```
a) 2H_2(9) + O_2(9) \longrightarrow 2H_2O(9) \Longrightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\Delta[H_2]}{\Delta t} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\Delta[H_2O]}{\Delta t}
b) 4 NH3(9) + 502(9) -> 4NO(9) + 6H2O(9) => -1 A[NH3] = -1 A[O2] -1 A[NO] -1 A[H2O]

b) 4 NH3(9) + 502(9) -> 4NO(9) + 6H2O(9) => -1 A[NH3] = -1 A[O2] -1 A[NO] -1 A[H2O]
13.8)
* N2(9) + 3H2(9) - 2NH3(9)
G = [EHU] V
= > -\frac{1}{3} \frac{\Delta \left[ H_2 \right]}{\Delta t} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\Delta \left[ N_1 H_3 \right]}{\Delta t} = > \Delta \left[ N_1 H_3 \right] = -\frac{3}{2} \frac{\Delta \left[ H_2 \right]}{\Delta t}
                                           Dt
=> D[NH3] = -3 (-0,074 MIS) => DNH3] = 0,049 MIS #
V [N2] = 3
=> - 1 0 [H2] = - 0 [N2] -> 0 [N2] - 1 0 [H2]
                         Dt
 => a[N2] = 1 (-0,074 MIS) => A[N2] = -0,025 MIS
 * NHy (ac) + NO2 (ac) - N2(9) + 2H20(1)
 => K [NH4] [NO2]
 => 25^{\circ}C; K = 3.0 \times 10^{-4}/M => (3.0 \times 10^{-4}) (0,080 M) = 62, 4 \times 10^{-7} M
 => [NO2] = 0,080M
 13.14)
 x K [F2][C102]
 => Para: [F2] = 0,10: [C102] = 0,010 : rapides = 1,2 x 103
 => K[0, 10][0,010] = 1,2 × 103 => K = 1,2/MS
 => Para : [F2] = 0,010; [C102] = 0,020
 = ? (1,2) [0,010] [0,020] = 2,4 × 104 MIS
 Por los datos de la tabla, notamos que [8] no afecta en la rápidez de la
 13.15)
 reacción, pero [A] sí.
 => K[A] = rapideg => K[1,5] = 3,20 × 10-1 => K= 2,13 × 10-1/5
```

13,16)					
a)					Harrie .
	K [0,40] × [0,30]	u => [040]	IX V		
0,127 MIS	K [0,20] × [0,30] 9	[O,20			Mile.
					6
=>(2)× =	1 => x=2				
	K [0,40] [0,60] =	2 => [0,60])9 = 2		
0,509 M/S	K [0,40]2 [0,30]4	[0,30	274		
$= > (2)^9 = 2$	=> y=1	0° ×+4	=> 2+1=3 :	Ber orden	
b)		-0			-
	rapidez => K[0,	10]* [0,50] = (0,053		711
=> K= 10,6					-
= ? [x]= 0,30	M; [y] = 0,40 M		× - 0 - 0 2 8	MIG	
=> (40,6)[0	10,40] = rapid	E3 00 1	apiae3 -0,00	И	6
3,17)					-
)2]2 => 2do order				6
	=> cero orden				
	$2][Br_2]^{1/2} = > unc$	11 media 115	arden		-
	$0]^{2}[0_{2}] \Rightarrow 3er ord$		1 Gradie		
1) r = KLN	5] [62] - 38 6 6	200.			
- 01					
3.18)					
A - > B	, r= 1,6 x 10-2 MIS ;	TO7 = 0.35 M			
		Dig F 0, 33 . 1			
L) K[A]=	-2.1	V -00 HC 10			6
	= 1,6 x 10 2 MIS =>	15 -0,0 96 13	-11		
(A) $(A)^2 = (A)^2$					
7 K [0,35]2	= 1,6 × 10 2 MIS =>	K = 0,15/MS	н		
					10000
(91.					
La reacción	es de ter orden.				
K= 1,19 x					
(29)					
10 500050	n es de ter orden.				
rd reaccio	103/19				

* 2NOBr(0) + 2 * K= 0.80/m 10.80	NO (0) + Re- (0)		
100/11 . 40 ((8) 1 612(9)		
a)			
=> 1 = Kt + 1	=> 1 = 10.80)199	[0,086] = 0,0	
THIT [W]	[NOB-]	1000c1 = NOBr = 010	034 M
		0,000]	
b)			
=> t ₁₁₂ = <u>1</u> => K[A] ₀	t112 = 1	=> +112 = 179	
K[H]0	(0,80) [0,072]	1	
=> tu2 = 1 => K[A]o	t1/2 = 1	= 7 ti12 = 235	
v F470	(0,80) [0,054]		
13.28)			
* 2NO ₂ (9) - 2NO	$(9) + O_{\lambda}(9)$		
* K = 0.54/M; 300 %			
1 = 1 + Kt	F 7 1 1 1	+ 10,54)t => t = 3,6s	6
Dr.1 1240	[0,28] [0,62]		
2 22			
3-37)			
a) Per la gratica y v	olor de los ejes se	bnege gectil dhe la diq	rica del
liagrama a) tiene mo			
o) La gráfica del dio	diama pi tieve wid	yor temperatura.	
3.38)			
	► COCI2(9)		
(CO(8) + C12(9)		- 31 1	
< CO(8) + U(2(9)) => $Ln K1 = Ea / 7, -$	Γ_2 => $E_\alpha = 4n(1,$	5 x 103)(8.314) (523)(423)	
$CO(9) + CI_2(9)$ => L_{1} $K_{1} = E_{2} (T_{1} - T_{1})$ K_{2} R T_{1} T_{2}	F_2 => E_α = $Ln(1,$	5×10 ³)(8,314) (523)(423) 523+423	
$= > Ln K1 = Ea \left(T_1 - \frac{1}{T_1 - T_2} \right)$	T_2 => E_0 = $Ln(1, 1)$	5×10 ³)(8.314) (523)(423) 523 + 423	
$= > L_{\Omega} K_{1} = \frac{E_{\Omega}}{R} \left(\frac{T_{1} - T_{2}}{T_{1} + T_{2}} \right)$	T_2 => $E_\alpha = Ln(1, 1)$	5×10 ³)(8,314) (523)(423) 523 + 423	
=> $Ln K1 = Ea (T_1 - \frac{1}{2})$ $K2 = R (T_1 - \frac{1}{2})$ => $Ea = 13.5 \times 10^4 \text{ J}$	[/mol_#		
=> $Ln K1 = Ea (T_1 - \frac{1}{2})$ $K2 = R (T_1 - \frac{1}{2})$ => $Ea = 13.5 \times 10^4 \text{ J}$	[/mol_#		
=> $Ln K1 = Ea (T_1 - \frac{1}{2})$ $K2 = R (T_1 - \frac{1}{2})$ => $Ea = 13.5 \times 10^4 \text{ J}$ => $K_1 = Ae^{-Ea/RT}$: K2 Ac E2/RT	; K, = K ₂ = 320K	
=> $Ln K1 = Ea (T_1 - \frac{1}{2})$ $K2 = R (T_1 - \frac{1}{2})$ => $Ea = 13.5 \times 10^4 \text{ J}$ => $K_1 = Ae^{-Ea/RT}$: K2 Ac E2/RT	; K, = K ₂ = 320K	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1/mol $1/mol$ $1/mo$	$K_1 = K_2 = 320K$ $= Eag = 745,3$	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1/mol $1/mol$ $1/mo$	$K_1 = K_2 = 320K$ $= Eag = 745,3$	
=> $Ln K1 = Ea (T_1 - \frac{1}{2})$ $K2 = R (T_1 - \frac{1}{2})$ => $Ea = 13.5 \times 10^4 \text{ J}$ => $K_1 = Ae^{-Ea/RT}$	I mol μ $K_2 = \text{fle}^{-\text{Eq}[R]}$ $-\text{Ea}_2[R] = \text{Ea}_1$ R $\text{e} \text{ significa que no}$	$K_1 = K_2 = 320K$ $= Eag = 745,3$	

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* Hallando Ea: 20 K1 = Ea (T, -TR), de la tabla: K1 = 174 × 10 5/8; T, = 298 K K2 R (T, TR), de la tabla: K2 = 9,61 × 10 5/9; T2 = 308 K K2 = 6,61 × 10515; 72= 3081K => La (1,74 x 105) = Eq (298-308) => Eq = 1,03 x 103 J [mol " * Ecuación para la gráfica de energía de activación: $LnK = \left(-\frac{Eq}{R}\right)\left(\frac{1}{T}\right) + LnA$ (e) \$0 + (e) \$00 + (e) €0 + (p) 00 * K = Ae Ea IRT => $K = (8.7 \times 10^{12}) = [63000/(8,314)(348)]$ => K= 3 x 103/9 13.55) * 2NO(9) + C12(9) - 2NOC1(9) a) 2 do orden. b) Que la primera reacción debe realigar a una velocidad determinada, la cual debe ser mucho más lenta que la segunda. 13.57) * Velocidad reacción directa = KI[03] -> KI[03] - K-I[0][02] * Velocidad reacción inverga = K-1 [0][02] Despejando [0] => [0] = K,[03] ...(1) K-1102] * Velocidad en 2da etapa = K2[0][03] 1. . . (2) 00 A mayor concentración Reemplagando. (1) en (2) de or disminuye 19 velocidad, debido a la reacción inversa de la _ K [03] veloridad = K2 K [02] K-1[02] [02] primera etapa.

