

6. Our atmosphere is a mixture of gases (roughly 79% N₂, 20% O₂ and 1% Ar). What is the partial pressure (in mm Hg) of each gas at standard pressure?

760 mm is standard pressure

$$0.79 \times 760 = 600.4 \text{ mm N}_2$$

$$0.01 \times 760 = 7.6 \text{ mm Ar}$$

$$0.20 \times 760 = 152 \text{ mm O}_2$$

7. A mixture of He and O₂ gases is used by deep-sea divers. If the pressure of the gas a diver inhales is 8.0 atm, what percent of the mixture should be O₂, if the partial pressure of O₂ is to be the same as what the diver would ordinarily breathe at sea level?

From above O₂ = 152 mm =

$$\frac{1 \text{ atm}}{760 \text{ mm}} = \frac{x}{152} \quad \text{O}_2 = 0.2 \text{ atm}$$

$$\frac{0.2}{8.0} \times 100 = 2.5 \% \text{ O}_2$$

8. When you found the density of carbon dioxide gas, you collected the gas by displacing water in a bottle. The gas you collected was a mixture of CO₂ and H₂O vapor. If, on the day of the lab, the room pressure were 730 mm Hg and the partial pressure of water vapor were 21 mm Hg, what would be the partial pressure of the carbon dioxide gas? What fraction of the mixture was CO₂?

9. Suppose that when you reacted the zinc with the hydrochloric acid, you collected the hydrogen gas by water displacement. If the pressure in the room were 735 mm, and the partial pressure of the water were 22 mm Hg, what would be the partial pressure of the hydrogen gas? If the volume at this pressure were 25.0 mL, what would be the volume of the hydrogen gas alone at standard pressure?