

《物理化学 C》2006-2007 第一学期 A 卷答案

一、填空题 (1×30=30 分)

1. 偏摩尔量, 化学势
2. =, >
3. =, =
4. 恒压, 不做非体积功, 封闭系统
5. =, >, =, <
6.  $\frac{1}{2}H_2(p_1) - e^- \rightarrow H(a_1)$ ,  $H_2O + e^- \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}H_2(p_2) + OH^-(a_2)$ ,  $H_2O = H^+(a_1) + OH^-(a_2)$
7. 恒温, 恒压, 非体积功为零,  $\Delta S$  (隔离)
8. 2, 2, 2
9. >
10. 1.5 级
11. ①加入惰性组分; ②升温; ③降低压力; ④减少生成物; ⑤增加反应物。

二、单项选择题 (每题 2 分, 共 20 分)

1. D    2. A    3. A    4. C    5. A    6. C    7. B    8. D    9. C    10. B

三、计算题 (共 40 分) 1、

因为是理想气体的恒温过程, 故  $\Delta U = 0$ ,  $\Delta H = 0$ .

$$\Delta S = nR \ln \frac{p_1}{p_2} = (1 \times 8.314 \ln 10) \text{J} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} = 19.14 \text{J} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$$

由  $dG = -SdT + Vdp$  得

$$\Delta G = \int_{p_1}^{p_2} Vdp = nRT \ln \frac{p_2}{p_1} = (1 \times 8.314 \times 300 \ln \frac{1}{10}) \text{J} = -5.743 \text{kJ}$$

由  $dA = -SdT - pdV$ , 或  $A = G - pV$ , 知

$$\Delta G = \Delta A = -5.743 \text{kJ}$$

2、(1) 电极反应为: 负极:  $Zn(s) - 2e^- \rightarrow Zn^{2+}(a = 0.1)$

正极:  $Cu^{2+}(a = 0.1) + 2e^- \rightarrow Cu(s)$

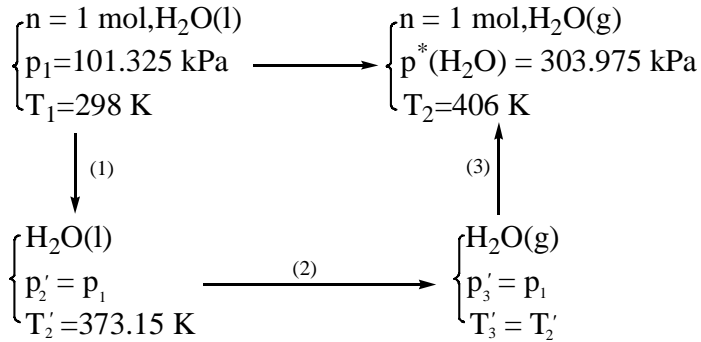
电池反应:  $Zn(s) + Cu^{2+}(a = 0.1) = Zn^{2+}(a = 0.1) + Cu(s)$

(2)  $E = 1.103 \text{V}$

(3)  $\Delta_r G_m = -212.846 \text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$

(4)  $K^\ominus = 2.04 \times 10^{37}$

3、解:



$$\Delta H_1 = n(1)C_{p,m}(l)(T'_2 - T_1)$$

$$= 1 \times 75.31(373.15 - 298)J = 5.660kJ$$

$$\Delta H_2 = n\Delta_{\text{vap}}H_m(100^\circ\text{C}, 101.325\text{kPa}, \text{水}) = 40.63kJ$$

$$\Delta H_3 = n(g)C_{p,m}(g)(T_2 - T'_2)$$

$$= 1 \times 33.56(406 - 373.15)J = 1.102kJ$$

$$\Delta H = \Delta H_1 + \Delta H_2 + \Delta H_3 = 47.392kJ$$

过程的

$$\Delta pV = p^*(\text{H}_2\text{O})V_2(g) - p_1V_1(l) \approx p^*(\text{H}_2\text{O})V_2(g)$$

$$= n(g)RT_2 = 1 \times 8.314 \times 406.J = 3.375kJ$$

$$4、\Delta_r H_m^\circ(298K) = -296.9 - 218.99 + 94.3 = -421.59 \text{ ( kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \text{)}$$

$$\Delta_r S_m^\circ(298K) = 248.53 + 67.8 - 91.2 - 1.5 \times 205.02 = -82.4 \text{ (J} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \text{)}$$

$$\Delta_r G_m^\circ(762K) = -421590 + 762 \times 82.4 = -358801 \text{ (J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \text{)}$$

$$\ln K^\circ = 358801 / (8.314 \times 762) = 56.63 ; \quad K^\circ = 3.95 \times 10^{24} ; \text{ 数值很大, 应可进行得很完全。}$$

#### 四、相图题 (共 10 分)

$$(1) \text{ I. } P = 1, \quad l(\text{A+B}), \quad F = 2$$

$$\text{II. } P = 2, \quad s(\text{A}) + l(\text{A+B}), \quad F = 1$$

$$\text{IV. } P = 2, \quad l(\text{A+B}) + s(\text{B}), \quad F = 1$$

$$\text{V. } P = 2, \quad s(\text{A}) + s(\text{C}), \quad F = 1$$

(2)  $a_1$ : 从液相中开始析出固体B;

$a_2$ : 由固体B和溶液生成化合物C;

$a_3$ : 固体A与固体C同时从液相中析出;

$a_4$ : 固体A与固体C共存.