When gaseous  $F_2$  and solid  $I_2$  are heated to high temperatures, the  $I_2$  sublimes and gaseous iodine heptafluoride forms.  $2.80 \times 10^2$  torr of  $F_2$  and 3.30 g of solid  $I_2$  are put into a 2.50 L container at  $2.50 \times 10^2$  K and the container is heated to  $5.50 \times 10^2$  K. (a) What is the final pressure?

## Solution:

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\begin{aligned} &7F_2 + I_2 \rightarrow 2IF_7 \\ 1) \ PV = nRT \\ &n(F_2) = PV/(RT) = (280 \ Torr) \times (2.50 \ L)/((62.36 \ L \cdot Torr \cdot K^{-1} \cdot mol^{-1}) \times (250 \ K)) = 0.045 \ moles \\ &2) \ n = m/M \\ &n(I_2) = (3.30 \ g)/((2) \times (126.90 \ g/mol)) = 0.013 \ moles \\ &3) \ F_2 \ is \ limiting \ reactant \\ &4) \ 7 \ moles \ F_2 - 2 \ moles \ IF_7 \\ &0.045 \ moles \ F_2 - x \ moles \ IF_7 \\ &x = 0.013 \ moles \\ &5) \ PV = nRT \\ &P = nRT/V = (0.013 \ moles) \times (62.36 \ L \cdot Torr \cdot K^{-1} \cdot mol^{-1}) \times (550 \ K) \ / \ (2.50 \ L) = 178 \ Torr \end{aligned}
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