

# 浙江工业大学 2013/2014 (2) 学年

## 期终复习卷 1 答案

### 一、选择题

- 1、c, 2、c, 4、b, 5、d, 7、c, 8、d,  
 9、b, 因为 绝热可逆  $\Delta S = 0$ , 绝热不可逆  $\Delta S > 0$ 。所以 状态函数  $S$  不同, 故终态不能相同。  
 10、b, 11、c, 12、c, 13、c, 14、c, 16、b,  
 17、a, 由  $dU = TdS - pdV$  与  $dH = TdS + Vdp$  可导出:  $(\partial U/\partial S)_V = T$   $(\partial H/\partial S)_p = T$   
 18、b,  
 19、a, 因为  $(\partial S/\partial T)_V = C_V/T$   $(\partial S/\partial T)_p = C_p/T$ , 通常情况下  $C_{p,m} > C_{v,m}$ ,  $X < Y$   
 20、d  
 21、d, 22、a, 23、b, 24、a, 25、d, 26、c, 27、c, 28、d, 29、b, 30、b  
 31、d, 32、c, 33、b, 34、b, 35、b, 36、b, 37、c, 38、a,

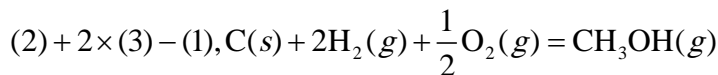
### 二、计算题

#### 1、解:

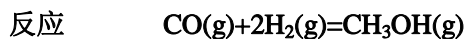
- (1) 因为  $C_{p,m} - C_{v,m} = R = 8.314 \text{ J} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$   
 所以  $C_{p,m} = (33.83 + 8.2 \times 10^{-3} T/\text{K}) \text{ J} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$  [2]  
 (2)  $\Delta T = 0$ , 所以  $\Delta U = \Delta H = 0$  [2]  
 (3) 若是进行绝热自由膨胀, 则  $W = Q = 0$   
 所以  $\Delta U = \Delta H = 0$  可与(2)过程等效 [1]

#### 2、解: (2)-(4), $\text{C}(s) + \frac{1}{2} \text{O}_2(g) = \text{CO}(g)$

得  $\Delta_f H_m^\ominus(298 \text{ K}, \text{CO}(g)) = -110.5 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$  [2]



得  $\Delta_f H_m^\ominus(298 \text{ K}, \text{CH}_3\text{OH}(g)) = -201.2 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$  [2]



$\Delta_r H_m^\ominus(298 \text{ K}) = -90.7 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$  [2]

#### 3、解: 上述反应

$$\Delta_r H_m^\ominus(298 \text{ K}) = \Delta_f H_m^\ominus(298 \text{ K})[\text{CH}_2 = \text{CHCl}(g)] - \Delta_f H_m^\ominus(298 \text{ K})[\text{C}_2\text{H}_2(g)]$$

$$- \Delta_f H_m^\ominus(298 \text{ K})[\text{HCl}(g)] = 35 - 227 + 92 = -100 \text{ J} \quad [3]$$

$$1 \text{ kg HCl 反应所放热量 } 100 \times (1 \times 10^3) / 36.5 = 2740 \text{ kJ} \quad [2]$$

$$\text{所需冷却水量 } 2740 \times 10^3 / [4.184 \times (25 - 10) \times 10^3] = 43.66 \text{ kg} \quad [3]$$

4、解：  $Q=0$ ,  $\Delta U = W$ , 即  $nC_{V,m}(T_2 - T_1) = -p_e(V_2 - V_1)$

$$\text{将 } n = \frac{2.0 \times 10^6 \times 20 \times 10^{-3}}{8.314 \times 474} = 10.15 \text{ mol}$$

$$C_{V,m} = \frac{5}{2} R$$

$$V_2 = \frac{10.15 \times 8.314 T_2}{1.0 \times 10^6} = 84.39 \times 10^{-6} T_2 \text{ 代入上式}$$

$$\text{得: } 10.15 \times \frac{5}{2} R \times (T_2 - 474) = -1.0 \times 10^6 \times (84.39 \times 10^{-6} T_2 - 20 \times 10^{-3})$$

$$\text{解得 } T_2 = 406.3 \text{ K} \quad [2]$$

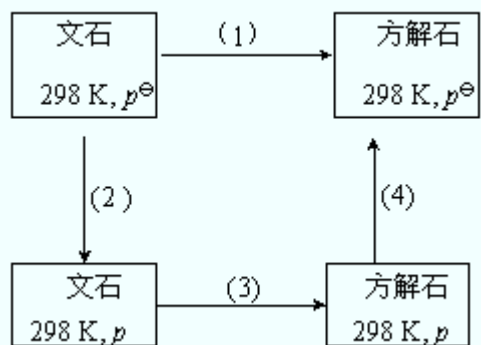
该过程属于  $pTV$  都改变的过程, 所以

$$\Delta S = nC_{p,m} \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1} + nR \ln \frac{p_1}{p_2} \quad [2]$$

$$= 10.15 \times 2.5 R \times \ln \frac{406.3}{474} + 10.15 \times 8.314 \times \ln \frac{2.0}{1.0}$$

$$= 25.98 \text{ J} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \quad [1]$$

6、解： 设由下面循环途径求其平衡共存时的压力文石



$$\Delta_{trs} G_1 = \Delta G_2 + \Delta_{trs} G_3 + \Delta G_4 = [V(\text{方}) - V(\text{文})](p^\ominus - p)$$

$$\text{解得 } p = 2.89 \times 10^8 \text{ Pa}$$

7、解：

$$\Delta U = \Delta H = 0 ; W = -Q = 3.5 \text{ kJ}; \quad [4]$$

$$\Delta S = Q_R / T = nR \ln 10 = (19.14n) \text{ J} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \quad [2]$$

$$\Delta G = \Delta A = -T \Delta S = (-5.7n) \text{ kJ} \quad [4]$$

$$8、解： \Delta_r H_m^\ominus = \sum_B \nu_B \Delta_r H_m^\ominus (B) = -184.624 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \quad [2]$$

$$\Delta_r S_m^\ominus = \sum_B \nu_B S_m^\ominus (B) = 16.08 \text{ J} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \quad [2]$$

$$\Delta_r G_m^\ominus = \Delta_r H_m^\ominus - T \Delta_r S_m^\ominus = -189.4 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \quad [2]$$

$$\text{根据吉-亥公式：} \left[ \partial (\Delta_r G_m^\ominus / T) / \partial T \right]_p = -\Delta_r H_m^\ominus / T^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } \Delta_r G_m^\ominus (333\text{K}) &= \left[ \Delta_r G_m^\ominus (298\text{K}) / 298\text{K} + \Delta_r H_m^\ominus (T_1 - T_2) / (T_1 T_2) \right] T_2 \\ &= -0.570 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \end{aligned} \quad [2]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_r A_m^\ominus (333\text{K}) &= \Delta_r G_m^\ominus (333\text{K}) - \sum_B \nu_B RT = \Delta_r G_m^\ominus (333\text{K}) \\ &= -0.570 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \end{aligned} \quad [2]$$

10、解：

$$(1) \quad W=0, \quad Q = \Delta U + W = \Delta U \quad [1]$$

$$Q = \Delta H - p_{\text{外}} [V(\text{g}) - V(\text{l})]$$

$$\approx \Delta H - p_{\text{外}} V(\text{g})$$

$$= n \Delta_{\text{vap}} H_m^\ominus - nRT$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 1 \text{ mol} \times 30770 \text{ J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} - 1 \text{ mol} \times 8.314 \text{ J} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \times 353 \text{ K} \\ &= 27835 \text{ J} \end{aligned} \quad [2]$$

$$(2) \quad \Delta_{\text{vap}} S_m^\ominus = \Delta_{\text{vap}} H_m^\ominus / T = 87.2 \text{ J} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \quad [2]$$

$$\Delta_{\text{vap}} G_m^\ominus = \Delta_{\text{vap}} H_m^\ominus - T \Delta_{\text{vap}} S_m^\ominus = 0 \quad [2]$$

$$(3) \quad \Delta S_{\text{环}} = -Q / T = -78.9 \text{ J} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \quad [2]$$

$$(4) \quad \Delta S_{\text{隔离}} = \Delta S_{\text{体}} + \Delta S_{\text{环}} = 8.3 \text{ J} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} > 0 \quad [1]$$

故为不可逆过程

$$(5) \quad \text{根据克-克方程求得：} p_2 = 14.63 \text{ kPa} \quad [5]$$

11、解：

$$(1) \quad a_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = \frac{p}{p^*} = 2733 \text{ Pa} / 133.1 \text{ Pa} = 20.5 \quad [3]$$

$$(2) \quad a_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = \frac{p}{p^*} = 2733 \text{ Pa} / 3173 \text{ Pa} = 0.861 \quad [3]$$

12、解：(1)  $\Delta_r G_m = \Delta_r G_m^\ominus + RT \ln Q_p = -RT \ln K_p + RT \ln [(1.5 \times 1.5)/(1.5 \times 1.5)]$   
 $= 2.77 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} > 0 \quad \therefore \text{反应不能自发进行} \quad [3 \text{ 分}]$

(2)  $\Delta_r G_m = -RT \ln K_p + RT \ln Q_p$   
 $= -8.314 \times 973 \times \ln 0.71 + 8.314 \times 973 \ln [(1.5 \times 1.5)/(10 \times 5)]$   
 $= -22.3 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} < 0 \quad \text{能自发进行} \quad [2 \text{ 分}]$

13、解：  $A = -kT \ln(q^N / N!) = -kT [N \ln V + N \ln f(T) - \ln N!]$  [2]

$p = -(\partial A / \partial V)_{T,N} = NkT(\partial \ln V / \partial V)_{T,N} = NkT / V \quad \text{即} \quad [3]$

$pV = NkT$

14、解：  $M(\text{Cl}_2) = 2 \times 0.03545 = 0.0709 \text{ kg} \quad [2]$

$S_{t,m}^\ominus = R \times [\frac{3}{2} \ln M + \frac{5}{2} \ln T - \ln P^\ominus + 20.723]$   
 $= 8.314 \times [\frac{3}{2} \ln(0.0709) + \frac{5}{2} \ln 298.15 - \ln 10^5 + 20.723] \text{ J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$   
 $= 162.0 \text{ J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \quad [3]$

15、解：(1)  $q_t = 8\pi^2 IkT / (h^2 \sigma)$

$= 8\pi^2 \times 32.5 \times 10^{-47} \times 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \times 298.15 / [(6.626 \times 10^{-34})^2 \times 2]$

$= 120.12 \quad [2]$

(2)  $S_{r,m} = R + R \ln q_t \quad [2]$

$= (8.314 + 8.314 \ln 120.12) \text{ J} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} = 48.13 \text{ J} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \quad [1]$

16、解：  $q_v = 1 / (1 - \exp(-\Theta_v / T))$

$= \frac{1}{1 - \exp(-308.3 / 298.15)} = 1.552 \quad [2]$

$S_{v,m} = Lk \ln q_v + LkT (\partial \ln q_v / \partial T)_{v,N}$   
 $= Lk \ln q_v + Lk \frac{\Theta_v}{T} / [\exp(\frac{\Theta_v}{T}) - 1]$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \{8.314 \ln 1.552 + 8.314 \times \frac{308.3}{298.15} / [\exp(\frac{308.3}{298.15}) - 1]\} \text{J} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \quad [2] \\
&= 8.398 \text{J} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}
\end{aligned}$$

$$S_{\text{v,m}}/S_{\text{m}} = (8.398 / 260.2) \times 100\% = 3.23\% \quad [1]$$