

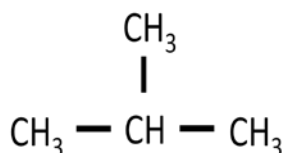


## TMT4110 KJEMI

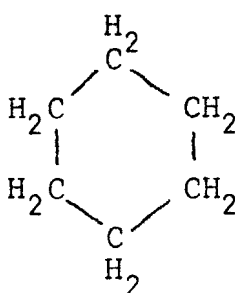
### LØSNINGSFORSLAG TIL ØVING NR. 12, VÅR 2011

#### Oppgave 1

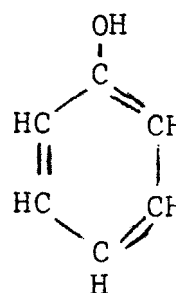
a)



2-metyl-propan (isobutan)

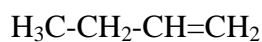


sykloheksan

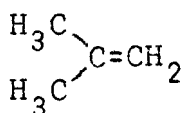


fenol

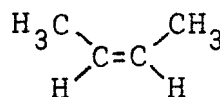
b)



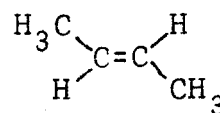
1-buten



2-metyl-propen (isobuten)



cis-2-buten



trans-2-buten

#### Oppgave 2

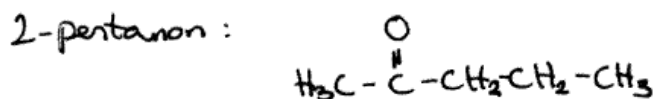
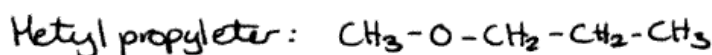
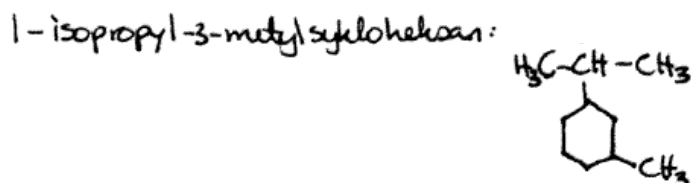
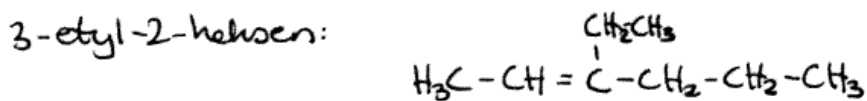
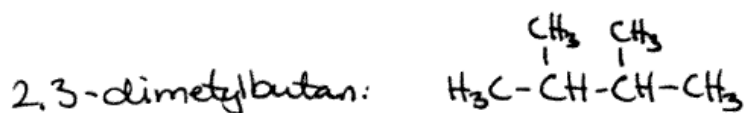
a)

Alkoholer:  $\text{R}-\text{OH}$ . Aldehyder:  $\text{R}-\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{H}$  med O dobbeltbinding til C og H enkeltbinding til C. Ketoner:  $\text{R}-\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{R}'$ . Etere:  $\text{R}-\text{O}-\text{R}'$ .

b)

Sykliske hydrokarboner har en (eller flere) ringer av C hvor det er enkeltbindinger mellom hvert av C-atomene. Aromatiske hydrokarboner har en 6-ring av C med vekselvis enkelt- og dobbeltbindinger i ringen, eller mer korrekt resonans-struktur mellom C-atomene.

c)

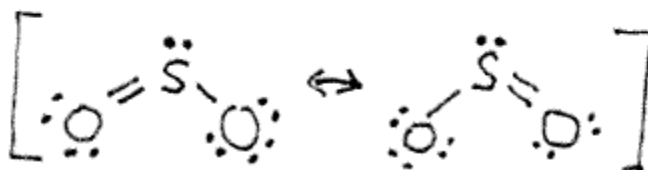
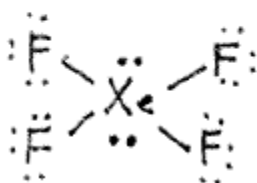
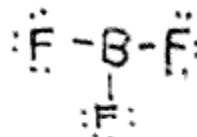
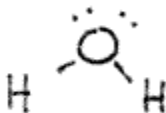
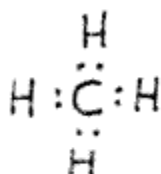


### Oppgave 3

a)

Elektronegativitet: Et atoms evne til å trekke på elektroner. Øker mot høyre og avtar svakt nedover i det periodiske system.

b)



c)

$\text{CH}_4$ : Ideelt tetraeder, bindingsvinkel  $109,5^\circ$ .

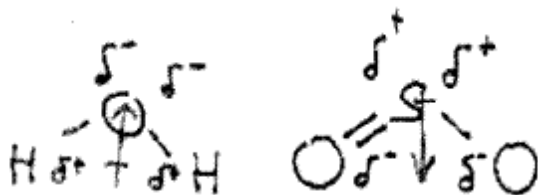
$\text{H}_2\text{O}$ : Tetraedisk plassering av 4 elektronpar, bøyd molekyl, det ikke-bindende elektronparet trenger større plass, bindingsvinkel mindre enn  $109,5^\circ$ .

$\text{BF}_3$ : 3 elektronpar plassert med  $120^\circ$  vinkel, trigonalt plant molekyl.

$\text{XeF}_4$ : 6 elektronpar rundt sentralatomet, oktaedrisk plassert, plankvadratisk molekyl fordi de to frie elektronparene plasseres over og under molekylplanet. Bindingsvinkel  $90^\circ$ .

$\text{SO}_2$ : 3 elektronpar rundt sentralatomet, trigonal plan geometri, bøyd molekyl, det ikke-bindende elektronparet trenger større plass, bindingsvinkel mindre enn  $120^\circ$ .

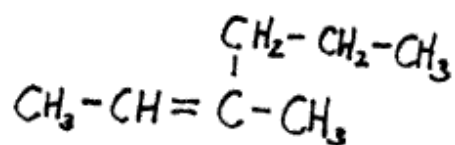
d)

H<sub>2</sub>O og SO<sub>2</sub>:

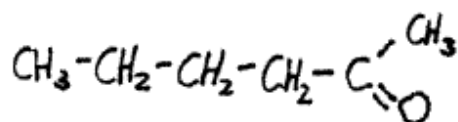
e)

Hybridisering i 3-metyl-2-heksen: De to karbonatomene ved dobbeltbindingen  $sp^2$ , de fem andre har  $sp^3$  hybridisering.

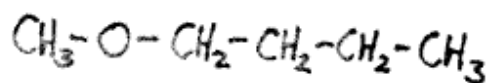
3-metyl-2-heksen



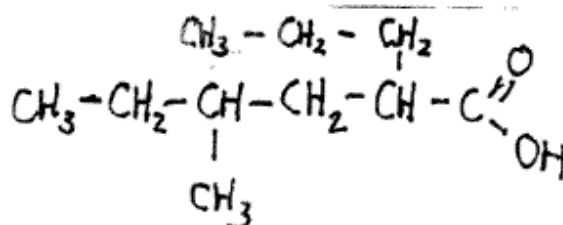
2-heksanen



betylmetyler



4-metyl-2-propylheksansyre

**Oppgave 4**

a)

Monomer:

Polymer:

i) eten (etylen):  $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}_2$ polyeten (polyetylen):  $(-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-)_n$ ii) propen (propylen):  $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_3$ polypropen (polypropylen):  $(-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)-)_n$ iii) vinylklorid:  $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHCl}$ PVC:  $(-\text{CH}_2-\text{CHCl}-)_n$ 

b)

Ved addisjonspolymerisasjon bindes monomere sammen ved hjelp av en ny binding. Denne forutsetter at monomeren har en dobbeltbinding, hvor den ene kan brytes.

### Oppgave 5

a)

En termoplast kan omformes ved smelting, mens herdeplaster får en endelig form når den stivner.

b)

Binding mellom molekykjedene. Gjør plasten til en herdeplast.

### Oppgave 6

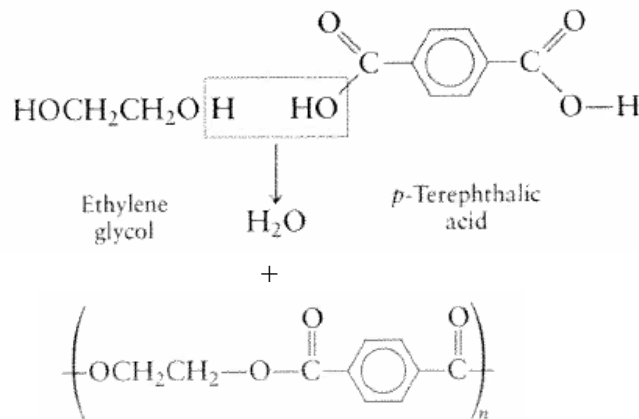
a)

Addisjonspolymerisasjon: Monomerene henger seg sammen uten at noe blir borte.

Kondensasjonspolymerisasjon: Ved dannelse av bindingen mellom monomerene spaltes av et lite molekyl, normalt vann.

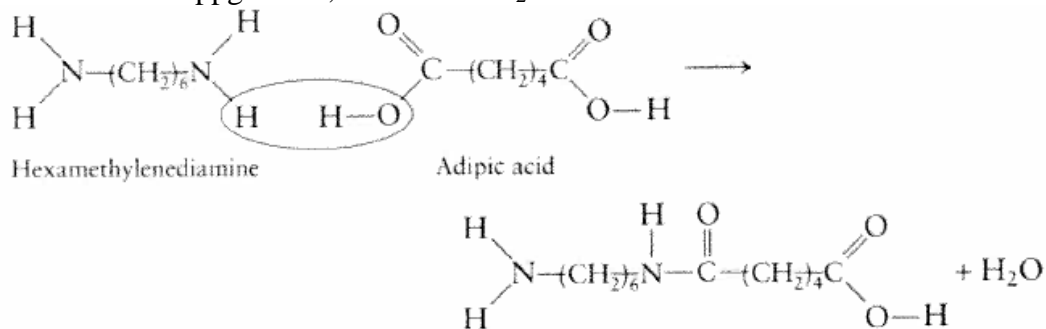
b)

OH-gruppene i alkoholen binder seg til hver sin syregruppe, og de to syregruppene binder seg til hver sin alkohol. Dette gir lange kjeder eller ringer.

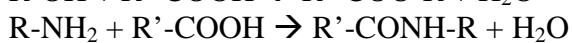
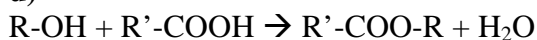


c)

Samme som i oppgave 6b, men med  $\text{NH}_2$  i stedet for OH.



d)



e)

At flere ulike monomere kombineres sammen, plastkjedene inneholder deler av minst to ulike polymere.