

## Seconda lezione

lunedì 5 ottobre 2020 21:23

### Esercizio 1

Un elemento costituito da due isotopi ha peso atomico medio pari a 69,723 uma. L'isotopo più pesante, la cui abbondanza percentuale è 39,892, ha peso atomico 70,926. Calcolare il peso atomico dell'isotopo più leggero.

$x_1$  = isotopo 1

$x_2$  = isotopo 2

$P_1$  = peso atomico di  $x_1$

$P_2$  = peso atomico di  $x_2$

$$69,723 = x_1 P_1 + x_2 P_2$$

$$\sum x = x_1 + x_2 = 1$$

$$39,892 \% = 0,39892$$

$$69,723 = 0,39892 (70,926) + (1 - 0,39892) P_2$$

$$P_2 = 68,3246$$

### Esercizio 2

L'iridio ha numero atomico Z=77 e presenta due isotopi di peso atomico 190,961 e 192,963. Calcolare le abbondanze relative dei due sapendo che il peso atomico medio è 192,217 uma. Indicare anche il numero di neutroni di ogni isotopo.

$$192,217 = x_1 P_1 + x_2 P_2$$

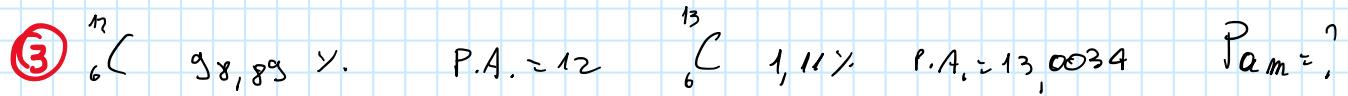
$$192,217 = x_1 (190,961) + (1 - x_1) (192,963)$$

$$x_1 = 0,372627 \cdot 100 = 37,2627$$

$$x_2 = 1 - x_1 = 1 - 0,372627 \cdot 100 = 0,627373 \cdot 100 = 62,7373$$

$$nN = 191 - 77 = 114$$

$$MN_2 = 193 - 47 = 146$$



$$x_1 = {}_{6}^{12}C = 0,9889$$

$$x_2 = {}_{6}^{13}C = 0,111$$

$$P_1 = \text{peso atomico di } {}_{6}^{12}C = 12$$

$$P_2 = \text{peso at. di } {}_{6}^{13}C = 13,0034$$

$$P_{Am} = x_1 P_1 + x_2 P_2 = (0,9889)(12) + (0,111)(13,0034) = 13,31018 \text{ uMa}$$



## Terza lezione

martedì 6 ottobre 2020 13:10

① Quanto è la massa di un atomo di Na?

$$P_A = 22,98977 \text{ umor}$$

$$\text{umor} = \frac{1}{N_A} = 1,66 \cdot 10^{-24} \text{ g}$$

$$P_A \cdot \text{umor} = 22,98977 \text{ umor} \cdot 1,66 \cdot 10^{-24} \text{ g} = 3,81763 \cdot 10^{-23} \text{ g}$$

② Quanto è la massa assoluta di una molecola di  $H_2O$ ?



$$P_{AH_2} = 2 \cdot 1,0079 \text{ umor} = 2,0158 \text{ umor}$$

$$P_A O_2 = 15,9994 \text{ umor}$$

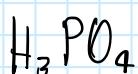
$$P_A H_2O = P_{AH_2} + P_A O_2 = 2,0158 \text{ umor} + 15,9994 \text{ umor} = 18,0152 \text{ umor}$$

$$M H_2O = \frac{1}{N_A} \cdot P_A = \frac{18,0152 \text{ umor}}{6,022 \cdot 10^{-23}} = 2,99156 \cdot 10^{-23} \text{ g}$$

③ Quante molecole ci sono in 0,22g di  $H_2O$ ?

$$n_{mo} = \frac{\text{g di sost}}{PM} = \frac{0,22 \text{ g}}{2,99156 \cdot 10^{-23} \text{ g}} = 7,35401 \cdot 10^{21}$$

④ Calcolare la percentuale in massa degli elementi che costituiscono l'acido fosforico



$$P_{A_{TOT}} = 3 \cdot H + P + 4O = 3 \cdot 1,0079 + 30,9738 + 9(15,9994) = 97,9951 \text{ umor}$$

$$H = \frac{3}{97,9951} \cdot 100 = 3,06138\%.$$

$$P = \frac{30,9738}{97,9951} \cdot 100 = 31,6075\%.$$

$$O = \frac{9(15,9994)}{97,9951} \cdot 100 = 65,3069\%.$$

5 Calcolare la composizione percentuale nel cloruro di alluminio



$$\text{Al} = 26,98 \text{ umor}$$

$$\text{Cl} = 35,95 \text{ umor}$$

$$\text{AlCl}_3 = 26,98 + 3(35,95) = 133,33 \text{ umor}$$

$$\text{Al} = \frac{26,98}{133,33} \cdot 100 = 20,2355\%.$$

$$\text{Cl} = \frac{35,95 \cdot 3}{133,33} = 79,7695\%.$$

6 Calcolare la composizione percentuale di  $\text{KAl(SO}_4)_2$

$$\text{K} = 39,0983 \text{ umor}$$

$$\text{Al} = 26,98 \text{ umor}$$

$$\text{S} = 32,06 \text{ umor}$$

$$\text{O} = 15,9994 \text{ umor}$$

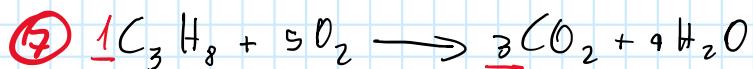
$$P_{\text{KAl(SO}_4)_2} = 39,0983 + 26,98 + 2(32,06) + 8(15,9994) = 258,1935 \text{ umor}$$

$$\text{K} = \frac{39,0983}{258,1935} \cdot 100 = 15,14\%.$$

$$\text{Al} = \frac{26,98}{258,1935} \cdot 100 = 10,49\%$$

$$S = \frac{2 \cdot 32,06}{258,1935} \cdot 100 = 24,83\%$$

$$O = \frac{8 \cdot 15,9994}{258,1935} \cdot 100 = 49,57\%$$



Quanti grammi di  $CO_2$  si possono ottenere dalla combustione di 9,7 g di  $C_3H_8$

$$P_A C_3H_8 = 3(12,011) + 8(1,007g) = 99,0962 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$n_{\text{moli } C_3H_8} = \frac{\text{g di sost}}{P_A} = \frac{9,7 \text{ g}}{99,0962} = 0,1066 \text{ Moli}$$

$$0,1068 \cdot 3 = 0,31976 \text{ moli di } CO_2$$

$$P_A CO_2 = 12,011 + 2(15,9994) = 44,0098 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$0,31976 \cdot 44,0098 = 14,0726 \text{ g di } CO_2$$

# Quarta lezione

lunedì 4 gennaio 2021 23:32

① 44,77% C  $P_A = 321,98 \text{ atm}$

1,25% H FORMULA MOLOCOLARE = ?

40,00% Cl

9,99% O

$$C = \frac{44,77}{12,01} = 3,72742 \text{ moli}$$

$$H = \frac{1,25}{1,0073} = 1,24020 \text{ moli}$$

$$Cl = \frac{40,00}{35,45} = 1,14231 \text{ moli}$$

$$O = \frac{9,99}{15,9994} = 0,629398 \text{ moli}$$

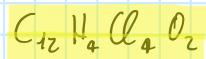


$$P_A = 6 \cdot 12,01 + 2 \cdot 1,0073 + 2 \cdot 35,45 + 15,9994 \approx 160,9812 \text{ atm}$$

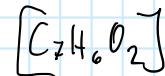
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$$321,98 / 160,9812 \approx 2$$

V



② 0,84 g C, H, O FORMULA MINIMA e MOL



$$0,578 \text{ g di C} \quad O = 0,84 - 0,578 - 0,092 = 0,22 \text{ g di O}$$

$$0,092 \text{ g di H}$$

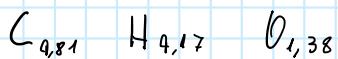
$$PM \approx 122,12 \text{ atm}$$

$$C_m = 0,578 \text{ g di carbonio mol}$$

$$C_{nm} = \frac{0,578}{17,011} = 0,048123 \text{ moli}$$

$$H_{nm} = \frac{0,092}{1,0073} = 0,09167 \text{ moli}$$

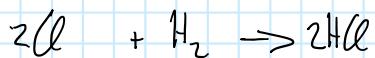
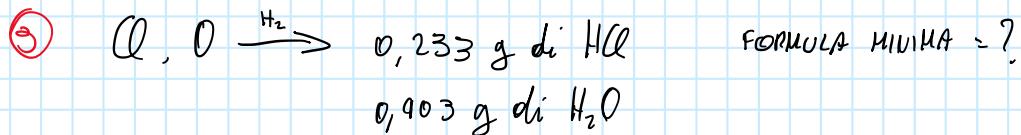
$$O_{nm} = \frac{0,22}{15,9994} = 0,0137505 \text{ moli}$$



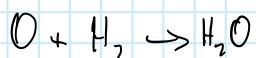
$C_{3,5}$     $H_3$     $O_1$    FORMULA MINIMA

$$P_m = 3,5 \cdot 17,011 + 3 \cdot 1,0073 + 15,9994 = 61,0616 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$177,12 / 61,0616 \approx 2 \Rightarrow \text{FORMULA MOLECOLARE } C_7H_6O_2$$

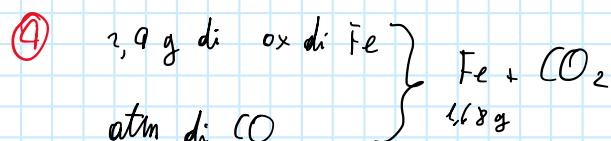


$$\frac{0,233}{1,0073 + 15,9994} = 6,39 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ moli di HCl}$$



$$\frac{0,903}{2 \cdot 1,0073 + 15,9994} = 0,02237 \text{ moli di H}_2\text{O}$$

$$\frac{0,02237}{0,00639} > 3,5 \quad \text{Cl O}_{3,5} \Rightarrow Cl_2O_7$$



FORMULA OX = ?

REAZIONE CHIMICA COMPLETA E PDL = ?

$$2,4 - 1,68 = 0,72 \text{ g di O}$$

$$\frac{1,68}{55,847} = 0,03 \text{ moli di Fe}$$

$$\frac{0,72}{15,9994} = 0,045 \text{ moli di O}$$

$$\frac{0,045}{0,03} = 1,5 \quad \text{Fe O}_{1,5} \Rightarrow \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$$



5) NaCl, Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, NaNO<sub>3</sub>

32,8% Na

calcolare la massa percentuale dei 3 composti

36,01% O

13,51% Cl

$$P_A \text{ NaCl} = 22,98977 + 35,453 = 58,44277 \text{ umo}$$

$$P_A \text{ Na}_2\text{SO}_4 = 2 \cdot 22,98977 + 32,06 + 4 \cdot 15,9994 = 192,03710 \text{ umo}$$

$$P_A \text{ NaNO}_3 = 22,98977 + 14,0067 + 3 \cdot 15,9994 = 84,99467 \text{ umo}$$

100 g

$$13,51 \text{ g Cl} \quad \frac{13,51}{35,453} = 0,38031 \text{ mole di Cl}$$

0,38 moli di NaCl

$$0,38 \cdot 22,98977 = 12,6514 \text{ g di Na in NaCl}$$

$$\frac{32,8 - 12,65}{22,98977} = 0,8765 \text{ Moli di Na in Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{NaNO}_3$$

$$\frac{3G,01}{15,9994} = 2,25 \text{ moli di O in } Na_2SO_4 + NaNO_3$$

$x$  = moli di  $Na_2SO_4$

$y$  = moli di  $NaNO_3$

$$\begin{cases} 0,8769 = 2x + y \\ 2,25 = 4x + 3y \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x = 0,1897 \\ y = 0,987 \end{cases}$$

$$85 \cdot 0,987 = 84,295 \text{ g di } NaNO_3$$

$$10,189 \cdot 142 = 145,838 \text{ g di } Na_2SO_4$$

$$0,55 \cdot 58,94277 + 145,838 + 84,295 = 101,227 \%$$



$$50 \text{ g di Cu} \Rightarrow 13,75 \text{ g di NO}$$

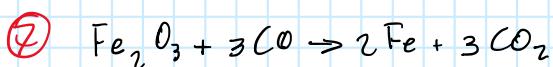
Reson percentuale delle reazione = ?

$$\frac{50}{63,546} = 0,7868 \text{ moli Cu}$$

$$\frac{13,75}{10,0067 + 15,9994} = 0,458240 \text{ moli di NO}$$

$$0,7868 \cdot \frac{2}{3} = 0,5267 \text{ moli teorico NO}$$

$$7 = \frac{0,458240}{0,5267} = 0,870076 \text{ oppure } 87\%$$



$$9,63 \text{ g di Fe} \rightarrow Fe_2O_3 ?$$

$$7 = 0,75 \%$$

$$\frac{96,1 \cdot 10^3}{55,847} = 82,905 \text{ moli di Fe}$$

$$\frac{82,905}{2} = 41,4525 \text{ moli teoriche Fe}_2\text{O}_3$$

$$\frac{41,4525}{0,75} (2 \cdot 55,847 + 3 \cdot 15,9994) = 88,26,19 \text{ g}$$

④ V, O

V / in masse	
V	O
76,1	23,9
77,98	32,02
61,92	38,58
56,02	43,98

→ VO  
VO<sub>3</sub>  
VO<sub>2</sub>  
VO<sub>5</sub>

100 g

$$\frac{76,1}{50,9915} = 1,4939 \text{ moli di V} = \boxed{\text{VO}}$$

$$\frac{23,9}{15,9994} = 1,4938 \text{ moli di O}$$

$$\frac{77,98}{50,9915} = 1,53078 \text{ moli di V}$$

$$\frac{32,02}{15,9994} = 2,001325 \text{ moli di O}$$

$$\frac{2,001325}{2} = 1,3$$

$$\frac{61,92}{50,9915} = 1,19795 \text{ moli di V}$$

$$\frac{38,58}{15,9994} = 2,41134 \text{ moli di O} \quad \boxed{\text{VO}_2}$$

V, O<sub>1,5</sub>

(y)

VO<sub>3</sub>

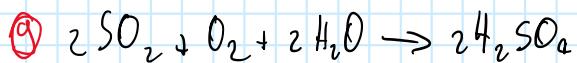
$$\frac{2,91174}{1,15795} = 2,683$$

$$\frac{56,02}{50,995} = 1,09969 \text{ moli di V}$$

$$\frac{43,88}{15,9954} = 2,74885 \text{ moli di O}$$



$$\frac{2,74885}{1,09969} = 2,5$$



400 g di  $SO_2$

• reagente limitante = ?

175 g di  $O_2$

• quanto  $H_2SO_4$  formato = ?

125 g di  $H_2O$

• composizione finale = ?

$$\frac{400 \text{ g}}{32,06 + 2 \cdot 15,9954} = 6,24026 \text{ moli di } SO_2 \leftarrow M$$

$$\frac{175}{2 \cdot 15,9954} = 5,46896 \text{ moli di } O_2$$

$$\frac{125}{2 \cdot 1,0073 + 15,9954} = 6,3386 \text{ moli di } H_2O$$

Facendo delle supposizioni se reagisse tutto  $SO_2$  si formerebbe 6,24 moli di  $H_2SO_4$   
in quanto il rapporto è lo stesso.

Ugualmente avviene con l'acqua mentre con  $O_2$  si formerebbe il doppio quantitativamente.

a prescindere  $O_2$  si esclude.

Dato che tra  $SO_2$  e  $H_2O$  le molte sono di meno nel  $SO_2$ , allora fornirei prima essendo così il reagente limitante.

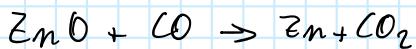
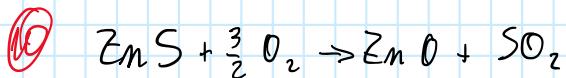
$$\bullet H_2SO_4 = 6,24 \cdot (2 \cdot 1,0079 + 32,06 + 4 \cdot 15,9994) = 611,9780 \text{ g di } H_2SO_4$$

$$O_2 \quad 5,47 - 6,24 = 2,35 \text{ moli di } O_2$$

$$2,35 \cdot 15,9994 \cdot 2 = 75,97 \text{ g di } O_2$$

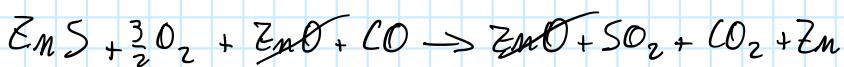
$$H_2O \quad 6,39 - 6,24 = 0,7 \text{ moli di } H_2O$$

$$0,7 \cdot (2 \cdot 1,0079 + 15,9994) = 12,6 \text{ g di } H_2O$$



$$5,32 \text{ kg di } ZnS \rightarrow 32 \text{ kg di } Zn$$

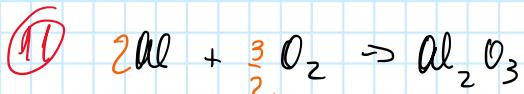
$$? = ?$$

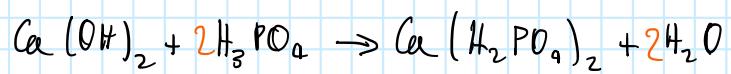
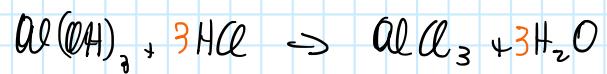


$$\frac{5320 \text{ g}}{65,38 + 32,00} = 54,5977 \text{ moli } ZnS$$

$$54,5977 \text{ moli di } Zn \cdot 65,38 = 3563,597701 \text{ g di Zn}$$

$$\% = \frac{3200}{3563} = 89\%$$





# Quinta lezione

lunedì 4 gennaio 2021 23:38

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \lambda = \frac{h}{m_e v} \quad v \rightarrow ?$$

$$\lambda = 10^{-10} \text{ m}$$

$$\bullet \text{ elettrone} \quad m_e = 9,109 \cdot 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$$

$$v = \frac{h}{m_e \lambda} = \frac{6,626 \cdot 10^{-34} \text{ J s}}{9,109 \cdot 10^{-31} \text{ kg} \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ m}} = 7,27 \cdot 10^6 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

$$\bullet \text{ neutrino} \quad m_n = 1,675 \cdot 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$$

$$v = \frac{6,626 \cdot 10^{-34}}{1,675 \cdot 10^{-27} \cdot 10^{-10}} = 0,0 \cdot 10^3 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad v = 10^6 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \text{ elettrone}$$

1%.

$$\Delta v = 10^4$$

$$\Delta(m v) \Delta x \geq \frac{h}{4\pi}$$

$$\Delta x = \frac{h}{4\pi m \Delta v} = \frac{6,626 \cdot 10^{-34}}{4\pi \cdot 9,109 \cdot 10^{-31}} = 5,7886 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ m}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad 100 \text{ g} \quad v = 10 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \quad 1%$$

$$\Delta x \geq \frac{6,626 \cdot 10^{-34}}{4\pi \cdot 10^{-1} \cdot 10^{-1}} = 5,3 \cdot 10^{-33} \text{ m}$$

# Sesta lezione

lunedì 4 gennaio 2021 23:57

①  $n=6 \quad l=2 \quad m=-2, -1, 0, +1, +2 \quad 10 e^-$

②  $n=5 \quad l=3 \quad 7 f \quad 19 e^-$

③  $n=4, l=0 \quad 4s \quad 2e^-$

④ 2s  $n=2 \quad l=0 \quad 1 \text{ orbitr}$

⑤ 4f  $l=3 \quad 7 \text{ orb}$

⑥ 3d  $l=2 \quad 5'' "$

⑦  $n=3 \quad l=1 \quad m=0 \quad \text{poss}$

⑧  $n=3 \quad l=3 \quad m=0 \quad 1MP$

⑨  $n=4 \quad l=1 \quad 6e^-$

⑩  $n=3 \quad l=2 \quad m=-3 \quad 1MP$

⑪  $n=5 \quad l=3 \quad 14e^-$

⑫  $n=3 \quad l=2 \quad m=0 \quad m_s=\frac{1}{2} \quad 1e^-$

⑬  $Fe = 26$

$1s^2$  

$2s^2$    $2p^6$  

$3s^2$    $3p^6$  

$4s^2$    $3d^6$  

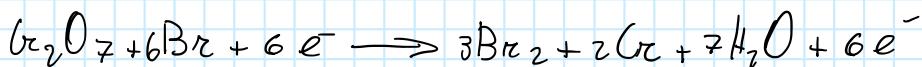
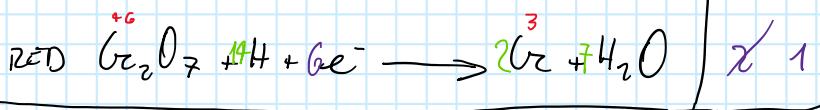
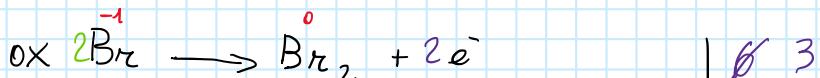
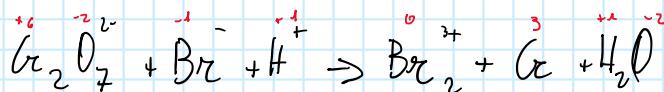
⑭  $Zn = 30$

$Zn = [Ar] 3d^{10} 4s^2$

# Nona lezione

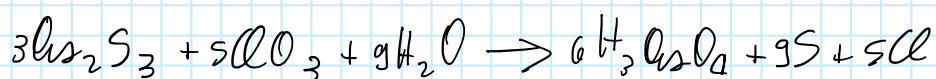
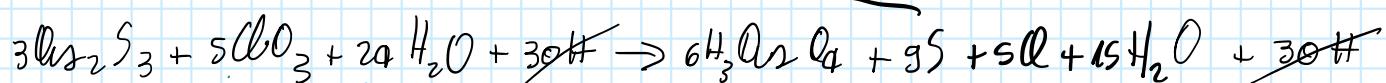
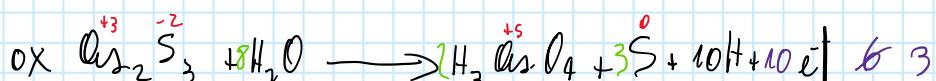
martedì 27 ottobre 2020 12:09

## REDOX

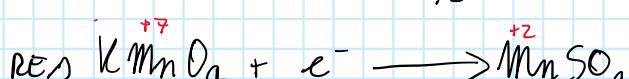
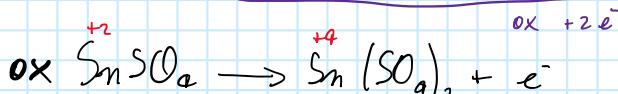
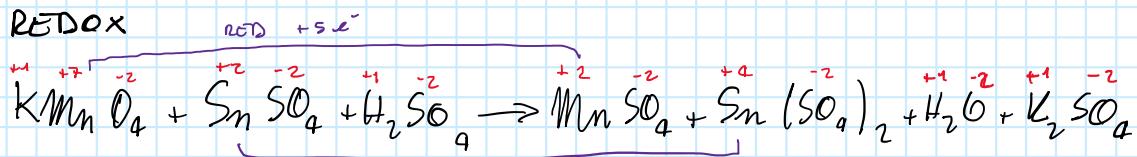


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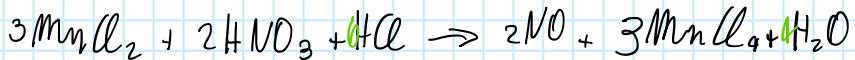
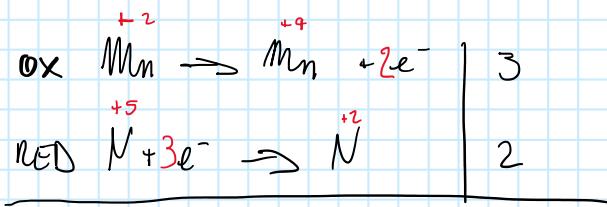
AMB. ACIDO



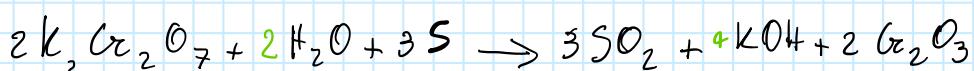
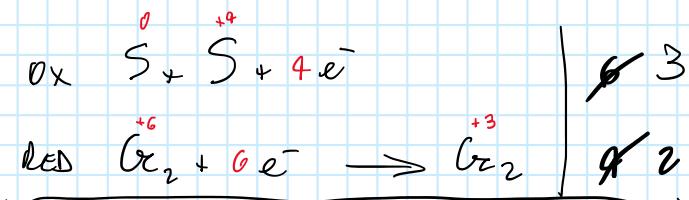
## REDOX



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# Decima lezione

martedì 5 gennaio 2021 00:26

$$\textcircled{1} \quad P = ? \quad \text{e.g. di O}_2 \quad V = 3 \text{ L} \quad T = 25^\circ \text{C}$$

$$P = \frac{nRT}{V} = \frac{1 \cdot 0,082 \cdot 293}{32 \cdot 3} = 2,036 \text{ atm}$$

$$PV = nRT$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad P = 3 \text{ atm} \quad T = 300 \text{ K} \quad \rho = 3,41 \text{ g/L} \quad P_m = ?$$

$$\rho = \frac{g}{L} = \frac{\text{moli} \cdot P_m}{V}$$

$$P_m = \rho \frac{V}{n} = \frac{PRT}{P} = \frac{3,41 \cdot 0,082 \cdot 300}{3} = 27,96 \text{ mol/L}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad 1 \text{ mol di N}_2$$

$$P = 3 \text{ atm}, \quad V = 50 \text{ L} \quad T = ?$$

$$a = 1,35 \frac{\text{atm L}^2}{\text{mol}^2} \quad b = 0,0383 \frac{\text{L}}{\text{mol}}$$

$$\left( P + \frac{a n^2}{V^2} \right) (V - n b) = n RT$$

$$T = \frac{\left( P + \frac{a n^2}{V} \right) (V - n b)}{n R} = \frac{\left( 3 \text{ atm} + \frac{1,35 \frac{\text{atm L}^2}{\text{mol}^2} \cdot (0,02)^2}{(50)^2} \right) \left( 50 \text{ L} - 1 \cdot 0,0383 \frac{\text{L}}{\text{mol}} \right)}{1 \cdot 0,082} = 1828 \text{ K}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad 0,9 \text{ mol di H}_2 \quad 1,1 \text{ mol di He} \quad P_{\text{TOT}} = 3 \text{ atm}$$

$$P_{H_2} = x_{H_2} P_{\text{TOT}} = \frac{0,9 \cdot 3}{0,9 + 1,1} = 1,35 \text{ atm}$$

$$P_{He} = \frac{1,1}{2} \cdot 3 = 1,65$$

$$x_A = \frac{\text{moli A}}{\text{moli tot}}$$

FRAZIONE MOLARE

$$\textcircled{5} \quad V = 3 \text{ L} \quad T = 127^\circ \text{C} \quad 1,5 \text{ H}_2 + 55 \text{ g N}_2 \quad P_{\text{TOT}}, P_i = ?$$

$$P_{H_2} = \frac{1,5 \cdot 0,082 \cdot 400}{3} = 8,2 \text{ atm}$$

$$P_{H_2} = \frac{1,5 \cdot 0,082 \cdot 400}{2 \cdot 3} = 8,2 \text{ atm}$$

$$P_{N_2} = \frac{55 \cdot 0,082 \cdot 400}{28 \cdot 3} = 21,47 \text{ atm}$$

$$P_{\text{TOT}} = P_{H_2} + P_{N_2} = 8,2 + 21,47 = 29,67$$

6)  $V_{SO_2} = ?$        $T = 30^\circ C$        $P = 780 \text{ Torr}$        $30 \text{ g } Na_2SO_3 + HCl \text{ excess}$



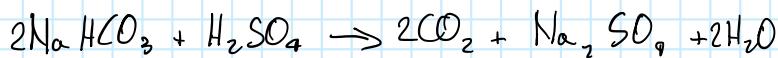
$$\frac{30}{2 \cdot 22,99 + 32,06 + 3 \cdot 15,9994} = 0,238 \text{ mol} \cdot Na_2SO_3$$

$$1 \text{ atm} = 760 \text{ Torr}$$

$$V = \frac{nRT}{P} = \frac{0,238 \cdot 0,082 \cdot 303}{780/760} = 5,81 \text{ l}$$

7)  $NaHCO_3 + H_2SO_4 \rightarrow 600 \text{ l } CO_2 \text{ c.m.}$

$$\text{g } NaHCO_3 = ?$$

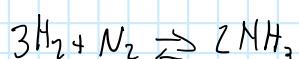


$$n = \frac{PV}{RT} = \frac{600}{27,4} = 26,8 \text{ mol}$$

$$26,8 (12+1+12+16) = 2251,2 \text{ g } NaHCO_3$$

8) 3 mole  $H_2$  . 1 mole  $N_2 \rightarrow NH_3$

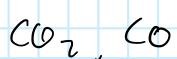
$$T = 400^\circ C \quad 0,2 \text{ mol} \text{ di } NH_3 \quad P_{\text{ini}} = 100 \text{ atm} \quad P_{\text{fin}} = ?$$



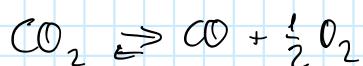
$N_2$	$H_2$	$NH_3$	mole tot
1	3	—	4
F	0,3	2,7	3,8

$$P_{\text{fin}} = P_{\text{in}} \cdot \frac{3,8}{a} = 130 \text{ atm}$$

⑧ Calcolare le pressioni parziali di CO e O<sub>2</sub> se P<sub>tot</sub> = 1 atm T = 2000 °C



$$\lambda = 0,018$$



	CO <sub>2</sub>	CO	O <sub>2</sub>	moli toti
M <sub>tot</sub>	n	/	/	
M <sub>CO</sub>	n(1 - λ)	nλ	nλ/2	

$$\begin{aligned} M_{\text{tot}} &= M_{\text{CO}} + M_{\text{CO}_2} + M_{\text{O}_2} = \\ &= n \left( 1 - \lambda + \frac{\lambda}{2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$P_{\text{CO}} = X_{\text{CO}} P_{\text{tot}}$$

$$X_{\text{CO}} = \frac{n\lambda}{n \left( 1 + \frac{\lambda}{2} \right)} = \frac{0,018}{1 + 0,009} = 0,018$$

$$P_{\text{CO}} = 0,018 \cdot 1 = 0,018 \text{ atm}$$

$$P_{\text{O}_2} = \left( \frac{\lambda}{2} \right) P_{\text{tot}} = \frac{0,009}{1 + 0,009} = 0,009 \text{ atm}$$

## Dodicesima lezione

lunedì 2 novembre 2020 15:58

① Calcolare la frazione molare di KCl e H<sub>2</sub>O se si sciogliono 5 g di cloruro di potassio in 85 g di H<sub>2</sub>O

$$\frac{5}{39 + 35,0} = 0,067 \text{ moli di KCl}$$

$$\frac{85}{18} = 4,72 \text{ moli di H}_2\text{O}$$

$$x_{KCl} = \frac{0,067}{0,067 + 4,72} = 0,0139 \approx 0,014$$

$$x_{H_2O} = 0,986$$

② Calcolare la percentuale in peso di una sostanza contenuta in una soluzione ottenuta sciogliendo 5 g di questa sostanza in 230 ml di H<sub>2</sub>O.

$$\text{densità dell'}\text{H}_2\text{O} = 1 \text{ g/ml}$$

$$\% \text{ di } x = \frac{5}{230 + 5} \cdot 100 = 2,128 \%$$

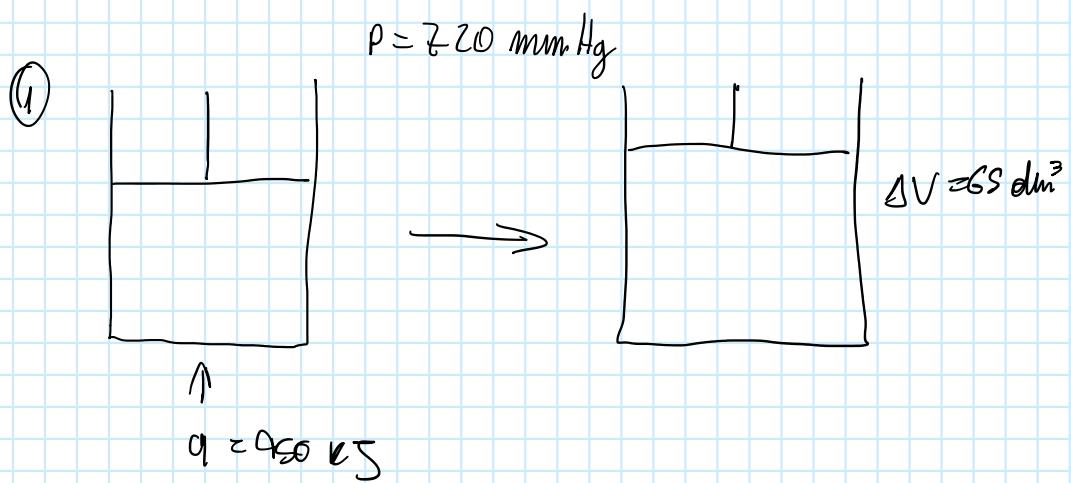
③ Sciogliamo 5 g di NaPO<sub>4</sub> in 240 g di H<sub>2</sub>O. Quanto è la molalità?

$$\text{peso molecolare} = 23 \cdot 3 + 31 + 16 \cdot 4 = 161 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}}$$

$$M = \frac{\text{moli}}{\text{kg di solvente}} = \frac{5/161}{0,240} = 0,13 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{kg H}_2\text{O}}$$

# Tredicesima lezione

martedì 10 novembre 2020 12:57



$$\Delta U = ?$$

$$\Delta U = q + W$$

$$W = -P \Delta V = \frac{-720}{760} \cdot 101325 \cdot 65 \cdot 10^{-3} = -6233 \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta U = 450 - 6233 \text{ J} = 493,761 \text{ J}$$

②  $\Delta U = -1100 \text{ J}$

$$q = -430 \text{ J}$$

$$W = ?$$

$$\Delta V = ? / P = 1 \text{ atm}$$

$$\Delta U = q + W$$

$$W = \Delta U - q = -1100 \text{ J} + 430 \text{ J} = -670 \text{ J}$$

$$W = -\frac{P \Delta V}{\Delta V} = \frac{|W|}{P} = \frac{670}{101325} \cdot 1000 = 6,6 \text{ l}$$

③



$$m = 72,4 \text{ g}$$

$$\bar{T}_{\text{Fe}} = 100^\circ \text{C}$$

$$m_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 100 \text{ g di H}_2\text{O}$$

sistema isolato

$$T_f = ?$$

$$C_{p_{\text{Fe}}} = 1 \text{ cal / } ^\circ \text{C g}$$

$$C_{p_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}} = 0,94 \text{ J / } ^\circ \text{C g}$$

$$C_{p_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}} = 4,18 \text{ J / } ^\circ \text{C g}$$

$$Q_{\text{Fe}} = Q_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$$

$$m_{\text{Fe}} \cdot C_{p_{\text{Fe}}} \cdot \Delta T_{\text{Fe}} = m_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} \cdot C_{p_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}} \cdot \Delta T_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$$

$$72,4 \cdot 0,94 (100 - T_f) = 100 \cdot 4,18 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{^oC g}} (T_f - 10)$$

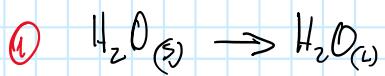
$$918 T_f - 9184 = 3250 - 32,5 T_f$$

$$T_f (918 + 32,5) = 3250 + 9184$$

$$T_f = \frac{3250 + 9184}{918 + 32,5} = 16,5^\circ \text{C}$$

# 16 lezione

martedì 5 gennaio 2021 17:36



$$\Delta H^\circ = 6,02 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

$$\Delta S^\circ = 22 \text{ J/mol K}$$

$$T=?$$

$$\Delta G = \Delta H - T\Delta S$$

$$\Delta G > 0$$

$$\Delta H = T\Delta S$$

$$T = \frac{\Delta H}{\Delta S} = \frac{6,02 \cdot 10^3 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{mol}}}{22 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{mol K}}} = 273 \text{ K}$$

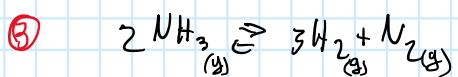


$$\Delta G^\circ = \sim 109,18 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol NO}}$$

$$K(25^\circ\text{C})$$

$$-\Delta G^\circ = RT \log K \Rightarrow \log K = \frac{-\Delta G^\circ}{RT} = \frac{109,18 \cdot 10^3 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{mol}}}{8,314 \cdot 298} = 42,045$$

$$K = e^{42,045} = 1,8 \cdot 10^{48} \gg 1$$

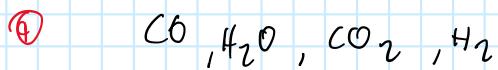


$$K_{\text{eq}}(18^\circ\text{C}) \quad \Delta G_f^\circ (\text{NH}_3) = -3,94 \text{ kJ/mol NH}_3$$

$$\Delta G^\circ = +3,94 \cdot 2$$

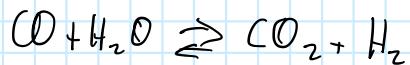
$$\log K_p = \frac{-\Delta G^\circ}{RT} = \frac{-7,88 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 4,184}{8,314 \cdot 291} = 13,61$$

$$K_p = e^{-43,61} = 1,2 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ cc}^{-1}$$



P 8 6 1,5 2

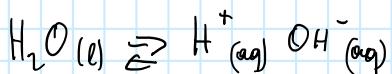
$$K_p = 0,71$$



$$Q_p = \frac{P_{\text{CO}_2} \cdot P_{\text{H}_2}}{P_{\text{CO}} \cdot P_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}} = \frac{1,5 \cdot 2}{98} = 0,063$$

Verso dx

⑤  $K_{eq} = ?$   $T = 25^\circ\text{C}$



$$\Delta G_f^\circ \text{ H}_2\text{O(l)} = -56,7 \frac{\text{Kcal}}{\text{mole}}$$

$$\Delta G_f^\circ \text{ H}^+ = 0 \frac{\text{Kcal}}{\text{mole}} \quad \Delta G_f^\circ \text{ OH}^- = -37,59 \frac{\text{Kcal}}{\text{mole}}$$

$$\Delta G^\circ = -37,59 + 56,7 = +19,11 \frac{\text{Kcal}}{\text{mole}}$$

$$\Delta G^\circ = -RT \ln K_{eq}$$

$$K_{eq} = \exp \left[ \frac{-\Delta G^\circ}{RT} \right]$$

$$e^{\left[ \frac{-19,11 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 9,184}{8,314 \cdot 298} \right]} \approx 9,6 \cdot 10^{-15} \approx 10^{-14}$$

⑥ 2,94 mol di  $\text{I}_2$  8,1 mol di  $\text{H}_2$   $\text{H}_2 + \text{I}_2 \rightleftharpoons 2\text{HI}$

5,64 mol di  $\text{HI}$   $K_{eq} = ?$

	$\text{H}_2$	$\text{I}_2$	$\text{HI}$
IN	8,1	2,94	
EQ	5,28	0,12	5,64

$$\text{H}_2_{eq} = 8,1 - \frac{5,64}{2}$$

$$\text{I}_2_{eq} = 2,94 - \frac{5,64}{2}$$

$$\Delta n = ? > 0$$

ΣOMMATORIA DEI COEFFICIENTI  
SICHIORAMENTE

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1,28 = 0,64$$

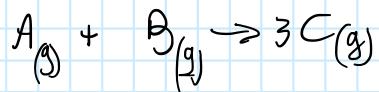
$$\Delta_{\text{Z}} \text{ eq} = 1,24 - \frac{1,28}{2}$$

Summationsumme der Masse ist konstant  
Stoichiometrische Masse

$$H_C = \frac{[H_2]^2}{[H_2][I_2]} = \frac{(0,64/x)^2}{(0,28/\sqrt{x})(0,12/\sqrt{x})} = 50,20 \gg 1 \Rightarrow \text{zu spät her verre dx}$$

(7)

	A	B	C	molar
N	1	2		
EQ	0,8	1,8	0,6	3,2



$$\Delta V \neq 0$$

$$\Delta F = 1$$

$$T = 900^\circ C$$

$$P_{\text{eq}} = 10 \text{ atm}$$

$$K_p = ? \quad K_c = ?$$

$$K_p = \frac{P_c^3}{P_A \cdot P_B} = \frac{(x_C P_{\text{eq}})^3}{(x_A P_{\text{eq}})(x_B P_{\text{eq}})} = \frac{[0,19]^3 [10]}{0,25 \cdot 0,56} = 0,49$$

$$P_A = x_A P_{\text{tot}}$$

↑  
P<sub>eq</sub>

$$x_A = \frac{0,8}{3,2} = 0,25$$

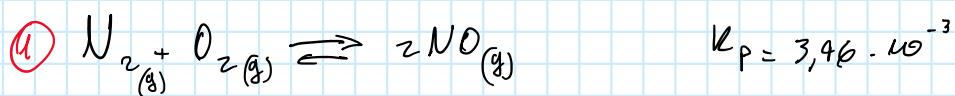
$$x_B = \frac{1,8}{3,2} = 0,56$$

$$x_C = \frac{0,6}{3,2} = 0,19$$

$$K_c = \frac{K_p}{(RT)^{\Delta r}} = \frac{0,49}{0,082 \cdot 623} = 8,88 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

# 17 lezione

sabato 5 dicembre 2020 14:04



$$\Delta r = 0 \quad K_p = K_c = K_x = K$$

$$40\% \text{ v } O_2 \quad 60\% \text{ v } N_2$$

% v di  $NO_{eq}$ ?

$$n_{in} = 10 \text{ mol} \quad 4 \text{ mol} O_2 + 6 \text{ mol} N_2$$

$x = \text{moli di } N_2 \text{ che reagiscono}$

$$K_p = \frac{P_{NO}^2}{P_{N_2} + P_{O_2}} = \frac{x^2 P_{TOT}}{(10-x) \cdot (4-x) P_{TOT}} =$$

	$N_2$	$O_2$	$NO$
IN	6	4	0
FIN	$6-x$	$4-x$	$2x$

$$x_{NO} = \frac{2x}{6-x+4-x+2x} = \frac{2x}{10}$$

$$K_p = \frac{2x^2}{(6-x)(4-x)} = 3,46 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

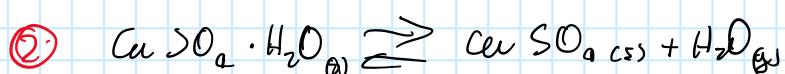
$$4x^2 = 3,46 \cdot 10^{-3} (24 - 10x + x^2)$$

$$x^2 (4 - 3,46 \cdot 10^{-3}) + 3,46 \cdot 10^{-3} x - 8,28 \cdot 10^{-3} = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-3,46 \cdot 10^{-3} + \sqrt{[1,197 \cdot 10^{-3} + 4 \cdot (8,28 \cdot 10^{-3})]^2}}{2 \cdot (4 - 3,46 \cdot 10^{-3})} = 0,19 \text{ mole}$$

$$2x = 0,28 \text{ mol } NO$$

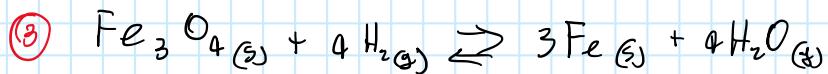
$$\frac{0,28}{10} \cdot 100\% = 2,8\% \text{ di } NO$$



$$P_{H_2O} = 1,1 \text{ Torr}$$

$$K_p = ?$$

$$K_p = \frac{P_{H_2O}}{P_{H_2}^4} = \frac{1,1}{760} = 1,447 \cdot 10^{-3}$$



$$\Delta r = ? = 7 - 5 = 2$$

$\Delta r_{eq} = 9 - 4 = 5 \leftarrow \Delta r_{eq} \text{ va calcolato solo su stati gassosi}$

$$P_{H_2} = 959 \text{ Torr} \quad P_{H_2O} = 46 \text{ Torr}$$

$$K = ? \quad K = \frac{P_{H_2O}^4}{P_{H_2}^4} = \frac{(46)^4}{(959)^4} = 5,23 \cdot 10^{-6}$$



$$\Delta r = 2 - 1 = 1 \quad \alpha = \text{grado di dissociazione } I_2$$

1 mole  $I_2$ , 100 mL  $T = 1000^\circ C$

	$I_2$	$I$
1	1	
$x$	$1-x$	$2x$

$x = \text{moli di } I_2 \text{ che si dissociano}$

$$K_c = \frac{[I]^2}{[I_2]}$$

$$[I]_{eq} = \frac{2x}{0,1} = 20x$$

$$[I_2] = \frac{1-x}{0,1} = 10(1-x)$$

$$K_c = \frac{(20x)^2}{10(1-x)} = 0,165$$

$$400x^2 = 1,65(1-x)$$

$$400x^2 + 1,65x - 1,65 = 0$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-1,65 + \sqrt{1,65^2 + 4 \cdot 400 \cdot 1,65}}{800} = 0,062$$

$$I_2 = 1 - 0,062 = 0,938 \text{ moli}$$

$$T_2 = 1 - 0,062 = 0,938 \text{ moli}$$

$$[I_2] = 9,38 \text{ moli}$$

$$[I] = 1,29 \text{ " "}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{0,062 \cdot 100}{1} = 6,2\%$$

# 18 lezione

mercoledì 6 gennaio 2021 01:01

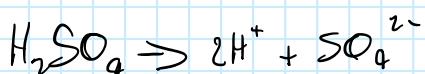
①  $[HCl] = 0,2 \text{ M}$



$$[H^+]_{\text{tot}} = [H^+]_e + [H^+]_{\text{ion}} = 0,2 \text{ M}$$

$$pH = -\log [H^+] = -\log [0,2] = 0,7$$

②  $[H_2SO_4] = 0,2 \text{ M}$

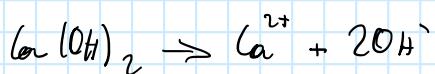


$$[H^+] = 0,4 \text{ M}$$

$$pH = -\log [H^+] = -\log [0,4] = 0,4$$

$$pOH = 14 - 0,4 = 13,6$$

③  $[Ca(OH)_2] = 10^{-2} \text{ M}$



$$[OH^-] = 2[Ca(OH)_2] = 2 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ M}$$

$$pOH = -\log [OH^-] = -\log 2 \cdot 10^{-2} = 1,7$$

$$pH = 14 - 1,7 = 12,3$$

④ 30 ml  $[H_2SO_4] = 0,5 \text{ M} + 20 \text{ ml } [NaOH] = 1,1 \text{ M}$



$$\text{moli } H_2SO_4 = 0,5 \cdot 0,03 = 0,015$$

$$\text{moli H}_2\text{SO}_4 = 0,5 \cdot 0,03 = 0,015$$

$$\text{moli NaOH} = 1,1 \cdot 0,02 = 0,022$$

NaOH = reagente limitante

$$\text{moli Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ formate} = 1,1 \cdot 10^{-2}$$

$$\text{moli H}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ RESIDUE} = 1,5 \cdot 10^{-2} - 1,1 \cdot 10^{-2} = 0,4 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ moli}$$

$$\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 = \frac{0 \cdot 10^{-3}}{(30+20) \cdot 10^{-3}} = 0,08 \text{ M}$$

$$[\text{H}^+] = 2 \cdot 0,08 = 0,16$$

$$\text{pH} = -\log [0,16] = 0,8$$

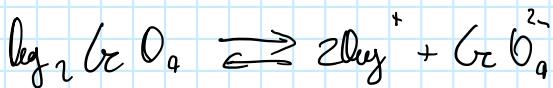
$$\text{pOH} = 13,2$$

# 19 lezione

mercoledì 6 gennaio 2021 11:18

$$\textcircled{1} \quad K_{PS} (\text{Ag}_2 \text{CrO}_4) = ?$$

$$S = 2,5 \cdot 10^{-2}$$



$$K_{PS} = [\text{Ag}^+]^2 [\text{CrO}_4^{2-}] = (2S)^2 S = 4S^3$$

$$S = \frac{2,5 \cdot 10^{-2}}{2,108 + 6,2 + 4 \cdot 16} = 2,53 \cdot 10^{-5} \frac{\text{moli}}{\ell}$$

$$K_{PS} = 4(2,53 \cdot 10^{-5})^3 = 1,7 \cdot 10^{-42}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad S (\text{CoSO}_4) \quad K_{PS} = 6,1 \cdot 10^{-5}$$



$$K_{PS} = [\text{Co}^{2+}] [\text{SO}_4^{2-}] = S \cdot S = S^2$$

$$S = [K_{PS}]^{\frac{1}{2}} = (6,1 \cdot 10^{-5})^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2,46 \cdot 10^{-3} \frac{\text{moli}}{\ell}$$

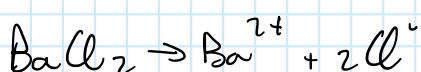
$$\textcircled{3} \quad 50 \text{ ml} \quad \text{BaCl}_2 \quad 0,1 \text{ M}$$

$$100 \text{ ml} \quad \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \quad 0,2 \text{ M}$$

$$K_{PS} (\text{BaSO}_4) = 1,2 \cdot 10^{-10}$$

$$[\text{Ba}^{2+}] [\text{SO}_4^{2-}] > K_{PS}$$

$$S (\text{BaSO}_4) = ?$$



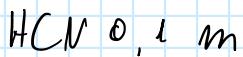
$$50 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 0,1 = 5 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ moli BaCl}_2$$

## 20 lezione

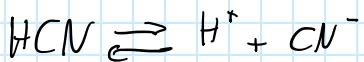
giovedì 3 dicembre 2020 16:05

### ESERCIZIO 1

$$pH = ?$$



$$K_a = 7,2 \cdot 10^{-10}$$



$$[H^+] = [H^+]_{HCN} + \cancel{[H^+]_{H_2O}} \approx [H^+]_{HCN}$$

$$[H^+] = [CN^-]$$

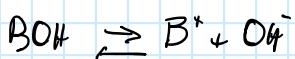
$$K_a = \frac{[H^+][CN^-]}{[HCN]} = \frac{[H^+]^2}{c_a}$$

$$[H^+] = [K_a c_a]^{\frac{1}{2}} = [7,2 \cdot 10^{-10}]^{\frac{1}{2}} = 8,49 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ M/L}$$

$$pH = -\log [H^+] = 5,07$$

— ○ —

$$K_b, \alpha = ? \quad [BOH] = 0,01 \text{ M} \rightarrow pH = 8,3$$



$$[H^+] = 10^{-8,3} = 5 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ mole/l}$$

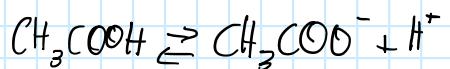
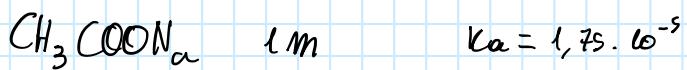
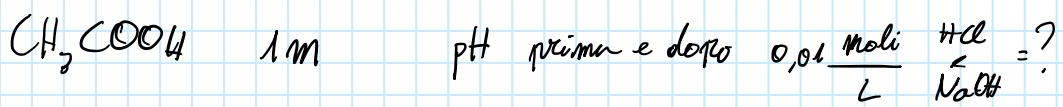
$$K_b = \frac{[B^+][OH^-]}{[BOH]} = [B^+] \approx [OH^-]$$

$$K_b = \frac{[OH^-]^2}{C_B} = \frac{(10^{-14} / 5 \cdot 10^{-9})^2}{0,01} = 4 \cdot 10^{-10}$$

$$K_w = 10^{-14} = [H^+][OH^-]$$

$$[OH^-] = 2 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ M} = C_b \alpha$$

$$\alpha = 2 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

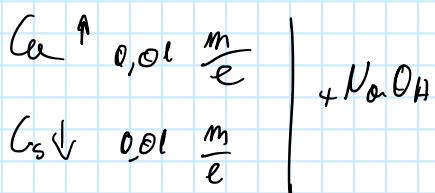
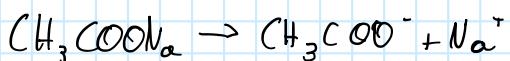
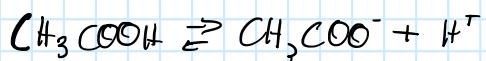


$$K_a = \frac{[\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-][\text{H}^+]}{[\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}]} = \frac{C_s [\text{H}^+]}{C_s}$$

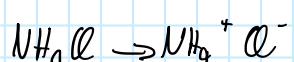
$$[\text{H}^+] = \frac{K_a C_s}{C_s} = 1,75 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

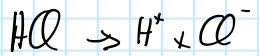
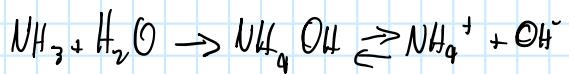
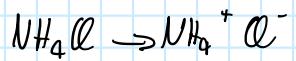
$$\text{pH} = -\log[\text{H}^+] = -\log(1,75 \cdot 10^{-5}) = 4,757$$

+ 0,01  $\frac{\text{m}}{\text{L}}$  HCl



$$K_{\text{NH}_3} = 1,8 \cdot 10^{-5}$$



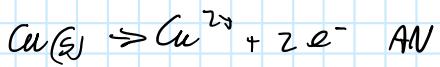


SACÉ DI BASE DOBRE + ACIDO FORTE  $\Rightarrow$  IDROLISI ACIDA



# 21 lezione

mercoledì 6 gennaio 2021 11:43



$$I = 0,5 \text{ A}$$

$$t = 101 \text{ min}$$

W

$$t = 101 \cdot 60 = 6060 \text{ s}$$

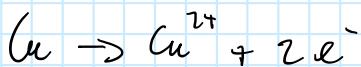
$\text{Cu} \rightarrow \text{soc}$   
 $\text{Ag} \rightarrow \text{metallico}$

? ?

$$I = \frac{q}{t} \Rightarrow q = I \cdot t = 0,5 \text{ A} \cdot 6060 \text{ s} = 3030 \text{ C}$$

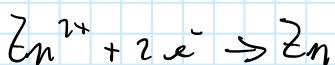
$$n = \frac{Q}{F} = \frac{3030 \text{ C}}{96485 \frac{\text{C}}{\text{mol}}} = 0,031 \text{ mole di Ag}$$

$$0,031 \cdot 108 = 3,4 \text{ g di Ag}$$



$$\frac{0,031}{2} \cdot 63,5 = 0,98 \text{ g di Cu}$$

② Energia =?  $\text{Zn}^{2+} \rightarrow \text{Zn}^{2+} \Delta E = 7 \text{ V} \quad \eta = 0,75$



$$\frac{2000}{65,4} = 30,58 \text{ Moli Zn}$$

$$30,58 \cdot 2 = 61,16 \text{ Moli Zn e}^-$$

$$\frac{61,16 \cdot 96485}{0,75} = 7,9 \cdot 10^6 \text{ C}$$

$$E_m = Q \Delta V = 7,9 \cdot 10^6 \text{ C} \cdot 7 \text{ V} = 55,3 \cdot 10^6 \text{ Joule}$$

$$\frac{55 \cdot 10^6}{1000 \cdot 3600} = 15,4 \frac{\text{KWh}}{\text{H}}$$