

Worksheet #C53: Dalton's Law of Partial Pressures

Dalton's Law says that the sum of the individual pressures of all the gases that make up a mixture is equal to the total pressure, or $P_T = P_1 + P_2 + P_3 + \dots$. The partial pressure of each gas is equal to the mole fraction of each gas times the total pressure.

$$P_T = P_1 + P_2 + P_3 + \dots$$

$$\text{Mole fraction} = \frac{\text{moles gas}}{\text{total moles}}$$

Partial pressure of one gas in
a mixture of gases

$$P_x = \frac{\text{moles gas}}{\text{total moles}} \times P_T$$

1. What is the total pressure of a container that has $\text{NH}_3(\text{g})$ exerting a pressure of 346 torr, $\text{N}_2(\text{g})$ exerting a pressure of 225 torr, and $\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g})$ exerting a pressure of 55 torr?

2. What would be the total pressure of a container that is holding $\text{SO}_2(\text{g})$ with a pressure of .385 atm, $\text{SO}_3(\text{g})$ with a pressure of 125 mm Hg, and $\text{N}_2\text{O}(\text{g})$ with a pressure of 5.67 psi? (Answer in atm.)

3. A 250. mL sample of oxygen is collected over water at 25°C and 760.0 torr. What is the pressure of the dry gas alone? (Vapor pressure of water at $25^\circ\text{C} = 23.8$ torr.)

