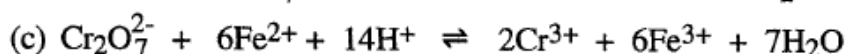
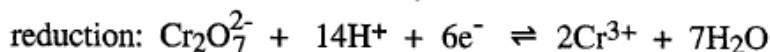
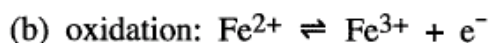
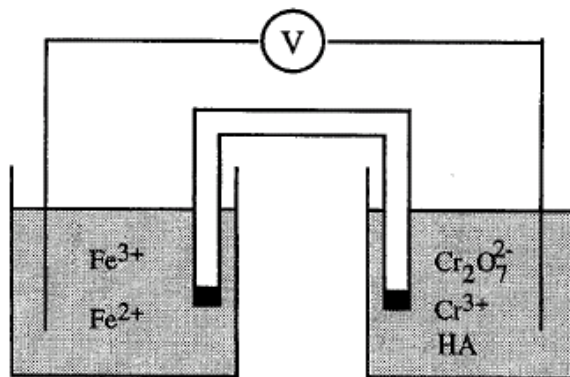


14-9. (a)



14-12 Cl_2 is the strongest since it has the most positive reduction potential.

14-15 E^0 is the potential measured when all concentrations are at unity. E is the potential measured for arbitrary concentrations. At equilibrium, E will go down in value. E^0 is a constant.

14-20. (a) right half-cell: $E_+ = \left\{ 0.222 - \frac{0.05916}{2} \log [\text{Cl}^-]^2 \right\} = 0.2812 \text{ V}$

left half-cell: $E_- = \left\{ -0.350 - \frac{0.05916}{2} \log [\text{F}^-]^2 \right\} = -0.2908 \text{ V}$

$E = E_+ - E_- = 0.2812 - (-0.2908) = 0.572 \text{ V}$

(b) $[\text{Pb}^{2+}] = K_{\text{sp}} (\text{ for PbF}_2) / [\text{F}^-]^2 = (3.6 \times 10^{-8}) / (0.10)^2 = 3.6 \times 10^{-6} \text{ M}$

$[\text{Ag}^+] = K_{\text{sp}} (\text{ for AgCl}) / [\text{Cl}^-] = (1.8 \times 10^{-10}) / (0.10) = 1.8 \times 10^{-9} \text{ M}$

right half-cell: $E_+ = \left\{ 0.799 - \frac{0.05916}{2} \log \frac{1}{[\text{Ag}^+]^2} \right\} = 0.2812 \text{ V}$

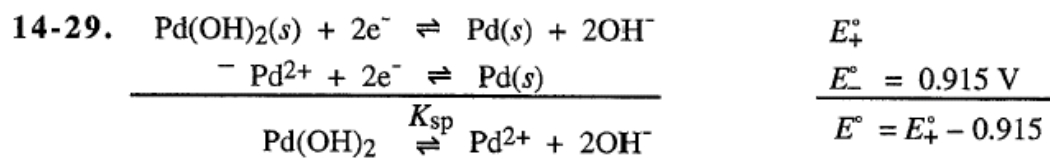
left half-cell: $E_- = \left\{ -0.126 - \frac{0.05916}{2} \log \frac{1}{[\text{Pb}^{2+}]} \right\} = -0.2870 \text{ V}$

$E = E_+ - E_- = 0.2812 - (-0.2870) = 0.568 \text{ V}$

The agreement is good.

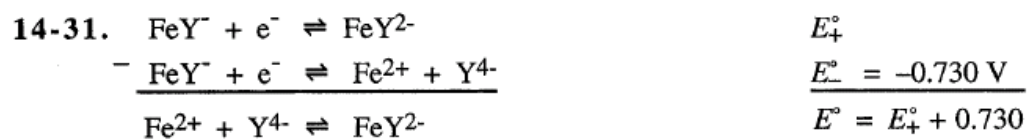
14-25. (a) $E^\circ = \frac{-\Delta G^\circ}{nF} = \frac{(+257 \times 10^3 \text{ J/mol})}{(2)(9.6485 \times 10^4 \text{ C/mol})} = 1.33 \text{ V}$

(b) $K = 10^{nE^\circ/0.05916} = 1 \times 10^{45}$



$$\text{But } K_{sp} = 3 \times 10^{-28} \Rightarrow E^\circ = \frac{0.05916}{2} \log K_{sp} = -0.814$$

$$-0.814 = E_1^\circ - 0.915 \Rightarrow E_1^\circ = 0.101 \text{ V}$$



$$\text{But } E^\circ = 0.05916 \log [K_f (\text{for FeY}^{2-})] = 0.847 \text{ V} \Rightarrow E_+^\circ = E^\circ - E_-^\circ = 0.117 \text{ V}$$