

Anita 4
 29-05-2018
 Anita 11
 30-05-2018

1° Esercitazione

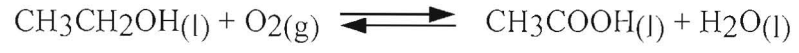
1) Bilanciare con il metodo ionico elettronico la seguente reazione mettendo in evidenza lo scambio elettronico



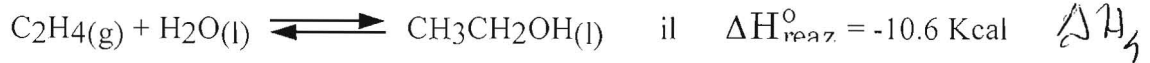
Se 25 grammi di $K_2Cr_2O_7$ reagiscono con 4 grammi di KI in eccesso di acido nitrico, quanti grammi di iodio si formano?

M.A.R.: H = 1.01 ; N = 14.01 ; O = 16.00 ; K = 39.1 ; Cr = 52.00 ; I = 126.90

2) Calcolare il $\Delta H_{reaz. standard}$ a 25 °C della reazione:



sapendo che per le reazioni:



Sono noti inoltre: $H_f^{\circ}(H_2O)_l = -68.30 \text{ Kcal/mol}$ $H_f^{\circ}(C_2H_4)_g = 12.50 \text{ Kcal/mol}$
 $H_f^{\circ}(CH_3CHO)_l = -39.76 \text{ Kcal/mol}$ ΔH_4 ΔH_2
 ΔH_3

3) Ad una certa temperatura 0.65 moli di $NH_3(g)$ e 0.45 moli di $HCl(g)$ sono introdotti in un recipiente rigido del volume di un litro. Dopo che si è stabilito l'equilibrio:

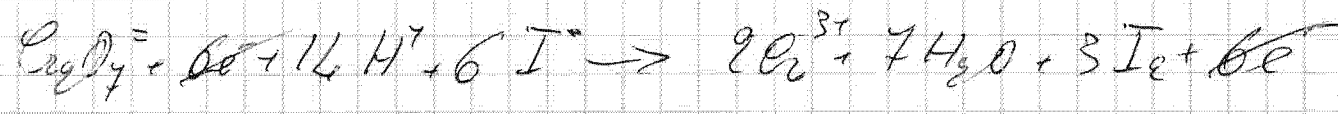
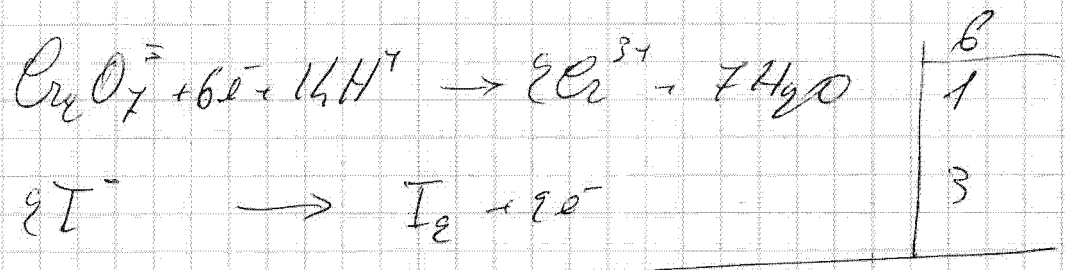
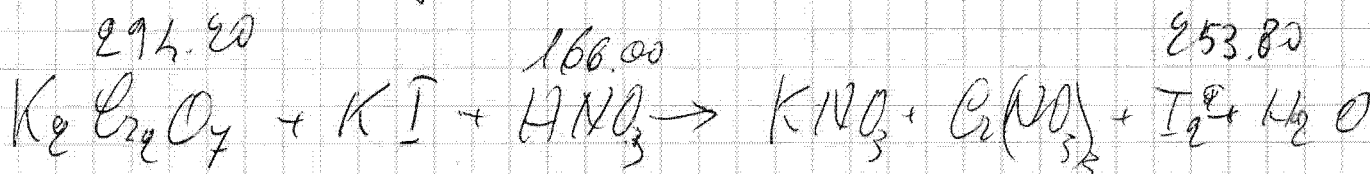


La fase solida è separate da quella gassosa e ciascuna di esse è disciolta in un litro d'acqua a 25°C. Sapendo che il pH della soluzione nella quale è stato disciolto il solido è pari a 4.98, calcolare il pH dell'altra soluzione (a 25°C $pK_b=4.74$)

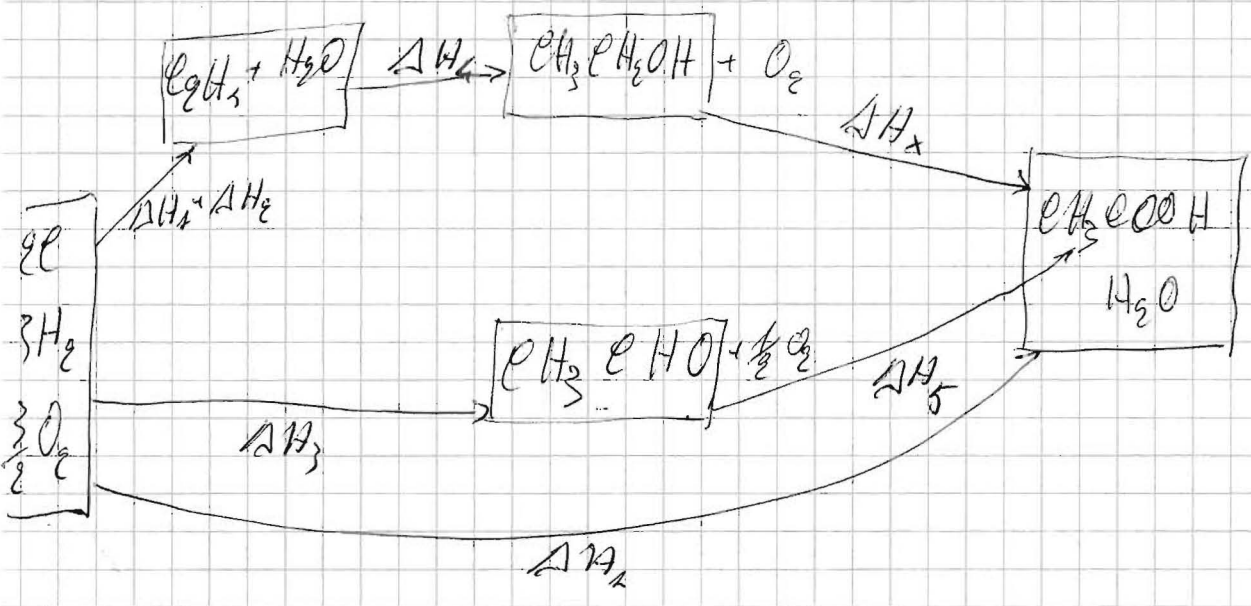
4) Si preparano due soluzioni, una di idrossido di magnesio $Mg(OH)_2$ (1) a concentrazione $1 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ M}$ e l'altra di acido acetico CH_3COOH (2) ($K_a = 1.8 \cdot 10^{-5}$) in concentrazione $4 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ M}$. Si calcoli il pH, a 25°C, delle due soluzioni. Si calcoli inoltre il pH della soluzione (3) ottenuta mescolando alla stessa temperatura volumi uguali delle due soluzioni.

1° Esercizio 2° anno

1



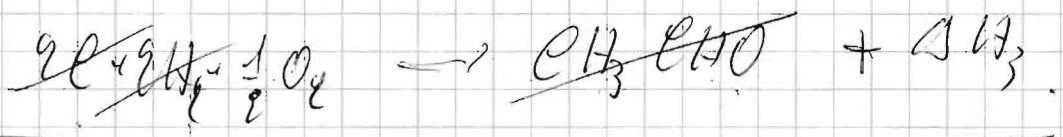
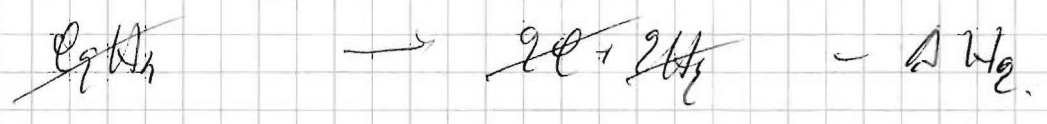
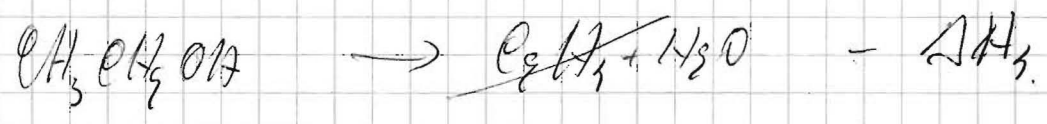
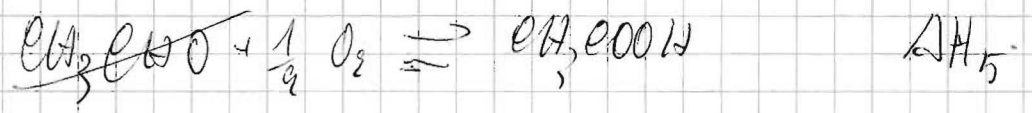
25g	4g	eccesa					
mol $8.4976 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$2.4096 \cdot 10^{-2}$						$1.2048 \cdot 10^{-2}$ mol
eq $8.498 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$4.016 \cdot 10^{-3}$			$4.016 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$4.016 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$4.016 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$4.016 \cdot 10^{-3}$
	↑						
	comparato in deficit						
							3.058g



$$\Delta H_3 + \Delta H_5 - \Delta H_4 = \Delta H_2 + \Delta H_2 + \Delta H_3 + \Delta H_4$$

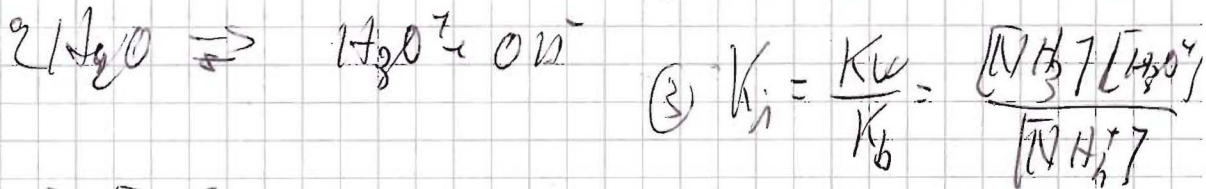
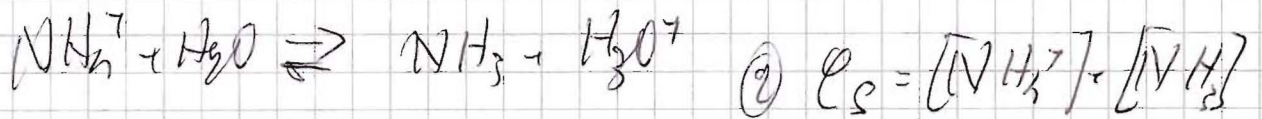
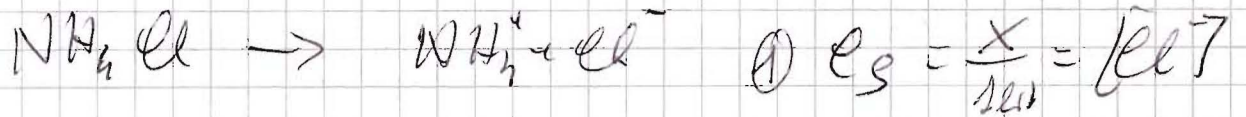
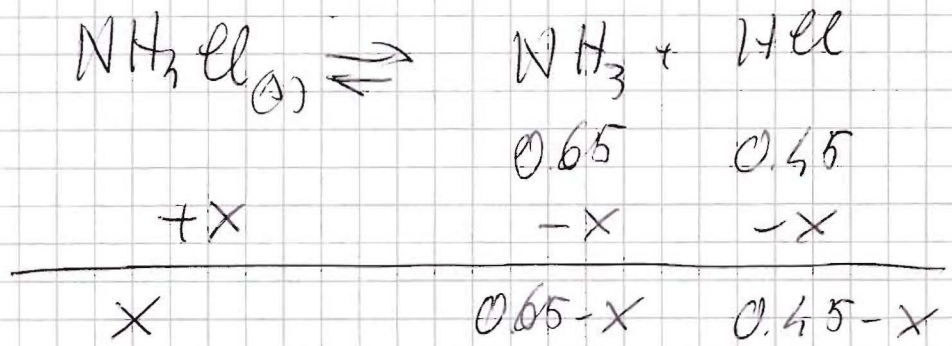
$$\Delta H_4 = \Delta H_3 + \Delta H_5 - \Delta H_2 - \Delta H_4$$

$$\Delta H_4 = -39.76 - 66.17 - 12.50 + 10.6 = -105.83$$



③

0.65 mol NH_3 + 0.45 mol HCl



④ $[\text{NH}_3^+] + [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = [\text{ell}^-] + [\text{OH}^-]$ ④ K_w - - -

$[\text{NH}_3^+] + [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = [\text{NH}_3^+] + [\text{NH}_3] + [\text{OH}^-]$ *SOLUZIONE ACIDA*

$[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]^2 + K_a[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] - K_a e_s = 0$

$e_s = 1.995 \cdot 10^{-4}$

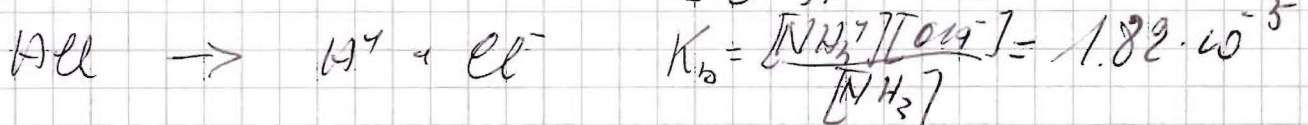
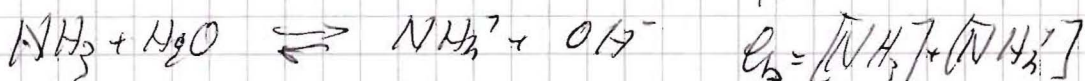
per semplicità consideriamo $e_s = 0.2 \text{ M}$

$\text{pH} = 4.98$

$[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = 1.047 \cdot 10^{-5}$

$K_a = 5.495 \cdot 10^{-10}$

Soluzione $\text{NH}_3 = 0.45 \text{ M} = e_b$ // $\text{HCl} = 0.25 = e_a$



$[\text{NH}_3^+] + [\text{H}^+] = [\text{ell}^-] + [\text{OH}^-]$

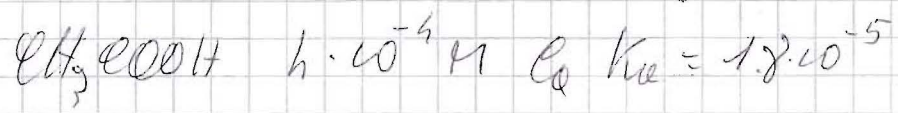
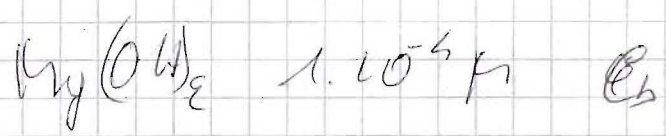
$e_a = [\text{ell}^-]$

$[\text{NH}_3^+] = e_a + ([\text{OH}^-] - [\text{H}^+])$

$[\text{OH}^-] = K_b \frac{e_b - e_a - ([\text{OH}^-] - [\text{H}^+])}{e_a + ([\text{OH}^-] - [\text{H}^+])} = 1.456 \cdot 10^{-5}$

$[\text{NH}_3] = e_b - e_a - ([\text{OH}^-] - [\text{H}^+])$

$e_a + ([\text{OH}^-] - [\text{H}^+])$ $\text{pOH} = 4.83$
 $\text{pH} = 9.16$



pH dello soluzione di $Mg(OH)_2 \rightarrow Mg^{2+} + 2OH^-$



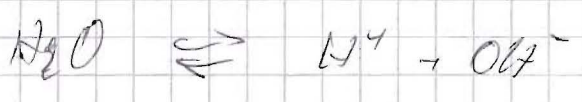
$K_w = [H_3O^+][OH^-] \quad e.e.m. [OH^-] = [H_3O^+] + 2[Mg^{2+}]$

soluzione elettrolita trascurabile $[OH^-] = 2C_b = 2 \cdot 10^{-4}$

$pOH = 3.699 \Rightarrow pH = 10.301$



$C_a = [CH_3COO^-] \cdot [CH_3COOH]$



$K_a = \frac{[CH_3COO^-][H^+]}{[CH_3COOH]}$

K_w

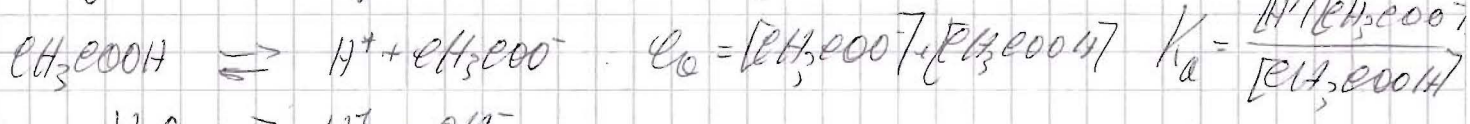
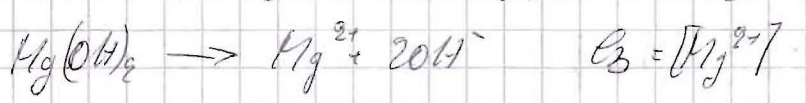
$[H^+] = [CH_3COO^-] + [OH^-] \Rightarrow$ soluzione elettrolita trascurabile $[OH^-]$

$[H^+] = \frac{K_a C_a}{[H^+] + K_a} \Rightarrow [H^+]^2 + K_a [H^+] - K_a C_a = 0$

$[H^+] = 7.633 \cdot 10^{-5}$
 ~~$[H^+] = 9.633 \cdot 10^{-5}$~~

$pH = 4.117$

Miscela delle due soluzioni volumi uguali: le concentrazioni di C_b e C_a ridotte a $C_b = 5 \cdot 10^{-5} M \quad | \quad C_a = 2 \cdot 10^{-4} M$



$[H^+] + 2[Mg^{2+}] = [OH^-] + [CH_3COO^-] \Rightarrow [CH_3COO^-] = 2C_b + ([H^+] - [OH^-])$

$[CH_3COOH] = C_a - 2C_b - ([H^+] - [OH^-]) / [H^+] = K_a \frac{C_a - 2C_b - ([H^+] - [OH^-])}{2C_b + ([H^+] - [OH^-])} = 1.8 \cdot 10^{-5}$

$[H^+] = K_a \frac{1 \cdot 10^{-4} - [H^+]}{1 \cdot 10^{-4} + [H^+]} \Rightarrow [H^+]^2 + (K_a + 1 \cdot 10^{-4})[H^+] - K_a 1 \cdot 10^{-4} = 0$

$[H^+] = 1.367 \cdot 10^{-5} \quad pH = 4.864$

non funziona
esiste
eletrolita