

2/20/19

The integrated rate laws: $[]$ vs. t

1st order

first order.

given: $A \rightarrow \text{Products}$, $\text{rate} = k[A]$

calculus $\left(\begin{array}{l} -\frac{\Delta[A]}{\Delta t} = k[A] \quad (\text{differential rate law}) \\ \rightarrow \ln[A]_t = -kt + \ln[A]_0 \quad (\text{integrated rate law}) \end{array} \right.$

natural logarithm \rightarrow molar conc of A @ time t \rightarrow rate constant \rightarrow molar conc of A @ time 0

can rearrange using props of logs $(\log A - \log B = \log \frac{A}{B})$

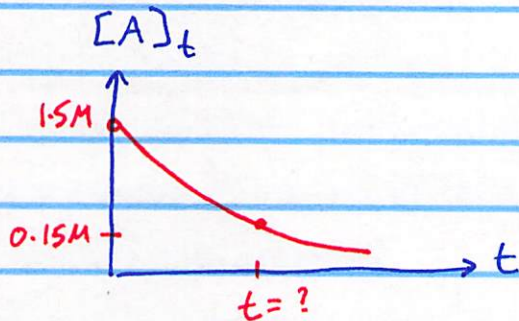
$$\boxed{\ln\left(\frac{[A]_t}{[A]_0}\right) = -kt} \xrightarrow{\text{anti-ln}} \frac{[A]_t}{[A]_0} = e^{-kt}$$

(exponential decay)

ex: 1st order rxn: $A \rightarrow P$

$k = 0.038 \text{ s}^{-1}$

Q: How long does it take for an ~~the~~ init conc of A (1.5M) to become a final conc of 0.15M?



$$\ln[A]_t = -kt + \ln[A]_0$$

$$\frac{\ln[A]_t - \ln[A]_0}{-k} = \frac{-kt}{-k}$$

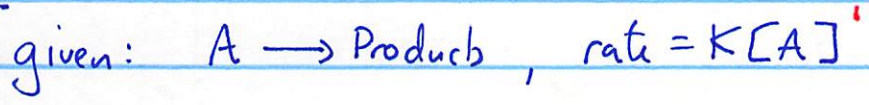
$$t = \frac{\ln[A]_t - \ln[A]_0}{-k} = \frac{\ln(0.15) - \ln(1.5)}{-0.038 \text{ s}^{-1}} = 61 \text{ s}$$

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calculus $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -\frac{\Delta[A]}{\Delta t} = k[A]^1 \quad (\text{differential rate law}) \\ \ln [A]_t = -kt + \ln [A]_0 \quad (\text{integrated rate law}) \end{array} \right.$

natural logarithm \rightarrow $\ln [A]_t$
 molar conc of A @ time t \rightarrow $[A]_t$
 rate constant \rightarrow k
 molar conc of A @ time 0 \rightarrow $[A]_0$

can rearrange using props of logs ($\log A - \log B = \log \frac{A}{B}$)

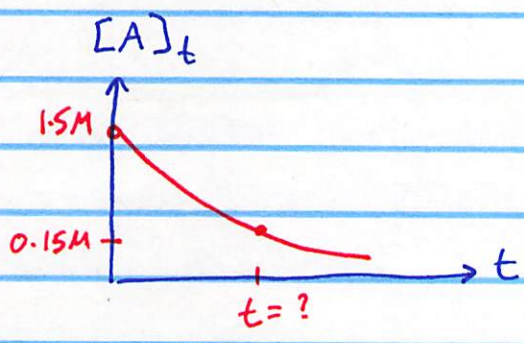
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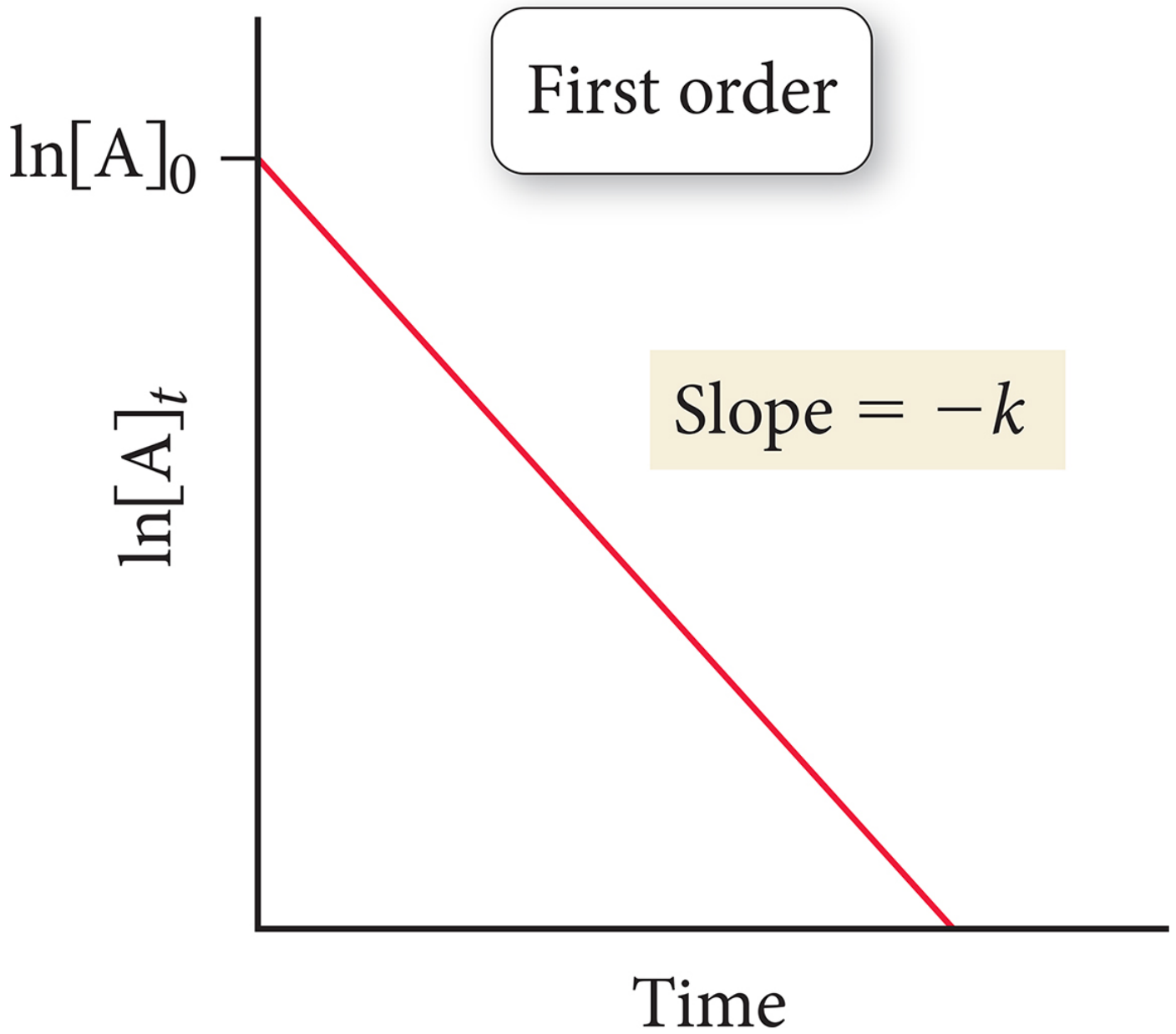
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$$\ln [A]_t = -kt + \ln [A]_0$$

$$\frac{\ln [A]_t - \ln [A]_0}{-k} = \frac{-kt}{-k}$$

$$t = \frac{\ln [A]_t - \ln [A]_0}{-k} = \frac{\ln(0.15) - \ln(1.5)}{-0.038 \text{ s}^{-1}} = 61 \text{ s}$$



$$\ln \left(\frac{[A]_t}{[A]_0} \right) = \frac{-kt}{-k}$$

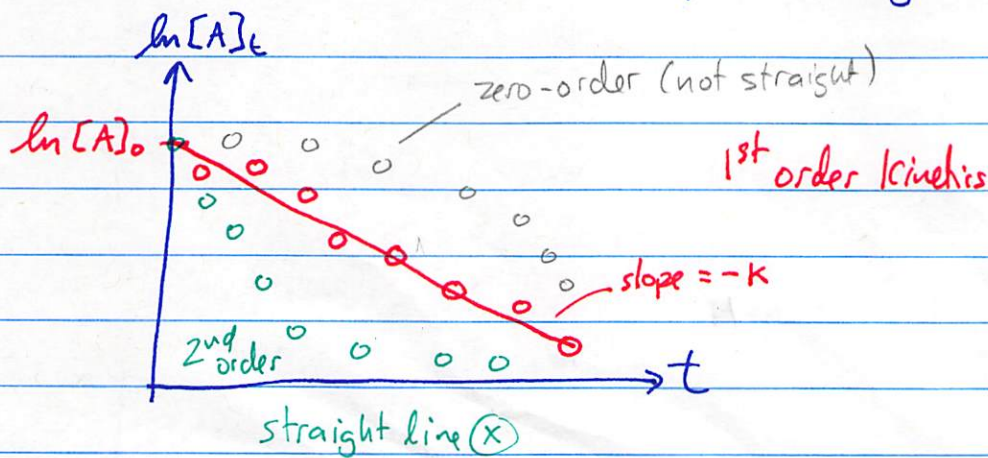
$$\Rightarrow t = \frac{\ln \left(\frac{0.15M}{1.5M} \right)}{-0.038s^{-1}} = 61s$$

Since: $\ln [A]_t = -kt + \ln [A]_0$

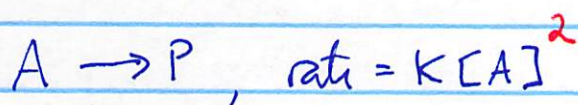
↑ rate const. ↑ orig conc
↕ ↕ ↕ ↕
y = mx + b

let's plot $\ln [A]_t$ vs. t

- IF it is 1st order in A, then: straight line!



2nd order kinetics

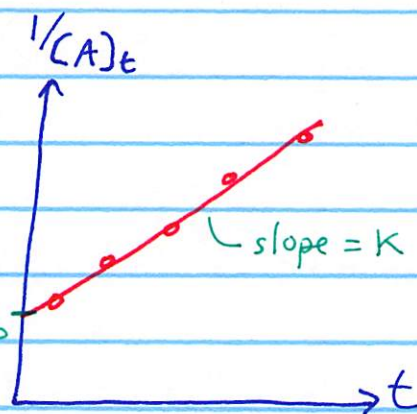


$$-\frac{\Delta[A]}{\Delta t} = k[A]^2$$

calculus 2

$$\frac{1}{[A]_t} = kt + \frac{1}{[A]_0}$$

$$y = mx + b$$



Ex: What's conc of A, after 3.0min, if orig conc was 0.10M and $k = 0.30 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$
 $[A]_0$ (2nd order kinetics) k

$$\frac{1}{[A]_t} = kt + \frac{1}{[A]_0}$$

$$\Rightarrow [A]_t = \frac{1}{0.30 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1} \times 180 \text{ s} + \frac{1}{0.10 \text{ M}}}$$

$$= 0.016 \text{ M}$$

Second order

$$\frac{1}{[A]_t}$$

$$\frac{1}{[A]_0}$$

Slope = k

Time