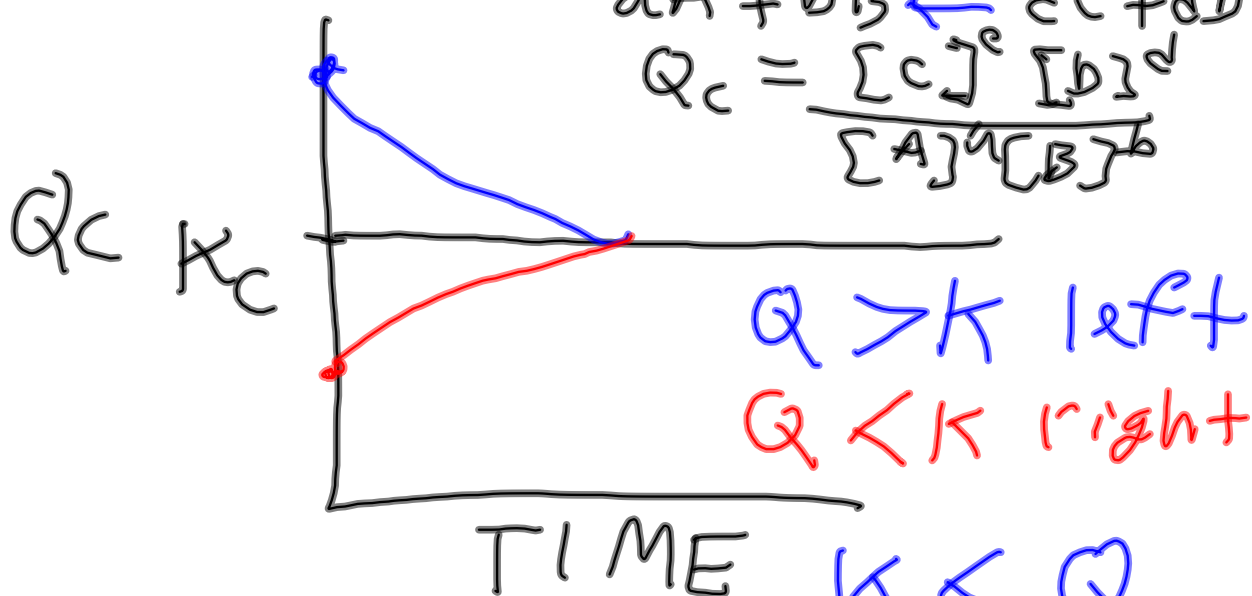
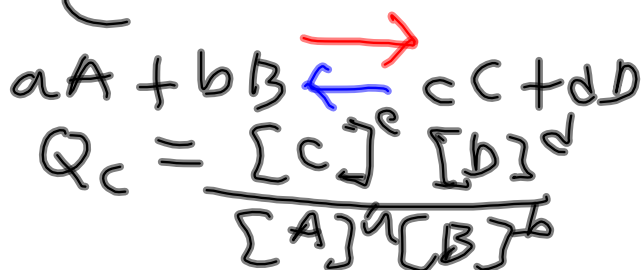
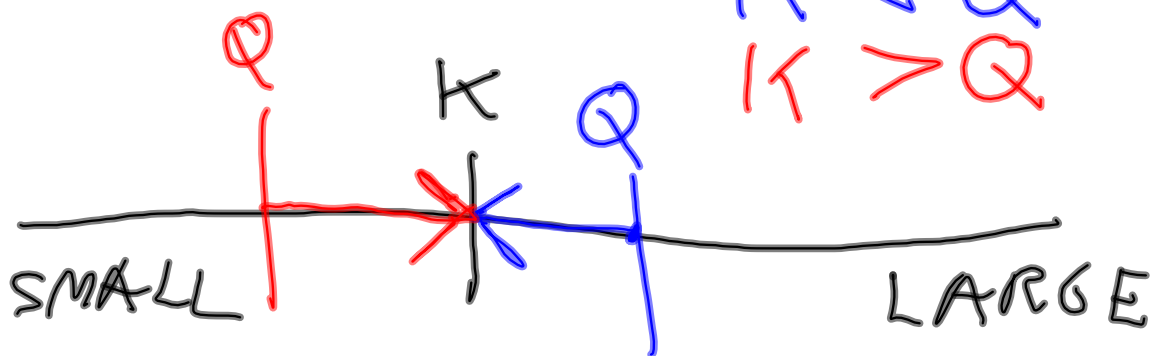
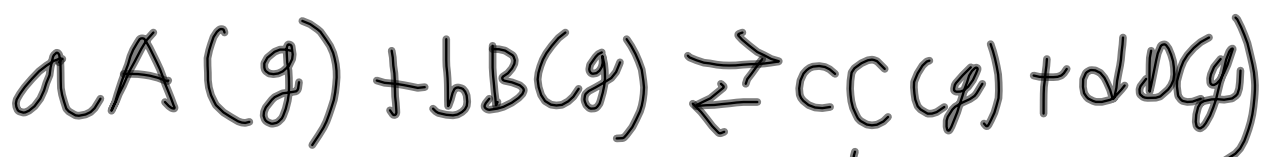


$Q_c = K_c$  at equil.



$K < Q$   
 $K > Q$





$$K_p = \frac{P_{C_{eq}}^c \cdot P_{D_{eq}}^d}{P_{A_{eq}}^a \cdot P_{B_{eq}}^b}$$

$$PV = nRT$$

$$P = \frac{nRT}{V} = \left(\frac{n}{V}\right)RT$$
$$= M RT$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_p &= \frac{([C]_{\text{eq}} RT)^c ([D]_{\text{eq}} RT)^d}{([A]_{\text{eq}} RT)^a ([B]_{\text{eq}} RT)^b} \\
 &= \frac{[C]_{\text{eq}}^c (RT)^c \cdot [D]_{\text{eq}}^d (RT)^d}{[A]_{\text{eq}}^a (RT)^a \cdot [B]_{\text{eq}}^b (RT)^b} \\
 &= \frac{[C]_{\text{eq}}^c [D]_{\text{eq}}^d \cdot (RT)^c (RT)^d}{[A]_{\text{eq}}^a [B]_{\text{eq}}^b \cdot (RT)^a (RT)^b} \\
 &= \frac{[C]_{\text{eq}}^c [D]_{\text{eq}}^d}{[A]_{\text{eq}}^a [B]_{\text{eq}}^b} \cdot \frac{(RT)^c (RT)^d}{(RT)^a (RT)^b} \\
 &= K_c \cdot \frac{(RT)^{c+d}}{(RT)^{a+b}} \\
 &= K_c \cdot (RT)^{c+d-(a+b)}
 \end{aligned}$$

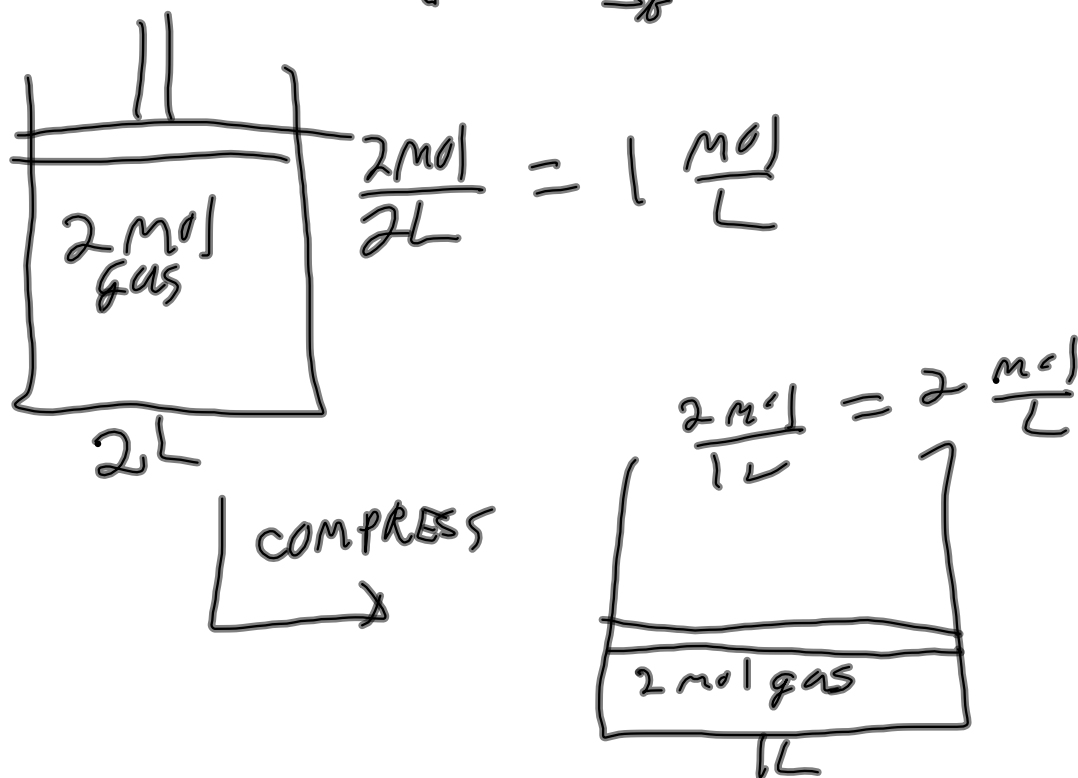
$$\Delta n = c+d-(a+b)$$

$$K_p = K_c \cdot (RT)^{\Delta n}$$

$R = 0.08206 \frac{\text{L atm}}{\text{K mol}}$   
 ↓ algebra  
 $K = K_p (RT)^{-\Delta n}$



$$K_c = \frac{[C]^c [D]^d}{[A]^a [B]^b}$$



$$\frac{100 \cancel{\text{g}}}{\cancel{\text{mL}}} \left( \frac{1000 \cancel{\text{mL}}}{1 \text{L}} \right) \left( \frac{1 \text{mol}}{18.016 \cancel{\text{g}}} \right)$$

$$= 55.5 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{L}}$$



$$K'_c = \frac{[A]^a [D]^d}{[A]^a [B]^b} \cdot \frac{[C]^c [D]^d}{[A]^a [B]^b}$$

$$K_c = \frac{[C]^c}{[B]^b}$$