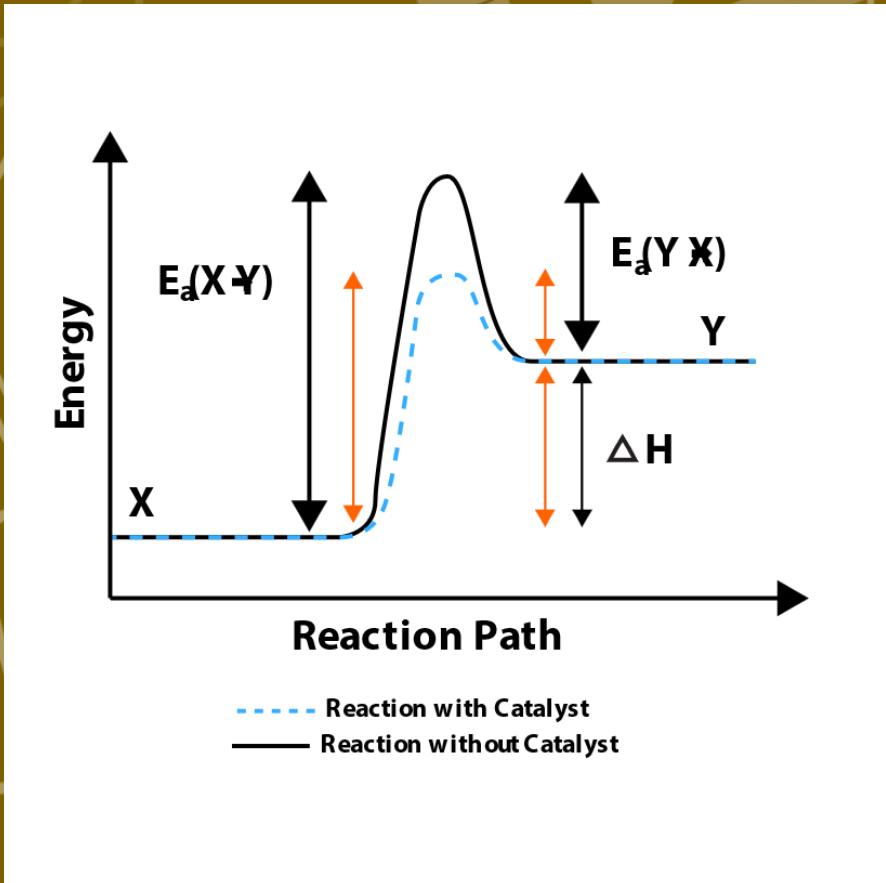
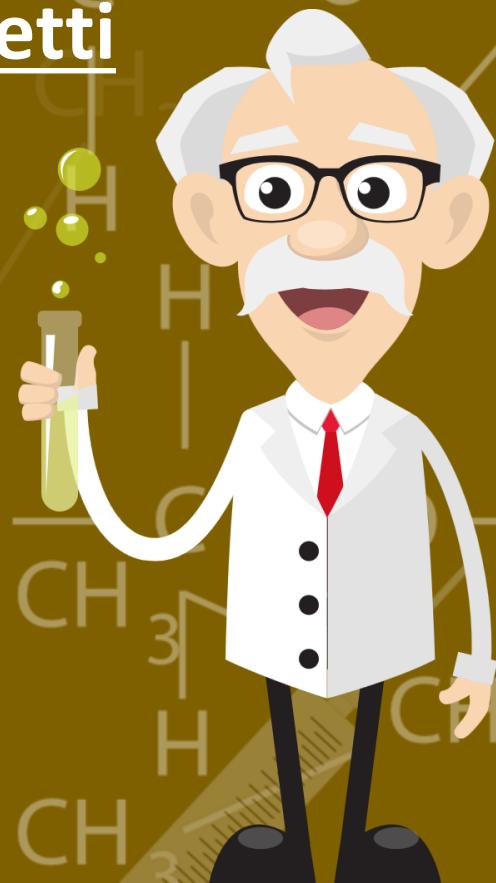


Temi d'esame

Tutor: Alessandro Marchetti



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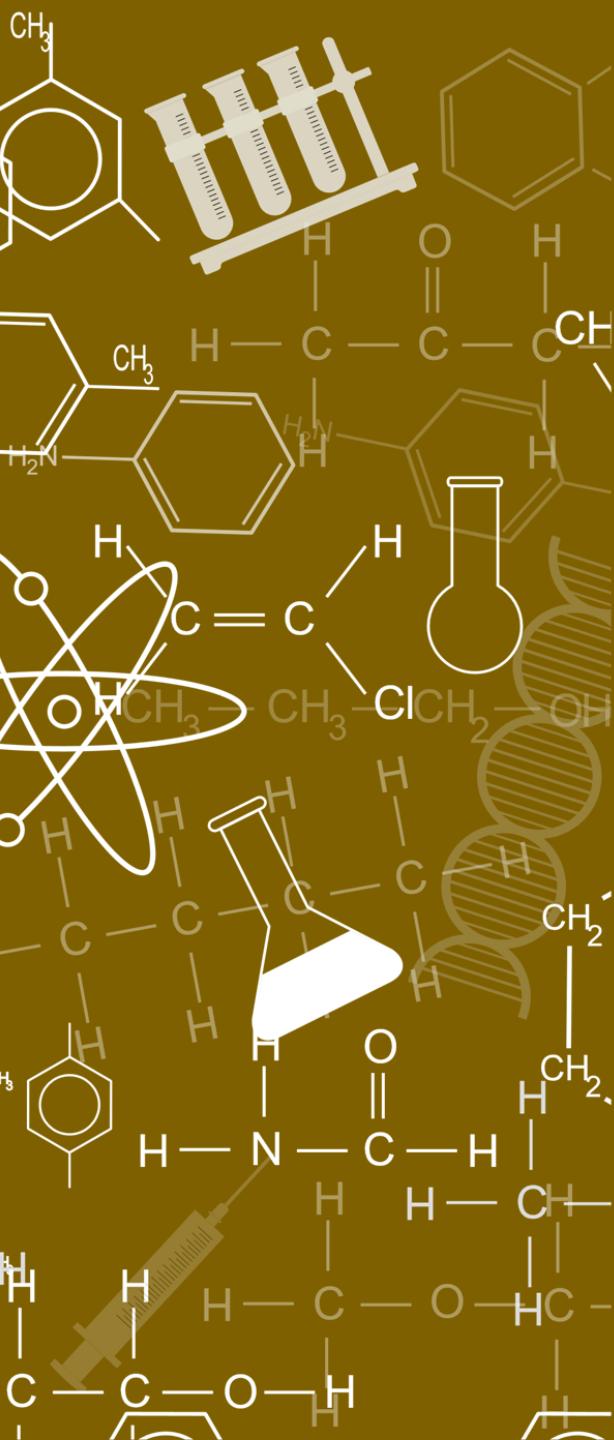
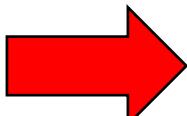
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MARTEDÌ 19 GENNAIO

11:00-13:00

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Ven 15/01/2021	11.00-13.00	Temi d'esame	Martina Lippi
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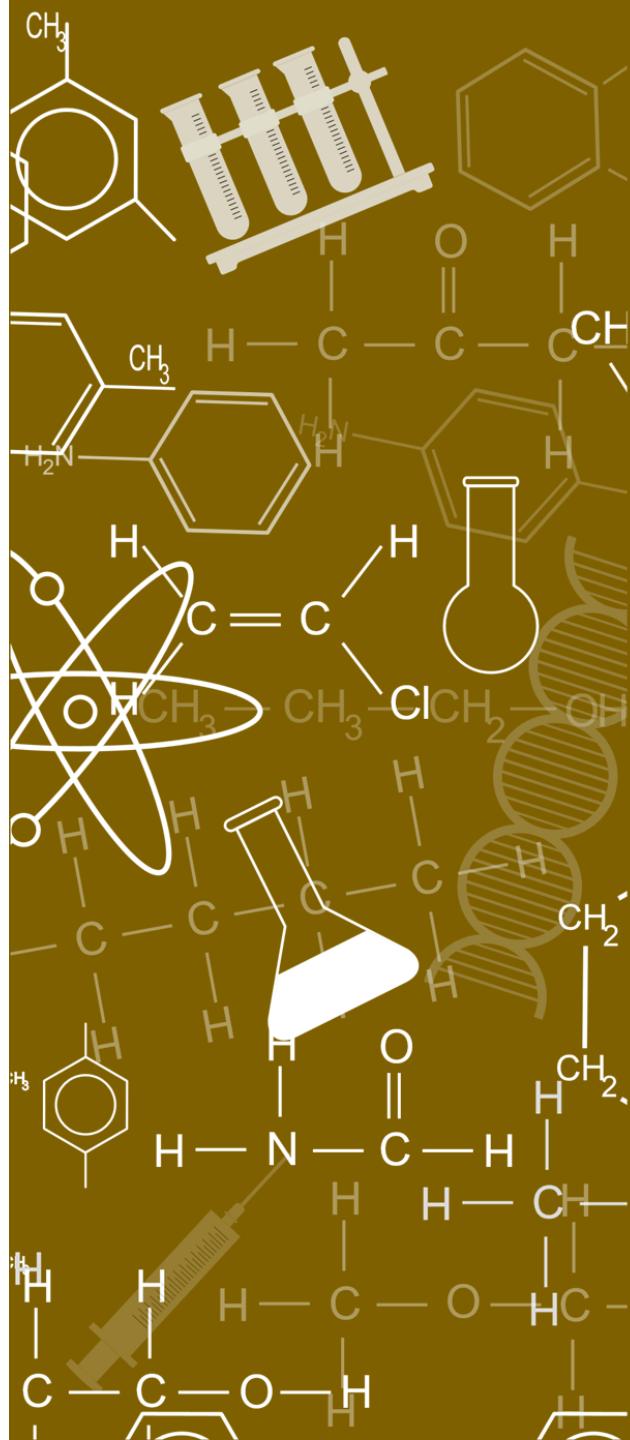
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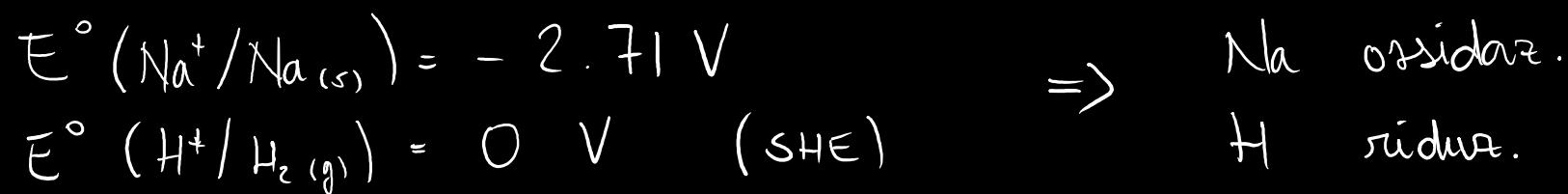
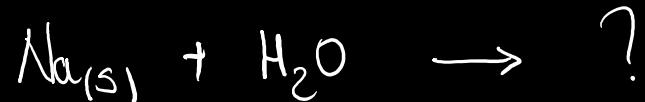


Temi d'esame

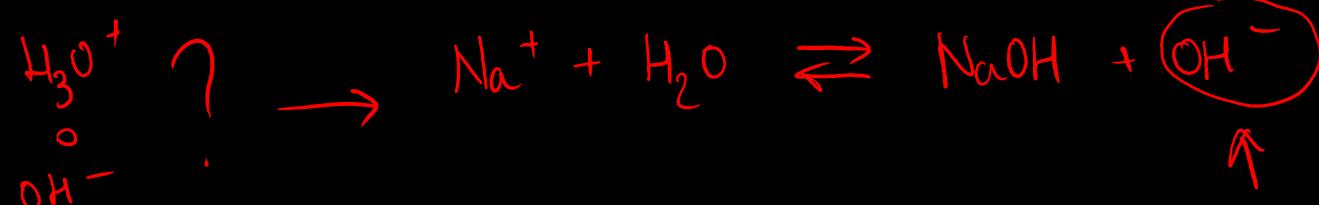


ESERCIZI

0. Scrivere la reazione che avviene quando $\text{Na}_{(s)}$ viene messo in acqua e prevedere qualitativamente il pH (maggiore, minore o uguale a 7) della soluzione ottenuta.



$$\begin{aligned} E^\circ &= E^\circ (\text{H}^+ / \text{H}_2) - \\ &\quad | \quad E^\circ (\text{Na}^+ / \text{Na}) \\ &= 0 - (-2.71) = 2.71 \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$



ESERCIZI

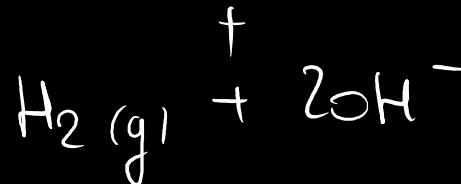
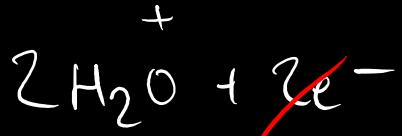
$$\text{OX} : 1e^- \quad \text{OX} \cdot 2 = 2e^-$$

$$\text{RED} : 2e^- \Rightarrow \text{RED} \cdot 1 = 2e^-$$

$$\text{OX} \cdot 2$$



$$\text{RED}$$



$$\text{pH} > 7$$

ESERCIZI

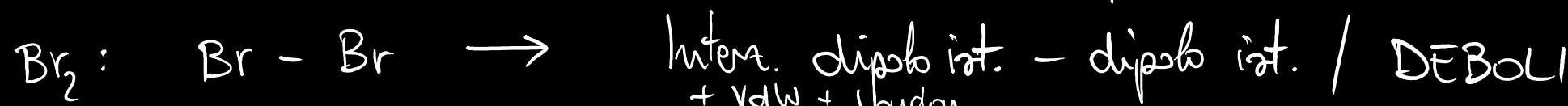
1. Determinare per ognuna delle seguenti sostanze le forze intermolecolari in gioco e metterle in ordine di punto di ebollizione crescente:

a. HCl

b. Br₂

c. H₂O

d. CH₄

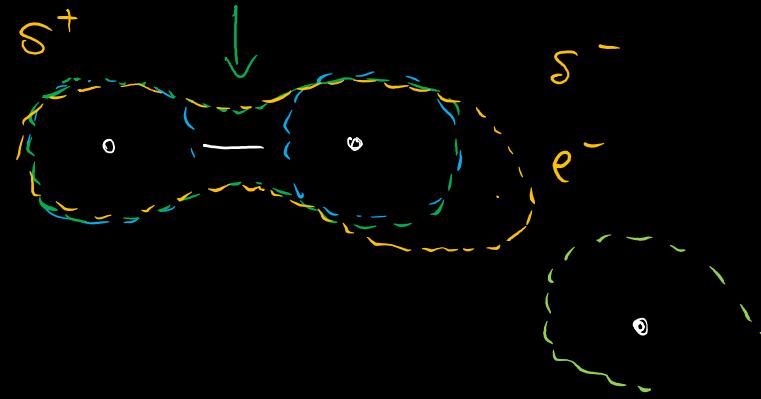
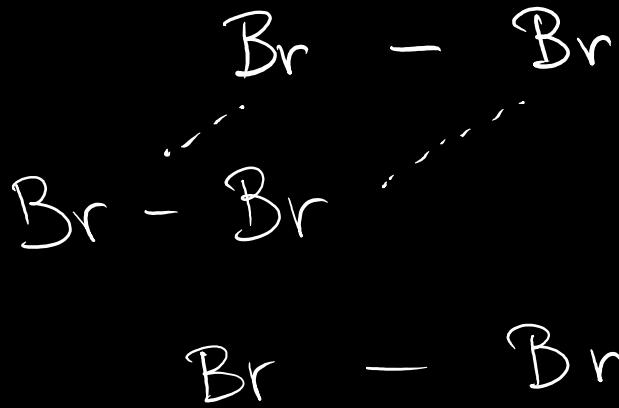


Teb ↑ → Interrat. ↑
Intermolec

$$\text{MM}_{\text{Br}_2} > \text{MM}_{\text{CH}_4}$$

$$\text{H}_2\text{O} > \text{HCl} > \text{Br}_2 > \text{CH}_4$$

ESERCIZI



ESERCIZI

2. L'aggiunta di 1 g di benzene (C_6H_6) a 80.00 g di cicloesano (C_6H_{12}) abbassa il punto di congelamento del cicloesano da $6.5\text{ }^\circ C$ a $3.3\text{ }^\circ C$.
- Qual è il valore della costante di abbassamento crioscopico (K_c) del cicloesano?
 - Sapendo che la K_c del benzene è $5.12\text{ }^\circ C \cdot \text{Kg/mol}$, chi è il miglior solvente per la determinazione della massa molare tramite abbassamento del punto di congelamento?

B : $m_B = 1\text{ g}$
 C_6H_6
SOLUTO

C : $m_C = 80\text{ g}$
 C_6H_{12} SOLVENTE

$T_{C1} = 6.5\text{ }^\circ C$
 $T_{C2} = 3.3\text{ }^\circ C$

a) $K_{c,C} = ?$

$$\Delta T_c = K_c \cdot [m_B] \cdot i \Rightarrow K_c = \frac{\Delta T_c}{[m_B] \cdot i}$$

$$\Delta T_c = T_{C1} - T_{C2} = 6.5 - 3.3 = 3.2\text{ }^\circ C$$

$$i = 1$$

$$[m_B] = \frac{n_B}{m_C [\text{kg}]}$$

ESERCIZI

$$MM_B = 6 \cdot MM_C + 6 \cdot MM_H = 78 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$n_B = \frac{m_B}{MM_B} = \frac{1 \text{ g}}{78 \text{ g/mol}} = 0.0128 \text{ mol}$$

$$\Rightarrow [m_B] = \frac{0.0128 \text{ mol}}{0.08 \text{ kg}} = 0.16 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{kg}}$$

$$\Rightarrow K_{C,C} = \frac{3.3 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}}{0.16 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{kg}} \cdot 1} = 20.625 \frac{{}^{\circ}\text{C} \cdot \text{kg}}{\text{mol}}$$

b) $K_{C,B} = 5.12 \frac{{}^{\circ}\text{C} \cdot \text{kg}}{\text{mol}}$

$$\Delta T_C = K_C \cdot i \cdot [m_s] = K_C \cdot i \cdot \frac{m_s}{m_{\text{solv}}}$$

$$\begin{cases} B : i = 1 \\ C : i = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta T_C = K_C \cdot \frac{m_s}{m_{\text{solv}}} = \textcircled{K_C} \cdot \frac{1}{m_{\text{solv}}} \cdot \frac{m_s}{MM_s} \rightarrow \text{OBETTIVO}$$

ESERCIZI

$$\frac{k_c}{m_{SAV}} = \frac{k_c}{h_{SAV} \cdot MM_{SAV}} \Rightarrow \Delta T_c = \frac{k_c}{h_{SAV} \cdot MM_{SAV}} \cdot \frac{m_s}{MM_s}$$

$$B: \frac{k_{c_B}}{MM_B} = \frac{0.512}{78} = 6.56 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$\rightarrow C: \frac{k_{c_C}}{MM_C} = \frac{20.6}{84} = 0.245$$

ESERCIZI

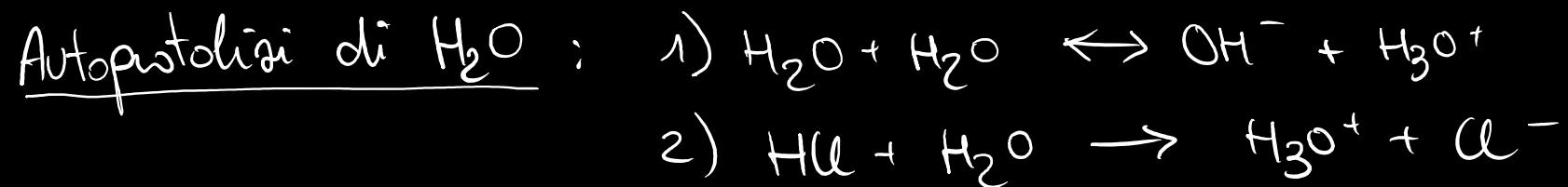
3. Calcolare il pH di una soluzione di HCl $1.00 \cdot 10^{-8}$ M.

$$\text{HCl} : C_a = 10^{-8} \text{ M}$$

$$\bullet \text{ pH} = ?$$



$$[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = C_a = 10^{-8} \text{ M} \Rightarrow \text{pH} = -\log_{10} [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = -\log_{10} (10^{-8}) = 8 \quad X$$



$$2: [\text{Cl}^-] = (a = 10^{-8} \text{ M}$$

$$1: K_w = [\text{OH}^-][\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]$$

$$[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]_1 + [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]_2 = [\text{OH}^-] + [\text{Cl}^-] \Rightarrow [\text{OH}^-] = [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] - [\text{Cl}^-]$$

ESERCIZI

$$\Rightarrow K_w = [\text{OH}^-][\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = ([\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] - [\text{A}^-]) \cdot [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]^2 - [\text{A}^-][\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]$$

$$K_w = x^2 - [\text{A}^-] \cdot x$$

$$x^2 - x \cdot (a - K_w) = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{a \pm \sqrt{a^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-K_w)}}{2} = \begin{cases} x_1 = 1.05 \cdot 10^{-7} \\ x_2 = -9.5 \cdot 10^{-8} \end{cases}$$

$$[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = x_1 = 1.05 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ M}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{pH} = -\log_{10}(1.05 \cdot 10^{-7}) = 6.98$$

$$\text{pH} < 7 \quad \checkmark$$

ESERCIZI

4. Una famiglia media consuma 200 litri al giorno di acqua calda. Nell'impianto di riscaldamento l'acqua entra a 18 °C e viene utilizzata a 60 °C. Calcolare quanti metri cubi di metano (in condizioni normali) devono essere giornalmente bruciati nell'impianto. Si supponga che le perdite di calore complessive siano del 20%. Sono noti i seguenti dati: $C_p(H_2O_{(l)}) = 1 \text{ kcal/(kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C)}$; $\Delta H^\circ_F(H_2O_{(l)}) = -68.3 \text{ kcal/mol}$; $\Delta H^\circ_F(CO_2_{(g)}) = -94.1 \text{ kcal/mol}$; $\Delta H^\circ_F(CH_4_{(g)}) = -17.9 \text{ kcal/mol}$.

$$H_2O : V = 200 \text{ L} \quad C_p, H_2O \\ T_1 = 18^\circ\text{C} \quad \Delta H^\circ_F, H_2O \\ T_2 = 60^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\text{Perdite} = 20\% \Rightarrow \eta = 80\% \quad \text{C.N. :} \\ \Delta H^\circ_F, CO_2 \quad \Delta H^\circ_F, CH_4 \quad T = 0^\circ\text{C} \\ P = 1 \text{ atm}$$

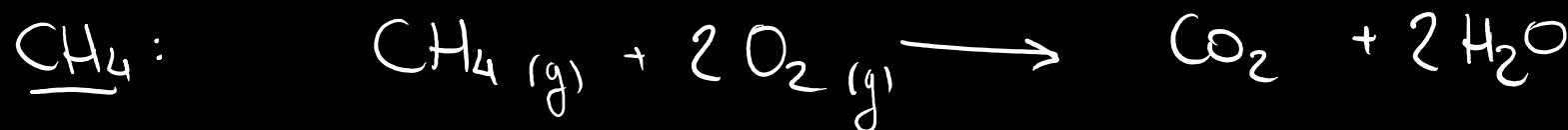
$$\therefore V_{CH_4} = ?$$

$$H_2O : V = 200 \text{ L} \Rightarrow m = d \cdot V = 1 \frac{\text{Kg}}{\text{L}} \cdot 200 \text{ L} = 200 \text{ Kg} \\ \Delta T = T_2 - T_1 = 60 - 18 = 42^\circ\text{C}$$

$$Q_{H_2O} = m \cdot C_p, H_2O \Delta T = 200 \text{ Kg} \cdot 1 \frac{\text{Kcal}}{\text{Kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C}} \cdot 42^\circ\text{C} = 8400 \text{ Kcal}$$

$$Q_R = \frac{Q_{H_2O}}{\eta} = \frac{8400}{0.8} = 10500 \text{ Kcal}$$

ESERCIZI



$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_r^\circ &= \Delta H_f^\circ_{CO_2} + \Delta H_f^\circ_{H_2O} \cdot 2 - \Delta H_f^\circ_{CH_4} - \cancel{\Delta H_f^\circ_{O_2(g)}}^{\circ} \cdot 2 \\ &= -94.1 + 2 \cdot (-68.3) - (-17.9) \\ &= -212.8 \frac{\text{kcal}}{\text{mol}}\end{aligned}$$

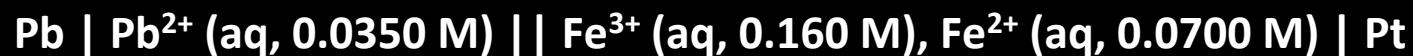
$$Q_{CH_4} = -Q_R = -10'500 \text{ kcal}$$

$$Q_{CH_4} = n_{CH_4} \cdot \Delta H_r^\circ \Rightarrow n_{CH_4} = \frac{Q_{CH_4}}{\Delta H_r^\circ} = \frac{-10'500 \text{ kcal}}{-212.8 \frac{\text{kcal}}{\text{mol}}} = 49.34 \text{ mol}$$

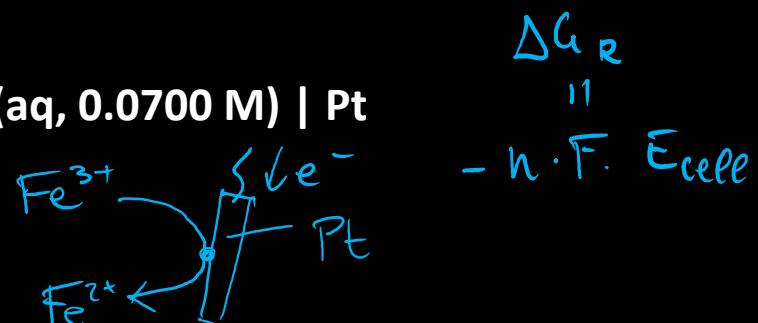
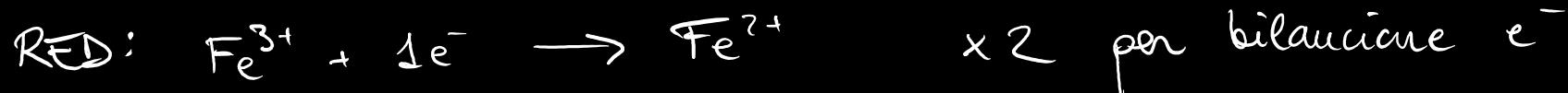
$$P \cdot V = n \cdot R \cdot T \Rightarrow V_{CH_4} = \frac{n_{CH_4} \cdot R \cdot T}{P} = \frac{49.34 \text{ mol} \cdot 0.082 \frac{\text{L} \cdot \text{atm}}{\text{mol} \cdot \text{K}} \cdot 273 \text{ K}}{1 \text{ atm}} = 1'104 \text{ L}$$

ESERCIZI

5. Calcolare la f.e.m. relativa alla pila descritta dalla seguente catena galvanica, scrivere la reazione globale e calcolarne il ΔG°_R :



• f.e.m., reazione, $\Delta G^\circ_R = ?$



$$\Delta G^\circ_R = - n \cdot F \cdot E^\circ_{\text{cell}}$$

$$E^\circ_{\text{cell}} = E^\circ_{\text{cat}} - E^\circ_{\text{anod}} = E^\circ(\text{Fe}^{3+}/\text{Fe}^{2+}) - E^\circ(\text{Pb}^{2+}/\text{Pb}) = 0.771 - (-0.126) \approx 0.9 \text{ V}$$

$$n = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta G^\circ_R = - 2 \cdot 96500 \cdot 0.9 = - 173.7 \text{ kJ/mol} = - 173.7 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}}$$

ESERCIZI

6. Si prepara una soluzione mescolando 250.0 mL di $\text{Ce}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ $3.3 \cdot 10^{-1}$ M con 150.0 mL di KIO_3 $1.2 \cdot 10^{-1}$ M a 25 °C. Determinare se precipita $\text{Ce}(\text{IO}_3)_3(s)$ ($K_{ps} = 1.9 \cdot 10^{-10}$).

$$\text{Ce}(\text{NO}_3)_3 : [\text{Ce}(\text{NO}_3)_3] = 3.3 \cdot 10^{-1} \text{ M} = 0.33 \text{ M}$$
$$V_1 = 250 \text{ mL} = 0.25 \text{ L}$$

$$\text{Ce}(\text{IO}_3)_3$$
$$K_{ps} = 1.9 \cdot 10^{-10}$$

$$K\text{IO}_3 : [\text{KIO}_3] = 1.2 \cdot 10^{-1} \text{ M} = 0.12 \text{ M}$$
$$V_2 = 150 \text{ mL} = 0.15 \text{ L}$$

$$n_{\text{Ce}(\text{NO}_3)_3} = [\text{Ce}(\text{NO}_3)_3] \cdot V_1 = 0.33 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{L}} \cdot 0.25 \text{ L} = 0.0825 \text{ mol}$$

$$n_{\text{KIO}_3} = [\text{KIO}_3] \cdot V_2 = 0.12 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{L}} \cdot 0.15 \text{ L} = 0.018 \text{ mol}$$

ESERCIZI

Vnione : $V_{TOT} = V_1 + V_2 = 0.25 + 0.15 = 0.4 \text{ L}$



$$K_{PS2} = \frac{1}{K_{PS}}$$

$$n_{\text{Ce}^{3+}} = n_{\text{Ce}(\text{NO}_3)_3} = 0.0825 \text{ mol}$$

$$n_{\text{IO}_3^-} = n_{\text{KIO}_3} = 0.018 \text{ mol}$$

$$[\text{Ce}^{3+}] = \frac{n_{\text{Ce}^{3+}}}{V_{TOT}} = \frac{0.0825 \text{ mol}}{0.4} \approx 0.21 \text{ M}$$

$$[\text{IO}_3^-] = \frac{n_{\text{IO}_3^-}}{V_{TOT}} = \frac{0.018}{0.4} \approx 0.045 \text{ M}$$

METODO 1:

$$K_{PS} (\text{Ce}(\text{IO}_3)_3) = [\text{Ce}^{3+}] \cdot [\text{IO}_3^-]^3 = 0.21 \cdot (0.045)^3 = 1.4 \cdot 10^{-5} = Q_{PS}$$

$$Q_{PS} = 1.4 \cdot 10^{-5} > K_{PS} = 1.9 \cdot 10^{-10} \Rightarrow \text{Verso i reagenti}$$

ESERCIZI

METODO 2:

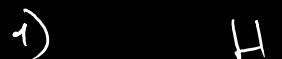
Calcolare $[Ce^{3+}]_{max}$ nota $[IO_3^-]$

$$K_{ps} = [Ce^{3+}] \cdot [IO_3^-]^3 \Rightarrow [Ce^{3+}]_{max} = \frac{K_{ps}}{[IO_3^-]^3} = 2 \cdot 97 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ N}$$

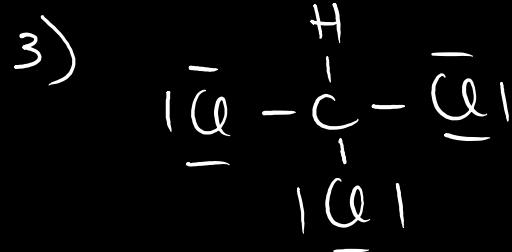
$[Ce^{3+}]_{calcolata} > [Ce^{3+}]_{max} \Rightarrow$ Precipitat.

ESERCIZI

7. Dati i seguenti composti molecolari, scrivere la geometria di legame attorno all'atomo centrale e la geometria delle molecole, indicando se la molecola è polare o apolare e dire che tipo di orbitale ibrido utilizza l'atomo centrale.



2) Ne⁻: 4e⁻_C + 1e⁻_H + 7e⁻_{Cl} · 3 = 26 e⁻ \Rightarrow 13 doppietti



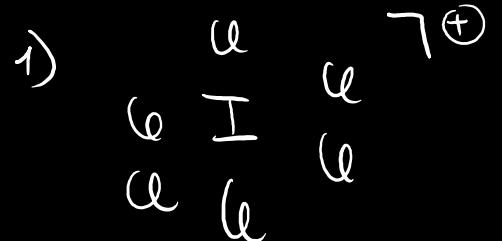
4) NS_C = 4 l = 4

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

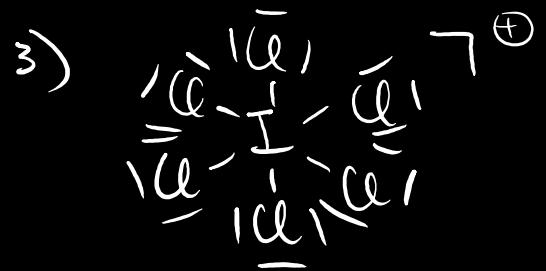
6) C: sp^3 $\mu \neq 0$, POLARE

ESERCIZI

Ilc₆⁺:



2) Né: $7e_{\text{C}} + 7e_{\text{Cl}} \cdot 6 - 1e_{\text{canica}} = 48e^- \Rightarrow 24$ doppietti



4) NS_C - 6 l = 6

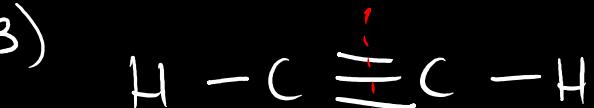
5) G.E. = Ottaedrica
G.M. ≡ G.E.

6) I: sp³d² $\mu \neq 0$, POLARE

HCCH (C₂H₂):

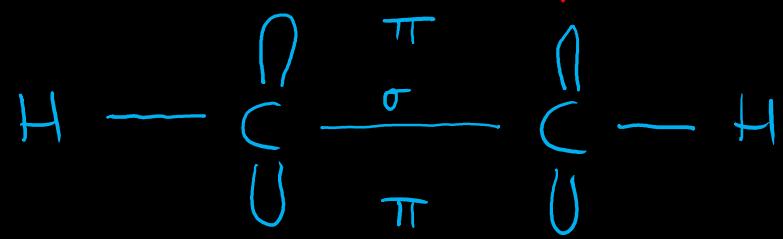


2) Né: $4e_{\text{C}} \cdot 2 + 1e_{\text{H}} \cdot 2 = 10e^- \Rightarrow 5$ doppietti



4) NS_C: 2 l = 2

5) G.E. = Piana
G.M. = G.E.



6) C: sp $\mu = 0$, APOLARE

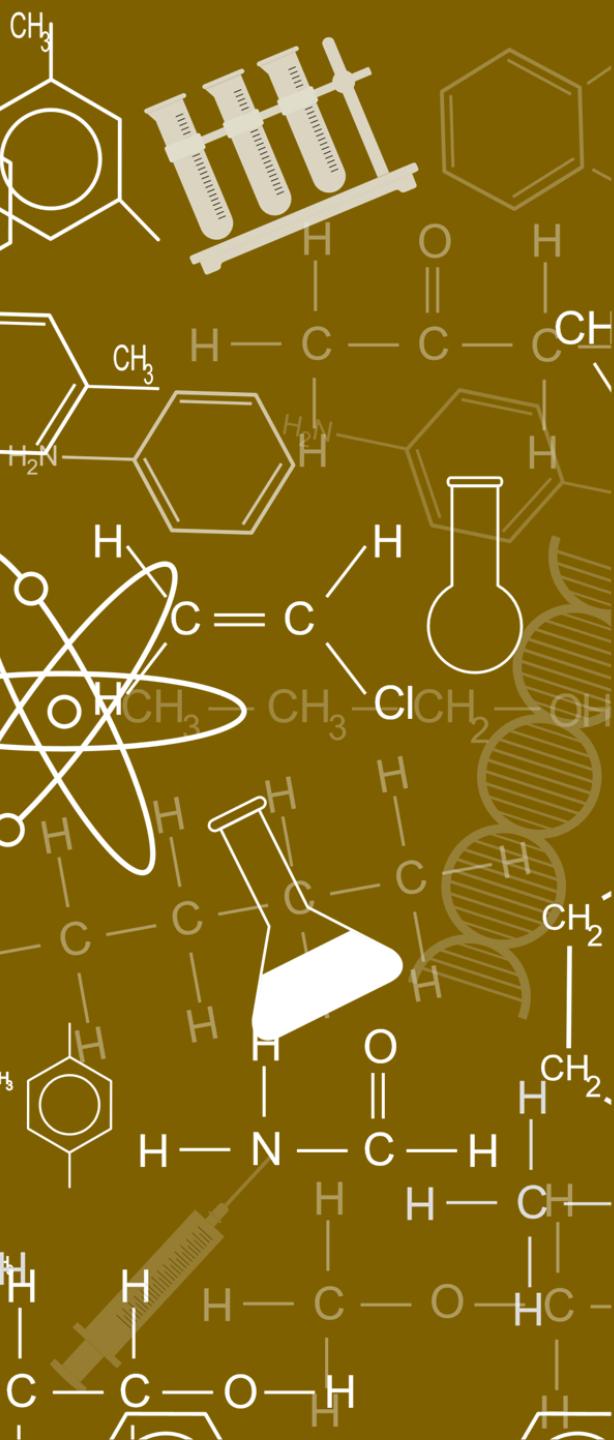
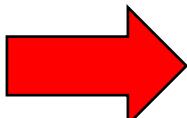
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CONTATTI

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



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Alessandro Marchetti
(10488783)

