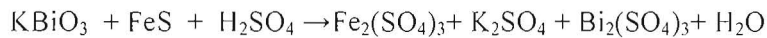


Aulo 11
29-05-26
Aulo
30-05-

1° Esercitazione

1) Bilanciare con il metodo ionico elettronico la seguente reazione mettendo in evidenza lo scambio elettronico:



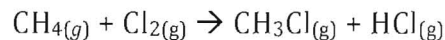
Se 10 grammi di KBiO_3 reagiscono con 15 grammi di FeS in eccesso di acido solforico, quanti grammi di K_2SO_4 si formano?

M.A.R.: H = 1.01 ; O = 16.00 ; S = 32.06 ; K = 39.1 ; Fe = 55.85 ; Bi = 208.98

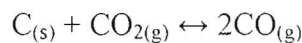
2) Conoscendo le seguenti Energie di legame:

$E(\text{C-H}) = 414 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$; $E(\text{C-Cl}) = 339 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$; $E(\text{H-Cl}) = 431 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $E(\text{Cl-Cl}) = 243 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$

determinate la variazione di entalpia della seguente reazione:



3) Data la seguente reazione eterogenea:



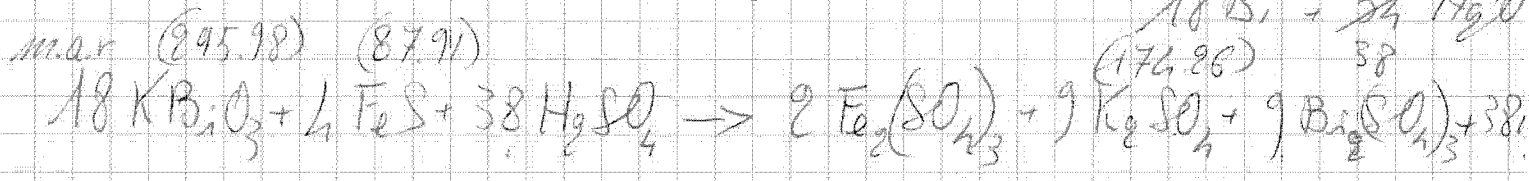
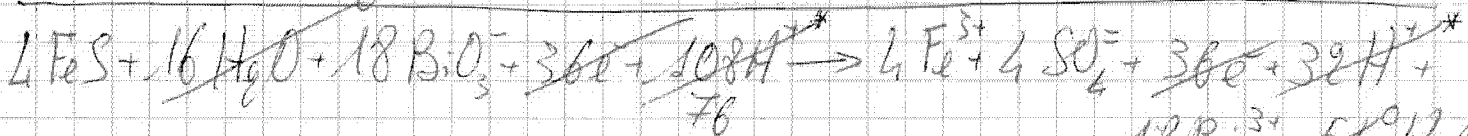
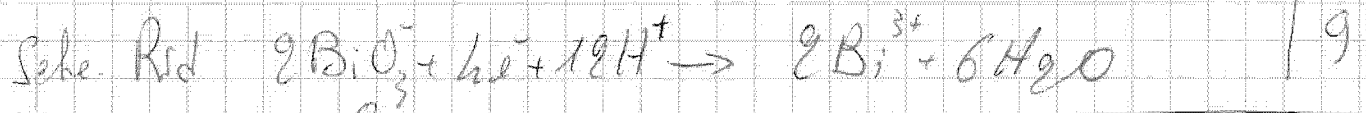
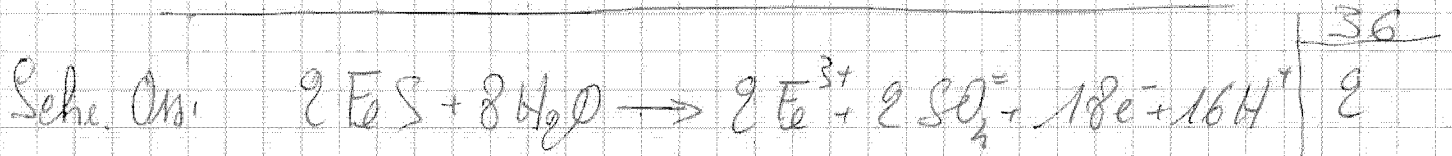
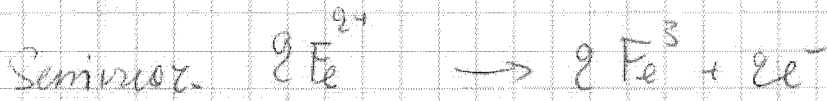
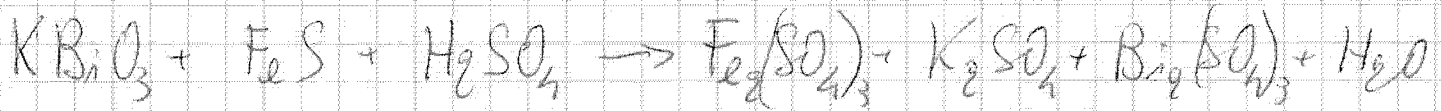
A 1000 K la costante di equilibrio di tale reazione è pari a $K_p = 1.8$

- Calcolare la pressione totale finale quando dentro un reattore vuoto di volume pari a 100 litri vengono inserite 12 g di carbonio, e 28 g di monossido di carbonio CO.
- Sapendo che il ΔH della reazione per una temperatura compresa tra 1000 e 1300 K vale $\Delta H_r = 163.5 \text{ kJ/mol}$. calcolare la variazione delle moli di monossido di carbonio CO se si porta la temperatura fino a 1300 K.

3) Calcolare il pH di una soluzione acquosa ottenuta aggiungendo 1,0 grammi di CH_3COONa a 100 ml di CH_3COOH 0,1 M (considerare invariato il volume della soluzione dopo l'aggiunta).

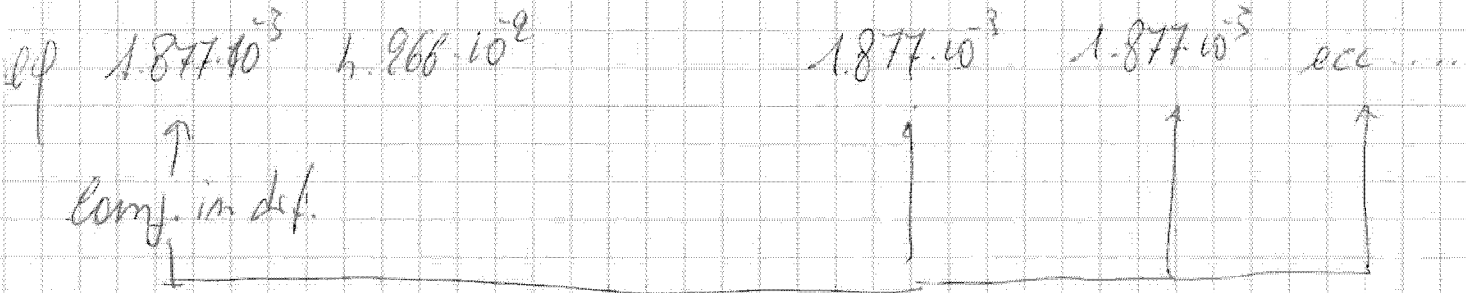
$$K_a = 1.8 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

2° Esercitazione Es. 1



g 10g 15g eccesso

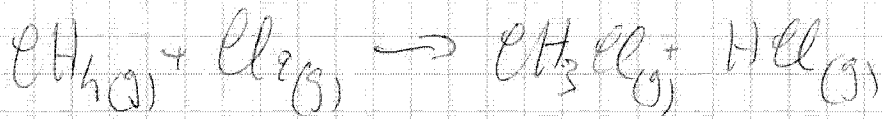
$n^0 \quad 3.379 \cdot 10^{-2} \quad 0.1706$



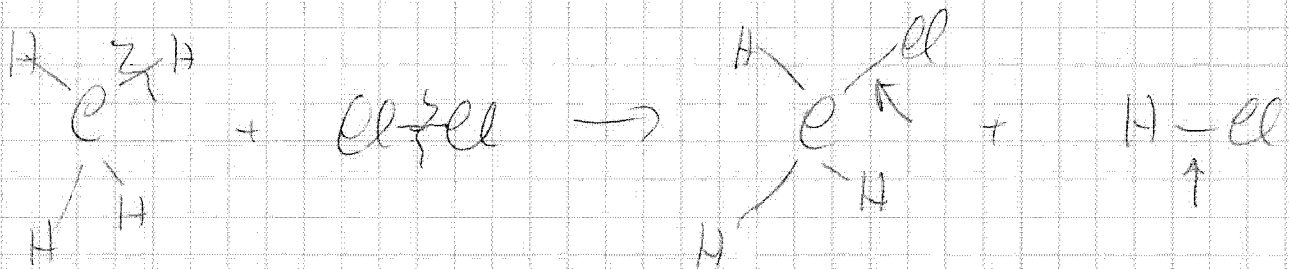
$n^0 K_2SO_4 = 9 * 1.877 \cdot 10^{-3} = 1.6893 \cdot 10^{-2}$

$g K_2SO_4 = 1.6893 \cdot 10^{-2} * 174.26 = 2.9438 g$

Eserc. 9



$$\Delta H_{\text{reazione}} = \sum E_{\text{leg. rottami}} - \sum E_{\text{leg. Formate}}$$

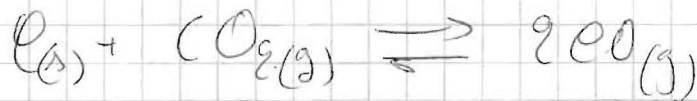


$$\Delta H_{\text{reazione}} = 4 \cdot 414 \text{ Kj} + 243 \text{ Kj} - 339 \text{ Kj} - 431 \text{ Kj}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{reazione}} = -113 \text{ Kj}$$

Esercizio 3

$$V = 100 \text{ l}$$



$n^0 \text{ mol}$	1	—	1
	\times	\times	$-2x$
	$1+x$	x	$1-2x$

Non ho CO_2
 quindi
 si deve
 formare

$$K_p = K_c (RT)^{\sigma}$$

$$\text{a } 1000 \text{ K} \rightarrow K_c = 2.192 \cdot 10^{-2} = \frac{\left(\frac{1-2x}{V}\right)^2}{\frac{x}{V}} = \frac{1-4x+4x^2}{100x}$$

$$4x^2 - 4x + 1 - 100K_c x = 0 \quad // \quad 4x^2 - (4 + 100K_c)x + 1 = 0$$

$$x = 0.1832$$

$$N_{\text{tot}}(\text{in fase gas}) = 0.1832 + [1 - 2(0.1832)] = 0.8168 \text{ mol}$$

$$P_{\text{tot}} = \frac{N_{\text{tot}} RT}{V} = 0.6706 \text{ atm}$$

dall'equazione di Van t'Hoff $\frac{d \ln K}{dT} = \frac{\Delta H}{RT^2}$ in ho:

$$\ln \frac{K_2}{K_1} = \frac{\Delta H}{R} \left[\frac{1}{T_2} - \frac{1}{T_1} \right]; \quad \ln K_2 - \ln 2.192 \cdot 10^{-2} = \frac{163.5 \cdot 10^3 \text{ J}}{8.314 \cdot 1000 \cdot 13}$$

$$\ln K_2 = \ln 2.192 \cdot 10^{-2} + 4.5382$$

$$4.5382$$

$$K_2 = 2.05 \quad \text{a } 1300 \text{ K}$$

$$2.05 = \frac{1-4x+4x^2}{100x} \Rightarrow 4x^2 - (4 + 100K_2)x + 1 = 0$$

$$x = 4.785 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

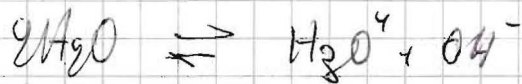
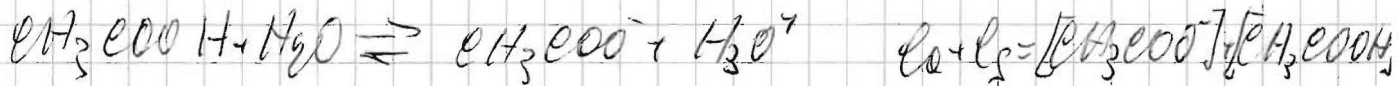
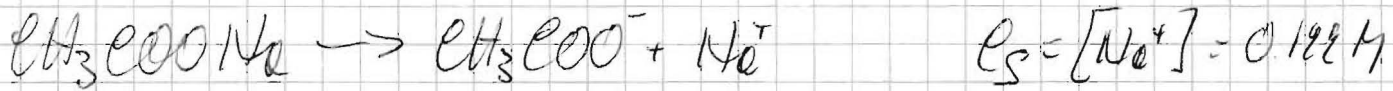
$$\Delta n_{\text{CO}} = \left[n_{\text{CO}}^{\text{eq}}(1300 \text{ K}) - n_{\text{CO}}^{\text{eq}}(1000 \text{ K}) \right]$$

$$\Delta n_{\text{CO}} = (9.9043 \cdot 10^{-1} - 6.336 \cdot 10^{-1}) = 0.3568$$

Esercizio 4

(82)
 $1 \text{ g } \text{CH}_3\text{COONa} \equiv 1.92 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mol}$ in 100 ml 0.192 M

CH_3COOH 0.1 M



$K_a = \frac{[\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-][\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]}{[\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}]}$

c. e. n. $[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] + [\text{Na}^+] = [\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-] + [\text{OH}^-]$

$K_w = [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+][\text{OH}^-]$

$[\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-] = c_s + ([\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] - [\text{OH}^-])$

$[\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}] = c_0 + c_s - c_s - ([\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] - [\text{OH}^-])$

$[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = K_a \frac{c_0 - ([\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] - [\text{OH}^-])}{c_s + ([\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] - [\text{OH}^-])}$

trovaremo la
 forma
 numerica
 che a dimostr.

$[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = 1.8 \cdot 10^{-5} \frac{0.1}{0.192} = 1.475 \cdot 10^{-5}$

l'approssimazione
 fatta è corretta

$\text{pH} = 4.8311$