

3.6)

$$a) -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\Delta[H_2]}{\Delta t} = -\frac{\Delta[O_2]}{\Delta t} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\Delta[H_2O]}{\Delta t}$$

$$b) -\frac{1}{4} \frac{\Delta[NH_3]}{\Delta t} = -\frac{1}{5} \frac{\Delta[O_2]}{\Delta t} = \frac{1}{4} \frac{\Delta[NO]}{\Delta t} = \frac{1}{6} \frac{\Delta[H_2O]}{\Delta t}$$

3.8)

$$a) -\frac{\Delta[N_2]}{\Delta t} = -\frac{1}{3} \frac{\Delta[H_2]}{\Delta t} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\Delta[NH_3]}{\Delta t}$$

$$\frac{\Delta[NH_3]}{\Delta t} = \frac{-2}{3} \frac{\Delta[H_2]}{\Delta t}$$

$$= \frac{-2}{3} (-0,074 \text{ M/s}) = 0,049 \text{ M/s}$$

$$b) \frac{\Delta[N_2]}{\Delta t} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{\Delta[H_2]}{\Delta t} = \frac{1}{3} (-0,074 \text{ M/s}) = -0,025 \text{ M/s}$$

3.13)

$$V = k [NH_4] [NO_2] = (3 \cdot 10^{-4}) (0,26 / 0,08) \\ = 6,2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ M/s}$$

3.14)

$$V = k [F_2]^x [ClO_2]^y$$

Comparando 1 y 3
primer orden

la velocidad se duplica F es de

Comparando 1 y 2
de primer orden

la velocidad de la reacción
se cuadruplica

Cl es

$$k = \frac{4,8 \cdot 10^{-3}}{(0,1)(0,04)} = 1,2 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

13.15)

Comparando primeros y segundos datos al cambiar [B] no varía la velocidad de reacción.

→ orden cero [B]

→ Primer orden [A]

$$V = K[A]$$

$$K = \frac{3,2 \times 10^{-1}}{(1,5)} = 0,213 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

13.16)

$$\frac{V_5}{V_2} = \frac{0,509}{0,127} \approx 4$$

$$\frac{(0,4)^x}{(0,2)^x} = 2^x = 4 \quad x = 2$$

$$\frac{V_4}{V_2} = \frac{0,254}{0,127} = 2$$

$$\frac{(0,6)^y}{(0,3)^y} = 2^y = 2 \quad y = 1$$

$$V = K[x]^2[y]^1$$

orden de la reacción $(2+1) = 3$ tercer orden

13.17)

a) segundo orden

b) cero orden

c) 1,5 orden

d) tercer orden

13.10)

a) Reaction

(Pomer)

second order (A)

$$V = k[A]^2$$

$$1,6 \times 10^{-2} = k(0,35)^2$$

$$k = 0,46$$

b)

$$V = k[A]^2$$

$$1,6 \times 10^{-2} = k(0,35)^2$$

$$k = 0,13$$

~~13.27)~~

13.27)

$$a) \frac{1}{(NOBr)_t} = kt + \frac{1}{(NOBr)_0}$$

$$\frac{1}{(NOBr)_t} = (0,8)(22) + \frac{1}{0,086}$$

$$[NOBr] = 0,034M$$

$$b) t_{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{k[A]_0}$$

$$t_{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{(0,8)(0,072)} \quad t_{\frac{1}{2}} = 77$$

13.28)

$$\frac{1}{[A]} = \frac{1}{[A]_0} + kt$$

$$\frac{1}{0.28} = \frac{1}{0.62} + 0.54t$$

$$t = 3.6s$$

13.38)

$$\ln \frac{k_1}{k_2} = \frac{E_a}{R} \left(\frac{T_1 - T_2}{T_1 T_2} \right)$$

$$\ln(1.5 \times 10^3) = \frac{E_a}{8.314} \left(\frac{523K - 423K}{523 \cdot 423} \right)$$

$$7.31 = \frac{E_a}{8.314} \cdot 4.52 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$E_a = 135K J/mol$$

13.39)

$$k = Ae^{\frac{-E_a}{RT}}$$

$$k = 8.7 \times 10^{-2} e^{-\frac{63000}{(8.314)(348)}}$$

$$k = 3.10^{-3}$$

13.40)

$$\ln \left(\frac{k_1}{k_2} \right) = \frac{E_a}{R} \left(\frac{1}{T_2} - \frac{1}{T_1} \right)$$

$$\ln \left(\frac{4.60 \times 10^{-4}}{0.80 \times 10^{-4}} \right) = \frac{1.04 \cdot 10^5}{8.314} \left(\frac{1}{T_2} - \frac{1}{623} \right)$$

$$\ln(0,5227) = (1,251 \cdot 10^4) \left(\frac{1}{T_2} - \frac{1}{623} \right)$$

$$-0,6487 + 20,08 = \frac{1,251 \cdot 10^4}{T_2}$$

$$T_2 = 644 \text{ K} = 371^\circ \text{C}$$

13.41)

$$\ln \frac{k_1}{2k_1} = \frac{E_a}{R} \frac{(T_1 - T_2)}{T_1 T_2}$$

$$-0,693 = \frac{E_a}{8,314} \left(\frac{295 - 305}{295 \cdot 305} \right)$$

$$E_a = 5,18 \times 10^4 \text{ J/mol}$$

$$E_a = 51,8 \text{ kJ/mol}$$