

Instructions: Complete all the following questions regarding Thermochemistry (chapter 6).

7. Answer the following questions about thermodynamics.

Substance	Combustion Reaction	Enthalpy of Combustion, ΔH_{comb}° , at 298 K (kJ mol ⁻¹)
H ₂ (g)	$\text{H}_2(\text{g}) + \frac{1}{2}\text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$	-290
C(s)	$\text{C}(\text{s}) + \text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{CO}_2(\text{g})$	-390
CH ₃ OH(l)		-730

- (a) In the empty box in the table above, write a balanced chemical equation for the complete combustion of one mole of CH₃OH(l). Assume products are in their standard states at 298 K. Coefficients do not need to be whole numbers.
- (b) On the basis of your answer to part (a) and the information in the table, determine the enthalpy change for the reaction $\text{C}(\text{s}) + \text{H}_2(\text{g}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l}) \rightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{OH}(\text{l})$.
- (c) Write the balanced chemical equation that shows the reaction that is used to determine the enthalpy of formation for one mole of CH₃OH(l).
- (d) If 10 grams of CH₃OH were combusted in a bomb calorimeter and the temperature of the bomb increased by 45.0 degrees Celsius, what is the heat capacity of the calorimeter in units of kJ K⁻¹? Assume that $\Delta H = \Delta E = q_v$.