ALUATE	The unnecessary reactants and products cancel to give the correct equation.	

## PRACTICE

## Answers in Appendix E

- 1. Calculate the enthalpy of formation of butane, C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub>, using the balanced chemical equation and information in Appendix Table A-5 and Table A-14. Write out the solution according to Hess's law.
- 2. Calculate the enthalpy of combustion of 1 mol of nitrogen, N<sub>2</sub>, to form NO<sub>2</sub> using the balanced chemical equation and Appendix Table A-14.
- 3. Calculate the enthalpy of formation for sulfur dioxide, SO<sub>2</sub>, from its elements, sulfur and oxygen. Use the balanced chemical equa-

tion and the following information.  

$$S(s) + \frac{3}{2}O_2(g) \longrightarrow SO_3(g) \qquad \Delta H_c^0 = -395.2 \text{ kJ}$$

$$2SO_2(g) + O_2(g) \longrightarrow 2SO_3(g)$$
  $\Delta H^0 = -198.2 \text{ kJ}$ 



Go to



## **SECTION REVIEW**

- 1. What kind of enthalpy change favors a spontaneous reaction?
- **2.** What is entropy, and how does it relate to spontaneity of reactions?
- **3.** List several changes that result in an entropy increase.
- **4.** Define *free energy*, and explain how its change is calculated.
- **5.** Explain the relationship between free-energy change and spontaneity of reactions.

**6.** In the reaction in Sample Problem D, why does the entropy increase?

## **Critical Thinking**