AP Chemistry Daily Videos: 6.6 Introduction to Enthalpy of Reaction

<u>Video #1</u>

1. What is the enthalpy change of a reaction showing/telling us?

2. At 1:00, you will see two examples what do the signs of Δ H tell us?

3. In the second reaction, how much heat is absorbed for 2 moles of NO_(g)?

4. When can heat be considered a reactant? Product?

5. Pause the video at 3:13 to read and attempt the problem, then evaluate how you did and identify any errors.

Consider the combustion of methane (CH₄). Suppose 39.8 g of CH₄ combust according to the following balanced equation. How much heat would be absorbed or produced?

 $CH_4(g) + 2O_2(g) \rightarrow CO_2(g) + 2H_2O(\ell)$ $\Delta H = -890.1 \text{ kJ/mol}_{rxn}$

6. Pause the video at 4:47 to read and attempt the problem, then evaluate how you did and identify any errors.

Consider the combustion of methane (CH₄). Suppose that 1,789 kJ of heat are produced. What mass of O₂ was consumed?

 $CH_4(g) + 2 O_2(g) \rightarrow CO_2(g) + 2 H_2O(\ell)$ $\Delta H = -890.1 \text{ kJ/mol}_{rxn}$

7. Pause the video at 6:03 to read and attempt the problem WITHOUT A CALCULATOR, then evaluate how you did and identify any If 26.98 grams of AI and 320 grams of Fe₂O₃ (molar mass: 160 g/mol) react as completely as errors.

 $2AI(s) + Fe_2O_3(s) \rightarrow AI_2O_3(s) + 2Fe(s)$ $\Delta H = -850.2 \text{ kJ/mol}_{ran}$

A) 425.1 kJ/mol_{rxn} B) 850.2 kJ/mol_{rxn} C) 1700.4 kJ/mol_{rxn} D) 2440.6 kJ/mol_{rxn}