

Chap 4

1. 半衰期 $t_{1/2}$ 与 N_2O_5 初始浓度无关, 所以反应为一级

$$(1) \quad k = \ln 2 / t_{1/2} = \ln 2 / 4.7 \text{ h} = 0.147 \text{ h}^{-1}$$

$$(2) \quad \ln \frac{a}{a-x} = kt \quad \ln \frac{1}{1-0.9} = 0.147 t$$

$$t = 15.66 \text{ h}$$

2. (1) 一级反应 $\ln \frac{a}{a-x} = kt$

$$k = 0.144 \text{ h}^{-1}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \ln \frac{1}{0.75} &= 2k \\ \ln \frac{1}{x} &= 4k \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\text{得 } x = 0.56 = 56\%$$

$$\text{或 } \frac{1}{(a-x)} - \frac{1}{a} = kt$$

(2) 二级反应 $\frac{x}{1-x} = kt$

$$\text{得 } x = 0.4 \text{ 是反应量}$$

$$\text{剩余 } 1 - 0.4 = 0.6 = 60\%$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \frac{0.25}{0.75} &= kt = 2k \\ \frac{x}{1-x} &= 4k \end{aligned} \right.$$

(3) 零级反应 $x \sim t$ 线性

$$\frac{1-0.75}{2} = \frac{1-x}{4} \quad \text{得 } x = 0.5$$

$$\text{剩余 } 1 - 0.5 = 0.5 = 50\%$$

3. $\left\{ \begin{aligned} \ln \frac{1}{1-0.2} &= 3.2 k(300\text{K}) \\ \ln \frac{1}{1-0.2} &= 12.6 k(260\text{K}) \end{aligned} \right. \quad \frac{k(300\text{K})}{k(260\text{K})} = 3.94$

$$k(300\text{K}) = 0.07 \text{ min}^{-1}$$

$$k(260\text{K}) = 0.018 \text{ min}^{-1}$$

$$\ln \frac{k(300\text{K})}{k(260\text{K})} = \frac{E_a}{R} \left(\frac{1}{260} - \frac{1}{300} \right)$$

$$E_a = 2.22 \times 10^4 \text{ J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} = 22.2 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

4. 分解速度与温度无关, \therefore 为一级反应 $x = k_0 t$

$$\ln \frac{k(276.15)}{k(298.15)} = \frac{E_a}{R} \left(\frac{1}{298.15} - \frac{1}{276.15} \right)$$

$$E_a = 12.0 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \quad \text{得} \quad \frac{k(276.15)}{k(298.15)} = 0.68$$

$$x = k_0 t$$

$$k(276.15) \times 365 = k(298.15) \times$$

得 $x = 248$ 天 即室温下放置 248 天才失效
放置 14 天不会失效。

$$\text{或 } k(298)t = \frac{1}{0.68} k(276.15) \times 14 \quad k(276.15) \cdot 365 = 0.4a$$

$$= \frac{1}{0.68} \frac{0.4a}{365} \times 14 = 0.0226a = 2.26\% a < 40\% a$$

说明药物未失效。

$$5. \ln \frac{k(T_2)}{k(T_1)} = \frac{E_a}{R} \left(\frac{1}{T_1} - \frac{1}{T_2} \right)$$

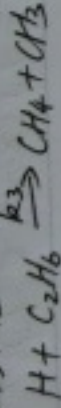
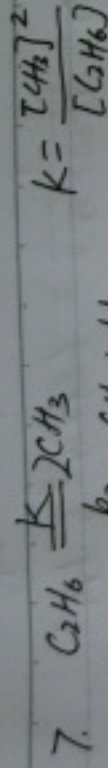
$$\text{即 } \ln \frac{4.7}{0.49} = \frac{E_a}{8.314} \left(\frac{1}{590} - \frac{1}{650} \right)$$

$$\text{得 } E_a = 1.20 \times 10^5 \text{ J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} = 120 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$6. \ln \frac{k(T_2)}{k(T_1)} = \frac{E_a}{R} \left(\frac{1}{T_1} - \frac{1}{T_2} \right)$$

$$\ln 2 = \frac{109.65 \times 10^3}{8.314} \left(\frac{1}{400} - \frac{1}{T_2} \right)$$

$$\text{得 } T = 408.6 \text{ K}$$



$$\therefore [\text{CH}_3] = K^{1/2} [\text{C}_2\text{H}_6]^{1/2}$$

稳态法 $\frac{d[\text{H}]}{dt} = 0 = k_2 [\text{CH}_3][\text{H}_2] - k_3 [\text{H}][\text{C}_2\text{H}_6]$

$$\therefore k_2 [\text{CH}_3][\text{H}_2] = k_3 [\text{H}][\text{C}_2\text{H}_6]$$

$$\frac{d[\text{CH}_4]}{dt} = k_2 [\text{CH}_3][\text{H}_2] + k_3 [\text{H}][\text{C}_2\text{H}_6]$$

$$= 2 k_2 [\text{CH}_3][\text{H}_2]$$

$$= 2 k_2 K^{1/2} [\text{C}_2\text{H}_6]^{1/2} [\text{H}_2]$$

$$8. \ln \frac{a}{a-x} = k_1 t = \frac{\ln 2}{t_{1/2}} \cdot t$$

$$t = \ln \frac{1.10 \times 10^{-15}}{9.0 \times 10^{-16}} \times 5720 / \ln 2 = 1656 \text{ 年}$$

$$9. t = \ln \frac{a}{a-x} \cdot t_{1/2} / \ln 2 = \ln \frac{1}{1-75\%} \times 20 / \ln 2 = 40 \text{ min}$$

$$10. r_c = k_c [\text{A}]^m$$

$$= k_c \left[\frac{n_A}{V_m} \right]^m = k_c \left(\frac{n_A}{RT} \right)^m \cdot P_A^m$$

$$\therefore k_p = k_c \left(\frac{n_A}{RT} \right)^m = k_p \cdot P_A^m$$

式中 n_A 为 A 物质的量

12. $\alpha=1$ $\beta=0$ 即与 $[\text{A}]$ 一次方成正比, 与 $[\text{B}]$ 无关

$t_{1/2}$ 与初始压力 p_0 成正比，为二级反应即 $t_{1/2} = \frac{1}{k p_0}$

$$11. (1) k(900\text{K}) = \frac{1}{t_{1/2} \cdot p_0} = \frac{1}{1520 \times 39.2} = 1.68 \times 10^{-5} \text{ s}^{-1} \cdot \text{kPa}^{-1}$$

$$k(1000\text{K}) = \frac{1}{t_{1/2} \cdot p_0} = \frac{1}{212 \times 48} = 9.83 \times 10^{-5} \text{ s}^{-1} \cdot \text{kPa}^{-1}$$

$$(2) \ln \frac{k(T_1)}{k(T_2)} = \frac{E_a}{R} \left(\frac{1}{T_2} - \frac{1}{T_1} \right)$$

$$E_a = \ln \frac{1.68 \times 10^{-5}}{9.83 \times 10^{-5}} \times 8.314 / \left(\frac{1}{1000} - \frac{1}{920} \right)$$

$$= 1.33 \times 10^5 \text{ J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} = 133 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$12. (1) k(967\text{K}) = \frac{1}{t_{1/2} p_0} = \frac{1}{156.8 \times 380} = 1.68 \times 10^{-5} \text{ s}^{-1} \cdot \text{kPa}^{-1}$$

$$k(1030\text{K}) = \frac{1}{t_{1/2} \cdot p_0} = \frac{1}{48.1 \times 212} = 9.81 \times 10^{-5} \text{ s}^{-1} \cdot \text{kPa}^{-1}$$

$$(2) E_a = \ln \frac{1.68}{9.81} \times 8.314 / \left(\frac{1}{1030} - \frac{1}{967} \right) = 2.32 \times 10^5 \text{ J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$



$$t=0 \quad 54.1 \quad 0 \quad 0$$

$$t=t \quad 54.1-x \quad x \quad \frac{x}{2}$$

$$54.1 + \frac{x}{2} = 64.5$$

$$x = 20.8 \text{ kPa}$$

$$\frac{1}{a-x} - \frac{1}{a} = k_2 t$$

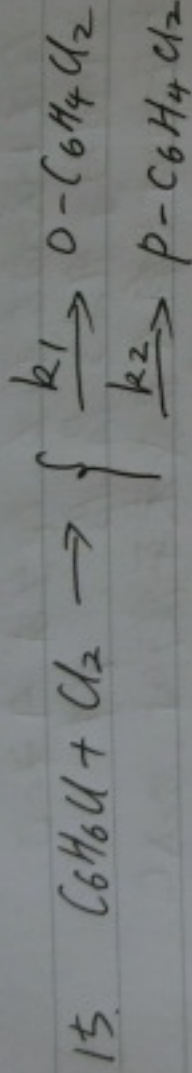
$$\text{即 } \frac{1}{54.1-20.8} - \frac{1}{54.1} = 9.81 \times 10^{-5} \cdot t$$

$$t = 118 \text{ s}$$

14. (1) 对于NO为2级, U_2 为1级

$$(2) \quad r = k [NO]^2 [U_2]$$

$$(3) \quad k = \frac{r}{[NO]^2 [U_2]} = \frac{8 \times 10^{-3}}{0.2^2 \cdot 0.2} = 1 \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-2} \cdot \text{L}^2$$



$$t=0 \quad 0.5 \text{ mol/L} \quad 0.5$$

$$t=25 \text{ min} \quad 0.25 \quad 0.25 \quad \begin{matrix} O-C_6H_4Cl & p-C_6H_4Cl_2 \\ 0.1 & 0.15 \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{r_1}{r_2} = \frac{0.1}{0.15} = \frac{k_1}{k_2} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\text{一级反应} \quad \ln \frac{a}{a-x} = (k_1 + k_2)t$$

$$\text{即 } \ln \frac{0.5}{0.25} = (k_1 + k_2) \cdot 25 \text{ min} \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$k_1 = 0.011 \text{ min}^{-1} \quad k_2 = 0.017 \text{ min}^{-1}$$

16. 总反应为二级反应有 $\frac{1}{a-x} - \frac{1}{a} = kt$

$$\left\{ \frac{1}{1-90\%} - 1 = kt \right.$$

$$\left. \frac{1}{1-x} - 1 = k't \right.$$

$$k = 2.3k'$$

$$\text{解得 } x = 79.7\%$$

17. 11) V 增加 4 倍 $V \propto P_A^2$

(2) $T \downarrow$, $k \downarrow$ $V \downarrow$

(3) $E_a \downarrow$, $k \uparrow$, $V \uparrow$

(4) 加入 C, 若对于已经建立平衡的体系

会使平衡向右移动, 即生成 A 和 B

则相当于升了 P_A, P_B , $V \uparrow$

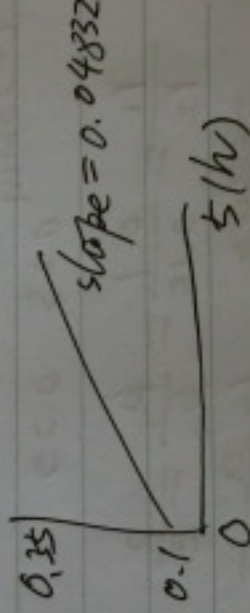
若开始时只有 A、B 或未平衡时, 加入 C

对 P_A, P_B 不影响, 则 V 不变 (对速率)

(5) V 不变

18. 作图有

$\frac{1}{C} \sim t$ 线性



\therefore 反应为二级 $n=2$

$$k = 0.04832 \text{ mmol}^{-1} \cdot \text{L} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$$

$$= 48.32 \text{ h}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{L}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{C} = kt + \frac{1}{a} \right. \\ \left. = 0.04832t + \frac{1}{10} \right)$$