

ΛΥΣΕΙΣ ΠΡΟΣΩΜΟΙΩΣ ΗΣ

ΘΕΜΑ Α

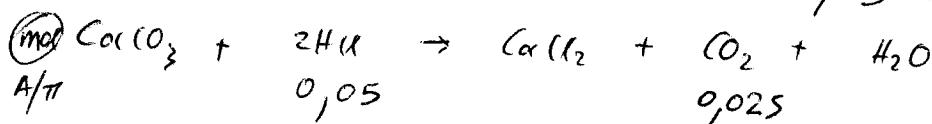
A₁. α , A₂. β , A₃. δ , A₄. γ , A₅. β

ΘΕΜΑ Β

B₁. a. iii

B. 5/μα ΗΗ 2 mol·L⁻¹, V = 25 cm³ ή 0,025 dm³.

$$n_{\text{ΗΗ}} = 0,025 \text{ dm}^3 \cdot 2 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3} = 0,05 \text{ mol}$$



$$\delta_{\text{ΗΗ}} \rightarrow t_{\text{διακρίσεως}} = t_v$$

$$\rightarrow V_{\text{CO}_2} = 0,025 V_m \text{ L} \quad (V_m: \text{πραγματικός όγκος})$$

5/μα ΗΗ 1 mol·L⁻¹, V = 50 cm³

όηοια. . .

$$\rightarrow t'_{\text{διακρίσεως}} = t'_v > t_v \quad (\text{μικρότερη αρχική ουγκ.})$$

$$\rightarrow V'_{\text{CO}_2}(t'_v) = 0,025 V_m \text{ L} = V_{\text{CO}_2}(t_v)$$

5/μα ΗΗ 1 mol·L⁻¹, V = 25 cm³

όηοια. . .

$$\rightarrow t''_v = t'_v \quad (\text{ιον ουγκ. } \text{f.e. } 2 \text{ ή } 5/μα)$$

$$\rightarrow V''_{\text{CO}_2} = 0,0125 V_m \text{ L} = V_{\text{CO}_2}(t_v)/2$$

Tελικά, • t_v < t'_v ≈ t''_v

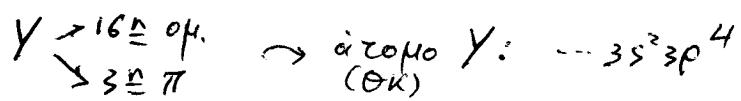
$$\bullet V_{\text{CO}_2} = V'_{\text{CO}_2} > V''_{\text{CO}_2} = \frac{V_{\text{CO}_2}}{2}$$

B₂. a. 16 ή οηοία. Ο ΤΣΙ λουτροφόρος "χαρδαίει" δομή'

ευζερός αερίου: Το λού Y⁺⁶ έχει
δομή ευζ. αερίου ⇒ το αίρον Y
βαρύζει 6 e⁻ στην εξωτ. οχι β. ⇒ 16 ή οη.

B. αύξησην Eιλατί → αρρών από → έχω αύξησην Z

γ. X: $\rightarrow^{3 \Delta \pi} \rightarrow$ 15 ή οη \rightarrow οιρόν X (ΘΚ): ... 3s² 3p³

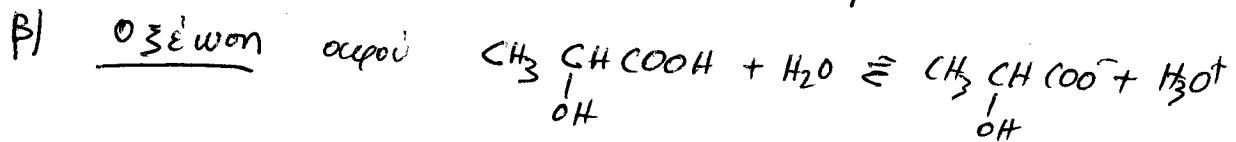


Σε αυτό X οπήρως λογιστούς "χυλά", σαδερί δοκή (ημιουρηπληρωμένη ρ-υποοσιβάση), απαρτεί περιορισμένη ενέργεια $\Rightarrow E_{i_1}(X) > E_{i_1}(Y)$

5. To X^{+5} απαρτεί $\frac{21.269 \text{ kJ}}{N_A}$
 To Y^{+6} -"- $\frac{27107 \text{ kJ}}{N_A}$
 To Z^{+7} -"- $\frac{33606 \text{ kJ}}{N_A}$

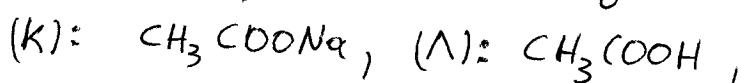
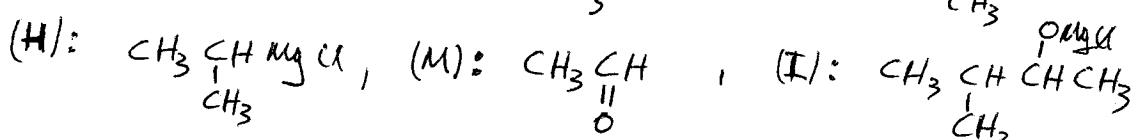
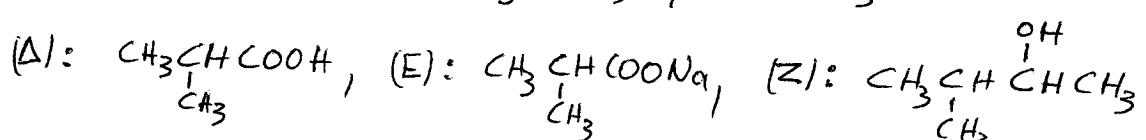
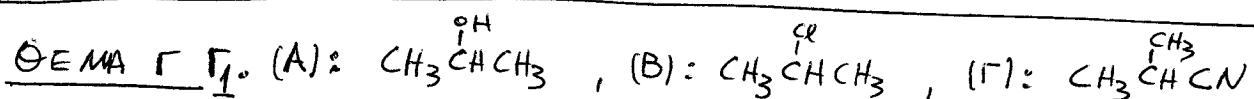
$\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{To } X^{+5} \text{ απαρτεί} \\ \text{in diόρισμη ενέργεια}$

B3. a) $\frac{[H_2CO_3]}{[HCO_3^-]} = \frac{[H_3O^+]}{K_{a_1}} = \frac{10^{-7,4}}{4 \cdot 10^{-4}} = \frac{10^{-0,4}}{4}$



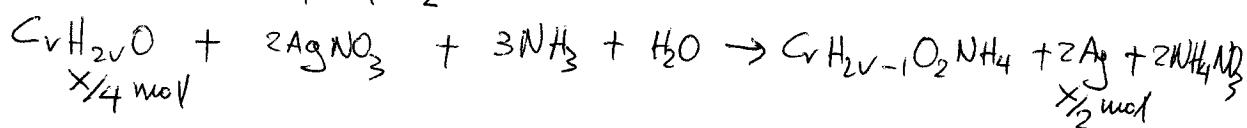
δηλ $[H_3O^+]_{\text{αφ}} \uparrow \Rightarrow pH_{\text{αφ}} \downarrow \Rightarrow pH_{\text{αφ}} < 7,35$

c) $[CO_2] \uparrow \Rightarrow \text{x.i.(2)} \leftarrow (\text{νέα Le Chatelier}) \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow [H_2CO_3]_{\text{aq}} \uparrow \Rightarrow \text{x.i. (1)} \rightarrow (\text{νέα})$
 $\text{Le Chatelier} \Rightarrow [H_3O^+] \uparrow \Rightarrow pH_{\text{αφ}} \downarrow$
 $\Rightarrow \text{ΟΞΕΙΩΣΗ}$



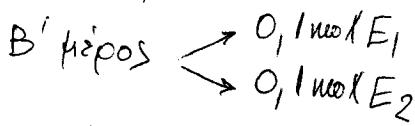
Γ_{2.} a) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \text{ mol } CrH_{2v}O \quad (E_1) \\ x \text{ mol } CrH_{2k+1}OH \quad (E_2) \end{array} \right.$

A' μέρος $\rightarrow x/4 \text{ mol } E_1$
 $\rightarrow x/4 \text{ mol } E_2$



$$\frac{x}{2} = \frac{21,6}{108} \Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{2} = 0,2 \Leftrightarrow x = 0,4 \text{ mol} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0,4 \text{ mol } E_1 \\ 0,4 \text{ mol } E_2 \end{cases}$$

$E_{\text{πιπιδίου}}$

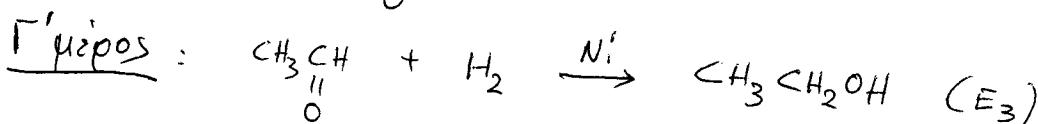
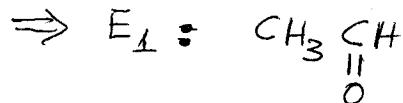


$E_{\text{παστή}}$

$$\frac{\text{Νορμανικής}}{\text{N}_\text{CH}_3} = \frac{1}{1} \Rightarrow \text{Νορμανικής} = \text{N}_\text{CH}_3$$

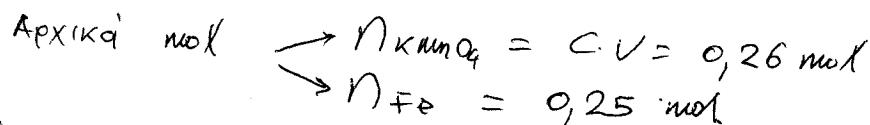
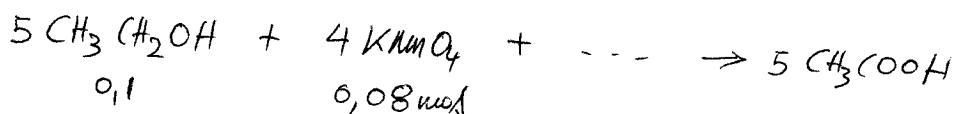
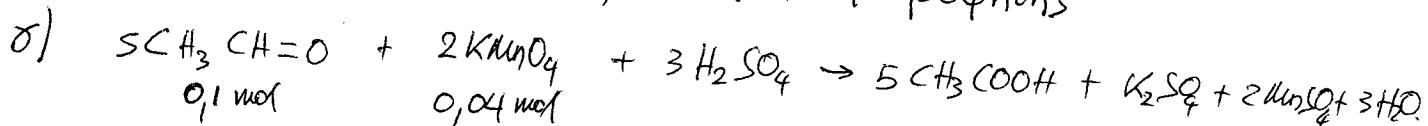
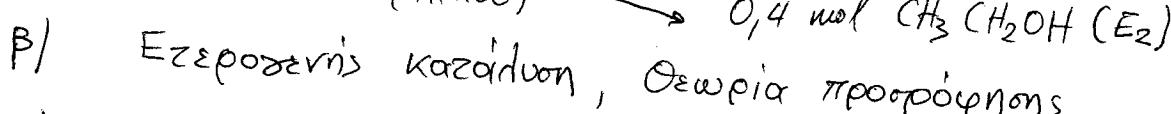
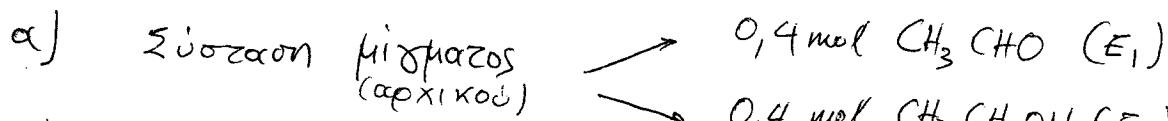
$$\Rightarrow \text{Νορμ} = \frac{78,8}{394} = 0,2 \text{ mol}$$

Σηλ. κατι οι δύο ενώσεις τίτρουν την αριθμονομονική



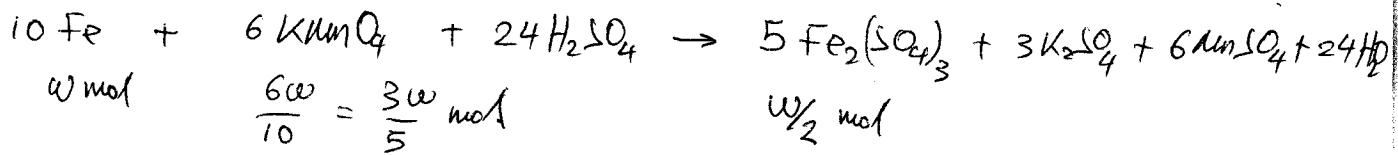
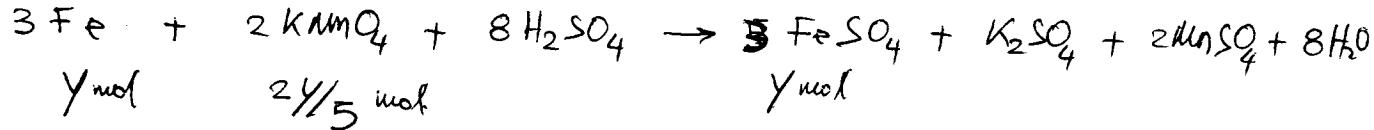
Σηλ. n είνων E_2 είναι n $\text{CH}_3 \text{CH}_2\text{OH}$

Tελικά



i. Μεσαρίζεται επιφάνεια στην οποία του σερπού Fe \Rightarrow
 \Rightarrow μεσαρίζεται συχνάσα αντισημάτων

ii. Έστω x mol Fe \rightarrow Fe(II), y mol Fe \rightarrow Fe(III)



Totalkoeffizient
Molar KMnO₄

$$\frac{2y}{5} + \frac{3w}{5} + 0,04 + 0,08 = 0,26.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \boxed{\frac{2y}{5} + \frac{3w}{5} = 0,14} \quad (1)$$

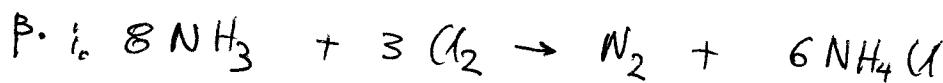
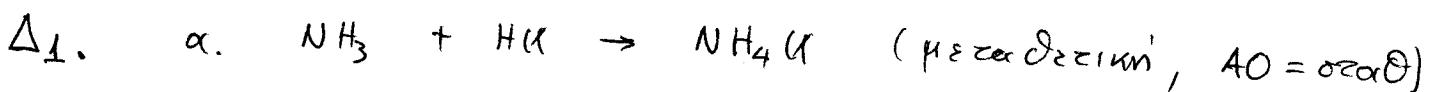
Emissionswert, $\underline{\text{durch Fe}}$ $x + y = \frac{14}{56} \Rightarrow \boxed{w + y = 0,25} \quad (2)$

$$(1), (2) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y = 0,05 \text{ mol FeSO}_4 \\ w = 0,2 \text{ mol Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \end{cases}$$

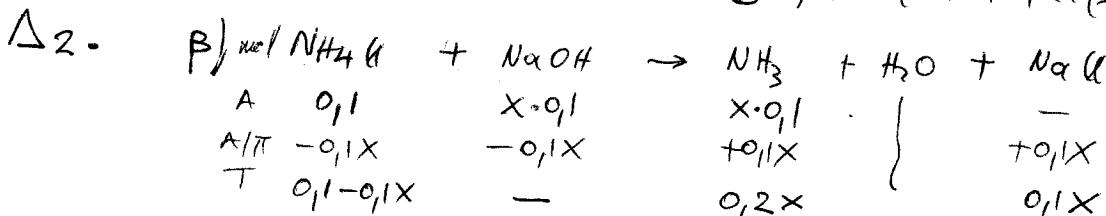
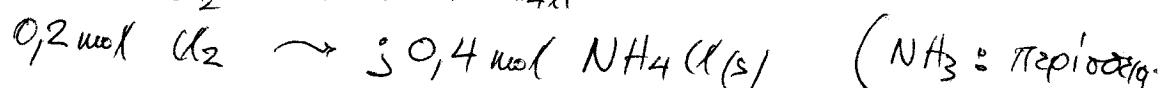
KOH $\pi \% = \frac{y}{y+w} \cdot 100\% = \frac{0,05}{0,25} \cdot 100\% = 20\%$

$\text{Fe} \rightsquigarrow \text{Fe(II)}$

OEAMA Δ



ii. οξειδωτικός: Cl_2 , οραγωγικός: NH_3 ($\text{Cl}: \text{AO: } 0 \rightarrow -1$)
 $\text{N}: \text{AO: } -3 \rightarrow 0$)



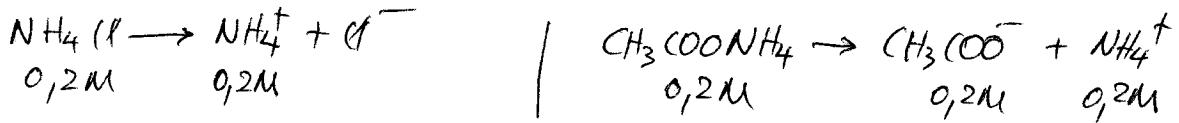
Totalkoeffizient $(y_2) \rightarrow [\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}] = \frac{0,1 - 0,1x}{x} \text{ M}$ εξίσωση
 $\rightarrow [\text{NH}_3] = \frac{0,2x}{x} \text{ M}$ Henderson

a) $\overline{[\text{pH}_1 = 13]} \quad (\text{καθοριζεται απο}) \quad \Leftrightarrow \boxed{x = \frac{1}{3} L}$

Δ3 | B' hipos : $\frac{0,4}{4} = 0,1 \text{ mol NH}_4\text{Cl}$

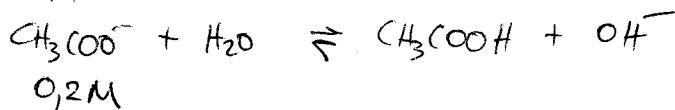
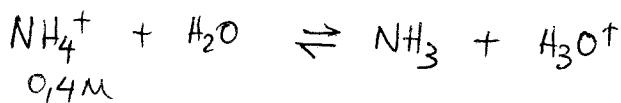
$$\begin{array}{c} \text{NEES ZYRK} \\ \text{(Y}_3\text{)} \end{array} \rightarrow [\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}] = \frac{0,1}{0,5} = 0,2 \text{ M}$$

$$\rightarrow [\text{CH}_3(\text{COONH}_4)] = 0,2 \text{ M}$$



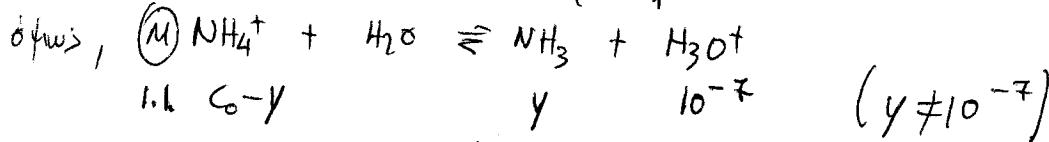
Σηλ. $\delta/\mu_{\text{tot}} Y_3$ $\rightarrow [\text{NH}_4^+] = 0,2 + 0,2 = 0,4 \text{ M}$

$$\rightarrow [\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-] = 0,2 \text{ M}$$



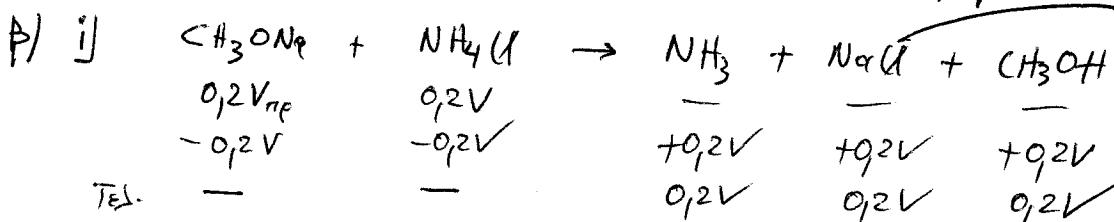
Σηλ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} K_a(\text{NH}_4^+) = K_b(\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-) \\ [\text{NH}_4^+] > [\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-] \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \boxed{Y_3 : \text{OΞΙΝΟ ΔΙΜΑ}}$

Δ4 | α) $\delta/\mu_{\text{tot}} Y_4$ $[\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}] = 0,2 \text{ M}$ απειρούσας $\rho\text{H} = 7$



Ισχυει, $K_a = 10^{-9} = \frac{y \cdot 10^{-7}}{c_0 - y} \Rightarrow 100y = c_0 - y \Leftrightarrow c_0 = 101y$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_{\text{NH}_4^+} = \frac{y}{c_0} = \frac{y}{101y} = \frac{1}{101} \approx \frac{100}{101} \%$$



Σηλ, $0,2V_{\text{ηp}} = 0,2V \Rightarrow \boxed{V_{\text{ηp}} = V}$

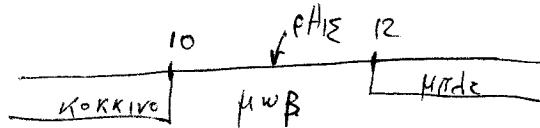
IΣ $\rightarrow [\text{NH}_3] = \frac{0,2V}{V+V} = 0,1 \text{ M}$

$$\rightarrow [\text{NaCl}] = 0,1 \text{ M}$$

$$\rightarrow [\text{CH}_3\text{OH}] = 0,1 \text{ M}$$

* $\text{NaCl}, \text{CH}_3\text{OH} \therefore \delta_{2V}$ επηρεόντων στο ρH και δ/μ_{tot} .
 Άπτι $\delta/\mu_{\text{tot}} \text{ NH}_3 0,1 \text{ M} \rightarrow \boxed{\rho\text{H}_{\Sigma} = 11}$

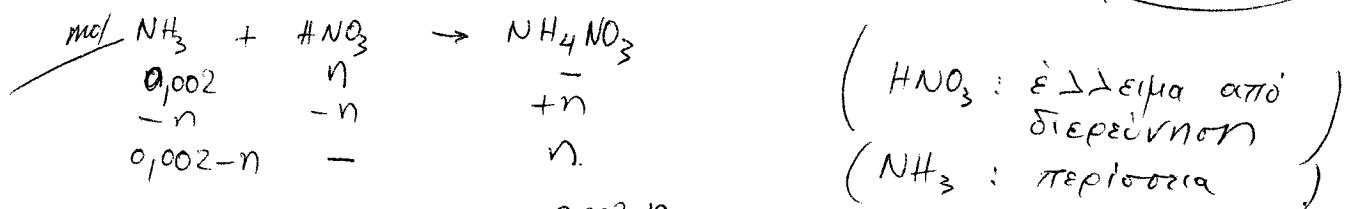
ii) Δείκνυση $\Delta \rightarrow \rho K_a(\Delta) = 11$



Σημ. $10 \leq \rho H_{1\sigma} = 11 < 12 \Rightarrow \mu\omega\beta \times \rho\omega\mu\alpha$

iii) Αρχικά mol $\rightarrow n_{NH_3} = 0,02 \cdot 0,1 = 0,002 \text{ mol}$
 $\rightarrow n_{HNO_3} = n \text{ mol.}$

$$\rho H_{1\sigma} = 10$$

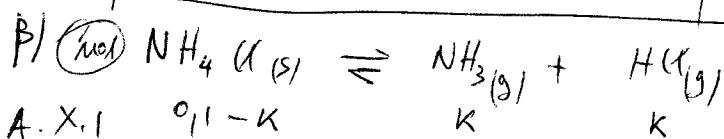


$$\text{Τελ. } S/\mu\alpha \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} [NH_3] = \frac{0,002-n}{0,02} = c'_1 \\ [NH_4NO_3] = \frac{n}{0,02} = c'_2 \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow[S/\mu\alpha]{\text{ρυθμ.}} c'_1 = c'_2 \Rightarrow n = 0,001 \text{ mol}$$

HNO_3 προϊόντα

$\Delta 5$

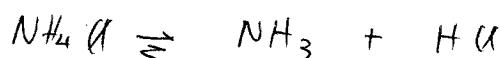
a) $\boxed{n_{NH_4^+} \downarrow, n_{NH_3} \uparrow, n_{H^+} \uparrow}$ (Le Chatelier)



$$A \cdot X \cdot I \quad 0,1-K \quad K \quad K$$

$$K_C = \frac{k^2}{V^2}$$

Μεταβολή: $V'_{δοξ} = 2V$, Τοξ.



$$\text{Τελ. XI. } 0,1-K \rightarrow K+\lambda \quad K+\lambda$$

$$K'_C = K_C \Leftrightarrow \frac{(K+\lambda)^2}{(2V)^2} = \frac{K^2}{V^2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{K+\lambda}{2V} = \frac{K}{V} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow K = \lambda$$

$$\text{Σημ. } [NH_3] = \frac{K}{V}$$

$$[NH_3]' = \frac{K+\lambda}{2V} = \frac{K}{2V} = \frac{K}{V}$$

$$\left\{ \Rightarrow \begin{cases} [NH_3]' = [NH_3] = \\ = 0,001 \text{ mol} \end{cases} \right.$$