

CHAPTER 1 SOLUTIONS

INTEXT QUESTIONS

PAGE NO: 5

Question1. Calculate the mass percentage of benzene (C_6H_6) and carbon tetrachloride (CCl_4) if 22 g of benzene is dissolved in 122 g of carbon tetrachloride.

Solution :

$$\text{Mass percentage of } C_6H_6 = \frac{\text{Mass of } C_6H_6}{\text{Total mass of the solution}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{\text{Mass of } C_6H_6}{\text{Mass of } C_6H_6 + \text{Mass of } CCl_4} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{22}{22 + 122} \times 100\%$$

$$= 15.28\%$$

$$\text{Mass percentage of } CCl_4 = \frac{\text{Mass of } CCl_4}{\text{Total mass of the solution}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{\text{Mass of } CCl_4}{\text{Mass of } C_6H_6 + \text{Mass of } CCl_4} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{122}{22 + 122} \times 100\%$$

$$= 84.72\%$$

Alternatively,

$$\text{Mass percentage of } CCl_4 = (100 - 15.28)\%$$

$$= 84.72\%$$

Question2. Calculate the mole fraction of benzene in solution containing 30% by mass in carbon tetrachloride.

Solution :

Let the total mass of the solution be 100 g and the mass of benzene be 30 g.

$$\therefore \text{Mass of carbon tetrachloride} = (100 - 30)\text{g}$$

$$= 70 \text{ g}$$

Molar mass of benzene (C_6H_6) = $(6 \times 12 + 6 \times 1) \text{ g mol}^{-1}$

$$= 78 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$$

$$\therefore \text{Number of moles of } \text{C}_6\text{H}_6 = \frac{30}{78} \text{ mol}$$

$$= 0.3846 \text{ mol}$$

Molar mass of carbon tetrachloride (CCl_4) = $1 \times 12 + 4 \times 35.5$

$$= 154 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$$

$$\therefore \text{Number of moles of } \text{CCl}_4 = 70 / 154$$

$$= 0.4545 \text{ mol}$$

Thus, the mole fraction of C_6H_6 is given as:

$$\frac{\text{Number of moles of } \text{C}_6\text{H}_6}{\text{Number of moles of } \text{C}_6\text{H}_6 + \text{Number of moles of } \text{CCl}_4}$$
$$= \frac{0.3846}{0.3846 + 0.4545}$$

$$= 0.458$$

Question3. Calculate the molarity of each of the following solutions: (a) 30 g of $\text{Co}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ in 4.3 L of solution (b) 30 mL of 0.5 M H_2SO_4 diluted to 500 mL.

Solution

Molarity is given by:

$$\text{Molarity} = \frac{\text{Moles of solute}}{\text{Volume of solution in litre}}$$

(a) Molar mass of $\text{Co}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O} = 59 + 2(14 + 3 \times 16) + 6 \times 18$

$$= 291 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$$

$$\therefore \text{Moles of Co (NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O} = \frac{30}{291} \text{ mol}$$

$$= 0.103 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{Therefore, molarity} = \frac{0.103 \text{ mol}}{4.3 \text{ L}}$$

$$= 0.023 \text{ M}$$

(b) Number of moles present in 1000 mL of 0.5 M H_2SO_4 = 0.5 mol

$$\therefore \text{Number of moles present in 30 mL of 0.5 M } \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 = \frac{0.5 \times 30}{1000} \text{ mol}$$

$$= 0.015 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{Therefore, molarity} = \frac{0.015 \text{ mol}}{0.5 \text{ L}}$$

$$= 0.03 \text{ M}$$

Question4. Calculate the mass of urea (NH_2CONH_2) required in making 2.5 kg of 0.25 molal aqueous solution.

Solution

$$\text{Molar mass of urea (NH}_2\text{CONH}_2) = 2(1 \times 14 + 2 \times 1) + 1 \times 12 + 1 \times 16$$

$$= 60 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$$

0.25 molar aqueous solution of urea means:

$$1000 \text{ g of water contains } 0.25 \text{ mol} = (0.25 \times 60) \text{ g of urea}$$

$$= 15 \text{ g of urea}$$

That is,

(1000 + 15) g of solution contains 15 g of urea

Therefore, 2.5 kg (2500 g) of solution contains $= \frac{15 \times 2500}{1000 + 15} \text{ g}$

= 36.95 g

= 37 g of urea (approximately)

Hence, mass of urea required = 37 g

Question 5. Calculate (a) molality (b) molarity and (c) mole fraction of KI if the density of 20% (mass/mass) aqueous KI is 1.202 g mL⁻¹.

Solution

(a) Molar mass of KI = 39 + 127 = 166 g mol⁻¹

20% (mass/mass) aqueous solution of KI means 20 g of KI is present in 100 g of solution.

That is,

20 g of KI is present in (100 – 20) g of water = 80 g of water

Therefore, molality of the solution $= \frac{\text{Moles of KI}}{\text{Mass of water in kg}}$

$$= \frac{20}{\frac{166}{0.08}} \text{ m}$$

= 1.506 m

= 1.51 m (approximately)

(b) It is given that the density of the solution = 1.202 g mL⁻¹

∴ Volume of 100 g solution $= \frac{\text{Mass}}{\text{Density}}$

$$= \frac{100 \text{ g}}{1.202 \text{ g mL}^{-1}}$$

$$= 83.19 \text{ mL}$$

$$= 83.19 \times 10^{-3} \text{ L}$$

$$\text{Therefore, molarity of the solution} = \frac{\frac{20}{166} \text{ mol}}{83.19 \times 10^{-3} \text{ L}}$$

$$= 1.45 \text{ M}$$

$$\text{(c) Moles of KI} = \frac{20}{166} = 0.12 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{Moles of water} = \frac{80}{18} = 4.44 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{Therefore, mole fraction of KI} = \frac{\text{Moles of KI}}{\text{Mass of water in kg}}$$

$$= \frac{0.12}{0.12 + 4.44}$$

$$= 0.0263$$

INTEXT QUESTIONS

PAGE NO: 9

Question6. H_2S , a toxic gas with rotten egg like smell, is used for the qualitative analysis. If the solubility of H_2S in water at STP is 0.195 m, calculate Henry's law constant.

Solution

:

It is given that the solubility of H_2S in water at STP is 0.195 m, i.e., 0.195 mol of H_2S is dissolved in 1000 g of water.

$$\text{Moles of water} = \frac{1000 \text{ g}}{18 \text{ g mol}^{-1}}$$

$$= 55.56 \text{ mol}$$

$$\therefore \text{Mole fraction of H}_2\text{S, } x = \frac{\text{Moles of H}_2\text{S}}{\text{Moles of H}_2\text{S} + \text{Moles of water}}$$

$$= \frac{0.195}{0.195 + 55.56}$$

$$= 0.0035$$

At STP, pressure (p) = 0.987 bar

According to Henry's law:

$$p = K_H x$$

$$\Rightarrow K_H = \frac{p}{x}$$

$$= \frac{0.987}{0.0035} \text{ bar}$$

$$= 282 \text{ bar}$$

Question7. Henry's law constant for CO₂ in water is 1.67 × 10⁸ Pa at 298 K. Calculate the quantity of CO₂ in 500 mL of soda water when packed under 2.5 atm CO₂ pressure at 298 K.

Solution

:

It is given that:

$$K_H = 1.67 \times 10^8 \text{ Pa}$$

$$P_{\text{CO}_2} = 2.5 \text{ atm} = 2.5 \times 1.01325 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$

$$= 2.533125 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$

According to Henry's law:

$$p_{\text{CO}_2} = K_H x$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{p_{\text{CO}_2}}{K_H}$$

$$= \frac{2.533125 \times 10^5}{1.67 \times 10^8}$$

$$= 0.00152$$

$$x = \frac{n_{\text{CO}_2}}{n_{\text{CO}_2} + n_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}} \approx \frac{n_{\text{CO}_2}}{n_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}}$$

We can write,

[Since, n_{CO_2} is negligible as compared to $n_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$]

In 500 mL of soda water, the volume of water = 500 mL

[Neglecting the amount of soda present]

We can write:

500 mL of water = 500 g of water

$n_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 27.78$ mol of water

$$\frac{n_{\text{CO}_2}}{n_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}} = x$$

Now,

$$\frac{n_{\text{CO}_2}}{27.78} = 0.00152$$

$$n_{\text{CO}_2} = 0.042 \text{ mol}$$

Hence, quantity of CO_2 in 500 mL of soda water = $(0.042 \times 44)\text{g}$

$$= 1.848 \text{ g}$$

INTEXT QUESTIONS

PAGE NO: 15

Question8. The vapour pressure of pure liquids A and B are 450 and 700 mm Hg respectively, at 350 K. Find out the composition of the liquid mixture if total vapour pressure is 600 mm Hg. Also find the composition of the vapour phase.

Solution

It is given that:

$$P_A^0 = 450 \text{ mm of Hg}$$

$$P_B^0 = 700 \text{ mm of Hg}$$

$$p_{\text{total}} = 600 \text{ mm of Hg}$$

From Raoult's law, we have:

$$P_A = P_A^0 x_A$$

$$P_B = P_B^0 x_B = P_B^0 (1 - x_A)$$

Therefore, total pressure, $P_{\text{total}} = P_A + P_B$

$$\Rightarrow P_{\text{total}} = P_A^0 x_A + P_B^0 (1 - x_A)$$

$$\Rightarrow P_{\text{total}} = P_A^0 x_A + P_B^0 - P_B^0 x_A$$

$$\Rightarrow P_{\text{total}} = (P_A^0 - P_B^0) x_A + P_B^0$$

$$\Rightarrow 600 = (450 - 700) x_A + 700$$

$$\Rightarrow -100 = -250 x_A$$

$$\Rightarrow x_A = 0.4$$

Therefore, $x_B = 1 - x_A$

$$= 1 - 0.4$$

$$= 0.6$$

$$\text{Now, } P_A = P_A^0 x_A$$

$$= 450 \times 0.4$$

$$= 180 \text{ mm of Hg}$$

$$P_B = P_B^0 x_B$$

$$= 700 \times 0.6$$

$$= 420 \text{ mm of Hg}$$

Now, in the vapour phase:

$$\text{Mole fraction of liquid A} = \frac{P_A}{P_A + P_B}$$

$$= \frac{180}{180 + 420}$$

$$= \frac{180}{600}$$

$$= 0.30$$

And, mole fraction of liquid B = 1 - 0.30

$$= 0.70$$

INTEXT QUESTIONS

PAGE NO:23

Question9. Vapour pressure of pure water at 298 K is 23.8 mm Hg. 50 g of urea (NH_2CONH_2) is dissolved in 850 g of water. Calculate the vapour pressure of water for this solution and its relative lowering.

Solution

:

It is given that vapour pressure of water, $P_1^0 = 23.8$ mm of Hg

Weight of water taken, $w_1 = 850$ g

Weight of urea taken, $w_2 = 50$ g

Molecular weight of water, $M_1 = 18$ g mol⁻¹

Molecular weight of urea, $M_2 = 60$ g mol⁻¹

Now, we have to calculate vapour pressure of water in the solution. We take vapour pressure as p_1 .

Now, from Raoult's law, we have:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{p_1^0 - p_1}{p_1^0} &= \frac{n_2}{n_1 + n_2} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{p_1^0 - p_1}{p_1^0} &= \frac{\frac{w_2}{M_2}}{\frac{w_1}{M_1} + \frac{w_2}{M_2}} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{23.8 - p_1}{23.8} &= \frac{\frac{50}{60}}{\frac{850}{18} + \frac{50}{60}} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{23.8 - p_1}{23.8} &= \frac{0.83}{47.22 + 0.83} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{23.8 - p_1}{23.8} &= 0.0173 \\ \Rightarrow p_1 &= 23.4 \text{ mm of Hg}\end{aligned}$$

Hence, the vapour pressure of water in the given solution is 23.4 mm of Hg and its relative lowering is 0.0173.

Question10. Boiling point of water at 750 mm Hg is 99.63°C. How much sucrose is to be added to 500 g of water such that it boils at 100°C. Molal elevation constant for water is 0.52 K kg mol⁻¹.

Solution :

Here, elevation of boiling point $\Delta T_b = (100 + 273) - (99.63 + 273)$

= 0.37 K

Mass of water, $w_1 = 500$ g

Molar mass of sucrose ($C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$), $M_2 = 11 \times 12 + 22 \times 1 + 11 \times 16$

= 342 g mol⁻¹

Molal elevation constant, $K_b = 0.52 \text{ K kg mol}^{-1}$

We know that:

$$\Delta T_b = \frac{K_b \times 1000 \times w_2}{M_2 \times w_1}$$

$$\Rightarrow w_2 = \frac{\Delta T_b \times M_2 \times w_1}{K_b \times 1000}$$

$$= \frac{0.37 \times 342 \times 500}{0.52 \times 1000}$$

= 121.67 g (approximately)

Hence, 121.67 g of sucrose is to be added.

Question11. Calculate the mass of ascorbic acid (Vitamin C, $C_6H_8O_6$) to be dissolved in 75 g of acetic acid to lower its melting point by 1.5°C. $K_f = 3.9 \text{ K kg mol}^{-1}$.

Solution

:

Mass of acetic acid, $w_1 = 75 \text{ g}$

Molar mass of ascorbic acid ($C_6H_8O_6$), $M_2 = 6 \times 12 + 8 \times 1 + 6 \times 16$

= 176 g mol⁻¹

Lowering of melting point, $\Delta T_f = 1.5 \text{ K}$

We know that:

$$\Delta T_f = \frac{K_f \times w_2 \times 1000}{M_2 \times w_1}$$

$$\Rightarrow w_2 = \frac{\Delta T_f \times M_2 \times w_1}{K_f \times 1000}$$

$$= \frac{1.5 \times 176 \times 75}{3.9 \times 1000}$$

= 5.08 g (approx)

Hence, 5.08 g of ascorbic acid is needed to be dissolved.

Question12. Calculate the osmotic pressure in pascals exerted by a solution prepared by dissolving 1.0 g of polymer of molar mass 185,000 in 450 mL of water at 37°C.

Solution

It is given that:

Volume of water, $V = 450 \text{ mL} = 0.45 \text{ L}$

Temperature, $T = (37 + 273)\text{K} = 310 \text{ K}$

Number of moles of the polymer, $n = \frac{1}{185000} \text{ mol}$

We know that:

Osmotic pressure, $\pi = \frac{n}{V} RT$

$$= \frac{1}{185000} \text{ mol} \times \frac{1}{0.45 \text{ L}} \times 8.314 \times 10^3 \text{ Pa L K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1} \times 310 \text{ K}$$

= 30.98 Pa

= 31 Pa (approximately)

EXERCISES

PAGE NO: 27

Question1. Define the term solution. How many types of solutions are formed? Write briefly about each type with an example.

Solution :

Homogeneous mixtures of two or more than two components are known as solutions.

There are three types of solutions.

(i) Gaseous solution:

The solution in which the solvent is a gas is called a gaseous solution. In these solutions, the solute may be liquid, solid, or gas. For example, a mixture of oxygen and nitrogen gas is a gaseous solution.

(ii) Liquid solution:

The solution in which the solvent is a liquid is known as a liquid solution. The solute in these solutions may be gas, liquid, or solid.

For example, a solution of ethanol in water is a liquid solution.

(iii) Solid solution:

The solution in which the solvent is a solid is known as a solid solution. The solute may be gas, liquid or solid. For example, a solution of copper in gold is a solid solution.

Question2. Give an example of solid solution in which the solute is a gas.

Solution :

In case a solid solution is formed between two substances (one having very large particles and the other having very small particles), an interstitial solid solution will be formed. For example, a solution of hydrogen in palladium is a solid solution in which the solute is a gas.

Question3. Define the following terms:

(i) Mole fraction

(ii) Molality

(iii) Molarity

(iv) Mass percentage.

Solution :

(i) Mole fraction:

The mole fraction of a component in a mixture is defined as the ratio of the number of moles of the component to the total number of moles of all the components in the mixture.

i.e.,

$$\text{Mole fraction of a component} = \frac{\text{Number of moles of the component}}{\text{Total number of moles of all components}}$$

Mole fraction is denoted by 'x'.

If in a binary solution, the number of moles of the solute and the solvent are n_A and n_B respectively, then the mole fraction of the solute in the solution is given by,

$$x_A = \frac{n_A}{n_A + n_B}$$

Similarly, the mole fraction of the solvent in the solution is given as:

$$x_B = \frac{n_B}{n_A + n_B}$$

(ii) Molality

Molality (m) is defined as the number of moles of the solute per kilogram of the solvent. It is expressed as:

$$\text{Molality (m)} = \frac{\text{Moles of solute}}{\text{Mass of solvent in kg}}$$

(iii) Molarity

Molarity (M) is defined as the number of moles of the solute dissolved in one Litre of the solution.

It is expressed as:

$$\text{Molarity (M)} = \frac{\text{Moles of solute}}{\text{Volume of solution in Litre}}$$

(iv) Mass percentage:

The mass percentage of a component of a solution is defined as the mass of the solute in grams present in 100 g of the solution. It is expressed as:

$$\text{Mass \% of a component} = \frac{\text{Mass of component in solution}}{\text{Total mass of solution}} \times 100$$

Question4. Concentrated nitric acid used in laboratory work is 68% nitric acid by mass in aqueous solution. What should be the molarity of such a sample of the acid if the density of the solution is 1.504 g mL⁻¹?

Solution :

Concentrated nitric acid used in laboratory work is 68% nitric acid by mass in an aqueous solution. This means that 68 g of nitric acid is dissolved in 100 g of the solution.

Molar mass of nitric acid (HNO₃) = 1 × 1 + 1 × 14 + 3 × 16 = 63 g mol⁻¹

Then, number of moles of HNO₃ = $\frac{68}{63}$ mol

= 1.079 mol

Given,

Density of solution = 1.504 g mL⁻¹

(Mass / Density) = Volume of 100 g solution = $\frac{100}{1.504}$ mL

= 66.49 mL

= 66.49 × 10⁻³ L

Molarity of solution = $\frac{1.079 \text{ mol}}{66.49 \times 10^{-3} \text{ L}}$

$$= 16.23 \text{ M}$$

Question 5. A solution of glucose in water is labelled as 10% w/w, what would be the molality and mole fraction of each component in the solution? If the density of solution is 1.2 g mL^{-1} , then what shall be the molarity of the solution?

Solution :
10% w/w solution of glucose in water means that 10 g of glucose is present in 100 g of the solution i.e., 10 g of glucose is present in $(100 - 10) \text{ g} = 90 \text{ g}$ of water.

Molar mass of glucose ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$) = $6 \times 12 + 12 \times 1 + 6 \times 16 = 180 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$

Then, number of moles of glucose = $\frac{10}{180} \text{ mol}$

$$= 0.056 \text{ mol}$$

⇒ Molality of solution = $\frac{0.056 \text{ mol}}{0.09 \text{ kg}} = 0.62 \text{ m}$

Number of moles of water = $\frac{90 \text{ g}}{18 \text{ g mol}^{-1}}$

$$= 5 \text{ mol}$$

⇒ Mole fraction of glucose = $\frac{0.056}{0.056 + 5} = 0.011$

And, mole fraction of water = $\frac{0.056 \text{ mol}}{83.33 \times 10^{-3} \text{ L}}$

$$= 1 - 0.011$$

$$= 0.989$$

If the density of the solution is 1.2 g mL^{-1} , then the volume of the 100 g solution can be given as:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{100 \text{ g}}{1.2 \text{ g mL}^{-1}} \\
 &= 83.33 \text{ mL} \\
 &= 83.33 \times 10^{-3} \text{ L}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Molarity of the solution} = \frac{0.056 \text{ mol}}{83.33 \times 10^{-3} \text{ L}}$$

$$= 0.67 \text{ M}$$

Question6. How many mL of 0.1 M HCl are required to react completely with 1 g mixture of Na_2CO_3 and NaHCO_3 containing equimolar amounts of both?

Solution :

Let the amount of Na_2CO_3 in the mixture be x g.

Then, the amount of NaHCO_3 in the mixture is (1 - x) g.

$$\text{Molar mass of } \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 = 2 \times 23 + 1 \times 12 + 3 \times 16$$

$$= 106 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Number of moles } \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 = \frac{x}{106} \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{Molar mass of } \text{NaHCO}_3 = 1 \times 23 + 1 \times 1 \times 12 + 3 \times 16$$

$$= 84 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Number of moles of } \text{NaHCO}_3 = \frac{1-x}{84} \text{ mol}$$

According to the question,

$$\frac{x}{106} = \frac{1-x}{84}$$

$$\Rightarrow 84x = 106 - 106x$$

$$\Rightarrow 190x = 106$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 0.5579$$

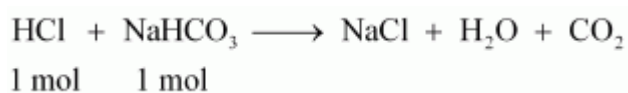
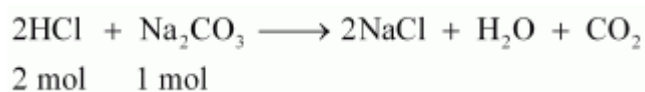
$$\text{Therefore, number of moles of Na}_2\text{CO}_3 = \frac{0.5579}{106} \text{ mol}$$

$$= 0.0053 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{And, number of moles of NaHCO}_3 = \frac{1 - 0.5579}{84}$$

$$= 0.0053 \text{ mol}$$

HCl reacts with Na_2CO_3 and NaHCO_3 according to the following equation.



1 mol of Na_2CO_3 reacts with 2 mol of HCl.

Therefore, 0.0053 mol of Na_2CO_3 reacts with $2 \times 0.0053 \text{ mol} = 0.0106 \text{ mol}$.

Similarly, 1 mol of NaHCO_3 reacts with 1 mol of HCl.

Therefore, 0.0053 mol of NaHCO_3 reacts with 0.0053 mol of HCl.

Total moles of HCl required = $(0.0106 + 0.0053) \text{ mol}$

$$= 0.0159 \text{ mol}$$

In 0.1 M of HCl,

0.1 mol of HCl is present in 1000 mL of the solution.

Therefore, 0.0159 mol of HCl is present in $\frac{1000 \times 0.0159}{0.1}$ mol

= 159 mL of the solution

Hence, 159 mL of 0.1 M of HCl is required to react completely with 1 g mixture of Na_2CO_3 and NaHCO_3 , containing equimolar amounts of both.

Question7. A solution is obtained by mixing 300 g of 25% solution and 400 g of 40% solution by mass. Calculate the mass percentage of the resulting solution.

Solution

Total amount of solute present in the mixture is given by,

$$300 \times \frac{25}{100} + 400 \times \frac{40}{100}$$

$$= 75 + 160$$

$$= 235 \text{ g}$$

Total amount of solution = 300 + 400 = 700 g

Therefore, mass percentage (w/w) of the solute in the resulting solution, $= \frac{235}{700} \times 100\%$

$$= 33.57\%$$

And, mass percentage (w/w) of the solvent in the resulting solution,

$$= (100 - 33.57)\%$$

$$= 66.43\%$$

Question8. An antifreeze solution is prepared from 222.6 g of ethylene glycol ($\text{C}_2\text{H}_6\text{O}_2$) and 200 g of water. Calculate the molality of the solution. If the density of the solution is 1.072 g mL^{-1} , then what shall be the molarity of the solution?

Solution

Molar mass of ethylene glycol $[C_2H_4(OH)_2] = 2 \times 12 + 6 \times 1 + 2 \times 16$

$$= 62 \text{ gmol}^{-1}$$

Number of moles of ethylene glycol $= \frac{222.6 \text{ g}}{62 \text{ gmol}^{-1}}$

$$= 3.59 \text{ mol}$$

Therefore, molality of the solution $= \frac{3.59 \text{ mol}}{0.200 \text{ kg}}$

$$= 17.95 \text{ m}$$

Total mass of the solution = (222.6 + 200) g

$$= 422.6 \text{ g}$$

Given,

Density of the solution = 1.072 g mL^{-1}

\Rightarrow Volume of the solution $= \frac{422.6 \text{ g}}{1.072 \text{ g mL}^{-1}}$

$$= 394.22 \text{ mL}$$

$$= 0.3942 \times 10^{-3} \text{ L}$$

\therefore Molarity of the solution $= \frac{3.59 \text{ mol}}{0.39422 \times 10^{-3} \text{ L}}$

$$= 9.11 \text{ M}$$

Question9. A sample of drinking water was found to be severely contaminated with chloroform ($CHCl_3$) supposed to be a carcinogen. The level of contamination was 15 ppm (by mass):

(i) express this in percent by mass

(ii) determine the molality of chloroform in the water sample.

Solution :

(i) 15 ppm (by mass) means 15 parts per million (10^6) of the solution.

$$\text{Therefore, percent by mass} = \frac{15}{10^6} \times 100\%$$

$$= 1.5 \times 10^{-3}\%$$

(ii) Molar mass of chloroform (CHCl_3) = $1 \times 12 + 1 \times 1 + 3 \times 35.5$

$$= 119.5 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$$

Now, according to the question,

15 g of chloroform is present in 10^6 g of the solution.

i.e., 15 g of chloroform is present in $(10^6 - 15) \approx 10^6$ g of water.

$$\therefore \text{Molality of the solution} = \frac{\frac{15}{119.5} \text{ mol}}{10^6 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}}$$

$$= 1.26 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}$$

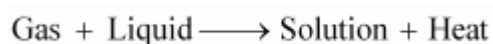
Question 10. What role does the molecular interaction play in a solution of alcohol and water?

Solution :

In pure alcohol and water, the molecules are held tightly by a strong hydrogen bonding. The interaction between the molecules of alcohol and water is weaker than alcohol-alcohol and water-water interactions. As a result, when alcohol and water are mixed, the intermolecular interactions become weaker and the molecules can easily escape. This increases the vapour pressure of the solution, which in turn lowers the boiling point of the resulting solution.

Question 11. Why do gases always tend to be less soluble in liquids as the temperature is raised?

Solution :
Solubility of gases in liquids decreases with an increase in temperature. This is because dissolution of gases in liquids is an exothermic process.



Therefore, when the temperature is increased, heat is supplied and the equilibrium shifts backwards, thereby decreasing the solubility of gases.

Question 12. State Henry's law and mention some important applications?

Solution :
Henry's law states that partial pressure of a gas in the vapour phase is proportional to the mole fraction of the gas in the solution. If p is the partial pressure of the gas in the vapour phase and x is the mole fraction of the gas, then Henry's law can be expressed as:

$$p = K_H x$$

Where,

K_H is Henry's law constant

Some important applications of Henry's law are mentioned below.

(i) Bottles are sealed under high pressure to increase the solubility of CO_2 in soft drinks and soda water.

(ii) Henry's law states that the solubility of gases increases with an increase in pressure. Therefore, when a scuba diver dives deep into the sea, the increased sea pressure causes the nitrogen present in air to dissolve in his blood in great amounts. As a result, when he comes back to the surface, the solubility of nitrogen again decreases and the dissolved gas is released, leading to the formation of nitrogen bubbles in the blood. This results in the blockage of capillaries and leads to a medical condition known as 'bends' or 'decompression sickness'.

Hence, the oxygen tanks used by scuba divers are filled with air and diluted with helium to avoid bends.

(iii) The concentration of oxygen is low in the blood and tissues of people living at high altitudes such as climbers. This is because at high altitudes, partial pressure of oxygen is less than that at ground level. Low-blood oxygen causes climbers to become weak and disables them from thinking clearly. These are symptoms of anoxia.

Question 13. The partial pressure of ethane over a solution containing 6.56×10^{-3} g of ethane is 1 bar. If the solution contains 5.00×10^{-2} g of ethane, then what shall be the partial pressure of the gas?

Solution

Molar mass of ethane (C_2H_6) = $2 \times 12 + 6 \times 1$

= 30 g mol^{-1}

∴ Number of moles present in 6.56×10^{-3} g of ethane = $\frac{6.56 \times 10^{-3}}{30}$

= $2.187 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol}$

Let the number of moles of the solvent be x .

According to Henry's law,

$p = K_H \cdot x$

$$\Rightarrow 1 \text{ bar} = K_H \cdot \frac{2.187 \times 10^{-4}}{2.187 \times 10^{-4} + x}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 \text{ bar} = K_H \cdot \frac{2.187 \times 10^{-4}}{x} \quad (\text{Since } x \gg 2.187 \times 10^{-4})$$

$$\Rightarrow K_H = \frac{x}{2.187 \times 10^{-4}} \text{ bar}$$

Number of moles present in 5.00×10^{-2} g of ethane = $\frac{5.00 \times 10^{-2}}{30} \text{ mol}$

= $1.67 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$

According to Henry's law,

$$p = K_H x$$

$$= \frac{5.00 \times 10^{-2}}{30} \text{ mol}$$

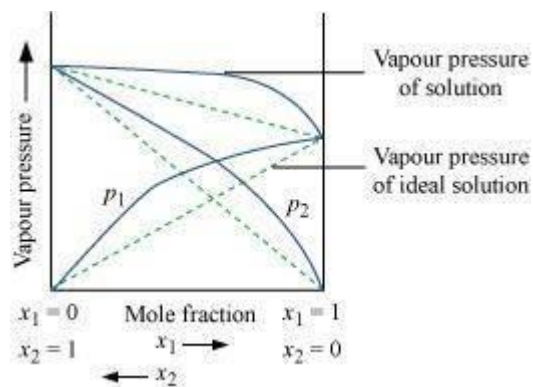
$$= 7.636 \text{ bar}$$

Hence, partial pressure of the gas shall be 7.636 bar.

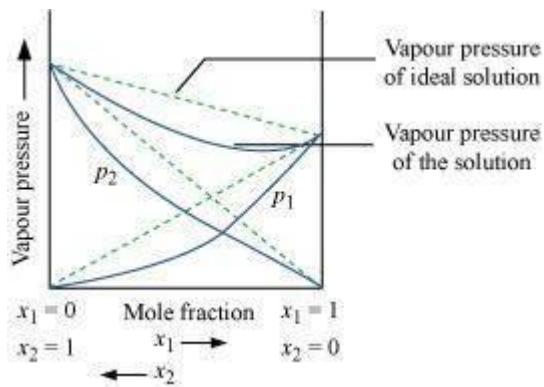
Question 14. What is meant by positive and negative deviations from Raoult's law and how is the sign of $\Delta_{\text{sol}}H$ related to positive and negative deviations from Raoult's law?

Solution

According to Raoult's law, the partial vapour pressure of each volatile component in any solution is directly proportional to its mole fraction. The solutions which obey Raoult's law over the entire range of concentration are known as ideal solutions. The solutions that do not obey Raoult's law (non-ideal solutions) have vapour pressures either higher or lower than that predicted by Raoult's law. If the vapour pressure is higher, then the solution is said to exhibit positive deviation, and if it is lower, then the solution is said to exhibit negative deviation from Raoult's law.



Vapour pressure of a two-component solution showing positive deviation from Raoult's law



Vapour pressure of a two-component solution showing negative deviation from Raoult's law

In the case of an ideal solution, the enthalpy of the mixing of the pure components for forming the solution is zero.

$$\Delta_{\text{sol}}H = 0$$

In the case of solutions showing positive deviations, absorption of heat takes place.

$$\therefore \Delta_{\text{sol}}H = \text{Positive}$$

In the case of solutions showing negative deviations, evolution of heat takes place.

$$\therefore \Delta_{\text{sol}}H = \text{Negative}$$

Question15. An aqueous solution of 2% non-volatile solute exerts a pressure of 1.004 bar at the normal boiling point of the solvent. What is the molar mass of the solute?

Solution

Here,

Vapour pressure of the solution at normal boiling point (p_1) = 1.004 bar

Vapour pressure of pure water at normal boiling point (p_1^0) = 1.013 bar

Mass of solute, (w_2) = 2 g

Mass of solvent (water), (w_1) = 98 g

Molar mass of solvent (water), (M_1) = 18 g mol⁻¹

According to Raoult's law,

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{p_1^0 - p_1}{p_1^0} &= \frac{w_2 \times M_1}{M_2 \times w_1} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{1.013 - 1.004}{1.013} &= \frac{2 \times 18}{M_2 \times 98} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{0.009}{1.013} &= \frac{2 \times 18}{M_2 \times 98} \\ \Rightarrow M_2 &= \frac{1.013 \times 2 \times 18}{0.009 \times 98}\end{aligned}$$

$$= 41.35 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$$

Hence, the molar mass of the solute is 41.35 g mol⁻¹.

Question 16. Heptane and octane form an ideal solution. At 373 K, the vapour pressures of the two liquid components are 105.2 kPa and 46.8 kPa respectively. What will be the vapour pressure of a mixture of 26.0 g of heptane and 35 g of octane?

Solution

Vapour pressure of heptane (p_1^0) = 105.2 kPa

Vapour pressure of octane (p_2^0) = 46.8 kPa

We know that,

Molar mass of heptane (C_7H_{16}) = $7 \times 12 + 16 \times 1$

$$= 100 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$$

$$\therefore \text{Number of moles of heptane} = \frac{26}{100} \text{ mol}$$

$$= 0.26 \text{ mol}$$

Molar mass of octane (C_8H_{18}) = $8 \times 12 + 18 \times 1$

$$= 114 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$$

$$\therefore \text{Number of moles of octane} = 35 / 114 \text{ mol}$$

$$= 0.31 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{Mole fraction of heptane, } x_1 = \frac{0.26}{0.26 + 0.31}$$

$$= 0.456$$

$$\text{And, mole fraction of octane, } x_2 = 1 - 0.456$$

$$= 0.544$$

$$\text{Now, partial pressure of heptane, } p_1 = x_1 p_1^0$$

$$= 0.456 \times 105.2$$

$$= 47.97 \text{ kPa}$$

$$\text{Partial pressure of octane, } p_2 = x_2 p_2^0$$

$$= 0.544 \times 46.8$$

$$= 25.46 \text{ kPa}$$

$$\text{Hence, vapour pressure of solution, } p_{\text{total}} = p_1 + p_2$$

$$= 47.97 + 25.46$$

$$= 73.43 \text{ kPa}$$

Question 17. The vapour pressure of water is 12.3 kPa at 300 K. Calculate vapour pressure of 1 molal solution of a non-volatile solute in it.

Solution

:

1 molal solution means 1 mol of the solute is present in 1000 g of the solvent (water).

Molar mass of water = 18 g mol^{-1}

$$= \text{Number of moles present in 1000 g of water} = \frac{1000}{18}$$

$$= 55.56 \text{ mol}$$

Therefore, mole fraction of the solute in the solution is

$$x_2 = \frac{1}{1+55.56} = 0.0177$$

It is given that,

Vapour pressure of water, $P_1^0 = 12.3 \text{ kPa}$

Applying the relation, $\frac{P_1^0 - P_1}{P_1^0} = x_2$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{12.3 - P_1}{12.3} = 0.0177$$

$$\Rightarrow 12.3 - P_1 = 0.2177$$

$$\Rightarrow P_1 = 12.0823$$

$$= 12.08 \text{ kPa (approximately)}$$

Hence, the vapour pressure of the solution is 12.08 kPa .

Question 18. Calculate the mass of a non-volatile solute (molar mass 40 g mol^{-1}) which should be dissolved in 114 g octane to reduce its vapour pressure to 80% .

Solution

:

Let the vapour pressure of pure octane be P_1^0

Then, the vapour pressure of the octane after dissolving the non-volatile solute is

$$\frac{80}{100} p_1^0 = 0.8 p_1^0.$$

Molar mass of solute, $M_2 = 40 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$

Mass of octane, $w_1 = 114 \text{ g}$

Molar mass of octane, (C_8H_{18}), $M_1 = 8 \times 12 + 18 \times 1$

$= 114 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$

Applying the relation,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{p_1^0 - p_1}{p_1^0} &= \frac{w_2 \times M_1}{M_2 \times w_1} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{p_1^0 - 0.8 p_1^0}{p_1^0} &= \frac{w_2 \times 114}{40 \times 114} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{0.2 p_1^0}{p_1^0} &= \frac{w_2}{40} \\ \Rightarrow 0.2 &= \frac{w_2}{40} \\ \Rightarrow w_2 &= 8 \text{ g} \end{aligned}$$

Hence, the required mass of the solute is 8 g.

Question 19. A solution containing 30 g of non-volatile solute exactly in 90 g of water has a vapour pressure of 2.8 kPa at 298 K. Further, 18 g of water is then added to the solution and the new vapour pressure becomes 2.9 kPa at 298 K. Calculate: molar mass of the solute vapour pressure of water at 298 K.

Solution

(i) Let, the molar mass of the solute be $M \text{ g mol}^{-1}$

Now, the no. of moles of solvent (water), $n_1 = \frac{90 \text{ g}}{18 \text{ g mol}^{-1}} = 5 \text{ mol}$

And, the no. of moles of solute, $n_2 = \frac{30 \text{ g}}{M \text{ mol}^{-1}} = \frac{30}{M} \text{ mol}$

$$p_1 = 2.8 \text{ kPa}$$

Applying the relation:

$$\frac{p_1^0 - p_1}{p_1^0} = \frac{n_2}{n_1 + n_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{p_1^0 - 2.8}{p_1^0} = \frac{\frac{30}{M}}{5 + \frac{30}{M}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - \frac{2.8}{p_1^0} = \frac{\frac{30}{M}}{\frac{5M + 30}{M}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - \frac{2.8}{p_1^0} = \frac{30}{5M + 30}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2.8}{p_1^0} = 1 - \frac{30}{5M + 30}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2.8}{p_1^0} = \frac{5M + 30 - 30}{5M + 30}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2.8}{p_1^0} = \frac{5M}{5M + 30}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{p_1^0}{2.8} = \frac{5M + 30}{5M} \quad (i)$$

After the addition of 18 g of water:

$$n_1 = \frac{90 + 18 \text{ g}}{18} = 6 \text{ mol}$$

$$p_1 = 2.9 \text{ kPa}$$

Again, applying the relation:

$$\frac{p_1^0 - p_1}{p_1^0} = \frac{n_2}{n_1 + n_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{p_1^0 - 2.9}{p_1^0} = \frac{\frac{30}{M}}{6 + \frac{30}{M}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - \frac{2.9}{p_1^0} = \frac{\frac{30}{M}}{\frac{6M + 30}{M}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - \frac{2.9}{p_1^0} = \frac{30}{6M + 30}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2.9}{p_1^0} = 1 - \frac{30}{6M + 30}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2.9}{p_1^0} = \frac{6M + 30 - 30}{6M + 30}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2.9}{p_1^0} = \frac{6M}{6M + 30}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{p_1^0}{2.9} = \frac{6M + 30}{6M} \quad (ii)$$

Dividing equation (i) by (ii), we have:

$$\frac{p_1^0}{2.8} = \frac{5 \times 23 + 30}{5 \times 23}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{p_1^0}{2.8} = \frac{145}{115}$$

$$\Rightarrow p_1^0 = 3.53$$

Therefore, the molar mass of the solute is 23 g mol^{-1} .

(ii) Putting the value of 'M' in equation (i), we have:

$$\frac{p_1^0}{2.8} = \frac{5 \times 23 + 30}{5 \times 23}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{p_1^0}{2.8} = \frac{145}{115}$$

$$\Rightarrow p_1^0 = 3.53$$

Hence, the vapour pressure of water at 298 K is 3.53 kPa.

Question 20. A 5% solution (by mass) of cane sugar in water has freezing point of 271 K. Calculate the freezing point of 5% glucose in water if freezing point of pure water is 273.15 K.

Solution

Here, $\Delta T_f = (273.15 - 271) \text{ K}$

$$= 2.15 \text{ K}$$

Molar mass of sugar ($\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{11}$) = $12 \times 12 + 22 \times 1 + 11 \times 16$

$$= 342 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$$

5% solution (by mass) of cane sugar in water means 5 g of cane sugar is present in (100 - 5)g = 95 g of water.

$$\text{Now, number of moles of cane sugar} = \frac{5}{342} \text{ mol}$$

$$= 0.0146 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{Therefore, molality of the solution, } m = \frac{0.0146 \text{ mol}}{0.095 \text{ kg}}$$

$$= 0.1537 \text{ mol kg}^{-1}$$

Applying the relation,

$$\Delta T_f = K_f \times m$$

$$\Rightarrow K_f = \frac{\Delta T_f}{m} \\ = \frac{2.15 \text{ K}}{0.1537 \text{ mol kg}^{-1}}$$

$$= 13.99 \text{ K kg mol}^{-1}$$

Molar of glucose ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$) = $6 \times 12 + 12 \times 1 + 6 \times 16$

$$= 180 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$$

5% glucose in water means 5 g of glucose is present in $(100 - 5) \text{ g} = 95 \text{ g}$ of water.

$$\therefore \text{Number of moles of glucose} = \frac{5}{180} \text{ mol}$$

$$= 0.0278 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{Therefore, molality of the solution, } m = \frac{0.0278 \text{ mol}}{0.095 \text{ kg}}$$

$$= 0.2926 \text{ mol kg}^{-1}$$

Applying the relation,

$$\Delta T_f = K_f \times m$$

$$= 13.99 \text{ K kg mol}^{-1} \times 0.2926 \text{ mol kg}^{-1}$$

$$= 4.09 \text{ K (approximately)}$$

Hence, the freezing point of 5% glucose solution is $(273.15 - 4.09) \text{ K} = 269.06 \text{ K}$.

Question21. Two elements A and B form compounds having formula AB_2 and AB_4 . When dissolved in 20 g of benzene (C_6H_6), 1 g of AB_2 lowers the freezing point by 2.3 K whereas 1.0 g of AB_4 lowers it by 1.3 K. The molar depression constant for benzene is $5.1 \text{ K kg mol}^{-1}$. Calculate atomic masses of A and B.

Solution

We know that,

$$M_2 = \frac{1000 \times w_2 \times k_f}{\Delta T_f \times w_1}$$

Then, $M_{AB_2} = \frac{1000 \times 1 \times 5.1}{2.3 \times 20}$

= $110.87 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$

$$M_{AB_4} = \frac{1000 \times 1 \times 5.1}{1.3 \times 20}$$

= $196.15 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$

Now, we have the molar masses of AB_2 and AB_4 as $110.87 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$ and $196.15 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$ respectively.

Let the atomic masses of A and B be x and y respectively.

Now, we can write:

$$x + 2y = 110.87 \quad \text{(i)}$$

$$x + 4y = 196.15 \quad \text{(ii)}$$

Subtracting equation (i) from (ii), we have

$$2y = 85.28$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 42.64$$

Putting the value of 'y' in equation (1), we have

$$x + 2 \times 42.64 = 110.87$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 25.59$$

Hence, the atomic masses of A and B are 25.59 u and 42.64 u respectively.

Question22. At 300 K, 36 g of glucose present in a litre of its solution has an osmotic pressure of 4.98 bar. If the osmotic pressure of the solution is 1.52 bars at the same temperature, what would be its concentration?

Solution :

Here,

$$T = 300 \text{ K}$$

$$\pi = 1.52 \text{ bar}$$

$$R = 0.083 \text{ bar L K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$$

Applying the relation,

$$\pi = CRT$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow C &= \frac{\pi}{RT} \\ &= \frac{1.52 \text{ bar}}{0.083 \text{ bar L K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1} \times 300 \text{ K}} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0.061 \text{ mol}$$

Since the volume of the solution is 1 L, the concentration of the solution would be 0.061 M.

Question23. Suggest the most important type of intermolecular attractive interaction in the following pairs.

(i) n-hexane and n-octane

(ii) I₂ and CCl₄

(iii) NaClO₄ and water

(iv) methanol and acetone

(v) acetonitrile (CH₃CN) and acetone (C₃H₆O).

Solution :

(i) Van der Waals forces of attraction.

(ii) Van der Waals forces of attraction.

(iii) Ion-dipole interaction.

(iv) Dipole-dipole interaction.

(v) Dipole-dipole interaction.

Question 24. Based on solute-solvent interactions, arrange the following in order of increasing solubility in n-octane and explain. Cyclohexane, KCl, CH₃OH, CH₃CN.

Solution :

n-octane is a non-polar solvent. Therefore, the solubility of a non-polar solute is more than that of a polar solute in the n-octane.

The order of increasing polarity is:

Cyclohexane < CH₃CN < CH₃OH < KCl

Therefore, the order of increasing solubility is:

KCl < CH₃OH < CH₃CN < Cyclohexane

Question 25. Amongst the following compounds, identify which are insoluble, partially soluble and highly soluble in water?

(i) phenol (ii) toluene (iii) formic acid

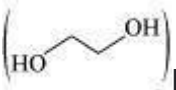
(iv) ethylene glycol (v) chloroform (vi) pentanol.

Solution :

(i) Phenol (C₆H₅OH) has the polar group -OH and non-polar group -C₆H₅. Thus, phenol is partially soluble in water.

(ii) Toluene ($C_6H_5-CH_3$) has no polar groups. Thus, toluene is insoluble in water.

(iii) Formic acid ($HCOOH$) has the polar group $-OH$ and can form H-bond with water. Thus, formic acid is highly soluble in water.

(iv) Ethylene glycol  has polar $-OH$ group and can form H-bond. Thus, it is highly soluble in water.

(v) Chloroform is insoluble in water.

(vi) Pentanol ($C_5H_{11}OH$) has polar $-OH$ group, but it also contains a very bulky non-polar $-C_5H_{11}$ group. Thus, pentanol is partially soluble in water.

Question 26. If the density of some lake water is 1.25 g mL^{-1} and contains 92 g of Na^+ ions per kg of water, calculate the molality of Na^+ ions in the lake.

Solution :

$$\text{Number of moles present in } 92 \text{ g of } Na^+ \text{ ions} = \frac{92 \text{ g}}{23 \text{ g mol}^{-1}}$$

$$= 4 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{Therefore, molality of } Na^+ \text{ ions in the lake} = \frac{4 \text{ mol}}{1 \text{ kg}}$$

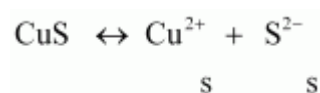
$$= 4 \text{ m}$$

Question 27. If the solubility product of CuS is 6×10^{-16} , calculate the maximum molarity of CuS in aqueous solution.

Solution :

Solubility product of CuS , $K_{sp} = 6 \times 10^{-16}$

Let s be the solubility of CuS in mol L^{-1} .



$$\text{Now, } K_{sp} = [\text{Cu}^{2+}][\text{S}^{2-}]$$

$$= s \times s$$

$$= s^2$$

$$\text{Then, we have, } K_{sp} = s^2 = 6 \times 10^{-16}$$

$$\Rightarrow s = \sqrt{6 \times 10^{-16}}$$

$$= 2.45 \times 10^{-8} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$$

Hence, the maximum molarity of CuS in an aqueous solution is $2.45 \times 10^{-8} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$.

Question 28. Calculate the mass percentage of aspirin ($\text{C}_9\text{H}_8\text{O}_4$) in acetonitrile (CH_3CN) when 6.5 g of $\text{C}_9\text{H}_8\text{O}_4$ is dissolved in 450 g of CH_3CN .

Solution :

6.5 g of $\text{C}_9\text{H}_8\text{O}_4$ is dissolved in 450 g of CH_3CN .

Then, total mass of the solution = (6.5 + 450) g

$$= 456.5 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{Therefore, mass percentage of } \text{C}_9\text{H}_8\text{O}_4 = \frac{6.5}{456.5} \times 100\%$$

$$= 1.424\%$$

Question 29. Nalorphene ($\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{21}\text{NO}_3$), similar to morphine, is used to combat withdrawal symptoms in narcotic users. Dose of nalorphene generally given is 1.5 mg. Calculate the mass of $1.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}$ aqueous solution required for the above dose.

Solution :

The molar mass of nalorphene ($\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{21}\text{NO}_3$) is given as:

$$19 \times 12 + 21 \times 1 + 1 \times 14 + 3 \times 16 = 311 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$$

In 1.5×10^{-3} mol aqueous solution of nalorphene,

1 kg (1000 g) of water contains $1.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol} = 1.5 \times 10^{-3} \times 311 \text{ g}$

= 0.4665 g

Therefore, total mass of the solution = $(1000 + 0.4665) \text{ g}$

= 1000.4665 g

This implies that the mass of the solution containing 0.4665 g of nalorphene is 1000.4665 g.

Therefore, mass of the solution containing 1.5 mg of nalorphene is:

$$\frac{1000.4665 \times 1.5 \times 10^{-3}}{0.4665} \text{ g}$$

= 3.22 g

Hence, the mass of aqueous solution required is 3.22 g.

Question 30. Calculate the amount of benzoic acid ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{COOH}$) required for preparing 250 mL of 0.15 M solution in methanol.

Solution

:

0.15 M solution of benzoic acid in methanol means,

1000 mL of solution contains 0.15 mol of benzoic acid

Therefore, 250 mL of solution contains = $\frac{0.15 \times 250}{1000}$ mol of benzoic acid

= 0.0375 mol of benzoic acid

Molar mass of benzoic acid ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{COOH}$) = $7 \times 12 + 6 \times 1 + 2 \times 16$

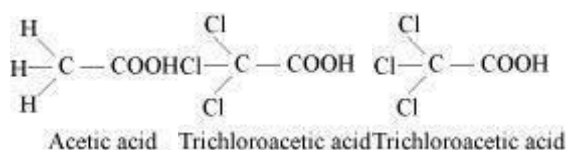
$$= 122 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$$

Hence, required benzoic acid = $0.0375 \text{ mol} \times 122 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$

$$= 4.575 \text{ g}$$

Question 31. The depression in freezing point of water observed for the same amount of acetic acid, trichloroacetic acid and trifluoroacetic acid increases in the order given above. Explain briefly.

Solution :



Among H, Cl, and F, H is least electronegative while F is most electronegative. Then, F can withdraw electrons towards itself more than Cl and H. Thus, trifluoroacetic acid can easily lose H^+ ions i.e., trifluoroacetic acid ionizes to the largest extent. Now, the more ions produced, the greater is the depression of the freezing point. Hence, the depression in the freezing point increases in the order:

Acetic acid < trichloroacetic acid < trifluoroacetic acid

Question 32. Calculate the depression in the freezing point of water when 10 g of $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CHClCOOH}$ is added to 250 g of water. $K_a = 1.4 \times 10^{-3}$, $K_f = 1.86 \text{ K kg mol}^{-1}$.

Solution :

Molar mass of $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CHClCOOH} = 15 + 14 + 13 + 35.5 + 12 + 16 + 16 + 1$

$$= 122.5 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$$

$$\therefore \text{No. of moles present in 10 g of } \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CHClCOOH} = \frac{10 \text{ g}}{122.5 \text{ g mol}^{-1}}$$

$$= 0.0816 \text{ mol}$$

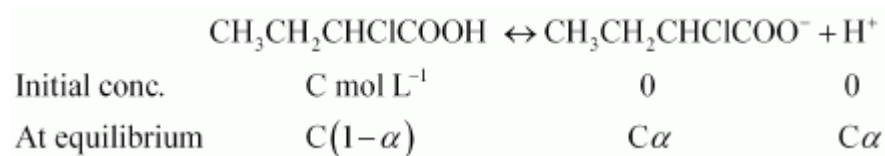
It is given that 10 g of $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CHClCOOH}$ is added to 250 g of water.

$$\therefore \text{Molality of the solution, } = \frac{0.0186}{250} \times 1000$$

$$= 0.3264 \text{ mol kg}^{-1}$$

Let α be the degree of dissociation of $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CHClCOOH}$.

$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CHClCOOH}$ undergoes dissociation according to the following equation:



$$\therefore K_a = \frac{C\alpha \cdot C\alpha}{C(1-\alpha)}$$

$$= \frac{C\alpha^2}{1-\alpha}$$

Since α is very small with respect to 1, $1 - \alpha \approx 1$

$$\text{Now, } K_a = \frac{C\alpha^2}{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow K_a = C\alpha^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \sqrt{\frac{K_a}{C}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1.4 \times 10^{-3}}{0.3264}} \quad (\because K_a = 1.4 \times 10^{-3})$$

$$= 0.0655$$

Again,

	$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CHClCOOH}$	\leftrightarrow	$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CHClCOO}^-$	$+$	H^+
Initial moles	1		0		0
At equilibrium	$1 - \alpha$		α		α

Total moles of equilibrium = $1 - \alpha + \alpha + \alpha$

$$= 1 + \alpha$$

$$\therefore i = \frac{1 + \alpha}{1}$$

$$= 1 + \alpha$$

$$= 1 + 0.0655$$

$$= 1.0655$$

Hence, the depression in the freezing point of water is given as:

$$\Delta T_f = i \cdot K_f \cdot m$$

$$= 1.0655 \times 1.86 \text{ K kg mol}^{-1} \times 0.3264 \text{ mol kg}^{-1}$$

$$= 0.65 \text{ K}$$

Question33. 19.5 g of CH_2FCOOH is dissolved in 500 g of water. The depression in the freezing point of water observed is 1.0°C . Calculate the van't Hoff factor and dissociation constant of fluoroacetic acid.

Solution

:

It is given that:

$$w_1 = 500 \text{ g}$$

$$w_2 = 19.5 \text{ g}$$

$$K_f = 1.86 \text{ K kg mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta T_f = 1 \text{ K}$$

We know that:

$$M_2 = \frac{K_f \times w_2 \times 1000}{\Delta T_f \times w_1}$$

$$= \frac{1.86 \text{ K kg mol}^{-1} \times 19.5 \text{ g} \times 1000 \text{ g kg}^{-1}}{500 \text{ g} \times 1 \text{ K}}$$

$$= 72.54 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$$

Therefore, observed molar mass of CH_2FCOOH , $(M_2)_{\text{obs}} = 72.54 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$

The calculated molar mass of CH_2FCOOH is:

$$(M_2)_{\text{cal}} = 14 + 19 + 12 + 16 + 16 + 1$$

$$= 78 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$$

Therefore, van't Hoff factor, $i = \frac{(M_2)_{\text{cal}}}{(M_2)_{\text{obs}}}$

$$= \frac{78 \text{ g mol}^{-1}}{72.54 \text{ g mol}^{-1}}$$

$$= 1.0753$$

Let α be the degree of dissociation of CH_2FCOOH

	$\text{CH}_2\text{FCOOH} \leftrightarrow \text{CH}_2\text{FCOO}^- + \text{H}^+$			
Initial conc.	$C \text{ mol L}^{-1}$	0	0	
At equilibrium	$C(1-\alpha)$	$C\alpha$	$C\alpha$	Total = $C(1+\alpha)$

$$\therefore i = \frac{C(1+\alpha)}{C}$$

$$\Rightarrow i = 1 + \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = i - 1$$

$$= 1.0753 - 1$$

$$= 0.0753$$

Now, the value of K_a is given as:

$$K_a = \frac{[\text{CH}_2\text{FCOO}^-][\text{H}^+]}{[\text{CH}_2\text{FCOOH}]}$$
$$= \frac{C\alpha \cdot C\alpha}{C(1-\alpha)}$$

$$= \frac{C\alpha^2}{1-\alpha}$$

Taking the volume of the solution as 500 mL, we have the concentration:

$$C = \frac{19.5}{500} \times 1000 \text{ M}$$
$$= 0.5 \text{ M}$$

$$K_a = \frac{C\alpha^2}{1-\alpha}$$

Therefore,

$$= \frac{0.5 \times (0.0753)^2}{1 - 0.0753}$$
$$= \frac{0.5 \times 0.00567}{0.9247}$$
$$= 0.00307 \text{ (approximately)}$$
$$= 3.07 \times 10^{-3}$$

Question34. Vapour pressure of water at 293 K is 17.535 mm Hg. Calculate the vapour pressure of water at 293 K when 25 g of glucose is dissolved in 450 g of water.

Solution

Vapour pressure of water, $p_1^0 = 17.535$ mm of Hg

Mass of glucose, $w_2 = 25$ g

Mass of water, $w_1 = 450$ g

We know that,

Molar mass of glucose ($C_6H_{12}O_6$), $M_2 = 6 \times 12 + 12 \times 1 + 6 \times 16$

= 180 g mol⁻¹

Molar mass of water, $M_1 = 18$ g mol⁻¹

Then, number of moles of glucose, $n_1 = \frac{450 \text{ g}}{18 \text{ g mol}^{-1}}$

= 0.139 mol

And, number of moles of water, $n_2 = \frac{25}{180 \text{ g mol}^{-1}}$

= 25 mol

We know that,

$$\frac{p_1^0 - p_1}{p_1^0} = \frac{n_1}{n_2 + n_1}$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{17.535 - p_1}{17.535} = \frac{0.139}{0.139 + 25}$$
$$\Rightarrow 17.535 - p_1 = \frac{0.139 \times 17.535}{25.139}$$

$$\Rightarrow 17.535 - p_1 = 0.097$$

$$\Rightarrow p_1 = 17.44 \text{ mm of Hg}$$

Hence, the vapour pressure of water is 17.44 mm of Hg.

Question35. Henry's law constant for the molality of methane in benzene at 298 K is 4.27×10^5 mm Hg. Calculate the solubility of methane in benzene at 298 K under 760 mm Hg.

Solution :

Here,

$$p = 760 \text{ mm Hg}$$

$$k_H = 4.27 \times 10^5 \text{ mm Hg}$$

According to Henry's law,

$$p = k_H x$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{p}{k_H}$$
$$= \frac{760 \text{ mm Hg}}{4.27 \times 10^5 \text{ mm Hg}}$$

$$= 177.99 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$= 178 \times 10^{-5} \text{ (approximately)}$$

Hence, the mole fraction of methane in benzene is 178×10^{-5} .

Question36. 100 g of liquid A (molar mass 140 g mol^{-1}) was dissolved in 1000 g of liquid B (molar mass 180 g mol^{-1}). The vapour pressure of pure liquid B was found to be 500 torr. Calculate the vapour pressure of pure liquid A and its vapour pressure in the solution if the total vapour pressure of the solution is 475 Torr.

Solution :

Number of moles of liquid A, $n_A = \frac{100}{140} \text{ mol}$

$$= 0.714 \text{ mol}$$

Number of moles of liquid B, $n_B = \frac{1000}{180} \text{ mol}$

$$= 5.556 \text{ mol}$$

Then, mole fraction of A, $x_A = \frac{n_A}{n_A + n_B}$

$$= \frac{0.714}{0.714 + 5.556}$$

$$= 0.114$$

And, mole fraction of B, $x_B = 1 - 0.114$

$$= 0.886$$

Vapour pressure of pure liquid B, $P_B^0 = 500 \text{ torr}$

Therefore, vapour pressure of liquid B in the solution,

$$P_B = P_B^0 x_B$$

$$= 500 \times 0.886$$

$$= 443 \text{ torr}$$

Total vapour pressure of the solution, $p_{\text{total}} = 475 \text{ torr}$

∴ Vapour pressure of liquid A in the solution,

$$p_A = p_{\text{total}} - p_B$$

$$= 475 - 443$$

$$= 32 \text{ torr}$$

Now,

$$P_A = P_A^0 x_A$$

$$\Rightarrow p_A^0 = \frac{p_A}{x_A}$$

$$= \frac{32}{0.114}$$

= 280.7 torr

Hence, the vapour pressure of pure liquid A is 280.7 torr.

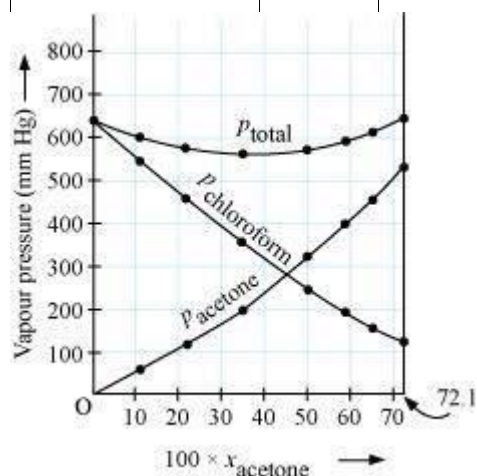
Question37. Vapour pressure of pure acetone and chloroform at 328 K are 741.8 mm Hg and 632.8 mm Hg respectively. Assuming that they form ideal solution over the entire range of composition, plot p_{total} , $p_{chloroform}$ and $p_{acetone}$ as a function of $x_{acetone}$. The experimental data observed for different compositions of mixture is.

$100 \times x_{acetone}$	0	11.8	23.4	36.0	50.8	58.2	64.5	72.1
$p_{acetone}/\text{mm Hg}$	0	54.9	110.1	202.4	322.7	405.9	454.1	521.1
$p_{chloroform}/\text{mm Hg}$	632.8	548.1	469.4	359.7	257.7	193.6	161.2	120.7

Solution

From the question, we have the following data

$100 \times x_{acetone}$	0	11.8	23.4	36.0	50.8	58.2	64.5	72.1
$p_{acetone}/\text{mm Hg}$	0	54.9	110.1	202.4	322.7	405.9	454.1	521.1
$p_{chloroform}/\text{mm Hg}$	632.8	548.1	469.4	359.7	257.7	193.6	161.2	120.7
$p_{total}(\text{mm Hg})$	632.8	603.0	579.5	562.1	580.4	599.5	615.3	641.8



It can be observed from the graph that the plot for the p_{total} of the solution curves downwards. Therefore, the solution shows negative deviation from the ideal behaviour.

Question 38. Benzene and toluene form ideal solution over the entire range of composition. The vapour pressure of pure benzene and toluene at 300 K are 50.71 mm Hg and 32.06 mm Hg respectively. Calculate the mole fraction of benzene in vapour phase if 80 g of benzene is mixed with 100 g of toluene.

Solution :

$$\text{Molar mass of benzene } (\text{C}_6\text{H}_6) = 6 \times 12 + 6 \times 1$$

$$= 78 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$$

$$\text{Molar mass of toluene } (\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_3) = 7 \times 12 + 8 \times 1$$

$$= 92 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$$

$$\text{Now, no. of moles present in 80 g of benzene} = \frac{80}{78} \text{ mol} = 1.026$$

$$\text{And, no. of moles present in 100 g of toluene} = 100/92 = 1.087 \text{ mol}$$

$$\therefore \text{Mole fraction of benzene, } x_b = \frac{1.026}{1.026 + 1.087} = 0.486$$

$$\text{And, mole fraction of toluene, } x_t = 1 - 0.486 = 0.514$$

$$\text{It is given that vapour pressure of pure benzene, } p_b^0 = 50.71 \text{ mm Hg}$$

$$\text{And, vapour pressure of pure toluene, } p_t^0 = 32.06 \text{ mm Hg}$$

$$\text{Therefore, partial vapour pressure of benzene, } P_b = x_b \times p_b^0$$

$$= 0.486 \times 50.71$$

$$= 24.645 \text{ mm Hg}$$

And, partial vapour pressure of toluene, $p_t = x_t \times p_t^*$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 0.514 \times 32.06 \\ &= 16.479 \text{ mm Hg} \end{aligned}$$

Hence, mole fraction of benzene in vapour phase is given by:

$$\frac{p_b}{p_b + p_t} = \frac{24.645}{24.645 + 16.479}$$

$$= \frac{24.645}{41.124}$$

$$= 0.599$$

$$= 0.6$$

Question 39. The air is a mixture of a number of gases. The major components are oxygen and nitrogen with approximate proportion of 20% is to 79% by volume at 298 K. The water is in equilibrium with air at a pressure of 10 atm. At 298 K if the Henry's law constants for oxygen and nitrogen are 3.30×10^7 mm and 6.51×10^7 mm respectively, calculate the composition of these gases in water.

Solution :

Percentage of oxygen (O₂) in air = 20 %

Percentage of nitrogen (N₂) in air = 79%

Also, it is given that water is in equilibrium with air at a total pressure of 10 atm, that is, (10 × 760) mm Hg = 7600 mm Hg

Therefore,

Partial pressure of oxygen, $p_{O_2} = \frac{20}{100} \times 7600 \text{ mm Hg}$

$$= 1520 \text{ mm Hg}$$

$$\text{Partial pressure of nitrogen, } p_{\text{N}_2} = \frac{79}{100} \times 7600 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$= 6004 \text{ mmHg}$$

Now, according to Henry's law:

$$p = K_H \cdot x$$

For oxygen:

$$\begin{aligned} p_{\text{O}_2} &= K_H \cdot x_{\text{O}_2} \\ \Rightarrow x_{\text{O}_2} &= \frac{p_{\text{O}_2}}{K_H} \\ &= \frac{1520 \text{ mmHg}}{3.30 \times 10^7 \text{ mmHg}} \quad (\text{Given } K_H = 3.30 \times 10^7 \text{ mmHg}) \\ &= 4.61 \times 10^{-5} \end{aligned}$$

For nitrogen:

$$\begin{aligned} p_{\text{N}_2} &= K_H \cdot x_{\text{N}_2} \\ \Rightarrow x_{\text{N}_2} &= \frac{p_{\text{N}_2}}{K_H} \\ &= \frac{6004 \text{ mmHg}}{6.51 \times 10^7 \text{ mmHg}} \\ &= 9.22 \times 10^{-5} \end{aligned}$$

Hence, the mole fractions of oxygen and nitrogen in water are 4.61×10^{-5} and 9.22×10^{-5} respectively.

Question 40. Determine the amount of CaCl_2 ($i = 2.47$) dissolved in 2.5 litre of water such that its osmotic pressure is 0.75 atm at 27°C .

Solution

We know that,

:

$$\pi = i \frac{n}{V} RT$$

$$\Rightarrow \pi = i \frac{w}{MV} RT$$

$$\Rightarrow w = \frac{\pi MV}{iRT}$$

$$\pi = 0.75 \text{ atm}$$

$$V = 2.5 \text{ L}$$

$$i = 2.47$$

$$T = (27 + 273) \text{ K} = 300 \text{ K}$$

Here,

$$R = 0.0821 \text{ L atm K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$$

$$M = 1 \times 40 + 2 \times 35.5$$

$$= 111 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$$

$$\text{Therefore, } w = \frac{0.75 \times 111 \times 2.5}{2.47 \times 0.0821 \times 300}$$

$$= 3.42 \text{ g}$$

Hence, the required amount of CaCl_2 is 3.42 g.

Question 41. Determine the osmotic pressure of a solution prepared by dissolving 25 mg of K_2SO_4 in 2 liter of water at 25°C , assuming that it is completely dissociated.

Solution :

When K_2SO_4 is dissolved in water, K^+ and SO_4^{2-} ions are produced.

\Rightarrow Total number of ions produced = 3

$\Rightarrow i = 3$

Given,

$$w = 25 \text{ mg} = 0.025 \text{ g}$$

$$V = 2 \text{ L}$$

$$T = 25^{\circ}\text{C} = (25 + 273) \text{ K} = 298 \text{ K}$$

Also, we know that:

$$R = 0.0821 \text{ L atm K}^{-1}\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$M = (2 \times 39) + (1 \times 32) + (4 \times 16) = 174 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$$

Applying the following relation,

$$\begin{aligned}\pi &= i \frac{n}{v} RT \\ &= i \frac{w}{M} \frac{1}{v} RT \\ &= 3 \times \frac{0.025}{174} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 0.0821 \times 298 \\ &= 5.27 \times 10^{-3} \text{ atm}\end{aligned}$$