

**Calculate the energy released when 135g of aluminum are reacted in the below equation.**

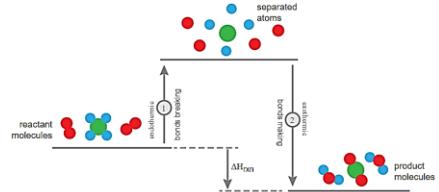
$$2\text{Al} + \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \rightarrow 2\text{Fe} + \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \quad \Delta H_{rxn} = -851.5\text{ kJ}$$

**Calculate  $\Delta H$  for combustion of methane,  $\text{CH}_4$**   
 $\text{CH}_4(\text{g}) + 2\text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{CO}_2(\text{g}) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$

Substance	$\Delta H_f$ (kJ)
$\text{CH}_4$	-74.80
$\text{O}_2$	0
$\text{CO}_2$	-393.50
$\text{H}_2\text{O}$	-285.83

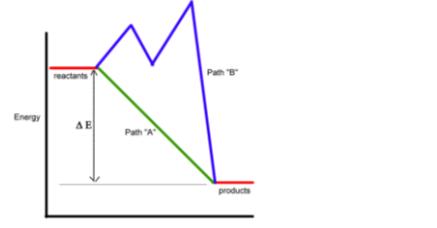
**What is  $\Delta H^\circ_{rxn}$  (kJ) for combustion of ethanol?**  
 $2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}(\text{l}) + 6\text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow 4\text{CO}_2(\text{g}) + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$

Formula	$\Delta H^\circ_f$
$\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}(\text{l})$	-277.6
$\text{CO}_2(\text{g})$	-393.5
$\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g})$	-241.8
$\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$	-285.8



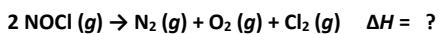
Action	Algebraic Sign	How to Remember
Break a Bond	+	Takes to Break
Form a Bond	-	Free to Form

Single-Bond Energies (kJ/mol of bonds)									
H	C	N	O	S	P	Cl	Br	I	
436	346	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
C 413 346	N 381 305 163	O 463 358 201 146	S 347 372 — 226	F 365 365 283 180 284 165	Cl 432 389 192 218 255 255 242	Br 369 368 — 201 217 249 246 198	I 269 213 — 201 — 278 298 175 151		
Multibond Bond Energies (kJ/mol of bonds)									
C=C 602	O=N 615	C≡O 399	C≡N 887	C≡O 1072					
C=C 602	O=N 615	C≡O 399	C≡N 887	C≡O 1072					
N≡N 418	N=O 607	N≡O 607	N≡N 945	N=O 498					



**Calculate  $\Delta H$  for combustion of  $\text{CH}_4$ :**  
 $\text{CH}_4 + 2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{CO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$

#	Reaction	$\Delta H^\circ$
1	$\text{C} + 2\text{H}_2 \rightarrow \text{CH}_4$	-74.80 kJ
2	$\text{C} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{CO}_2$	-393.50 kJ
3	$\text{H}_2 + \frac{1}{2}\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O}$	-285.83 kJ



Rxn #1	$\frac{1}{2}\text{N}_2(\text{g}) + \frac{1}{2}\text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{NO}(\text{g})$
	$\Delta H = 90.3 \text{ kJ}$
Rxn #2	$\text{NO}(\text{g}) + \frac{1}{2}\text{Cl}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{NOCl}(\text{g})$
	$\Delta H = -38.6 \text{ kJ}$

**Calculate the energy released when 135g of aluminum are reacted in the below equation.**

$$2\text{Al} + \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \rightarrow 2\text{Fe} + \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \quad \Delta H_{rxn} = -851.5\text{ kJ}$$

**Calculate  $\Delta H$  for combustion of methane,  $\text{CH}_4$**   
 $\text{CH}_4(\text{g}) + 2\text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{CO}_2(\text{g}) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$

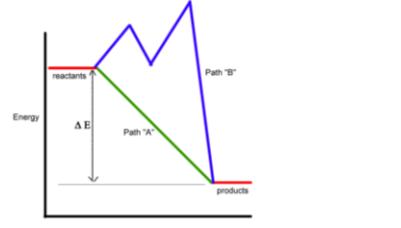
Substance	$\Delta H_f$ (kJ)
$\text{CH}_4$	-74.80
$\text{O}_2$	0
$\text{CO}_2$	-393.50
$\text{H}_2\text{O}$	-285.83

**What is  $\Delta H^\circ_{rxn}$  (kJ) for combustion of ethanol?**  
 $2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}(\text{l}) + 6\text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow 4\text{CO}_2(\text{g}) + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$

Formula	$\Delta H^\circ_f$
$\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}(\text{l})$	-277.6
$\text{CO}_2(\text{g})$	-393.5
$\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g})$	-241.8
$\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$	-285.8

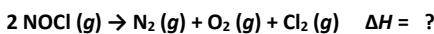
Action	Algebraic Sign	How to Remember
Break a Bond	+	Takes to Break
Form a Bond	-	Free to Form

Single-Bond Energies (kJ/mol of bonds)									
H	C	N	O	S	P	Cl	Br	I	
436	346	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
C 413 346	N 381 305 163	O 463 358 201 146	S 347 372 — 226	F 365 365 283 180 284 165	Cl 432 389 192 218 255 255 242	Br 369 368 — 201 — 278 298 175 151	I 269 213 — 201 — 278 298 175 151		
Multibond Bond Energies (kJ/mol of bonds)									
C=C 602	O=N 615	C≡O 399	C≡N 887	C≡O 1072					
C=C 602	O=N 615	C≡O 399	C≡N 887	C≡O 1072					
N≡N 418	N=O 607	N≡O 607	N≡N 945	N=O 498					



**Calculate  $\Delta H$  for combustion of  $\text{CH}_4$ :**  
 $\text{CH}_4 + 2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{CO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$

#	Reaction	$\Delta H^\circ$
1	$\text{C} + 2\text{H}_2 \rightarrow \text{CH}_4$	-74.80 kJ
2	$\text{C} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{CO}_2$	-393.50 kJ
3	$\text{H}_2 + \frac{1}{2}\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O}$	-285.83 kJ



Rxn #1	$\frac{1}{2}\text{N}_2(\text{g}) + \frac{1}{2}\text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{NO}(\text{g})$
	$\Delta H = 90.3 \text{ kJ}$
Rxn #2	$\text{NO}(\text{g}) + \frac{1}{2}\text{Cl}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{NOCl}(\text{g})$
	$\Delta H = -38.6 \text{ kJ}$

**Calculate the energy released when 135g of aluminum are reacted in the below equation.**

$$2\text{Al} + \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \rightarrow 2\text{Fe} + \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \quad \Delta H_{rxn} = -851.5\text{ kJ}$$

**Calculate  $\Delta H$  for combustion of methane,  $\text{CH}_4$**   
 $\text{CH}_4(\text{g}) + 2\text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{CO}_2(\text{g}) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$

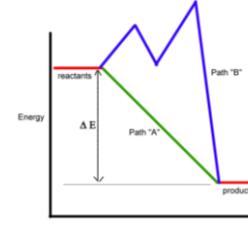
Substance	$\Delta H_f$ (kJ)
$\text{CH}_4$	-74.80
$\text{O}_2$	0
$\text{CO}_2$	-393.50
$\text{H}_2\text{O}$	-285.83

**What is  $\Delta H^\circ_{rxn}$  (kJ) for combustion of ethanol?**  
 $2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}(\text{l}) + 6\text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow 4\text{CO}_2(\text{g}) + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$

Formula	$\Delta H^\circ_f$
$\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}(\text{l})$	-277.6
$\text{CO}_2(\text{g})$	-393.5
$\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g})$	-241.8
$\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$	-285.8

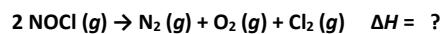
Action	Algebraic Sign	How to Remember
Break a Bond	+	Takes to Break
Form a Bond	-	Free to Form

Single-Bond Energies (kJ/mol of bonds)									
H	C	N	O	S	P	Cl	Br	I	
436	346	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
C 413 346	N 381 305 163	O 463 358 201 146	S 347 372 — 226	F 365 365 283 180 284 165	Cl 432 389 192 218 255 255 242	Br 369 368 — 201 — 278 298 175 151	I 269 213 — 201 — 278 298 175 151		
Multibond Bond Energies (kJ/mol of bonds)									
C=C 602	O=N 615	C≡O 399	C≡N 887	C≡O 1072					
C=C 602	O=N 615	C≡O 399	C≡N 887	C≡O 1072					
N≡N 418	N=O 607	N≡O 607	N≡N 945	N=O 498					



**Calculate  $\Delta H$  for combustion of  $\text{CH}_4$ :**  
 $\text{CH}_4 + 2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{CO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$

#	Reaction	$\Delta H^\circ$
1	$\text{C} + 2\text{H}_2 \rightarrow \text{CH}_4$	-74.80 kJ
2	$\text{C} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{CO}_2$	-393.50 kJ
3	$\text{H}_2 + \frac{1}{2}\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O}$	-285.83 kJ



Rxn #1	$\frac{1}{2}\text{N}_2(\text{g}) + \frac{1}{2}\text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{NO}(\text{g})$
	$\Delta H = 90.3 \text{ kJ}$
Rxn #2	$\text{NO}(\text{g}) + \frac{1}{2}\text{Cl}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{NOCl}(\text{g})$
	$\Delta H = -38.6$