

ESERCIZIO 1

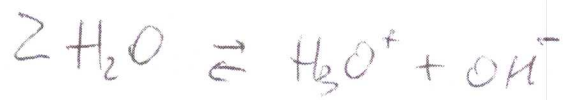


$$\Delta H_{\text{REAT}} = \sum E_{\text{LEGAMI ROTTI}} - \sum E_{\text{LEGAMI FORMATI}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_{\text{REAZIONE}} &= 4E(\text{C-H}) + E(\text{Cl-Cl}) - 3E(\text{C-H}) - E(\text{C-Cl}) - \\ &\quad 4 \times 414 + 243 - 3 \times 414 - 339 - 43 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{REAT}} = -113 \text{ kJ}$$

ESERCIZIO 2



$$\Delta H^\circ = 55,83 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

$$K_w = [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+][\text{OH}^-]$$

$$\text{a } 25^\circ\text{C } K_w = 1 \cdot 10^{-14}$$

Quando pH neutro è pari a 7,2 le T sono diverse da 25°C e vanno sempre

$$K_w(T) = [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] \cdot [\text{OH}^-]$$

$$\text{pH} = 7,2 \Rightarrow [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = 10^{-7,2} = 6,31 \cdot 10^{-8} = [\text{OH}^-]$$

perché hanno in condizioni di neutralità

$$K_w(T) = (6,31 \cdot 10^{-8})^2 = 3,98 \cdot 10^{-15}$$

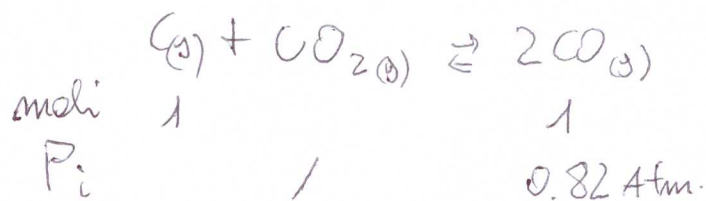
Per Van't Hoff abbiamo che $\frac{d \ln K}{dT} = \frac{\Delta H^\circ}{RT^2}$

$$\ln \frac{K_2}{K_1} = \frac{\Delta H^\circ}{R} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{T_1} - \frac{1}{T_2} \right]$$

$$\ln \frac{3,98 \cdot 10^{-15}}{1 \cdot 10^{-14}} = \frac{55,83 \text{ kJ/mol}}{8,314 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ kJ/mol} \cdot \text{K}} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{298,15} - \frac{1}{T} \right]$$

$$T = 286,3 \text{ K} \equiv 13,15^\circ\text{C}$$

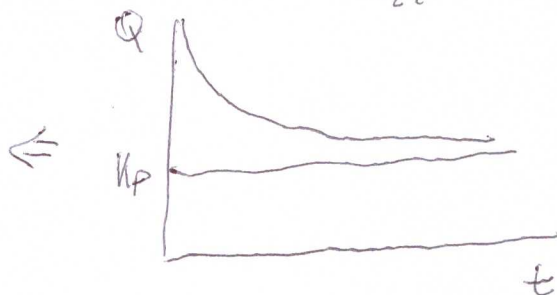
ESERCIZIO 3



QUOZIENTE DI REAZIONE Q_i :

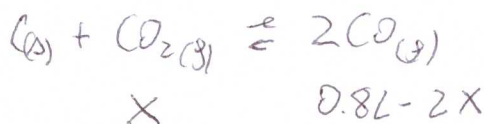
$$Q_i = \frac{P_{\text{CO}}^2}{P_{\text{CO}_2}} = \infty$$

le reazioni si spostano verso sinistra $\leftarrow$



$$PV = nRT$$

$$P'_{\text{CO}} = \frac{1 \cdot 0.0821 \cdot 1000}{100} = 0.82 \text{ Atm.}$$



$$1.8 = \frac{(0.82 - 2X)^2}{X} = 4 \frac{(0.41 - X)^2}{X} \Rightarrow 0.45X = (0.41 - X)^2$$

$$0.45X = 0.1681 - 0.82X + X^2 \Rightarrow X^2 - 1.27X + 0.1681 = 0$$

$$X = \frac{1.27 \pm \sqrt{1.27^2 - 4 \cdot 0.1681}}{2} = \frac{1.27 \pm \sqrt{0.9405}}{2} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} X_1 = 1.12 \text{ Atm} \\ X_2 = 0.15 \text{ Atm} \end{array}$$

$$P_{\text{CO}_2} = 0.15 \text{ Atm} \quad P_{\text{CO}} = 0.52 \text{ Atm} \quad P_{\text{TOT}} = 0.67 \text{ Atm.}$$

$$\ln \frac{K_2}{K_1} = \frac{163500}{8.31} \left[\frac{1}{1000} - \frac{1}{1300} \right] = \frac{163500}{8.31} \cdot \frac{300}{1000 \cdot 1300} = 4.54 \Rightarrow K_2 \approx 169$$

$$P'_{\text{CO}} = \frac{1 \cdot 0.0821 \cdot 1300}{100} = 1.06 \text{ Atm.}$$

SE STO A 1300 K DEVO RICALCOLARMI LA P_{CO} INIZIALE.

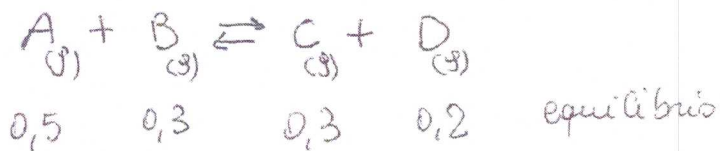
$$K_2 = 169 = \frac{(1.06 - 2X)^2}{X} = 4 \frac{(0.53 - X)^2}{X} \Rightarrow 42.25X = 0.281 - 1.06X + X^2$$

$$X^2 - 43.31X + 0.281 = 0; \quad X = \frac{43.31 \pm \sqrt{(43.31)^2 - 1.124}}{2} = \frac{43.31 \pm 43.29}{2}$$

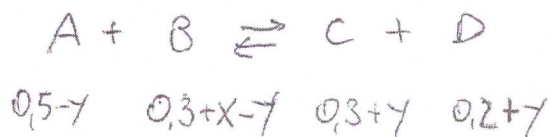
$$X = 6.49 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ Atm.} \Rightarrow P_{\text{CO}} = 1.047 \text{ Atm.} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1.047}{1300} - \frac{0.52}{1000} \right) \cdot \frac{100}{0.0821} = 0.347$$

$$m_2 - m_1 = \frac{P_2 V}{T_2 R} - \frac{P_1 V}{T_1 R} = \frac{V}{R} \left(\frac{P_2}{T_2} - \frac{P_1}{T_1} \right)$$

ESERCIZIO 4



$$K_c = K_p = \frac{0,3 \cdot 0,2}{0,5 \cdot 0,3} = 0,4$$



$$K_c = 0,4 = \frac{0,5 \cdot 0,4}{0,3 - (0,1+x)} \Rightarrow \boxed{x = 1,56}$$

QUOTIENTE DI REAZIONE

$$\frac{0,3 \cdot 0,2}{0,5 \cdot 0,3+x} \equiv Q_i < K_p$$



aggiungo x di B e
la reazione si sposta
verso destra di y

Ha poiché $0,2+y=0,4$
 $y=0,2$

≤

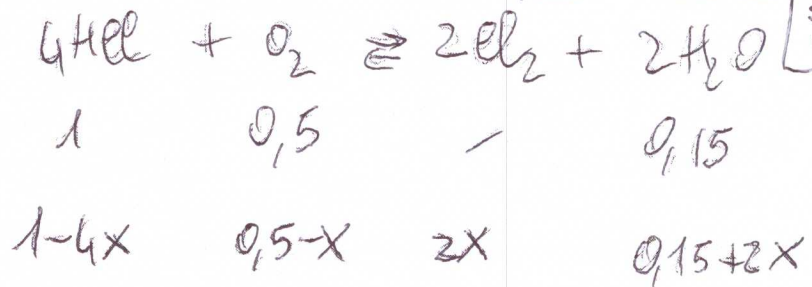
ESERCIZIO 5

$Q_i = 0$ perché $\text{Cl}_2 = 0$
 QUINDI LA REAZIONE SI
 SPosta VERSO
 DESTRA

$$V = 10 \text{ L}$$

$$T = 600^\circ \text{C}$$

$$P = 8 \text{ Atm}$$



$$N_{\text{tot}} = 1-4x + 0,5-x + 2x + 0,15 + 2x = 1,65 - x$$

$$PV = nRT$$

$$8 \cdot 10 = (1,65 - x) \cdot 0,0821 \cdot 673,15$$

$$(1,65 - x) = 1,44$$

$$x = 0,20$$

$$1 - 4 \times 0,20 = 0,20 \quad \text{moli He all'equilibrio}$$

$$0,5 - 0,2 = 0,30 \quad \text{moli O}_2 \text{ all'equilibrio}$$

$$2 \times 0,2 = 0,40 \quad \text{moli Cl}_2 \text{ all'equilibrio}$$

$$0,15 + 2 \times 0,2 = 0,55 \quad \text{moli H}_2\text{O all'equilibrio}$$

$$\frac{0,2}{1,45} \cdot 100 = 13,79\% \quad \text{He} \quad ; \quad \frac{0,3}{1,45} \cdot 100 = 20,68\% \quad \text{O}_2$$

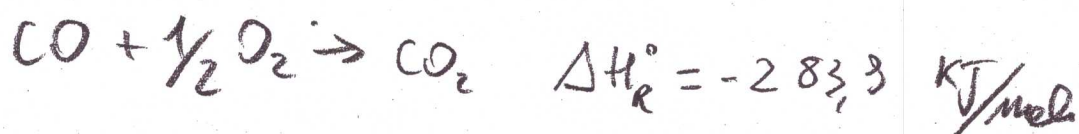
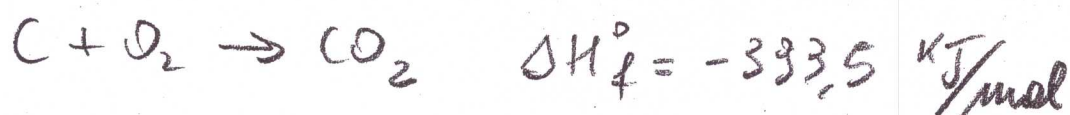
$$\frac{0,4}{1,45} \cdot 100 = 27,58\% \quad \text{Cl}_2 \quad ; \quad \frac{0,55}{1,45} \cdot 100 = 37,93\% \quad \text{H}_2\text{O}$$

$$K_p = \frac{1}{P_{\text{tot}}} \cdot \frac{x_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}^2 \cdot x_{\text{Cl}_2}^2}{x_{\text{He}}^4 \cdot x_{\text{O}_2}} = \frac{0,3793^2 \cdot 0,2758^2}{0,1379^4 \cdot 0,2068} \cdot \frac{1}{8}$$

$$K_p = 18,3$$



ESERCITIO 6



$$\Delta H_f^\circ(CO) + \Delta H_R^\circ = \Delta H_f^\circ(CO_2)$$

$$X + (-283,3) = -393,5$$

$$X = -109,6 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

$$\frac{12,5}{12} = 1,041 \text{ mol di C}$$

$$Q = +393,5 \times 1,041 = 409,88 \text{ kJ}$$

$$V = \frac{1,041 \times 0,0821 \times 298,15}{2,5} = 10,2 \text{ L}$$

ESERCIZIO 7

$$\Delta H_{\text{REAZ}} = 4 \Delta H_f^\circ(\text{H}_2\text{O}) + 7 \Delta H_f^\circ(\text{CO}_2) - \Delta H_f^\circ(\text{C}_7\text{H}_8)$$

$$= 4 \cdot (-285,85) + 7 \cdot (-393,5) - 14,54$$

$$-1143,4 - 2754,5 - 14,54 = -3912,44 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

$$\frac{10}{92,06} = 0,1086 \text{ moli di toluene}$$

$$Q = 3912,44 \cdot 0,1086 = 424,98 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\text{moli di CO}_2 = 7 \times 0,1086 = 0,7602$$

$$V = \frac{0,7602 \cdot 0,0821 \cdot 298,15}{2,5} = 7,44 \text{ l}$$