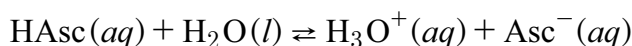
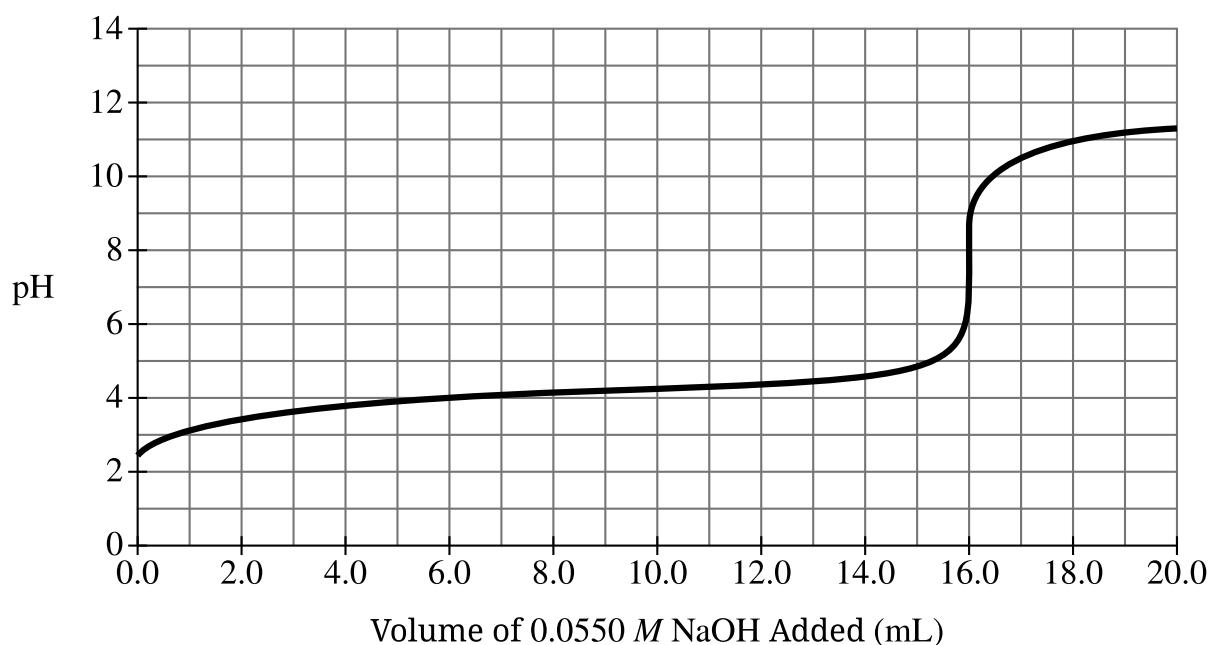


2. Answer the following questions about ascorbic acid (vitamin C).

- A. A student combusts a sample of ascorbic acid,  $C_xH_yO_x$ , to determine its chemical composition. The only products of the reaction are 0.2400 mol of  $CO_2$  and 2.883 g of  $H_2O$ .
- Calculate the number of moles of  $H_2O$  produced.
  - The mole ratio of carbon (C) to oxygen (O) is 1:1 in ascorbic acid. Based on this information and your answer to part A (i), determine the empirical formula of ascorbic acid.
- B. Ascorbic acid,  $HAsc(aq)$ , acts as a weak acid, as shown in the equation.



The following titration curve was produced when a 10.0 mL sample of  $HAsc(aq)$  was titrated using 0.0550 M  $NaOH(aq)$ .



- Calculate the molar concentration of the ascorbic acid solution.
- From the titration curve, determine the approximate  $pK_a$  of ascorbic acid.
- What is the value of the ratio  $\frac{[Asc^-]}{[HAsc]}$  when the pH of the solution is 4.7?

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- C. Dehydroascorbic acid (DHAsc) can be produced by reacting ascorbic acid with the triiodide ion,  $I_3^-$ , as represented by the following equation.



The student runs three trials of the reaction with different initial concentrations of  $HAsc$  and  $I_3^-$ , producing the following data.

| Trial | $[HAsc] (M)$ | $[I_3^-] (M)$ | Initial Rate of DHAsc Formation ( $M/s$ ) |
|-------|--------------|---------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 1     | 0.450        | 1.200         | $2.457 \times 10^{-4}$                    |
| 2     | 0.450        | 0.600         | $1.229 \times 10^{-4}$                    |
| 3     | 0.900        | 1.200         | $4.914 \times 10^{-4}$                    |

- The rate law for the reaction is  $rate = k[HAsc][I_3^-]$ . Explain how the data in the table support the conclusion that the reaction is first order with respect to  $[HAsc]$ .
  - Calculate the value of the rate constant,  $k$ , for the reaction. Include units with your answer.
- D. The triiodide ion,  $I_3^-$ , is significantly more soluble in water than elemental iodine,  $I_2$ , is. Identify an intermolecular force between  $I_3^-$  and water that is **not** present between  $I_2$  and water, which could explain the difference in solubility. Lewis diagrams for  $I_2$  and  $I_3^-$  are provided.

