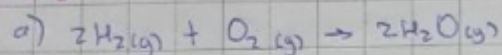
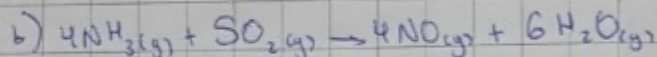


13.6



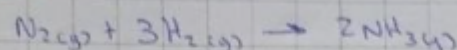
$$V = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\Delta[H_2]}{\Delta t} = -\frac{\Delta[O_2]}{\Delta t} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\Delta[H_2O]}{\Delta t}$$



$$V = -\frac{1}{4} \frac{\Delta[NH_3]}{\Delta t} = -\frac{1}{5} \frac{\Delta[O_2]}{\Delta t}$$

$$V = \frac{1}{4} \frac{\Delta[NO]}{\Delta t} = \frac{1}{6} \frac{\Delta[H_2O]}{\Delta t}$$

13.8



$$V = 0,074 \text{ M/s}$$

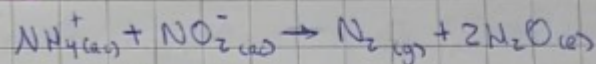
rapidez de formación NH_3

$$r_i = \frac{V_i}{\nu_i}$$

$$(NH_3) = \frac{2}{-3} (-0,074) = 0,049 \text{ M/s}$$

$$\bar{r}(N_2) = \frac{-1}{-3} (-0,074) = -0,025 \text{ M/s}$$

13.13



$$k = 3 \times 10^{-4} \text{ M.s}$$

$$[NH_4^+] = 0,26 \text{ M} \quad V = k [NH_4^+][NO_2^-]$$

$$[NO_2^-] = 0,080 \text{ M}$$

$$V = (3 \times 10^{-4})(0,26)(0,080)$$

$$V = 6,24 \times 10^{-6} \text{ M/s}$$

13.14

TABLA

$[Fe^{2+}](M)$	$[ClO_2](M)$	Rapidez inicial (M/s)
0.10	0.010	1.2×10^{-3}
0.10	0.040	4.8×10^{-3}
0.20	0.010	2.4×10^{-3}

rapidez de la reacción?

$$[Fe] = 0,010 \text{ M}$$

$$[ClO_2] = 0,020 \text{ M}$$

Entonces:

$$V_{Rx} = (1,2)[Fe][ClO_2] \\ = (1,2)(0,01)(0,020) \\ = 2,4 \times 10^{-4} \text{ M/s}$$

De los datos de la tabla, escogemos uno de los casos

$$V = k [Fe][ClO_2]$$

$$1,2 \times 10^{-3} = k (0,10)(0,01)$$

$$k = \frac{1,2 \times 10^{-3}}{(0,1)(0,01)} = 1,2$$

13.15

	$[A] \text{ M}$	$[B] \text{ M}$	rapidez (M/s)
$k(1)$	1.50	1.50	$3,20 \times 10^{-1}$
$k(2)$	1.50	2.50	$3,20 \times 10^{-1}$
$k(3)$	3.00	1.50	$6,40 \times 10^{-1}$



$$k_1 = \frac{(3,20) \times 10^{-1}}{(1,50)^1(1,50)^1} = 1,42 \times 10^{-2} \text{ M/s}$$

$$k_2 = \frac{3,20 \times 10^{-1}}{(1,50)^1(2,50)^1} = 0,85 \times 10^{-1} \text{ M/s}$$

$$k_3 = \frac{6,40 \times 10^{-1}}{(3,00)(1,50)} = 1,42 \times 10^{-1} \text{ M/s}$$

$$k_3 < k_2 < k_1$$

13.16

$$a) \frac{\text{rate}_1}{\text{rate}_2} = \frac{0,509 \text{ M/s}}{0,127 \text{ M/s}} = 4 = \frac{k(0,40)^x(0,30)^y}{k(0,20)^x(0,30)^y}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(0,40)^x}{(0,20)^x} = 2^x = 4 \quad (x=2)$$

$$\frac{\text{rate}_1}{\text{rate}_2} = \frac{0,254}{0,127} = 2 = \frac{k(0,20)^x(0,60)^y}{k(0,20)^x(0,30)^y}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(0,60)^y}{(0,30)^y} = 2^y = 2 \quad (y=1)$$

$$\text{rate} = k[X]^2[Y]^1$$

$$\text{orden de la Rx} = 2+1 = 3$$

$$b) k = \frac{\text{rate}}{[X]^2[Y]} = \frac{0,053}{(0,1)^2(0,5)} = 10,6$$

$$V = (10,6)(0,30)^2(0,40) = 0,38 \text{ M/s}$$

13.17

Determinar el orden global

a) $V = k [\text{NO}_2]^2$

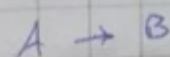
orden "2" ✓

b) $V = k \rightarrow$ orden "0" ✓

c) $V = k [\text{H}_2][\text{Br}_2]^{\frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow$ orden $1 + \frac{1}{2} = 1,5$ ✓

d) $V = k [\text{NO}]^2 [\text{O}_2] \rightarrow$ orden $2 + 1 = 3$ ✓

13.18



- rapidez de Rx $\approx 1,6 \times 10^{-2} \text{ M/s}$

- concentración de A = 0,35 M

a) K, cuando Rx es de 1º orden respecto a A

$1,6 \times 10^{-2} = k [A]^1$

$1,6 \times 10^{-2} = k (0,35)$

$0,046 = k$ ✓

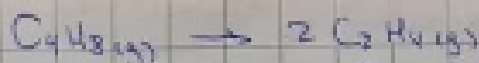
b) K, cuando Rx es de 2º orden respecto a A

$1,6 \times 10^{-2} = k [A]^2$

$1,6 \times 10^{-2} = k (0,35)^2$

$0,13 = k$ ✓

13.19



K?, orden de reacción?

✓ $\ln(P_{\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}}/P_{\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}}) = KZ$

$k = \frac{\ln(P_{\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}}/P_{\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}})}{Z}$

$k = \frac{\ln(400/122)}{10000}$

$k = 0,0001 \text{ s}^{-1}$ ✓

✓ El orden de la Rx es 1 ✓

13.20

$\Delta P = 15,76 - 15,76 = 0$

$\Delta P = 18,88 - 15,76 = 3,12$

$\Delta P = 22,79 - 15,76 = 7,03$

$\Delta P = 27,08 - 15,76 = 11,32$

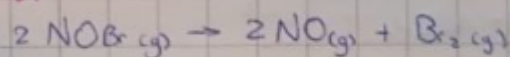
$P_A = 15,76 - 0 = 15,76$

$P_A = 15,76 - 3,12 = 12,64$

$P_A = 15,76 - 7,03 = 8,73$

$P_A = 15,76 - 11,32 = 4,44$

13.27



$k = 0,8/\text{s}, 10^\circ\text{C}$

a) inicial [] de 0,086 M, hallar [] luego de 22 s.

$\frac{1}{[A]_t} = kt + \frac{1}{[A]_0}$

$\frac{1}{[A]_t} = (0,8)(22) + \frac{1}{(0,086)}$

$0,034 \text{ M} = [A]_t$ ✓

b) vida media?

$t_{1/2} = \frac{1}{k[A]_0}$

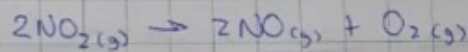
$\rightarrow [\text{NOBr}]_0 = 0,072 \text{ M}$

$t_{1/2} = \frac{1}{(0,8)(0,072)} = 17,36 \text{ s}$ ✓

$\rightarrow [\text{NOBr}]_0 = 0,054 \text{ M}$

$t_{1/2} = \frac{1}{(0,8)(0,054)} = 23,15 \text{ s}$ ✓

13.28



$$k = 0,54$$

$$T = 300^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\ln \frac{[A]_t}{[A]_0} = -kt \quad [A]_0 = 0,62 \text{ M}$$

$$[A]_t = 0,20 \text{ M}$$

$$\ln \frac{0,22}{0,62} = -0,54t$$

$$\ln 0,45 = -0,54t$$

$$1,46 = t$$

13.37

1) La gráfica de color 'Verde' tiene mayor E_a , esto por el valor de la pendiente.

2) La gráfica de color 'Azul' tiene la temperatura más elevada, esto porque la constante (k) varía en proporción con la temperatura, además ' k ' guarda relación con el tiempo, entonces a mayor temperatura, mayor es el tiempo.

13.38

$$\ln \frac{k_2}{k_1} = \frac{E_a}{R} \left(\frac{1}{T_1} - \frac{1}{T_2} \right)$$

$$\ln (450 \times 10^3) = \frac{E_a}{8,314 \text{ J/mol}\cdot\text{K}} \left(\frac{1}{523} - \frac{1}{423} \right)$$

$$7,81 = \frac{E_a}{8,314} (4,57 \times 10^{-4})$$

$$\text{data} \quad E_a = 135 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

13.39

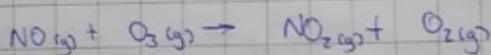
$$k = Ae^{-\frac{E_a}{RT}}$$

$$= (8,7 \times 10^{12}) e^{-\left[\frac{63000}{8,314 (348)} \right]}$$

$$K = (8,7 \times 10^{12}) (3,5 \times 10^{-10})$$

$$K = 3 \times 10^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

13.41



- Factor de frecuencia $A = 8,7 \times 10^{12} \text{ s}^{-1}$

- energía de activación es 63 kJ/mol

- K ?, para reacción a $75^\circ\text{C} \rightarrow 348\text{K}$

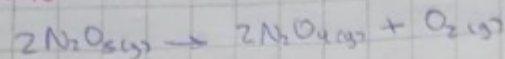
$$k = Ae^{-\frac{E_a}{RT}}, \quad R = 8,31 \text{ J/mol}\cdot\text{K}$$

$$k = 8,7 \times 10^{12} e^{-\frac{63}{(8,31 \times 10^{-3})(348)}}$$

$$k = 8,7 \times 10^{12} e^{-21,7}$$

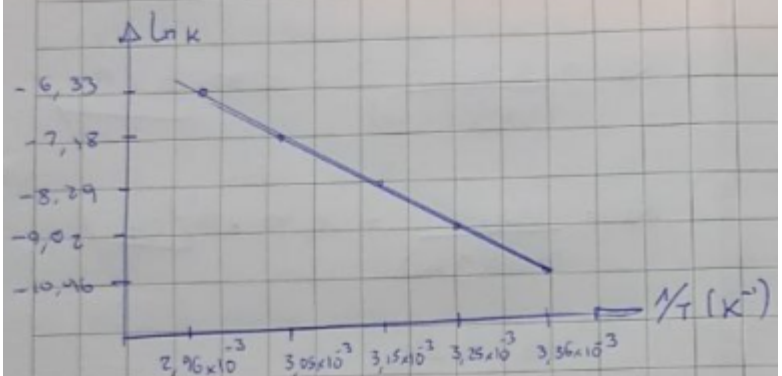
$$k = 3275,89$$

13.40

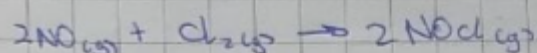


$T(\text{K})$	$k(\text{s}^{-1})$
298	$1,74 \times 10^{-4}$
308	$6,61 \times 10^{-5}$
318	$2,51 \times 10^{-4}$
328	$7,91 \times 10^{-4}$
338	$2,40 \times 10^{-3}$

$\ln k$	$1/T (\text{K}^{-1})$
-10,96	$3,36 \times 10^{-3}$
-9,62	$3,25 \times 10^{-3}$
-8,29	$3,15 \times 10^{-3}$
-7,18	$3,05 \times 10^{-3}$
-6,03	$2,96 \times 10^{-3}$



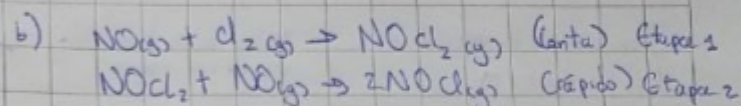
13.55



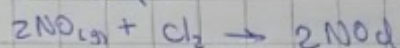
$$v = k [\text{NO}] [\text{Cl}_2]$$

a) orden de Rx?

$$k [\text{NO}]^1 [\text{Cl}_2]^1 \rightarrow 1+1 = \underline{2}$$



c) ¿se concluye respecto a las velocidades relativas de las 2 etapas?



✓ La ley de Velocidad la determina la etapa 1

✓ El intermediario es el $\text{NOCl}_{2(g)}$

13.57

$$v = 2k_2 [\text{O}] [\text{O}_3]$$

$$1 = \frac{k [\text{O}_3]^2}{[\text{O}_2]}$$

$$[\text{O}] = \frac{k_1 [\text{O}_3]}{k_{-1} [\text{O}_2]}$$

$$\text{Velocidad de formación} = \frac{2k_2 k_1 [\text{O}_3]^3}{k_{-1} [\text{O}_2]}$$

Finalmente

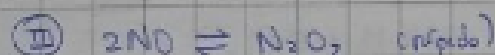
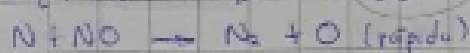
$$v = \frac{k [\text{O}_3]^2}{[\text{O}_2]} \quad k = \frac{2k_2 k_1}{k_{-1}}$$

13.58



$$v = k [\text{H}_2] [\text{NO}]^2$$

Mecanismos descartados?



① y ② se descartan porque el paso determinante no tiene como resultado la ley de rapidez de la primera reacción.