculate the molar concentration of the ascorbic acid solution.

ii. From the titration curve, determine the approximate pK_a of ascorbic acid.

iii. What is the value of the ratio $\frac{[Asc^-]}{[HAsc]}$ when the pH of the solution is 4.7?

C. Dehydroascorbic acid (DHAsc) can be produced by reacting ascorbic acid with the triiodide ion, I_3^-, as represented by the following equation.

$$HAsc + I_3^- \rightarrow DHAsc + 3\,I^- + 2\,H^+$$

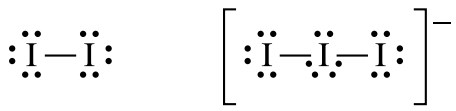
The student runs three trials of the reaction with different initial concentrations of HAsc and I_3^-, producing the following data.

Trial	[HAsc] (M)	$[I_3^-]$ (M)	Initial Rate of DHAsc Formation (M/s)
1	0.450	1.200	2.457×10^{-4}
2	0.450	0.600	1.229×10^{-4}
3	0.900	1.200	4.914×10^{-4}

i. The rate law for the reaction is $rate = k[HAsc][I_3^-]$. Explain how the data in the table support the conclusion that the reaction is first order with respect to $[HAsc]$.

ii. Calculate the value of the rate constant, *k*, for the reaction. Include units with your answer.

D. The triiodide ion, I_3^-, is significantly more soluble in water than elemental iodine, I_2, is. Identify an intermolecular force between I_3^- and water that is **not** present between I_2 and water, which could explain the difference in solubility. Lewis diagrams for I_2 and I_3^- are provided.

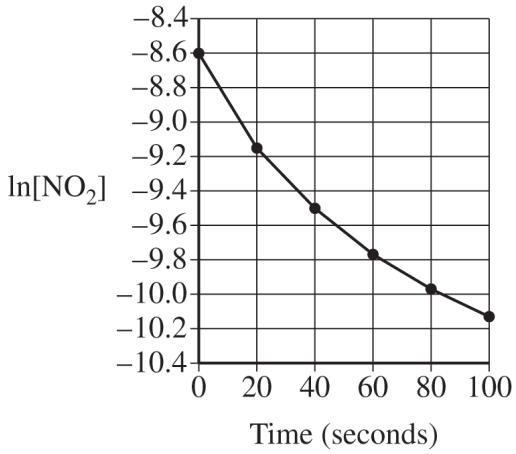


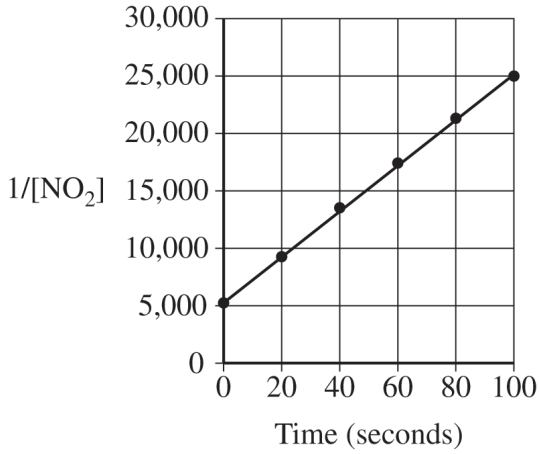
I_2 $\qquad\qquad$ I_3^-

6. At elevated temperatures, NO_2 undergoes decomposition in the gas phase, forming NO and O_2 as represented by the following equation.

$$2\ NO_2 \rightarrow 2\ NO + O_2$$

A scientist measures the change in $[NO_2]$ over the first 100. s of the reaction at 546°C. The scientist uses the data collected from the experiment to generate the following two graphs.





Based on these data, the scientist makes the claim that the rate law for the reaction is $rate = k[NO_2]^2$.

(a) Explain how the graphs indicate that the reaction is second order with respect to NO_2.

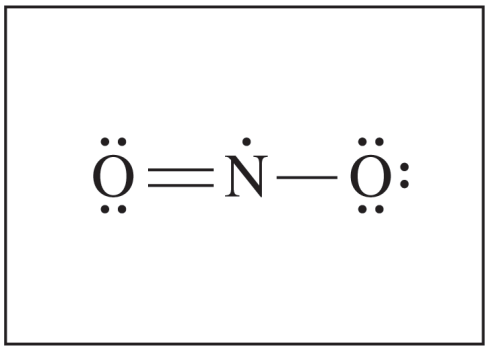
(b) At a certain point in the reaction, the rate of disappearance of NO_2 is determined to be $6.52 \times 10^{-7}\ M/s$.

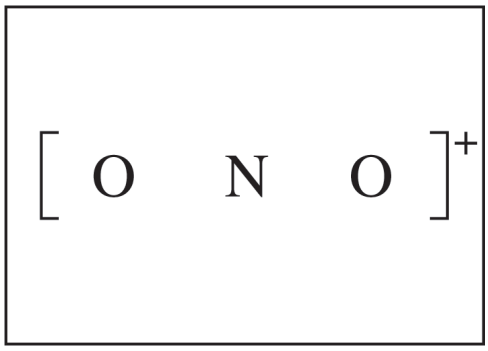
Determine the rate of appearance, in M/s, of O_2 at this same point in the reaction.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Continue your response to **QUESTION 6** on this page.

(c) NO_2 is a molecule that contains an odd number of electrons and can be oxidized to form the NO_2^+ ion. In NO_2, the unpaired electron is presumed to be localized on the nitrogen atom, as shown in the Lewis diagram in the box on the left.





(i) In the box on the right, complete the Lewis diagram for NO_2^+. Be sure to show all bonding and nonbonding electrons.

(ii) A student makes the claim that the bond angles in NO_2 and NO_2^+ are different from each other. Do you agree or disagree with the student's claim? Justify your answer.

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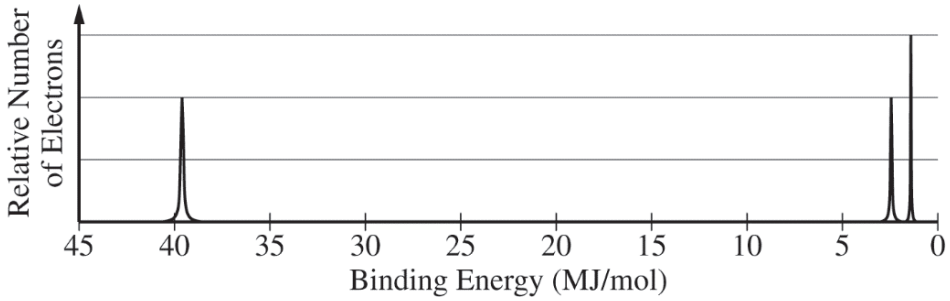

7. The complete photoelectron spectrum of an element is represented above.

   (a) Identify the element.

   A radioactive isotope of the element decays with a half-life of 10. minutes.

   (b) Calculate the value of the rate constant, k, for the radioactive decay. Include units with your answer.

   (c) If 64 atoms of the radioactive isotope are originally present in a sample, what is the expected amount of time that will pass until only one atom of the isotope remains? Show how you arrived at your answer.

STOP

END OF EXAM