

Find c_{cal}

$$q_{cal} = c_{cal} \Delta T, \text{ then } c_{cal} = \frac{q_{cal}}{\Delta T}$$

$$c_{cal} = \frac{80 \text{ J}}{(273.15 + 1.20) \text{ K}} = 0.292 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{K}}$$

Heat absorbed by gasoline is:

$$q_1 = n c_p \Delta T$$

$$n(\text{C}_8\text{H}_{18}) = m/M = 8.50 \text{ g} / 114 \text{ g/mol} = 0.0756 \text{ mol}$$

$$T_{\text{final}} = 273.15 + 50 = 323.15 \text{ K}$$

$$q_1 = 0.0756 \text{ mol} \cdot 39.36 \text{ J/(mol} \cdot \text{K)} \cdot (323.15 - T_1)$$

Heat absorbed by calorimeter:

$$q_2 = c_{cal} \Delta T$$

$$T_1 = 28 + 273.15 = 301.15 \text{ K}$$

$$T_2 = 273.15 + 50 = 323.15 \text{ K}$$

$$q_2 = 0.292 \text{ J/K} \cdot (323.15 - 301.15) \text{ K} = 6.424 \text{ J}$$

q , supplied by electrical resistance heater, is 80.0 J

q , absorbed by gasoline and calorimeter is $q_1 + q_2$

$$0.0756 \text{ mol} \cdot 39.36 \text{ J/(mol} \cdot \text{K)} \cdot (323.15 - T_1) + 6.424 \text{ J} = 80 \text{ J}$$

$$0.0756 \text{ mol} \cdot 39.36 \text{ J/(mol} \cdot \text{K)} \cdot (323.15 - T_1) = 73.576 \text{ J}$$

$$323.15 - T_1 = 24.73$$

$$T_1 = 298.42$$

$$T (\text{°C}) = 298.42 - 273.15 = 25.72 \text{ °C}$$

Answer: 25.72 °C

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