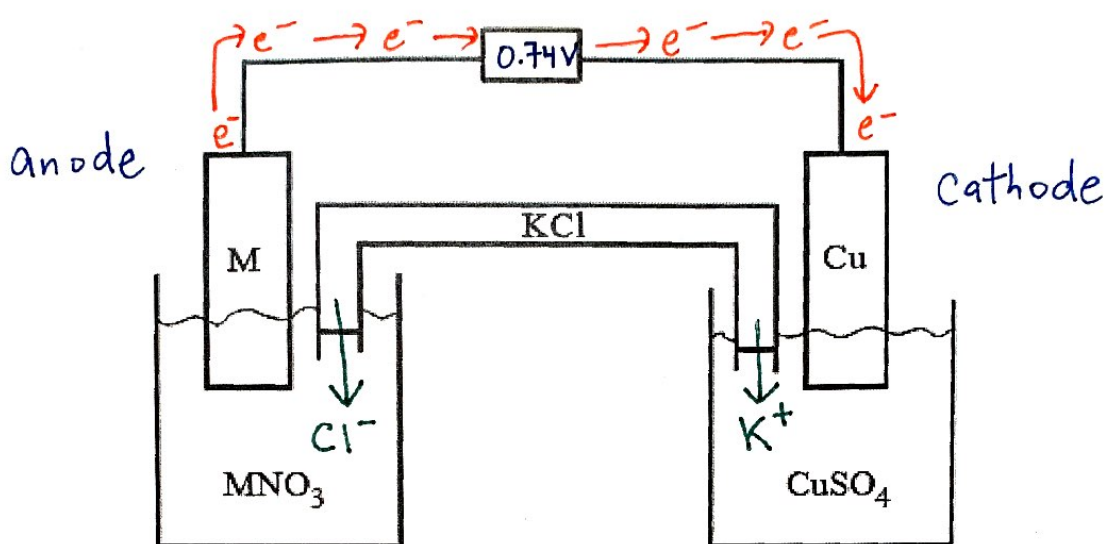


Unit 3: AP Quiz Free Response Practice (7 points)

1. A student performs an experiment in which a bar of unknown metal M is placed in a solution with the formula MNO_3 . The metal is then hooked up to a copper bar in a solution of $CuSO_4$ as shown below. A salt bridge that contains aqueous KCl links the cell together.



$+E_{cell}^{\circ} \Rightarrow$ galvanic!

$E_{red}^{\circ}(Cu^{2+}) > E_{red}^{\circ}(M)$

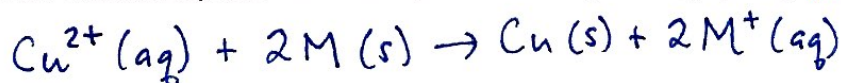
The standard cell potential is found to be $+0.74\text{ V}$. Separately, when a bar of metal M is placed in the copper sulfate solution, solid copper starts to form on the bar. When a bar of copper is placed in the MNO_3 solution, no visible reaction occurs.

The following gives some reduction potentials for copper:

Half-reaction	E°
$Cu^{2+} + 2e^{-} \rightarrow Cu(s)$	0.34 V
$Cu^{2+} + e^{-} \rightarrow Cu^{+}$	0.15 V
$Cu^{+} + e^{-} \rightarrow Cu(s)$	0.52 V

$= E_{red}^{\circ}$

- a. Write the net ionic equation that takes place in the Cu/M cell. [1 point] (must include states!)



- b. What is the standard reduction potential for metal M? [2 points]

$$E_{cell}^{\circ} = E_{ox}^{\circ} + E_{red}^{\circ}$$

$$0.74 = E_{ox}^{\circ} + 0.34$$

$$E_{ox}^{\circ}(M) = 0.74 - 0.34 = 0.40\text{ V} \Rightarrow E_{red}^{\circ}(M^{+}) = \boxed{-0.40\text{ V}}$$

- c. Which metal acted as the anode $M(s)$ and which as the cathode $Cu(s)$? Justify your answer. [1 point]

When metal M is placed in the Cu^{2+} sol'n, a rxn occurs, thus Cu has a higher reduction potential + will get reduced in a spontaneous cell.

Therefore, $Cu(s)$ is the cathode and $M(s)$ is the anode.

- d. On the diagram of the cell, indicate which way the electrons are flowing in the wire. Additionally, indicate any ionic movement occurring in the salt bridge. [2 points]

- e. What would happen to the voltage of the reaction in the Cu/M cell if the concentration of the $CuSO_4$ increased while the concentration of the MNO_3 remained constant? Justify your answer. [1 point]

Increasing $[CuSO_4] =$ increasing $[Cu^{2+}] =$ increasing $[reactants]$, so rxn will have a smaller Q than under standard conditions ($Q < 1$). Since the rxn is further from equilibrium, cell voltage will increase.