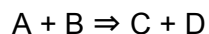


Ch 15: Chemical Kinetics — Integrated Rate Laws Worksheet

1. Consider the reaction:

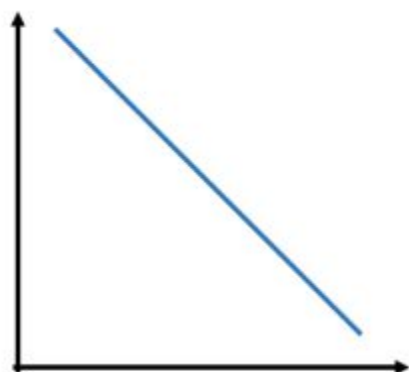


$$\text{rate} = k[A]^2$$

True or false: The time it takes for [A] to decrease from 1.0 to 0.50M is the same as the time it takes for [A] to decrease from 0.50 to 0.25M.

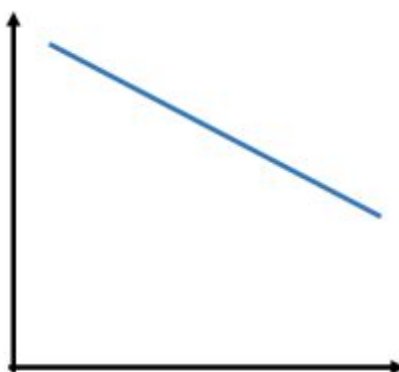
2. A.) Label the axes for these reactions relating concentration to time. B.) What is the slope of each graph?

Slope: _____



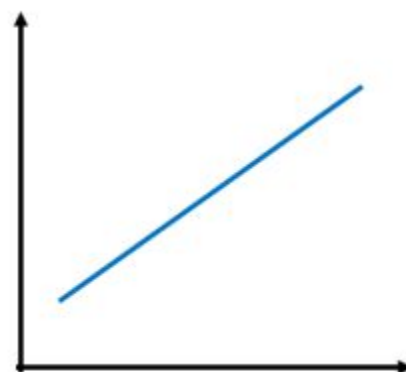
Zeroth-order Reaction

Slope: _____



First-order Reaction

Slope: _____



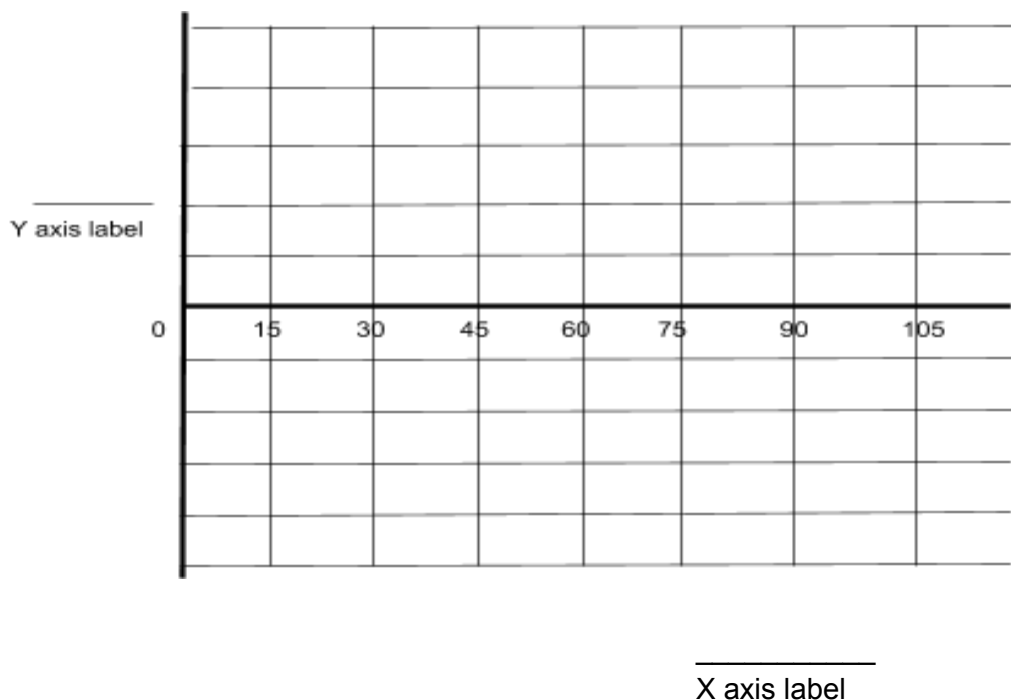
Second-order Reaction

3. In the following question, reactant A decomposes into products. The concentration of A can be measured with respect to time. Use the table and graph to show that the reaction is first order with respect to A.

- a. Complete the table labeled with a * that will give the needed information to make a linear plot.

Time (s)	[A] (mol/L)	*
0	3.00	*
15	2.19	*
45	1.17	*
105	0.33	*

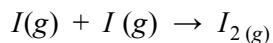
- b. Make a plot below to show that the reaction is first order.



4. Derive an expression for the integrated rate law for this third order reaction:

$$rate = -\frac{d[A]}{dt} = k[A]^3$$

5. The recombination of iodine atoms to form molecular iodine in the gas phase follows second order kinetics and has a high rate constant of $7.0 \times 10^9 \text{ M.s}$ at 23°C



- a. If the initial concentration of I was 0.086 M, calculate the concentration after 2.0 minutes.
- b. Calculate the half life of the reaction if the initial concentration of I is 0.60 M versus if the initial concentration is 0.42 M.

8. In the first order reaction $A \Rightarrow \text{products}$, it is found that 99% of the original amount of reactant A decomposed in 137 minutes. What is the half life of this decomposition reaction?