

The image shows a standard periodic table with a specific focus on the D Block elements. The D Block consists of transition metals located in groups 3 through 12. These elements are highlighted with orange boxes. The table includes groups 1 and 2 at the top, followed by groups 3 through 18. Below groups 13-18 are the Lanthanide and Actinide series, also highlighted with orange boxes. The periodic table uses a color-coded system where groups 13-18 are purple, groups 3-12 are orange, groups 1-2 are green, and the transition metals are orange. The Lanthanides and Actinides are also orange. The element symbols are in white or black text on their respective colored backgrounds.

Period

Group → 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18

↓

1 H

2 Li Be He

3 Na Mg Ne

4 K Ca Sc Ti V Cr Mn Fe Co Ni Cu Zn

5 Rb Sr Y Zr Nb Mo Tc Ru Rh Pd Ag Cd

6 Cs Ba La Hf Ta W Re Os Ir Pt Au Hg

7 Fr Ra Ac Rf Db Sg Bh Hs Mt Ds Rg Cn

Lanthanides: Ce Pr Nd Pm Sm Eu Gd Tb Dy Ho Er Tm Yb Lu

Actinides: Tn Pa U Np Pu Am Cm Bk Cf Es Fm Md No Lr

Transition Metals

D Block Elements

Periodic Table of Elements

Temi d'esame

Tutor: Alessandro Marchetti



POLITECNICO MILANO 1863

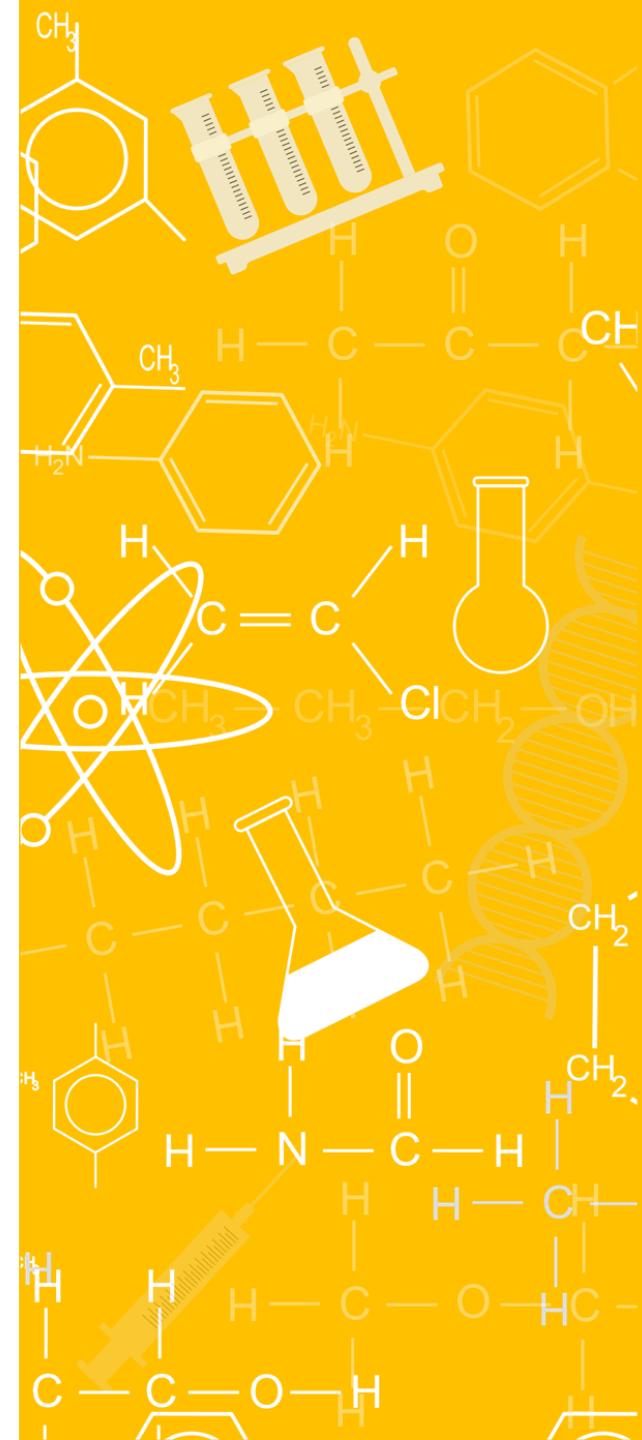
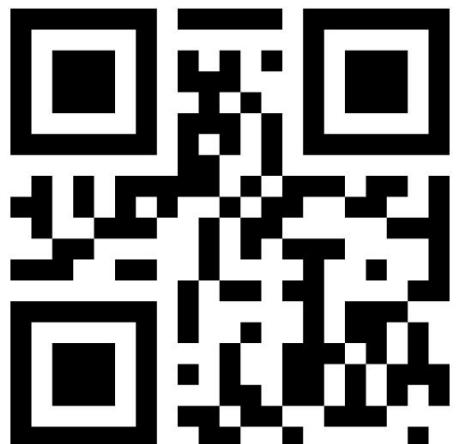
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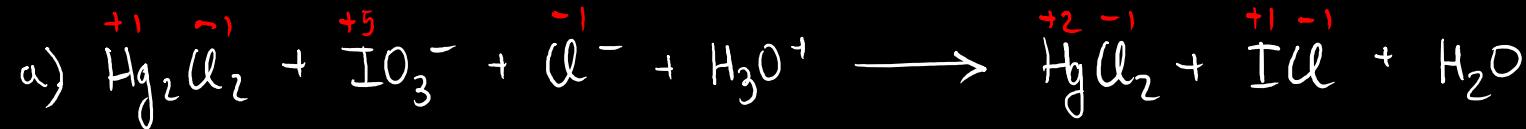


Temi d'esame



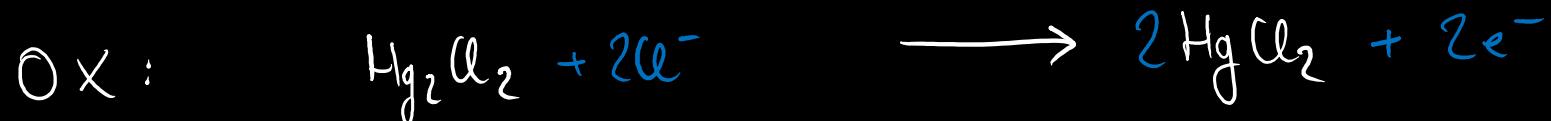
ESERCIZI

1. Bilanciare le seguenti reazioni redox



Hg da +1 a +2 : si ossida ($1e^-$)

I da +5 a +1 : si riduce ($4e^-$)



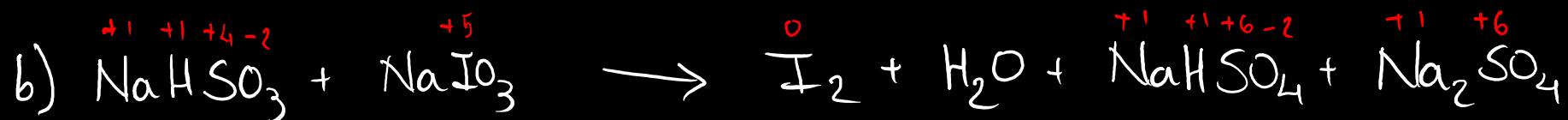
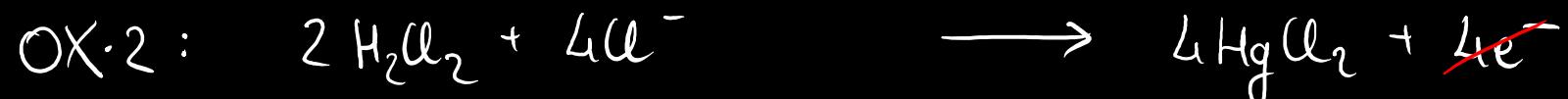
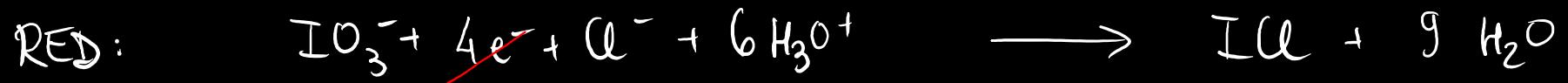
1) Elementi principali e e^-

2) Cannaica (H_3O^+)

3) H, O



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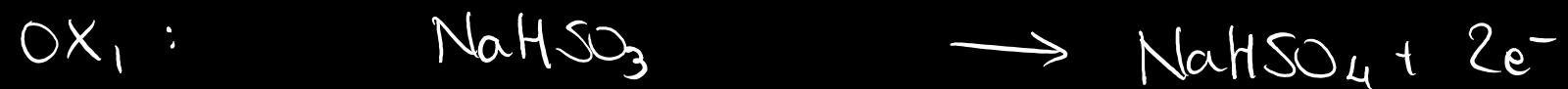
I da + 5 a 0 : si riduce ($5e^-$)

S da + 4 a +6 : si ossida ($2e^-$)

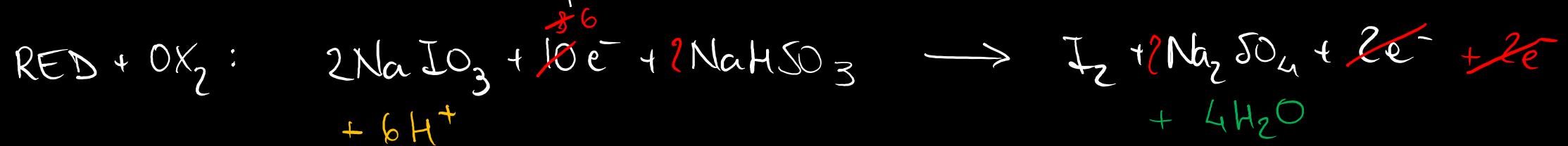


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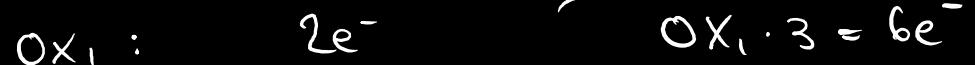
2) Somma di RED e OX₂ per bilanciare Na:



3) Bilanciamento atomi principali, e⁻, coniche, H, O

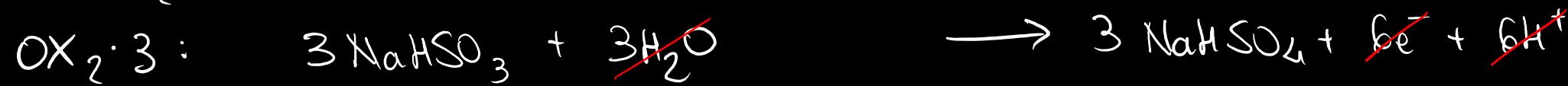
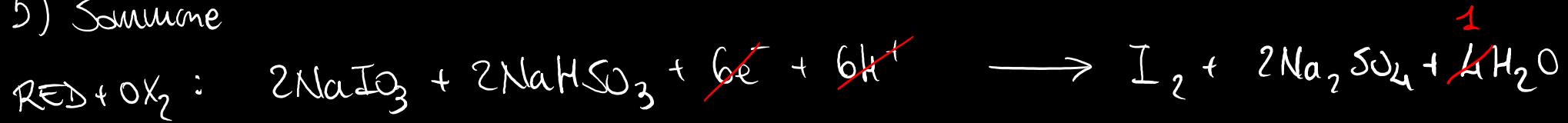


4) Bilanciare e⁻ consumati e prodotti:



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5) Sommiamo



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2. In una beuta di vetro vengono introdotti 20 g di una soluzione al 20% in peso di HCl ($\rho = 1.15 \text{ g/mL}$). La soluzione viene diluita con acqua fino a raggiungere una concentrazione di HCl pari a 2 M. Determinare la variazione di volume della soluzione.

Soluz: $\begin{cases} \text{H}_2\text{O} \\ \text{HCl} \end{cases}$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad m_{\text{sol}} = 20 \text{ g}$$
$$\rho = 1.15 \text{ g/mL}$$
$$\% \text{ HCl} = 20 \%$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad [\text{HCl}] = 2 \text{ M}$$

$$\Delta V = ?$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \rho = \frac{m}{V} \Rightarrow V_1 = \frac{m_{\text{sol}}}{\rho} = \frac{20 \text{ g}}{115 \text{ g/mL}} = 17.4 \text{ mL}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad n_{\text{HCl}} = 0.11 \text{ mol}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_2 = \frac{n_{\text{HCl}}}{[\text{HCl}]} = \frac{0.11 \text{ mol}}{2 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{L}}} = 0.055 \text{ L} = 55 \text{ mL}$$

$$m_{\text{HCl}} = m_{\text{sol}} \cdot \% \text{ HCl} = 20 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{20}{100} = 4 \text{ g}$$

$$n_{\text{HCl}} = \frac{m_{\text{HCl}}}{M_{\text{HCl}}} = \frac{4 \text{ g}}{36.45 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}}} = 0.11 \text{ mol}$$

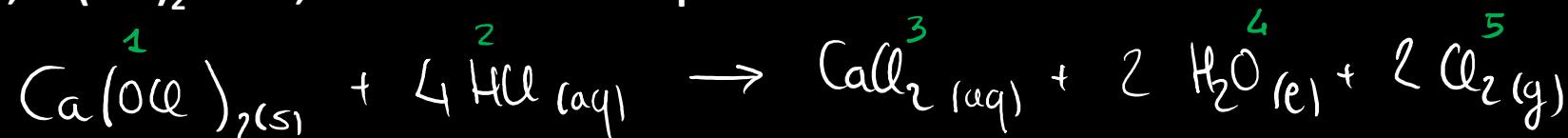
$$\Rightarrow \Delta V = V_2 - V_1 = 37.6 \text{ mL}$$

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3. Il cloro si può produrre riscaldando insieme ipoclorito di calcio e acido cloridrico con formazione di cloruro di calcio ed acqua (reazione da bilanciare):



Se vengono fatti reagire 50 g di $Ca(OCl)_2$ e 275 mL di HCl 6 M, quanti grammi di cloro gassoso si formano? Quale reagente, $Ca(OCl)_2$ o HCl , è in eccesso e con quale massa?



$$m_1 = 50 \text{ g} \quad [HCl] = 6 \text{ M}$$

$$V_2 = 275 \text{ mL}$$

$$\bullet m_5 = ?$$

$$MM_1 = 40.08 + (16 + 35.45) \cdot 2 = 142.98 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$MM_2 = 36.45 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$MM_5 = 35.45 \cdot 2 = 70.9 \text{ g/mol}$$

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$$n_1 = \frac{m_1}{MM_1} = \frac{50 \text{ g}}{162.98 \text{ g/mol}} = 0.35 \text{ mol}$$

$$\frac{0.35}{1} = 0.35 \Rightarrow 4 \text{ M}$$

$$n_2 = [\text{HCl}] \cdot V_2 = 6 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{L}} \cdot 0.275 \text{ L} = 1.65 \text{ mol}$$

$$\frac{1.65}{4} \approx 0.4$$

$\text{Ca(OH}_2\text{)}$ si consuma completamente

$$\text{Q2: } n_5 = 2 \cdot n_1 = 2 \cdot 0.35 \text{ mol} = 0.7 \text{ mol}$$

$$m_5 = n_5 \cdot MM_5 = 49.63 \text{ g}$$

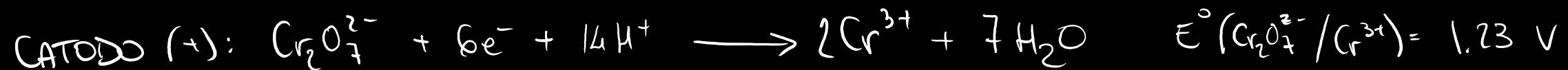
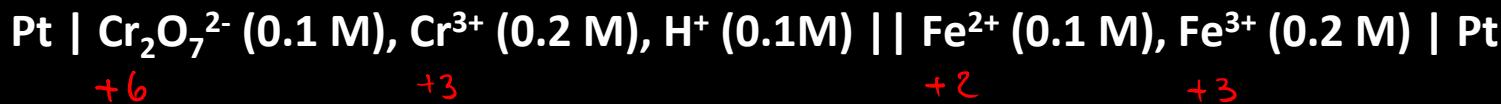
$$\text{HCl in eccesso: } n_2^{\text{reagite}} = 4 \cdot n_1 = 4 \cdot 0.35 \text{ mol} = 1.4 \text{ mol}$$

$$n_2^{\text{rimanenti}} = n_2 - n_2^{\text{reagite}} = 1.65 - 1.4 = 0.25 \text{ mol}$$

$$m_2^{\text{rimanente}} = n_2^{\text{riman.}} \cdot MM_2 = 9.11 \text{ g}$$

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4. Calcolare la f.e.m. a 25°C della pila:



Nerwst globale



$$E_{\text{cell}} = E^\circ_{\text{cell}} - \frac{R \cdot T}{n \cdot F} \cdot \ln(Q) = (E^\circ_{\text{cat}} - E^\circ_{\text{anod}}) - \frac{R \cdot T}{n \cdot F} \cdot \ln \left(\frac{[\text{Cr}^{3+}]^2 \cdot [\text{Fe}^{3+}]^6}{[\text{Fe}^{2+}]^6 \cdot [\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}] \cdot [\text{H}^+]^{14}} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_{\text{cell}} &= (1.23 - 0.77) - \frac{0.059}{6} \cdot \log_{10} \left(\frac{(0.2)^2 \cdot (0.2)^6}{(0.1)^6 \cdot (0.1) \cdot (0.1)^{14}} \right) \\ &\underline{=} 0.308 \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$

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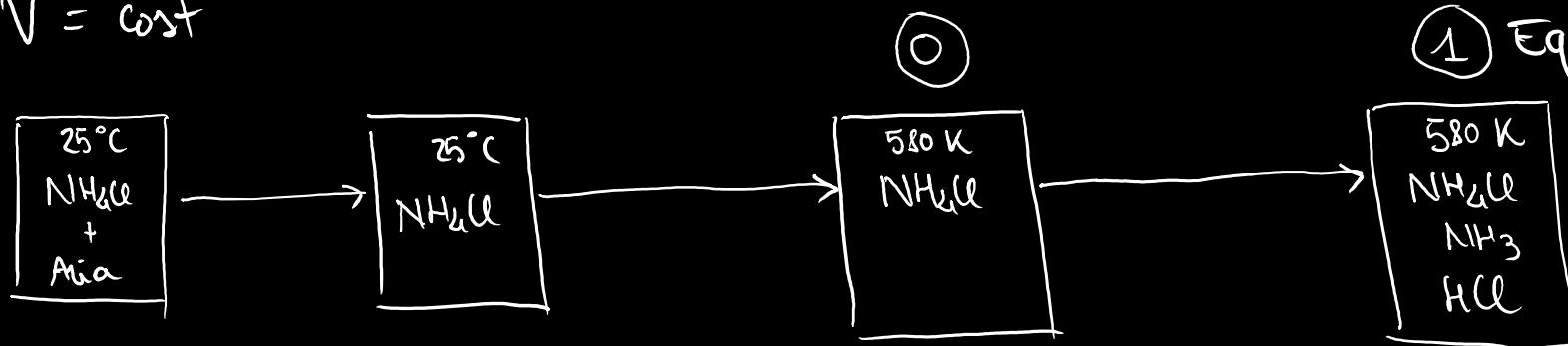
5. In un recipiente chiuso ($V = \text{cost.}$) si pone un eccesso di cloruro di ammonio, si elimina tutta l'aria presente e si scalda sino alla temperatura di 580 K. In tali condizioni il cloruro di ammonio si decompone secondo la reazione sotto riportata ed all'equilibrio si ottiene una pressione pari a $P = 0.650 \text{ atm}$.



Se a 590 K la pressione all'equilibrio è pari a $P = 0.886 \text{ atm}$, determinare:

- il valore delle K_p per l'equilibrio alle due temperature indicate.
- il ΔH° della reazione (supposto costante nell'intervallo di temperatura considerato).

$$V = \text{cost}$$



$$P_1 = P_{\text{eq}}(580 \text{ K}) = 0.650 \text{ atm}$$

$$P_{\text{eq}}(590 \text{ K}) = P_2 = 0.886 \text{ atm}$$

a)	Pressioni	$\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}_{(\text{s})} \leftrightarrow \text{NH}_3(\text{g}) + \text{HCl}(\text{g})$
	0	/
0	0	$P_{\text{NH}_3} = x$
1	0	$P_{\text{HCl}} = x$

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$$K_p = \frac{P_{NH_3} \cdot P_{HCl}}{1} = x^2 \quad P_i \text{ nota}$$

$$P_i = P_{NH_3} + P_{HCl} = 2x \Rightarrow x = \frac{P_i}{2} = \frac{0.65}{2} = 0.325 \text{ atm}$$

$$\Rightarrow K_{p1} (580K) = x^2 = (0.325 \text{ atm})^2 = 0.1056$$

590 K: $K_p = P_{NH_3} \cdot P_{HCl} = y^2$

$$P_i = P_{NH_3} + P_{HCl} = y + y = 2y \Rightarrow y = \frac{P_i}{2} = \frac{0.186}{2} = 0.443 \text{ atm}$$

$$\Rightarrow K_{p2} (590K) = y^2 = (0.443)^2 = 0.196$$

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b) $\Delta H_R^\circ = ?$

Eq: $\Delta G_R^\circ = -R \cdot T \cdot \ln(K_p)$

$$\ln(K_p) = -\frac{\Delta H_R^\circ}{R \cdot T} = -\frac{\Delta H_R^\circ - T \cdot \Delta S_R^\circ}{RT} = -\left(\frac{\Delta H_R^\circ}{R \cdot T} - \frac{\Delta S_R^\circ}{R}\right)$$

580 K: $\ln K_{p1} = -\left(\frac{\Delta H_R^\circ}{R \cdot T_1} - \frac{\Delta S_R^\circ}{R}\right)$

590 K: $\ln K_{p2} = -\left(\frac{\Delta H_R^\circ}{R \cdot T_2} - \frac{\Delta S_R^\circ}{R}\right)$

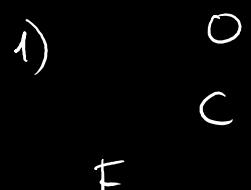
Differenza: $\ln K_{p1} - \ln K_{p2} = -\left(\frac{\Delta H_R^\circ}{R \cdot T_1} - \frac{\Delta S_R^\circ}{R}\right) + \left(\frac{\Delta H_R^\circ}{R \cdot T_2} - \frac{\Delta S_R^\circ}{R}\right)$

$$\ln \frac{K_{p1}}{K_{p2}} = -\frac{\Delta H_R^\circ}{R} \left(\frac{1}{T_1} - \frac{1}{T_2} \right)$$

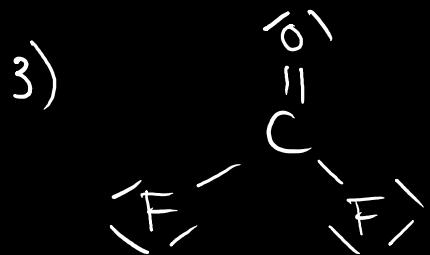
$$\Rightarrow \Delta H_R^\circ = -\frac{\ln \frac{K_{p1}}{K_{p2}}}{\frac{1}{T_1} - \frac{1}{T_2}} \cdot R = -\frac{\ln \frac{0.1056}{0.196}}{\frac{1}{580} - \frac{1}{590}} \cdot 8.314 = 175.95 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}}$$

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6. Dati i seguenti composti molecolari: COF_2 , H_2SO_3 , BF_4^- . Scrivere la formula di struttura, determinare la geometria dei campi elettronici e la geometria della molecola e dire che tipo di orbitale ibrido utilizza l'atomo centrale.



2) $\text{N}e^- = 4e_C + 6e_O + 7e_F \cdot 2 = 24e^- \Rightarrow 12 \text{ doppietti}$

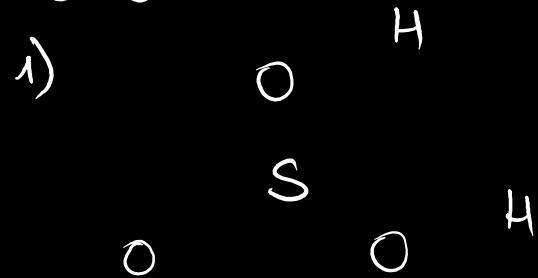


4) $NS = 3$

5) G.E. = Trigonale planare
G.M. = G.E.

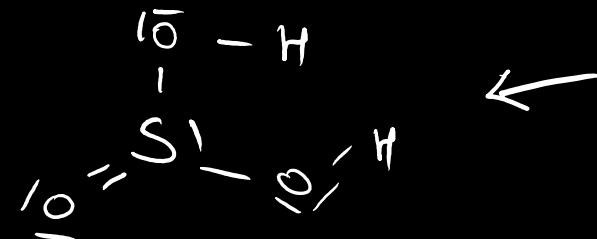
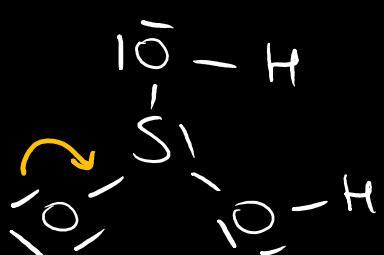
6) $\text{C } \text{sp}^2 \rightarrow \begin{cases} 2\sigma \text{ con F} \\ 1\sigma \text{ con O} \\ 1\pi \text{ con O} \end{cases} \} \text{sp}^2$

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2) $n^- = 1e^-_H \cdot 2 + 6e^-_O \cdot 3 + 6e^-_S = 26e^- \Rightarrow 13$ doppietti

3)



CF. $O = 6 - 2 = -1$

$S = 6 - 5 = +1$

$O = 6 - 6 = 0$

$S = 6 - 6 = 0$

4) $NS = 3l + 1nl = 4$

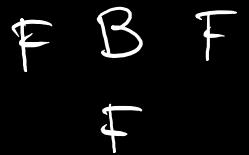


5) G.E. = Tetraedrica

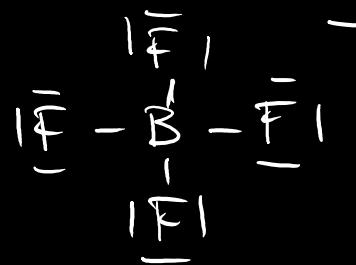
G.M. = Trigonale piramid.

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BFL₄⁻



2) Ne⁻ = 3e⁻_B + 7e⁻_F · 4 + 1e⁻_{caica} = 32e⁻ \Rightarrow 16 dopp.



4) NS = 4

5) G.E. = Tetraedrica
G.E. \equiv G.M.

6) B sp³

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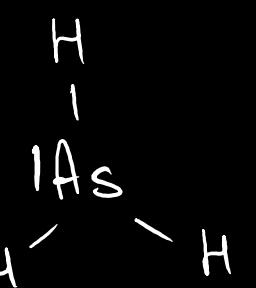
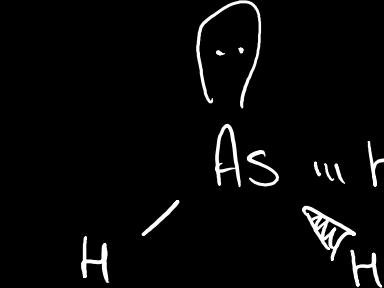
7. Ordinare le seguenti sostanze per punti di ebollizione crescenti e motivare la risposta.

a. AsH_3

b. N_2

c. HF

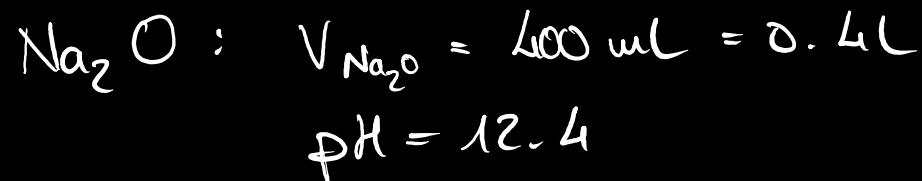
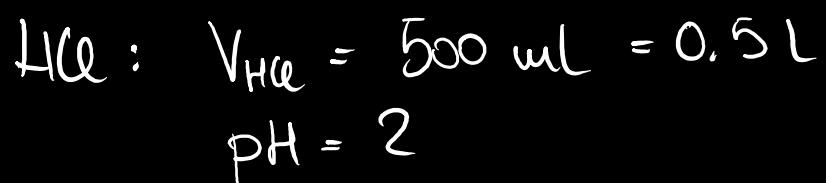
d. CaO

$\underline{\text{AsH}_3} :$	 Trigonale piramid		interazioni dipolo / dipolo	MEDIE
$\underline{\text{N}_2} :$	$\text{N} \equiv \text{N}$	intenz. deboli (vdW, London, dipolo int.)		DEBOLE
$\underline{\text{HF}} :$	$\text{H}-\text{F}$	legame H		MEDIA / FORTE
$\underline{\text{CaO}} :$	Solido ionico	interazioni forti		FORTI

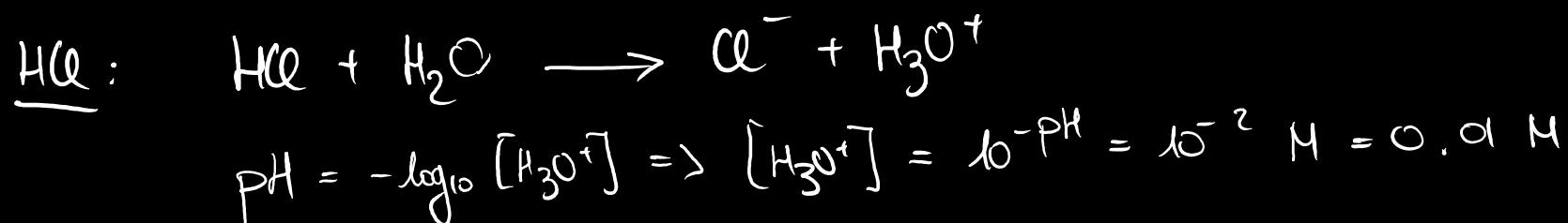


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8. A 500 mL di una soluzione di acido cloridrico a pH = 2 vengono aggiunti 400 mL di una soluzione a pH = 12.4 di ossido di sodio (Na_2O). Calcolare il pH della soluzione risultante. Quanti grammi di ossido di sodio sono stati introdotti nella seconda soluzione?



• pH finale = ? $w_{\text{Na}_2\text{O}} = ?$



$$[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = [\text{HCl}] \Rightarrow n_{\text{HCl}} = n_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} = V_{\text{HCl}} \cdot [\text{HCl}] = 0.5 \text{ L} \cdot 0.01 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{L}} = 0.005 \text{ mol}$$



$$\text{pOH} = \text{pK}_w - \text{pH} = 14 - 12.4 = 1.6 \Rightarrow \text{pOH} = -\log_{10} [\text{OH}^-]$$

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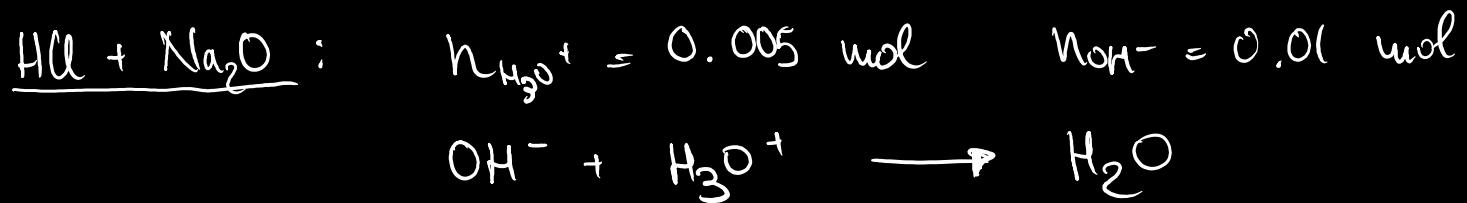
$$[\text{OH}^-] = 10^{-\text{pOH}} = 10^{-1.6} = 0.025 \text{ M}$$

$$[\text{Na}_2\text{O}] = \frac{1}{2} [\text{OH}^-] = 0.0125 \text{ M}$$

$$n_{\text{OH}^-} = V_{\text{Na}_2\text{O}} \cdot [\text{OH}^-] = 0.4 \cdot 0.025 = 0.01 \text{ mol}$$

$$n_{\text{Na}_2\text{O}} = \frac{1}{2} n_{\text{OH}^-} = 0.005 \text{ mol}$$

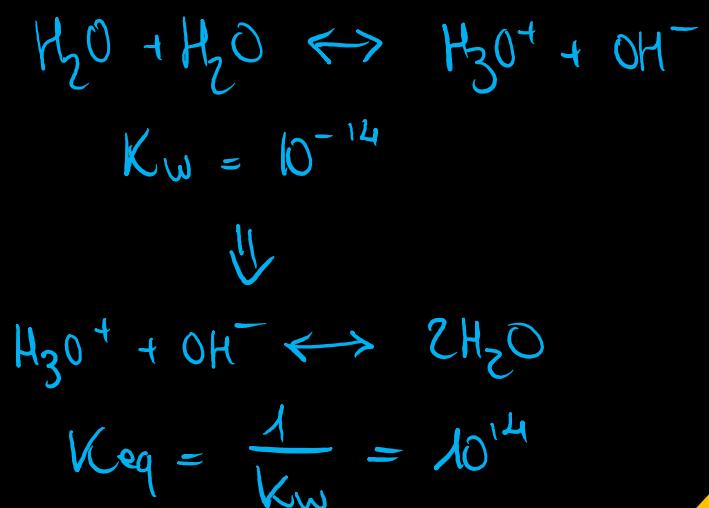
$$\text{MH}_{\text{Na}_2\text{O}} = 23 \cdot 2 + 16 = 62 \text{ g/mol} \Rightarrow m_{\text{Na}_2\text{O}} = 0.31 \text{ g}$$



$$n_{\text{OH}^- \text{ rimanenti}} = n_{\text{OH}^-} - n_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} = 0.005 \text{ mol}$$

$$V_{\text{sol}} = V_{\text{HCl}} + V_{\text{Na}_2\text{O}} = 0.9 \text{ L}$$

$$[\text{OH}^-] = \frac{n_{\text{OH}^- \text{ riman}}}{V_{\text{sol}}} = 5.55 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ M}$$



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$$pOH = -\log_{10} [OH^-] = -\log_{10} (5.55 \cdot 10^{-3}) = 2.25$$

$$\Rightarrow pH = pK_w - pOH = 14 - 2.25 = 11.75$$

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9. L'abbassamento crioscopico di una soluzione contenente 2.18 g di un composto organico A non volatile ed indissociato in 127 g di un solvente, di cui non si conosce la K_c , è 1.69 °C. Determinare la massa molecolare del composto A sapendo che una soluzione contenente 3.85 g di un composto organico B non volatile e indissociato, avente massa molecolare 162 g/mol, in 205 g dello stesso solvente presenta un abbassamento crioscopico di 1.03 °C.

$$A; i = 1$$

$$m_A = 2.18 \text{ g}$$

$$m_{S,A} = 127 \text{ g}$$

$$\Delta T_A = 1.69 \text{ °C}$$

$$\bullet M_M A = ?$$

$$\underline{B}: \Delta T_B = K_c \cdot [w]_B \cdot i \quad \rightarrow \quad K_c = \frac{\Delta T_B}{[w]_B \cdot i}$$

$$[w]_B = \frac{n_B}{m_{S,B} [\text{kg}]}$$

$$n_B = \frac{m_B}{M_M B} = \frac{3.85 \text{ g}}{162 \text{ g/mol}} = 0.0238 \text{ mol}$$

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$$\Rightarrow [\mu]_B = \frac{0.0238 \text{ mol}}{0.205 \text{ kg}} = 0.116 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{kg}}$$

$$\Rightarrow k_c = \frac{1.03 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}}{0.116 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{kg}} \cdot 1} = 8.38 \frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}}{\text{mol}}$$

A: $\Delta T_A = k_c \cdot [\mu]_A \cdot i$

$$\Rightarrow [\mu]_A = \frac{\Delta T_A}{k_c \cdot i} = \frac{1.69 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}}{8.38 \frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}}{\text{mol}} \cdot 1} = 0.19 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{kg}}$$

$$[\mu]_A = \frac{u_A}{m_{S,A}} \Rightarrow n_A = [\mu]_A \cdot m_{S,A} = 0.19 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{kg}} \cdot 0.127 \text{ kg} = 0.024 \text{ mol}$$

$$\Rightarrow M_H_A = \frac{u_A}{n_A} = \frac{2.18 \text{ g}}{0.024 \text{ mol}} = 90.83 \text{ g/mol}$$

CONTATTI

Per dubbi, domande, chiarimenti e proposte di esercizi da risolvere nelle lezioni successive:



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