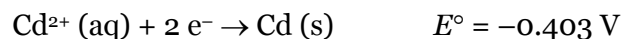
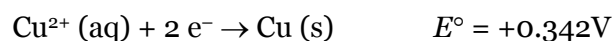
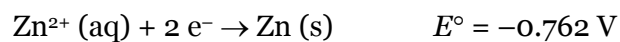
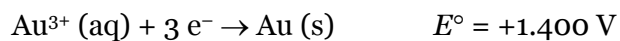


1. Given the following half reactions and standard reduction potentials, write the cell (line) diagram for the Galvanic/voltaic cell with the largest standard cell potential ( $E^\circ_{\text{cell}}$ ).



2. How long will it take to plate 0.0625 g of solid copper from an aqueous solution of  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$  with a current of 0.200 A? Note: 1 A = 1 C/s and  $F = 96,500 \text{ C/mol } e^-$

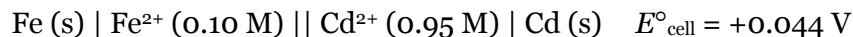
3. You construct the following Galvanic/voltaic cell at 298.15 K.



What will the potential of the cell be after 0.10 M of  $\text{Cr}^{2+}$  is consumed?

*Assume that volume and temperature do not change.*

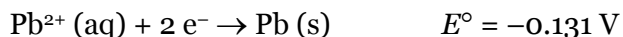
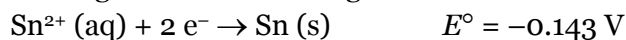
4. You construct the following Galvanic/voltaic cell at 298.15 K.



The initial mass of the Fe electrode is 100.0 g and the volumes of the solutions are 1.00 L each. What will the cell potential be when the mass of the Fe electrode is 62.0 g? {Fe = 55.85 g/mol}

*Assume that temperature does not change.*

5. You construct a voltaic cell using the two reactions given.



If the cell starts with  $[\text{Sn}^{2+}] = 1.35 \text{ M}$  and  $[\text{Pb}^{2+}] = 2.11 \text{ M}$  at 281 K, what will be the concentration of  $\text{Pb}^{2+}$  when the cell is “dead”?

6. Consider a voltaic cell with the following cell diagram at 298.15 K.



- A) What will happen to the cell potential if  $[\text{Pb}^{2+}]$  is doubled?

Increases

Decreases

Stays the same

- B) What will happen to the cell potential if  $[\text{Cu}^+]$  is doubled?

Increases

Decreases

Stays the same

- C) What will happen to the cell potential if we added enough water to double the volumes of both the anodic and cathodic solutions?

Increases

Decreases

Stays the same