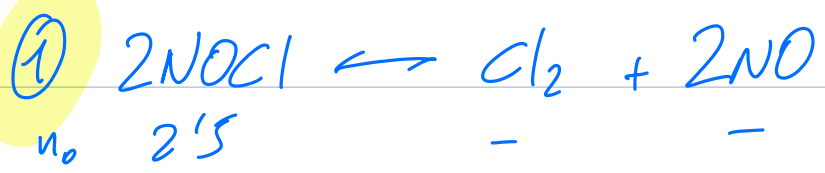


BLOQUEA



n_0	2'5	-	-
$n_{r/f}$	-2x	+x	+2x
n_{eq}	2'5 - 2x	x	2x*
$[]_{eq}$	$\frac{2'5 - 0'78}{1}$	$\frac{0'39}{1}$	$\frac{0'78}{1}$

Datos
 $T = 733 \text{ K}$
 $*2x = 0'78$
 $x = 0'39 \text{ mol}$

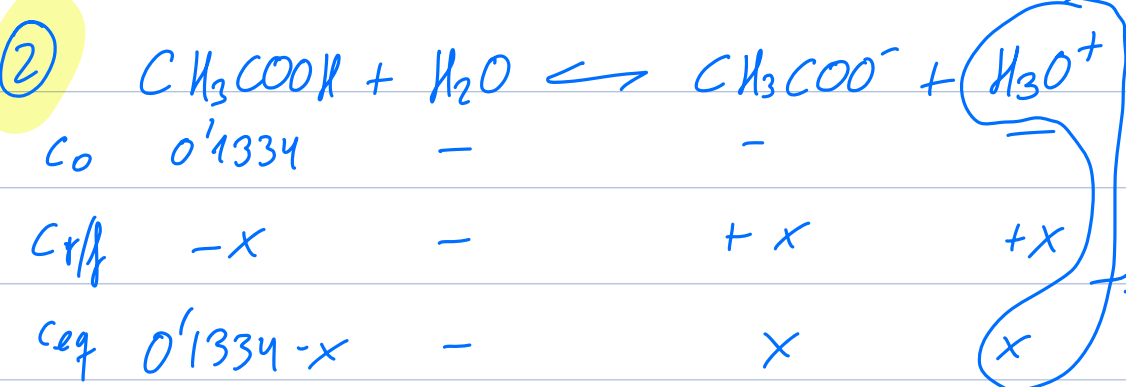
$\rightarrow \Sigma n_{tot} = 2'5 \text{ mol}$

$[\text{NOCl}]_{eq} = 1'72 \text{ M}; [\text{Cl}_2]_{eq} = 0'39 \text{ M}; [\text{NO}]_{eq} = 0'78 \text{ M}$

a) $K_c = \frac{[\text{Cl}_2] \cdot [\text{NO}]^2}{[\text{NOCl}]^2} = \boxed{0'0802}$

b) $K_p = K_c (RT)^{\Delta n}; \boxed{K_p = 4'8208}$

c) $P \cdot V = n R T; P = \frac{n \cdot R \cdot T}{V}; P = \frac{2'5 \cdot 0'082 \cdot 733}{1} = \underline{\underline{150'265 \text{ atm}}}$



C_0	0'1334	-	-
$C_{r/f}$	-x	-	+x
C_{eq}	0'1334 - x	-	x

Datos
 $C_0 = \frac{2/60}{0'25} = 0'13334 \text{ M}$

$\rightarrow pH = -\log[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]$

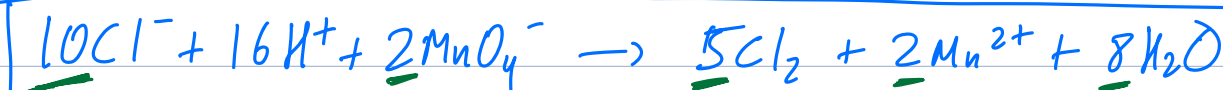
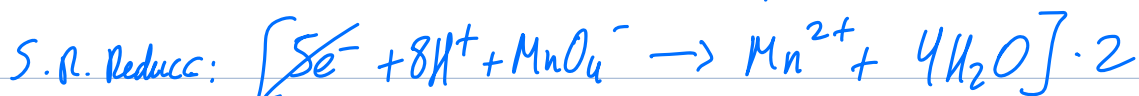
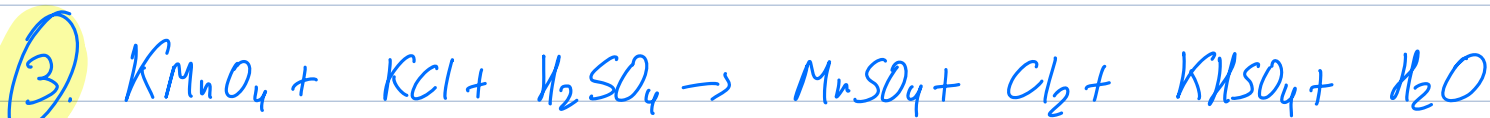
a) $K_a = \frac{[\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-] \cdot [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]}{[\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}]}; 1'8 \cdot 10^{-5} = \frac{x^2}{0'1334 - x}; 2'4 \cdot 10^{-6} - 1'8 \cdot 10^{-5}x - x^2 = 0$

$[\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}]_{eq} = 0'13186 \text{ M}; [\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-] = [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = 1'54 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ M}$

$x_1 = 1'54 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ M}$
 $x_2 = \emptyset$

$$b) \alpha = \frac{x}{c_0} \cdot 100; \alpha = \frac{1'54 \cdot 10^{-3}}{0'1334} \cdot 100; \alpha = 1'15\%$$

$$c) pH = -\log[H_3O^+]; pH = 2'81$$



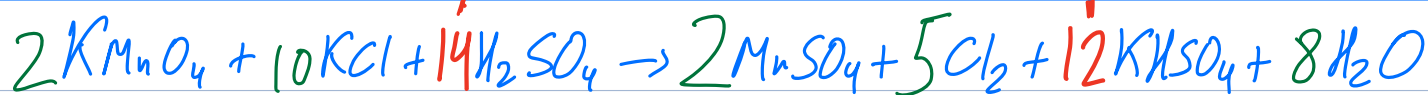
¡Ecuación iónica ajustada!

Oxidante: MnO_4^-

Reductor: Cl^-

Para ajuste de "S"

Para ajuste de "K"



¡Ecuación molecular ajustada!

b) $m = 5'5g$ ¿m?

① $n = \frac{m}{M_M} = \frac{5'5}{158}; n = 0'0348 \text{ mol } KMnO_4$

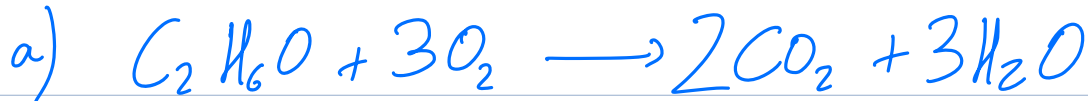
② $2 \text{ mol } KMnO_4 \text{ — } 10 \text{ mol } KCl$
 $0'0348 \text{ " — } x$ $\left\{ x = 0'1741 \text{ mol } KCl \right.$

③ $n = \frac{m}{M_M}; 0'1741 = \frac{m}{74'5}; m = 12'971g \text{ } KCl$

4)



ΔH_f°	-277'7	-	-393'5	-285'8	(KJ/mol)
S	0'1607	0'2048	0'2136	0'0699	(KJ/mol·K)



$$\Delta H_c^\circ(C_2H_5OH) = [2 \cdot \Delta H_f^\circ CO_2 + 3 \cdot \Delta H_f^\circ H_2O] - [\Delta H_f^\circ C_2H_5OH]$$

$$= [-857'4 - 787] - [-277'7]; \quad \Delta H_{reacc}^\circ = -1366'7 \text{ KJ/mol}$$

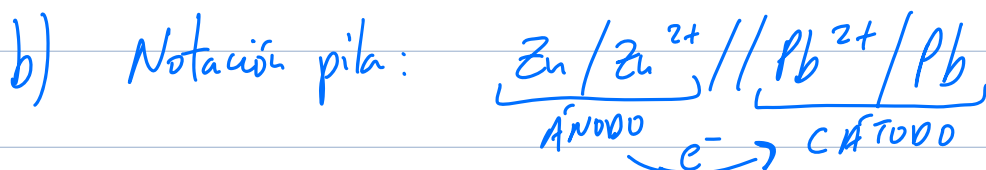
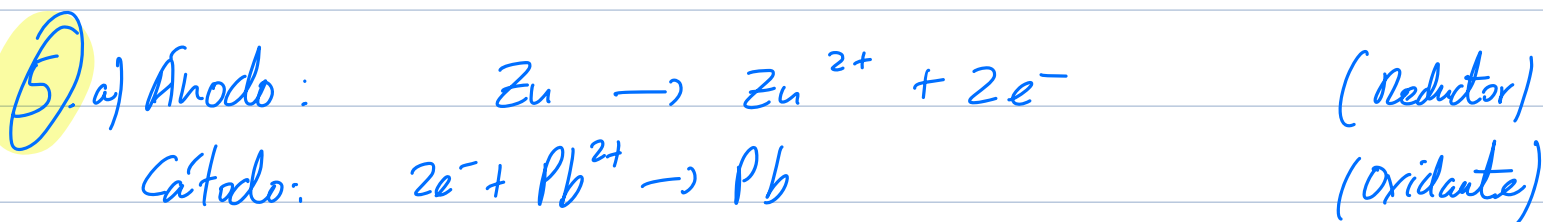
b) $\Delta S_r^\circ = [2 \cdot S(CO_2) + 3 \cdot S(H_2O)] - [S(C_2H_5OH) + 3 \cdot S(O_2)]$

$$= [0'4272 + 0'2097] - [0'1607 + 0'6144]; \quad \Delta S_r^\circ = -0'1382 \text{ KJ/mol·K}$$

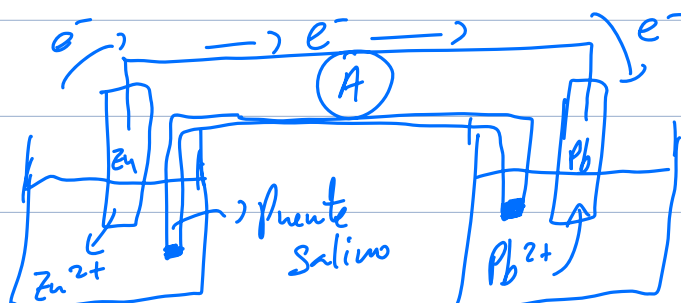
c) $\Delta G = \Delta H - T \cdot \Delta S; \quad \Delta G = -1366'7 - 298 \cdot (-0'1382)$

$$\Delta G = -1325'516 \text{ KJ/mol} : \text{Reacción Espontánea } (\Delta G < 0)$$

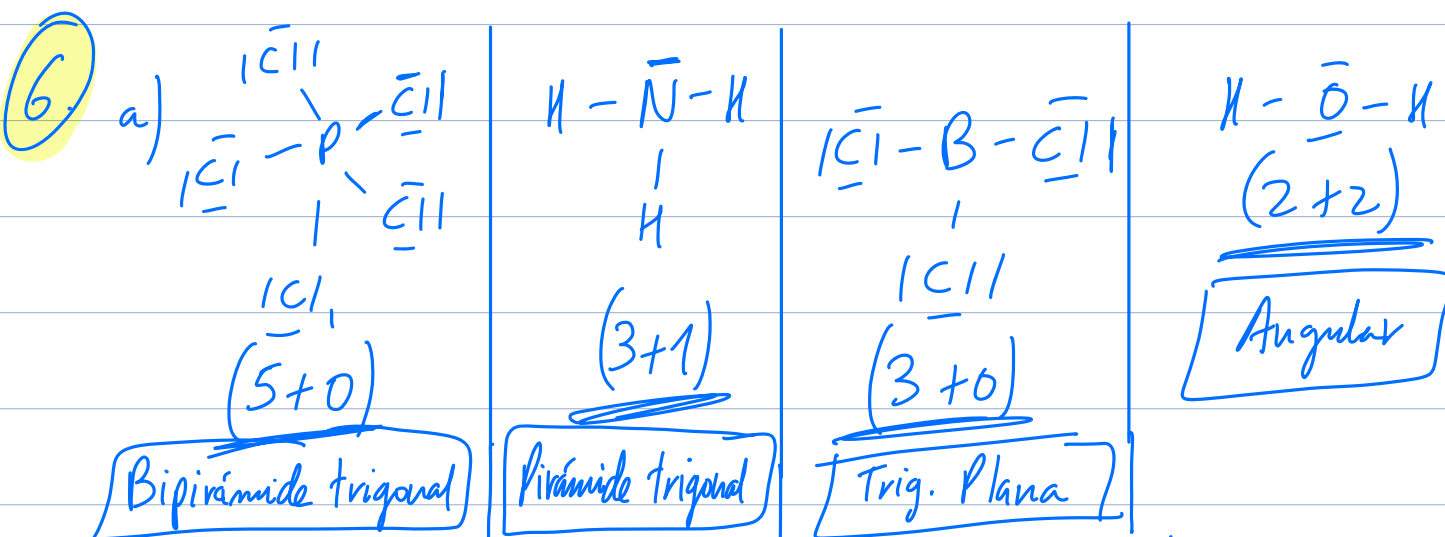
BLOQUE B



Esquema (Dibuj):



$$\text{f.e.m.} = E_{\text{cátodo}}^{\circ} - E_{\text{ánodo}}^{\circ} = -0'13 - (-0'76) = \underline{\underline{0'63 \text{ V}}}$$

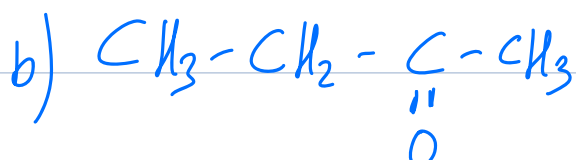
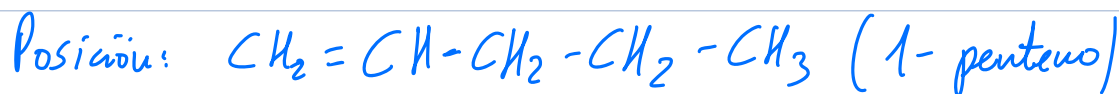
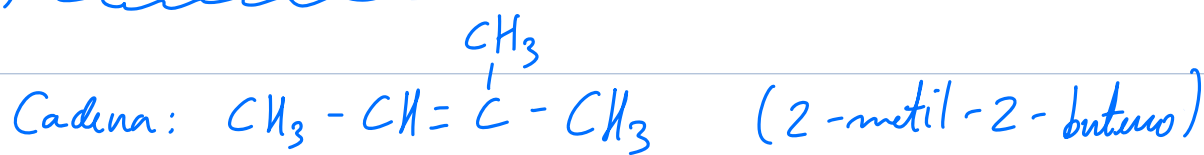
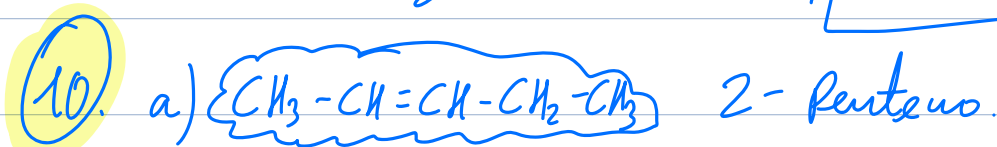
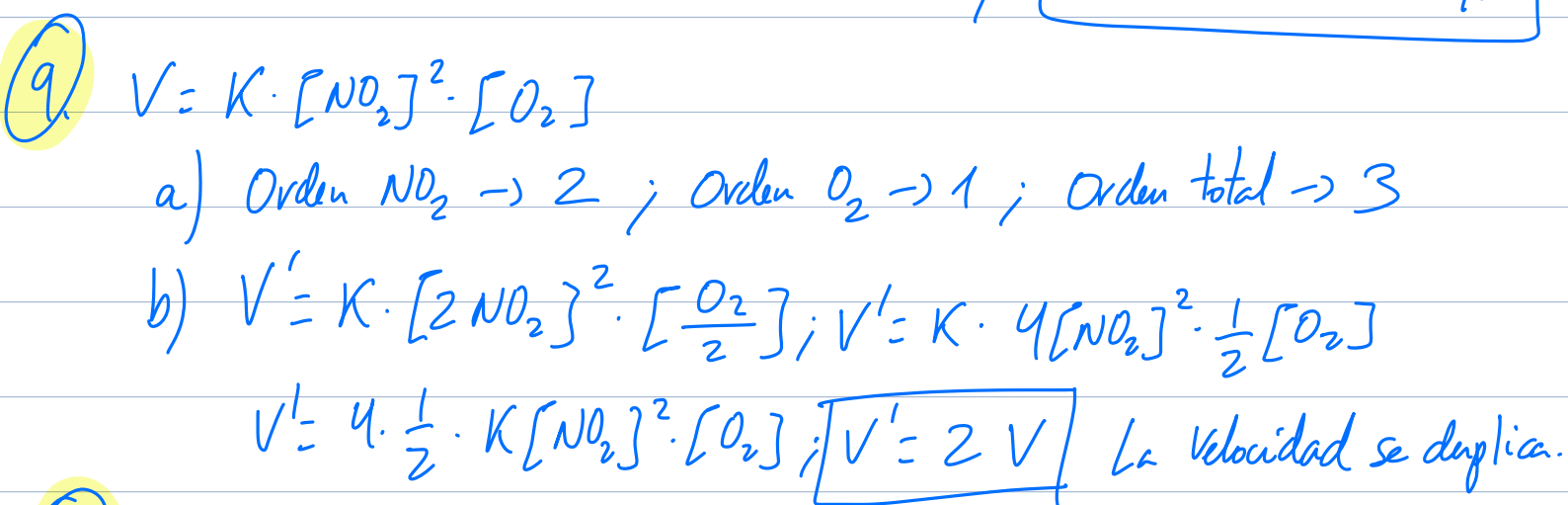
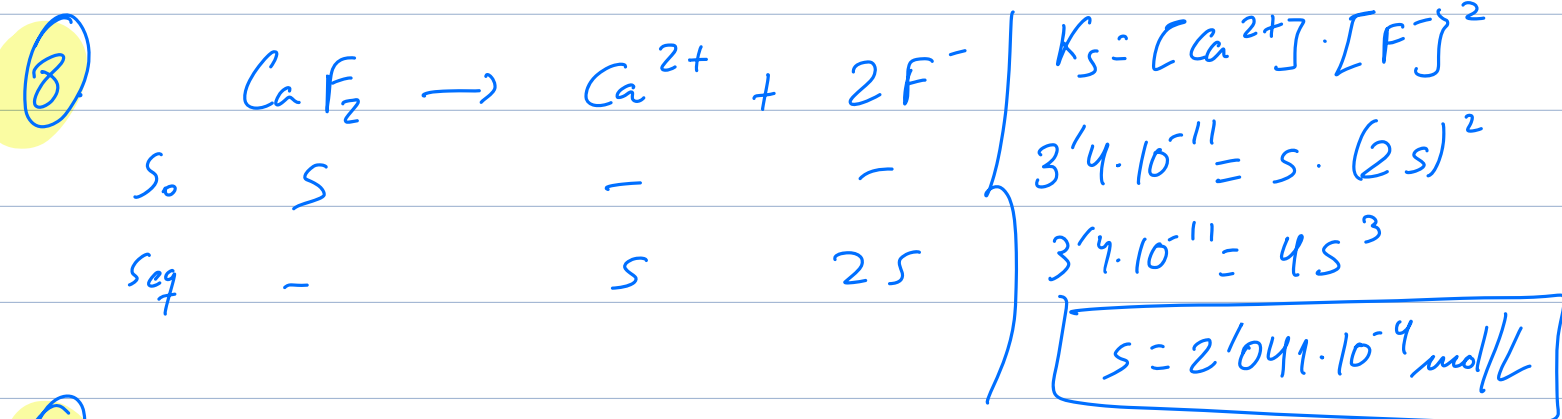


La TRPECV es una teoría que indica el comportamiento de los e^- en una molécula, desde la perspectiva de su repulsión, según se encuentren libres o enlazados. Con la fórmula (Pares enlazantes + Pares libres) podemos deducir la geometría de las moléculas.

BLOQUE C

7) $(3, 2, -2, 0) \rightarrow$ El 4º n° cuántico (s), solo toma los valores $\pm \frac{1}{2}$

$(2, 2, 1, 1/2) \rightarrow$ El 2º n° cuántico (l), siempre es menor que el 1º (n)
(Correspondería a un orbital 2d: Inexistente).



Butanona

