

“ .

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, 2016

⋮
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“ , 1118,1 2016 (ISSN-1857-9779) ” .

- .1 (SI)
- .2 ()
- .3 E
- .4
- .5 -
- .6 -
- .7 :
- .8 -
- .9 ,

()
(SI **Système international d'unités).**

. SI 1960 - - (mks)
(- - (cgs)).

SI

1.1

SI,

SI ”.

1.1

SI

SI
m
kg
s
A
K
mol
cd

SI

(,)
)
SI .
∴ (kg/mol.

(SI)

SI

1.2.

1.2

SI
m^2
m^3
m/s
m/s^2
m^{-1}
kg/m^3
m^3/kg
A/m^2
A/m
mol/m^3
cd/m^3

(SI)

SI			
1.3.	SI	,	,
1.3	SI		
()	
SI			
	SI	SI	SI
	rad		m^{-1}
	sr		$m^2 m^{-2}$
	Hz		s^{-1}
	N		$kg s^{-2}$
	Pa	N/m^2	$m^{-1} kg s^{-2}$
	J	$N m$	$m^2 kg s^{-2}$
	W	J/s	$m^2 kg s^{-3}$
	C		s
	V	W/A	$m^2 kg s^{-3} A^{-1}$
	F	C/V	$m^{-2} kg^{-1} s^4 A^2$
		$V/$	$m^2 kg s^{-3} A^{-2}$
	S	A/V	$m^{-2} kg^{-1} s^3 A^2$
	Wb	$V s$	$m^2 kg s^{-2} A^{-1}$
	T	Wb/m^2	$kg s^{-2} A^{-1}$
	H	$Wb/$	$m^2 kg s^{-2} A^{-2}$
	$^{\circ}C$		
	lm	$cd sr$	$cd sr^{(1)}$
	lx	lm/m^2	$m^{-2} cd sr^{(1)}$
	Bq		s^{-1}
	Gy	J/kg	$m^2 s^{-2}$
	Sv	J/kg	$m^2 s^{-2}$
(SI	,	(sr)

(SI)



SI
SI

SI

1.4.

1.4

SI

SI

SI	
SI	
	Pa s
	N m
	N/m
	/
	/(kg)
	/kg
	/mol
	/(mol)

$m^{-1} kg s^{-1}$

$m^2 kg s^{-2}$

$kg s^{-2}$

$m^2 kg s^{-2} K^{-1}$

$m^2 s^{-2} K^{-1}$

$m^2 s^{-2}$

$m^2 kg s^{-2} mol^{-1}$

$m^2 kg s^{-2} K^{-1} mol^{-1}$

SI

1.4.

/(mol),

SI

, $m^2 kg s^{-2} mol^{-1}$.

;

(1.3)

(V s)

(Wb).



(SI)

1.3 1.4 (J/K) SI SI

(s⁻¹), SI (HZ)

(N m) (Bq) (s⁻¹),

(Gy) (Sv)

(/kg).

SI : SI

1.5 SI SI

(1 km) (1000 m

10³ m).

SI

1.5. SI

$10^{24} = (10^3)^8$	yotta	Y	10^{-1}	deci	d
$10^{21} = (10^3)^7$	zetta	Z	10^{-2}	centi	c
$10^{18} = (10^3)^6$	exa	E	$10^{-3} = (10^3)^{-1}$	milli	m
$10^{15} = (10^3)^5$	peta	P	$10^{-6} = (10^3)^{-2}$	micro	μ
$10^{12} = (10^3)^4$	tera	T	$10^{-9} = (10^3)^{-3}$	nano	n
$10^9 = (10^3)^3$	giga	G	$10^{-12} = (10^3)^{-4}$	pico	p
$10^6 = (10^3)^2$	mega	M	$10^{-15} = (10^3)^{-5}$	femto	f
$10^3 = (10^3)^1$	kilo	k	$10^{-18} = (10^3)^{-6}$	atto	a
10^2	hecto	h	$10^{-21} = (10^3)^{-7}$	zepto	z
10^1	deka	da	$10^{-24} = (10^3)^{-8}$	yocto	y

(SI)

(M) : $2^{20} = 1\,048\,576$ (G) (k) $2^{10} = 1024,$
 $2^{30} = 1\,073\,741\,824.$

SI

SI

3

:

-
-
-

SI (1.6);

SI (1.7);

SI

1.6

SI

SI

	min	1 min = 60 s
	h	1 h = 60 min = 3600 s
	d	1 d = 24 h = 86400 s
	°	1° = (/180) rad
	'	1' = (1/60)° = (/10800) rad
	“	1” = (1/60)' = (/648000) rad
	L	1 L = 1 dm ³ = 10 ⁻³ m ³
	t	1 t = 10 ³ kg
	eV	1 eV = 1.60217733 10 ⁻¹⁹
	u	1 = 1.6605402 10 ⁻²⁷ kg

(SI)

1.7	SI
	SI
	1 = 1852 m
	1 = (1852/3600) m/s
Å	1 Å = 0.1 nm = 10 ⁻¹⁰ m
a	1 a = 1 dam ² = 10 ² m ²
ha	1 ha = 1 hm ² = 10 ⁴ m ²
b	1 b = 100 fm ² = 10 ⁻²⁸ m ²
bar	1 bar = 0.1 MPa = 100 kPa = 1000 hPa = 10 ⁵ Pa
Gal	1 Gal = 1 cm/s ² = 10 ⁻² m/s ²
Ci	1 Ci = 3.7 10 ¹⁰ Bq
R	1 R = 2.58 10 ⁻⁴ C/kg
rad ¹	1 rad = 1 cGy = 10 ⁻² Gy
rem	1 rem = 1 cSv = 10 ⁻² Sv

(1)

rad

„rd”

SI

$$1 \text{ bar} = 10^5 \text{ Pa} = 100 \text{ kPa} = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$$

$$1 \text{ bar} = 0.98692 \text{ atm}$$

$$1 \text{ bar} = 760.06 \text{ torr} = 760.06 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$1 \text{ bar} = 14.50377 \text{ psi (pound-force per square inch)}$$

$$1 \text{ atm} = 101325 \text{ Pa} = 101.325 \text{ kPa} = 0.101325 \text{ MPa}$$

$$1 \text{ atm} = 760 \text{ torr} = 760 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$1 \text{ atm} = 14.69594 \text{ psi}$$

$$1 \text{ mmHg (torr)} = 133.322 \text{ Pa} = 0.133322 \text{ kPa} = 0.133322 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ MPa}$$

$$1 \text{ mmHg (torr)} = 0.133322 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ bar}$$

$$1 \text{ mmHg (torr)} = 0.131579 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ atm}$$

$$1 \text{ mmHg (torr)} = 0.01933672 \text{ psi}$$

$$1 \text{ psi} = 6894.757 \text{ Pa} = 6.894757 \text{ kPa} = 0.006894757 \text{ MPa}$$

$$1 \text{ psi} = 0.06894757 \text{ bar}$$

$$1 \text{ psi} = 0.068046 \text{ atm}$$

$$1 \text{ psi} = 51.7151 \text{ mmHg (torr)}$$

(SI)

$$1 \text{ cal} = 4.184 \text{ J}$$

$$1 \text{ erg} = 10^{-7} \text{ J}$$

$$1 \text{ kWh} = 3.6 \cdot 10^6 \text{ J} = 3.6 \text{ MJ}$$

		$T/\text{K} = t/^{\circ}\text{C} + 273.15$
		$t_{\text{F}}/^{\circ}\text{F} = (9/5)t/^{\circ}\text{C} + 32$
		$t/^{\circ}\text{C} = T/\text{K} - 273.15$
		$t/^{\circ}\text{C} = (5/9)[t_{\text{F}}/^{\circ}\text{F} - 32]$
		$T/\text{K} = (5/9)[t_{\text{F}}/^{\circ}\text{F} - 32] + 273.15$

1. 2.23 g cm^{-3} SI
: $2.23 \times 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3$.
2. 2.736 nm cm
: 2.736×10^{-7}
3. $1.99 \times 10^4 \text{ \AA}^3$ ()³.
: 19.9 nm^3
4. $27.32 \text{ dyne cm}^{-1}$ ()
dyne g cm s^{-2} SI
: $0.02732 \text{ N m}^{-1} = 0.02732 \text{ J m}^{-2}$
5. 259 cal 0.1
SI
: 1084 J
6. HCL $3.8 \times 10^{11} \text{ erg}$ 0.14 M 37°C.
 $\text{kg m}^2 \text{ s}^{-2}$ SI
: $3.8 \times 10^4 \text{ kg m}^2 \text{ s}^{-2}$
7. R SI $8.3143 \text{ J }^{\circ}\text{K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$.
: $1.9872 \text{ cal }^{\circ}\text{K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$

(SI)

8. 50 237 Pa mm Hg 1 atm = 760 mm Hg = 760 .
: 376.8

9. 4.379 x 10⁶ erg SI .
: 0.4379 J

10. 0,79 kg/L. g/cm³.

11. 0,1 mg/mL ppm.

12. 10 ppm mg/mL; µg/mL g/mL.

:

(SI)

()

, ,

()

гра зависноста на волуме
итисок.

$$P V = konst$$

- ()

, k

енот на га
налност.

$$V = k T$$

()

, k

окот на га
налност.

$$P = k T$$

$$n_1' = n_2' = \dots = n'$$

()

$$V_{m1} = V_{m2} = \dots V_m$$

$$P_{BK} = P_1 + P_2 + P_3 + \dots$$

(P_i) же, по :

$$P_i V = n_i R T$$

n_i газ см, V

$$P_i = x_i P$$

($x_i = n_i / n$)

и 1.

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + \dots = 1$$

(V_i)

$$V_{BK} = V_1 + V_2 + V_3 + \dots$$

($x_i = n_i / n_{\text{вкупно}}$)

ата.

$$V_i = x_i V$$

()

деп) газ. ()
 ни, с сис .

$$\frac{\mu_1}{\mu_2} = \frac{\sqrt{\rho_1}}{\sqrt{\rho_2}} = \frac{\sqrt{M_1}}{\sqrt{M_2}}$$

()

$$P V = n R T$$

P , V , n
 , T тер ; R
 (нста).

$$P V = \frac{m}{M} R T \quad P M = \rho R T$$

m за , ρ сгу щата, среди поларг ,

$$M = \sum x_i M_i = x_1 M_1 + x_2 M_2 + x_3 M_3 + \dots$$

x₁, x₂ . , M₁, M₂ .

()

равне за п м ови і си:

$$\left(P + \frac{a n^2}{V^2}\right)(V - n b) = n R T$$

 $a n^2 / V^2 -$

n

b -

(4)

a b ()

a

, b

().

 a/V^2

(V - b), b

()

a b (T_k)
(P_k),) равенствоі :

$$a = \frac{27 T_k^2 R^2}{64 P_k} \quad b = \frac{R T_k}{8 P_k}$$

ика, константе a, b R

циран равенка кој :

$$\left(P_r + \frac{3}{V_r^2}\right)(3 V_r - 1) = 8 T_r$$

P_r e(P_r = P/P_k), V_r e(V_r = V/V_k),T_r (T_r = T/T_k) e

()

:

1. 3.6 km
2.50 L
1 atm
24°C.
 8.77×10^{-3} atm
(-44.7°C).
2. 0.1 cm
14°C.
27°C.
1.3
750
atm,
,
?
:
0.1 cm 0.11 cm
 4.19×10^{-3} cm³.
3. 1
400 atm 0°C,
4. 0.50 g
1 atm,
100 ml 120°C
?
5.)
1.17 atm 6.07 g
28°C.
2.0
?
6. 1 0°C
,
760 mm Hg 1.97 g.
7. 15 cm³
mol/dm³.
H₂O₂
22.0 cm³
28°C 740 mm Hg
H₂O₂

()

:

()

()

/

на е kg/m^3 .

а

на:

$$d = \frac{m}{V}$$

:

d $[\text{kg/m}^3]$,
 m $(\quad) [\text{kg}]$,
 V $[\text{m}^3]$,

 (d_{rel})

на т ура с 25°C 4°C .
 личи . Се пј ува соп :

$$d_{rel} = \frac{m_{\text{со течност}} - m_{\text{празен}}}{m_{\text{со вода}} - m_{\text{празен}}}$$

(3.1).

()

(),



3.1. : / ; / ; /

() (3.2). ()



3.2.

(Vj) претста
а:

$$\bar{V}_j = \frac{\partial V}{\partial n_j}$$

n_j j. (T, TЕМП P,

).

1

1,

1

а супст 2

а 2 е дс дена

2,

$$\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial n_1}\right)_{n_2} = V_1$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial n_2}\right)_{n_1} = V_2$$

олуменот со промена на концентј :

$$dV = \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x}\right)_{n_2} dn_1 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x}\right)_{n_1} dn_2$$

$$dV = V_1 dn_1 + V_2 dn_2$$

идеален, тогд и негови
рувачот.

$$V = n_1 V_{m1}^* + n_2 V_{m2}^*$$

$V_{m,1}^*$

1,

$V_{m,2}^*$

2.

(V_m)
SI

1
m³/mol.

$$V(\lambda n_1, \lambda n_2, \dots, \lambda n_z) = \lambda V$$

$$V = \sum_j n_j \bar{V}_j$$

/

:

•
•
•
•

0.8

1:

4

25 mL.

/

 (V_B)

: 0.2, 0.4, 0.6

 (V_A)

:

$$X_A + X_B = 1, \text{ следи } X_B = 1 - X_A$$

$$X_A = \frac{n_A}{n_A + n_B} \quad \text{и} \quad n_A = (X_A \times n_A) + (X_A \times n_B)$$

$$n_A = \frac{X_A}{(1 - X_A)} n_B \quad \text{и} \quad n_B = \frac{(1 - X_A)}{X_A} n_A$$

$$V_A + V_B = \frac{M_A n_A}{d_A} + \frac{M_B n_B}{d_B} = 25$$

:

$$V_A = \frac{25 X_A d_B M_A}{X_A d_B M_A + (1 - X_A) d_A M_B} \quad V_B = 25 - V_A$$

: V_A, X_A, d_A, M_A , , V_B, X_B, d_B, M_B

B.

, $M_w = 18 \text{ g/mol}$, $d = 1 \text{ g/cm}^3$; , $M_w = 46 \text{ g/mol}$, $d = 0,79 \text{ g/cm}^3$.

(X) :

$$X_A = \frac{\text{моли А}}{\text{вкупно моли во смесата}} ; X_B = \frac{\text{моли В}}{\text{вкупно моли во смесата}}$$

()

$$X_A = \frac{\text{моли А}}{\text{моли А + моли В}} ; X_B = \frac{\text{моли В}}{\text{моли А + моли В}}$$

$$X_A + X_B = 1.000$$

: X_A X_B

А В

3.1 :

3.1.

	X_B	X_A	$V_B \text{ cm}^3$	$V_A \text{ cm}^3$
1	0.2			
2	0.4			
3	0.6			
4	0.8			

2:

/ ,
/
/
/
/
•
•
•
•

3.2

3.2

X_B	$m_o($ $)$	$m_r($ $)$	$m_v($ $)$	(d_{rel})
0.0				
0.2				
0.4				
0.6				
0.8				
1.0				

3:

од и 4.2.
со мс $X_B = 0$, сле :

$$m(\text{сад} + p - p A) = m(\text{празен}) + m(\text{со вода}) = m(\text{сад} + A + B)$$

$$X_B = 1, \quad :$$

$$m(\text{сад} + p - p A) = m(\text{празен})$$

$$m(\text{сад} + A + B) = m(\text{празен}) + m(\text{сад} + B)$$

3.3.

3.3.

	(m_o)	(m_A^*)	$(A+B)$ (m_B^*)	$m_A^* - m_o$ (m_A)	$m_B^* - m_A^*$ (m_B)	m_A / M_A (n_A)	m_B / M_B (n_B)	$n_B / (n_A + n_B)$ (X_B)
A								
1								
2								
3								
4								
B								

4:

•

B

3.4.

3.4.

	X_B (e 3)	$X = 1 - X_B$	M (g/mol)	+	(g)	(g/cm ³)	(V _m) (cm ³ /mol)
A	0,00						
1							
2							
3							
4							
B	1,00						

слс форму : (M) (V_m)

$$M_{\text{средна}} = X_A M_A + (1 - X_A) M_B$$

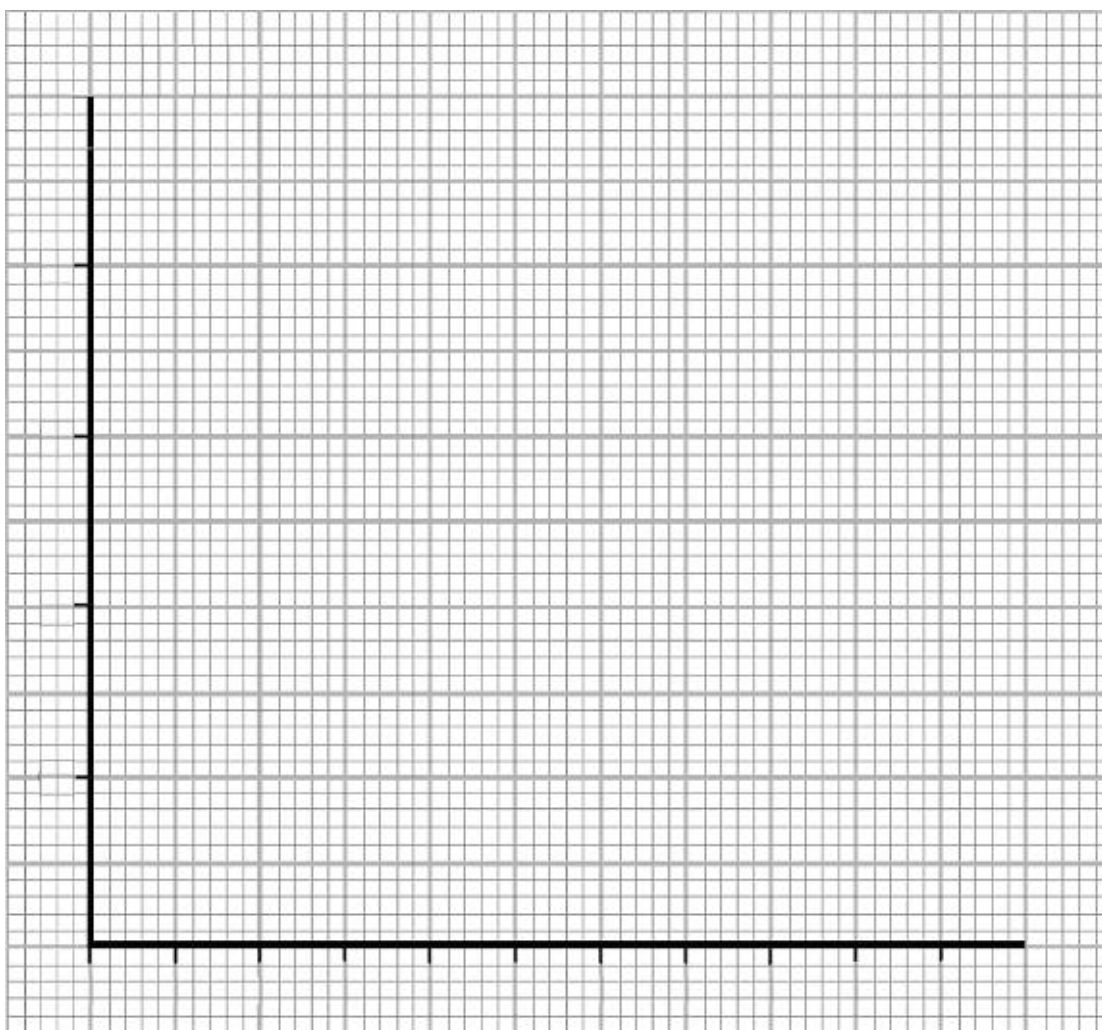
$$V_m = \frac{M_{\text{средна}}}{d}$$

5:

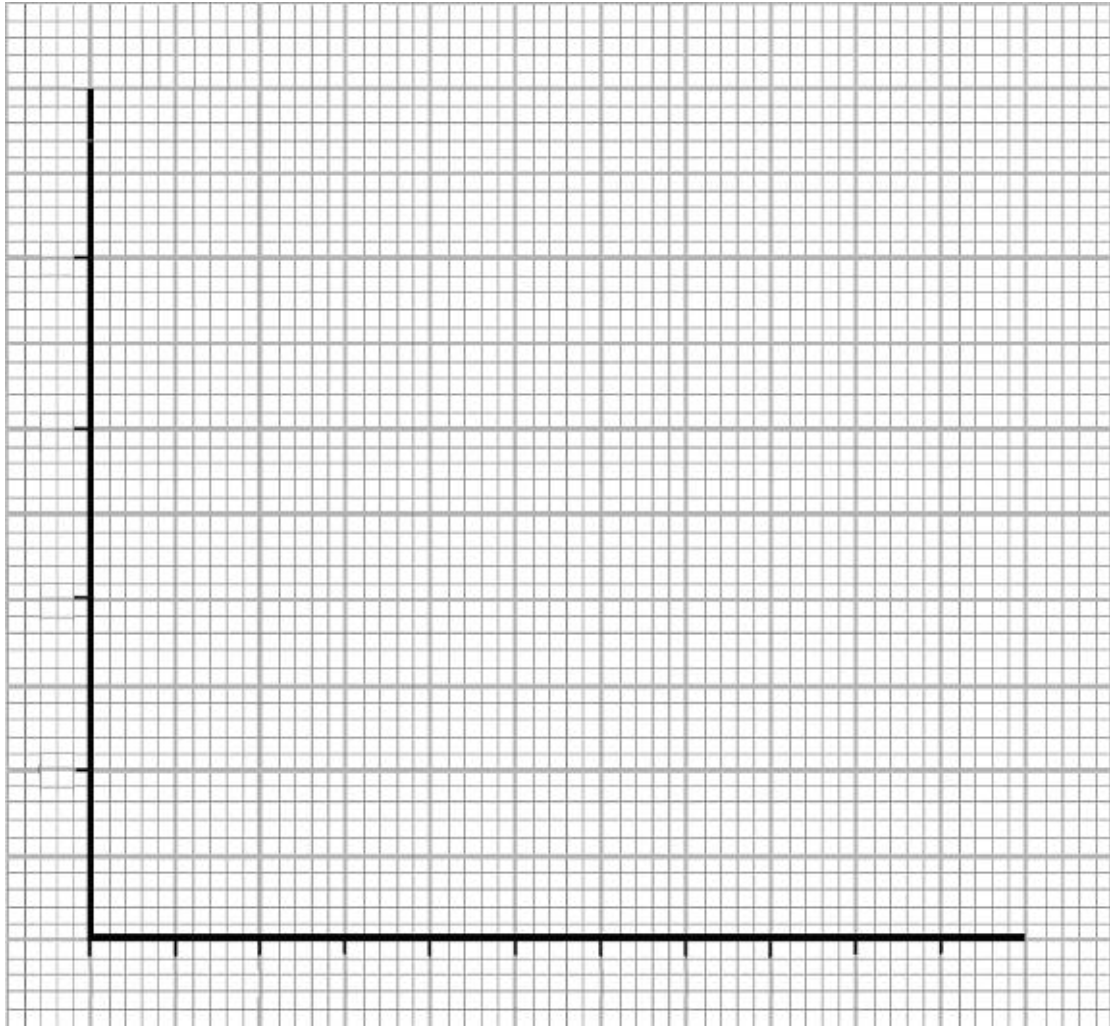
•

,

0,9:



0,9:



•) ... ()

A B (3.3).

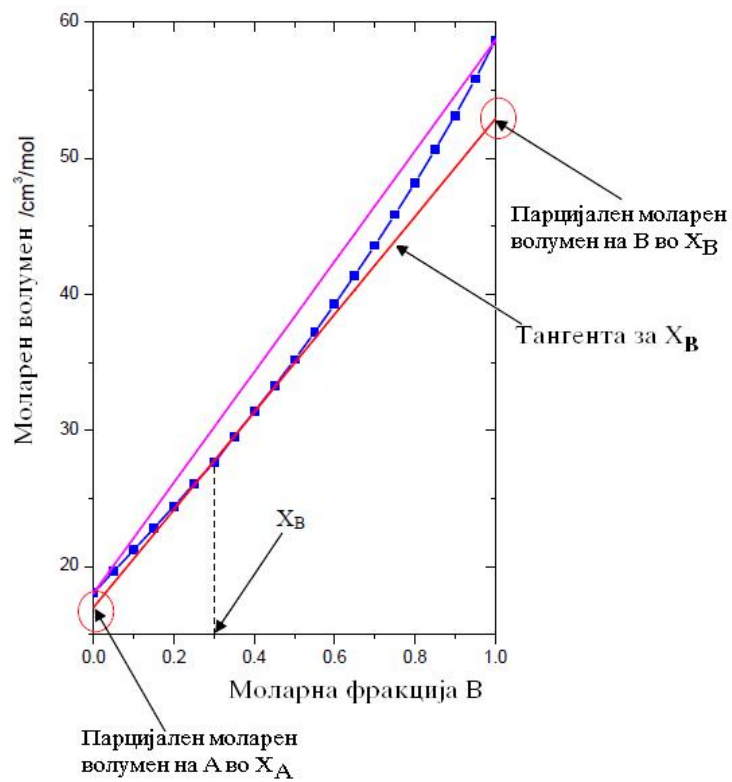
X_B = 0

у

B

A
у
.

X_B = 1.



3.3

:

1. 500 K 0.100 Mpa,
2.00 m³ (
32.0 g/mol)
2. 10.0 m/m% -
?
154 g/mol; 119.5 g/mol.
3. 119.5 g/mol, 20°C 1.499
g/cm³. 154 g/mol
20°C 1.630 g/cm³. cm³
20 cm³ 0.2?

:

() HA :

$$\text{HA} \rightleftharpoons \text{H}^+ + \text{A}^- \quad K_a = \frac{[\text{H}^+][\text{A}^-]}{[\text{HA}]}$$

[H⁺] [HA] , [A⁻]
Ka , (pKa).

pKa , pH на лина HA: ()

$$\text{Log} \frac{[\text{A}^-]}{[\text{HA}]} = \text{pH} - \text{pK}_a$$

:
- pH > pKa,
- pH < pKa, ()

- pKa : pH-
- ,
- NMR ,

() UV ,
550 nm. , алиног кэ биде ц [A⁻].

$$[\text{HA}]_{\text{total}} = [\text{A}^-]^b$$

„b“ .

([HA]) јата н едисоцирана ,
 присут во дисоцира .

$$[A^-]^b = [HA] + [A^-]$$

$$[A^-]^b - [A^-] = [HA]$$

Lambert-Beer- закон, апсорпцијата: (Abs)

$$Abs = \alpha b [A^-]$$

коэффициент

- α

- b

:

$$K_a = \frac{[H^+][A^-]}{[A^-]^b - [A^-]}$$

$$K_a = \frac{[H^+] Abs / \alpha b}{Abs^b / \alpha b - Abs / \alpha b}$$

, преку ограничување на израз $\alpha x b$, :

$$K_a = \frac{[H^+] Abs}{Abs^b - Abs}$$

,

$$[H^+] = \frac{K_a Abs^b}{Abs - K_a}$$

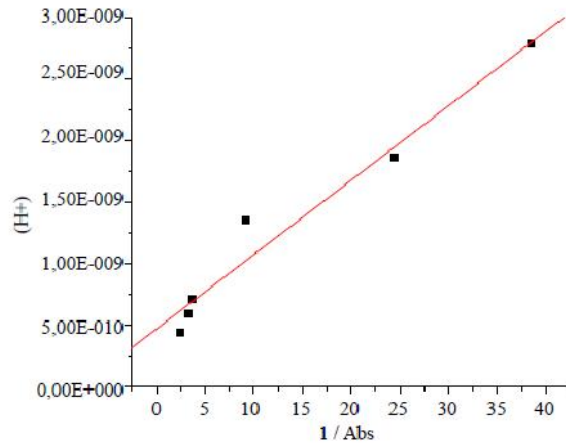
$$[H^+] = \frac{K_a Abs^b}{Abs - K_a} \quad (4.1)$$

1/Abs.

y- (a)

$$b = K_a \times Abs^b, \quad a = K_a \times y-$$

() .



4.1

$$[H^+] \propto 1/Abs$$

и може да се пресмета и преку следната формула :

$$pH = pKa + \text{Log} \frac{Abs_{HA} - Abs_{mix}}{Abs_{mix} - Abs_{A^-}}$$

Abs_{HA} , Abs_{mix} , Abs_{A^-} , pH .

pKa .

- 100 mM $Na_2HPO_4 \times 2 H_2O$ (Mr = 178 g/mol)
- 0,2 mg/mL
- 10 mL
- 1mL
- 1 cm
- pH

1%

. 2 mL

100 mL (0,2 mg/mL)

4.1). pH 100 mM Na₂HPO₄ pH (

NaOH H₃PO₄.

1 mL 10 mL

pH (1 8).

550 nm,

4.1.

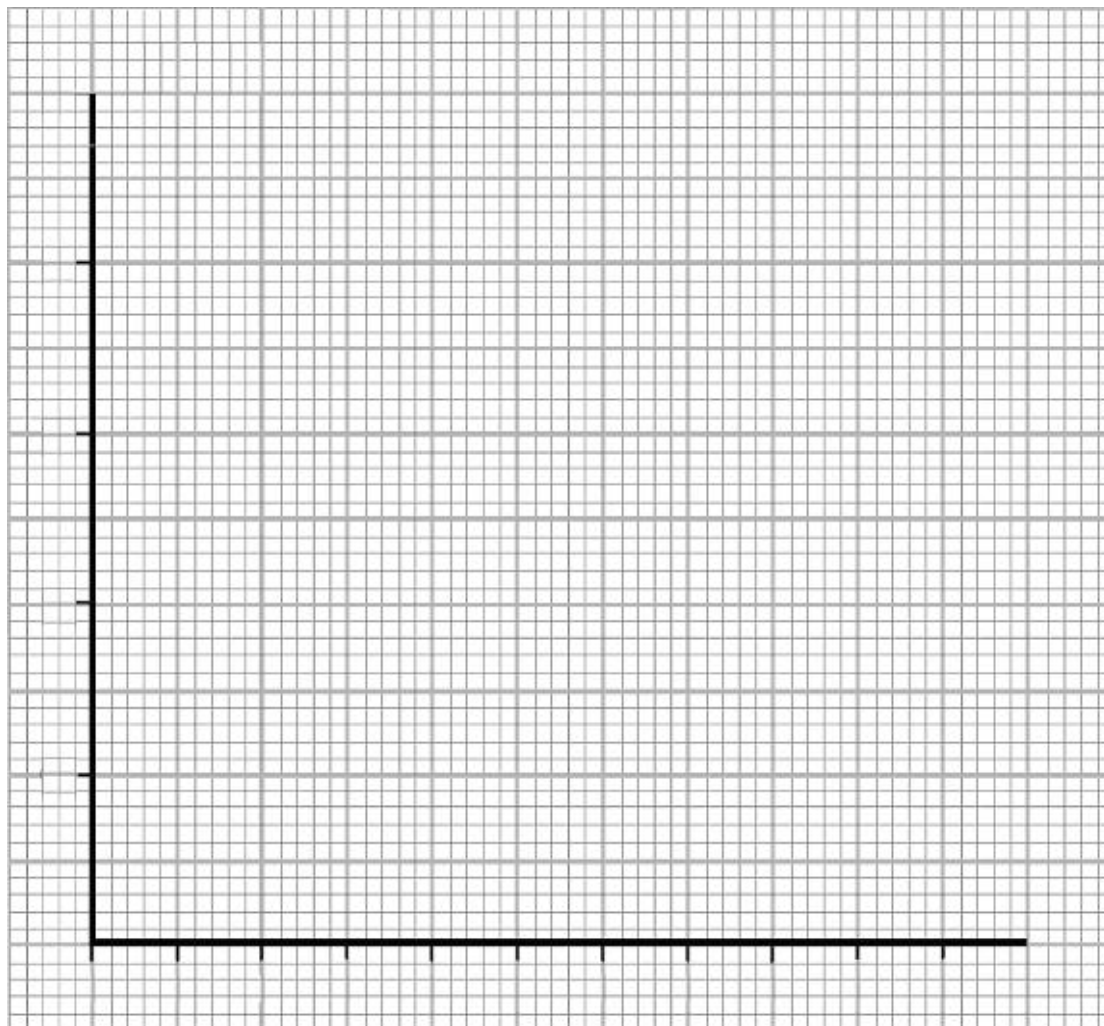
4.1 pKa

	pH	$y = [H^+]$	Abs	$x = 1/Abs$
1	9,36	$2,75 \times 10^{-9}$		
2	9,23	$1,86 \times 10^{-9}$		
3	9,15	$1,35 \times 10^{-9}$		
4	8,87	$7,08 \times 10^{-10}$		
5	8,73	$5,89 \times 10^{-10}$		
6	8,56	$4,36 \times 10^{-10}$		
7	10,0	1×10^{-10}		
8	7,0	1×10^{-7}		

баждарен дѣ
1/Abs добиени

1 6.

[H⁺]



	Y _x =
	=
	pKa =

pKa – корд математика формула

$$pH = pKa + \text{Log} \frac{Abs_{HA} - Abs_{mix}}{Abs_{mix} - Abs_{A^-}}$$

- Abs_{HA} 8 (pH 7,0
) ,
- Abs_{A⁻} 7 (pH 10,0
) .
- Abs_{mix} 3 (pH 9,15).

4.2

4.2 pKa

Abs _{HA}	
Abs _{A⁻}	
Abs _{mix}	
pK =	

(. ()) ,
 ()).
 ,
 (, , (P)
 ,)
 супста (C_w).
 ата фаза (C_w).
 (C_o)

$$P = \frac{C_o}{C_w}$$

log P.

log P

1- / . (C₈) - 1- .
 1- () .

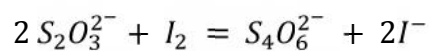
, , , , , .
 , -
 , ,
 , () .

- 1% (I₂)
- 10%
-
- 0,01 M Na₂S₂O₃
-
- 2
- 3
- (5 mL 10 mL)
-
- 2

1. 20 mL 1%
2. 50 mL
3. 15
4. 15 ,

5. 10 mL Na₂S₂O₃ 0,01 M
6. 5 mL 5 mL 10 %

д. под се титрира с 0,01 M Na₂S₂O₃
та боја а растворот



5.1.

5.1

	Na ₂ S ₂ O ₃ (mL)	I ₂ (mol/dm ³)	P	Log P

—

:

0.0155 mol/L.

0.0510 mol/L,

25°C.

?

?

:

-



, ,
 (()),
 () .

, () ,

, ()

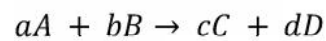
() ,

(на тангенте) и dc/dt (на тангенте) на крива
 време t интервал: dc

$V = -dc/dt$ (за реакција) $V = -dc/dt$ (за процес)

кој подигнат на експонент кој

:



:

$$V = k [A]^x [B]^y$$

k –

x y

a b .

b x y , a
 , y B. x y
 , y - - .

онци пра

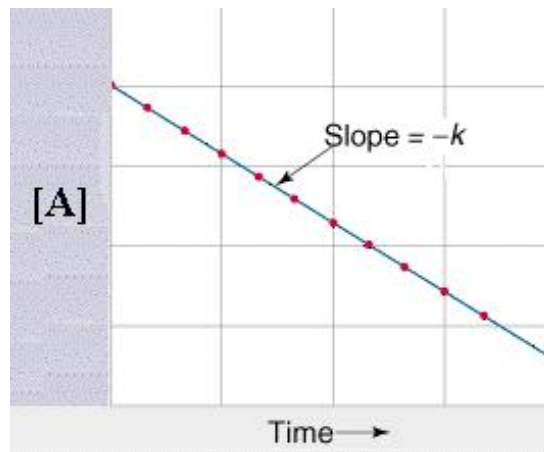
$$V = k_0$$

на бџ на од нулти ред:

$$k_o = -dA/dt = \frac{(\text{mol/L})}{s} = \text{mol L}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$$

[A]

$$b = -K_0 \quad (6.1)$$



6.1

редно .

, олужант е из :

$$t_{1/2} = \frac{[A^0]}{2 k_0}$$

-

- ,

а од сеудо-нул
а на кот.

$$k_0 = k_1 [A]$$

- [A]

,

(концентрације .

$$V = k_1 [A]$$

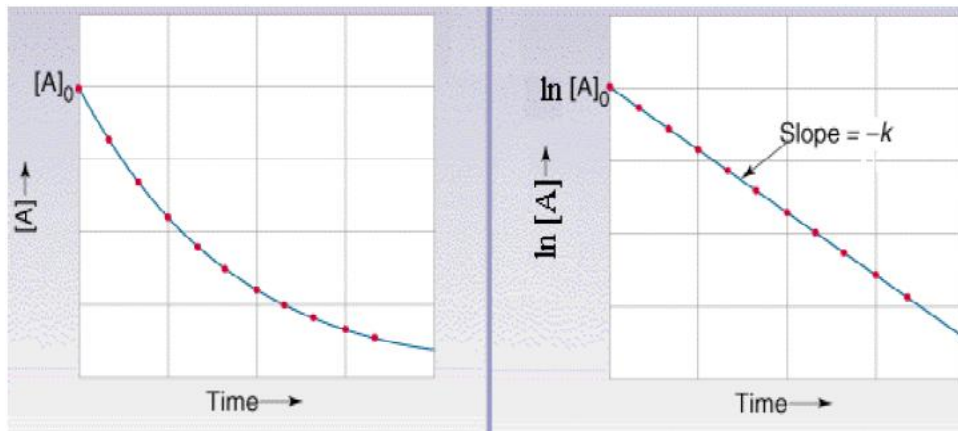
брзи од прв ред:

$$k_1 = \frac{-dA/dt}{[A]} = \frac{\text{mol L}^{-1}/s}{\text{mol L}^{-1}} = s^{-1}$$

K_1 -
[A] -

t

ln (6.2)



6.2

$$k_1 = \frac{2,303}{t} \log \frac{c_0}{c}$$

c_0 $t=0$

c после време t ,

$$k_1 = \frac{2.303}{t} \log \frac{a}{a-x}$$

$a = c_0$; x за време t ; $(a-x) = c$

Следи, $c = c_0 e^{-kt}$

и од ед с:

$$t_{1/2} = \frac{2.303}{k} \log \frac{c_0}{c_{1/2}}$$

$$t_{1/2} = \frac{0.693}{k}$$

од концен рацијата на двата реа

$$-\frac{d[A]}{dt} = -\frac{d[B]}{dt} = k [A] [B]$$

визина од прв ре, :

$$k_2 = \frac{V}{[A]^2} = \frac{d[A]/dt}{[A]^2} = \text{mol L}^{-1} / \text{s} (\text{mol L}^{-1})^2 = \text{L mol}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$$

а реак анта А В , :

$$[A] = [B]$$

$$V = k_2 x [A]^2$$

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

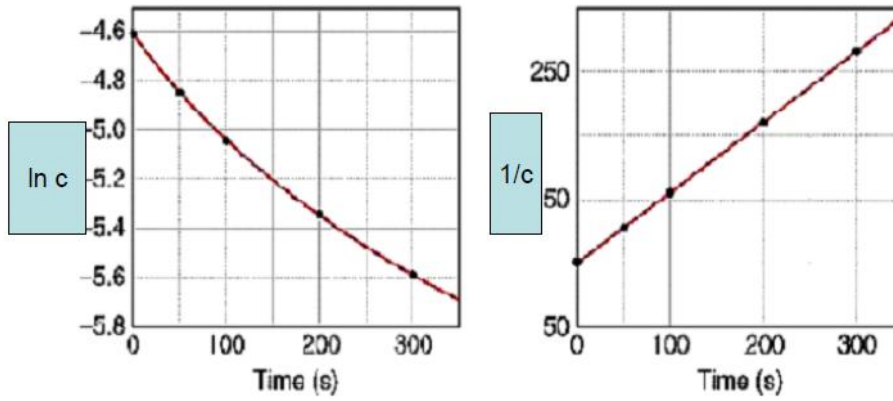
а реак анта € , :

$$[A] \neq [B]$$

$$k_2 = \frac{2.303}{t(a-b)} \log \frac{b(a-x)}{a(b-x)}$$

(1/[A]) н:

(6.3)

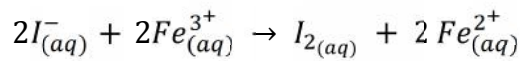


6.3

втор р е:

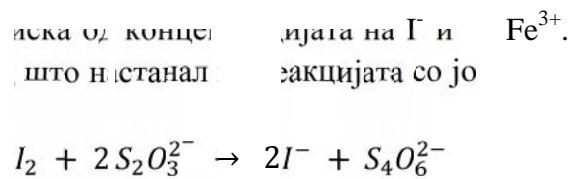
$$t_{1/2} = \frac{1}{k c_0}$$

... (Г) ... (Fe³⁺),
 аат до 1 лекулар јод (I₂), Fe³⁺ се р Fe²⁺:



Na₂S₂O₃,

Г:



Fe³⁺

S₂O₃²⁻

Г

I₂,

- 0.002 M $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$
- 0.02 M KI
- 0.2%
- 0.04 M FeCl_3 0.15M HCl
- 0.15 M HCl
- 18 () 150 mL
- 10 mL 5 mL
-

5 mL 9 10 mL $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$,
 KI (6.1).
 FeCl_3 , HCl (6.1).

6.1 : (mL)

	KI	FeCl_3	HCl	
1	10,0	5,0	10,0	10,0
2	10,0	7,5	7,5	10,0
3	10,0	10,0	5,0	10,0
4	10,0	12,5	2,5	10,0
5	10,0	15,0	0,0	10,0
6	5,0	10,0	5,0	15,0
7	7,5	10,0	5,0	12,0
8	12,5	10,0	5,0	7,5
9	15,0	10,0	5,0	5,0

еднак на промена

Fe^{3+}

$$V = \frac{\Delta[Fe^{3+}]}{dt}$$

реакци, во момент
цијата на Fe^{3+} е една

$S_2O_3^{2-}$:

$$\Delta[Fe^{3+}] = [S_2O_3^{2-}]_0$$

$[S_2O_3^{2-}]_0$

(V)

6.2.

6.2

	(min)	(V)	$\log_{10}(V)$	$\log_{10}[Fe^{3+}]$	$\log_{10}[I]$	k
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						

Fe³⁺ Γ. цијат и, потребно е да се

$$V = k [Fe^{3+}]^m [I^-]^n$$

k, m и n треба да се определат. Со логаритмирање на двете страни се доби :

$$\text{Log}_{10}(V) = \text{Log}_{10}(k) + m \text{Log}_{10}[Fe^{3+}] + n \text{Log}_{10}[I^-]$$

1 5, концентрацијата на [Γ] е константна, (олжи само на промената на концентраци [Fe³⁺]

$$\text{Log}_{10} (V) = C + m \text{Log}_{10}[Fe^{3+}]$$

(C = log₁₀ (k)

+ n log₁₀[I]).

log₁₀(V) log₁₀[Fe³⁺]. log₁₀(V) m. y- () = m.

3 6 9, [Fe³⁺], о орзината цијата се должи сам ие експерим :

$$\text{Log}_{10} (V) = C + n \text{Log}_{10}[I^-]$$

log₁₀(V) log₁₀[I]. log₁₀(V) n.

m n

6.3.

6.3

:		[Fe ³⁺]	
		[I ⁻]	

ајата k , секој ,

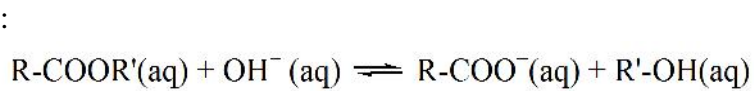
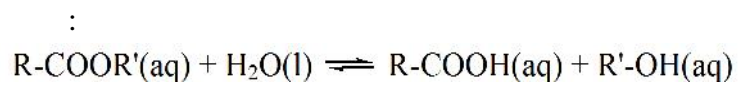
:

$$K = \frac{V}{[Fe^{3+}]^m [I^-]^n}$$

7.2.

() ,

() () ,



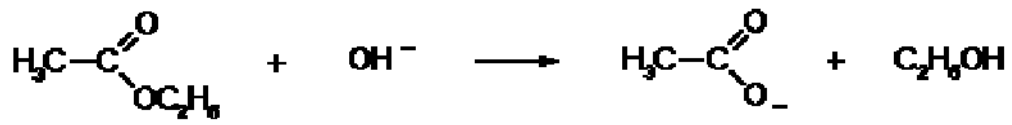
(. HCl)

- $= k_1 \times [\text{R-COOR}'(\text{aq})]$,

- $= k_2 \times [\text{R-COOR}'(\text{aq})] \times [\text{H}^+(\text{aq})]$

()
(pK(ind)=9.3),
(pH 9).

- $= k'_2 \times [\text{R-COOR}'(\text{aq})] \times [\text{OH}^-(\text{aq})]$,



-
- pH-

(UV)

- 0,025 M NaOH
- 0.0166 M
- 0.025 M HCl
- 1%
-
- 50 mL 250mL
- 7
- 800 mL 50 mL
-
-

- 30 mL HCl 25 mM 7

- 800 mL 250 mL NaOH
25 mM 250 mL

- HCl 50 mL ()
3, 6, 10, 15, 20, 30 50
HCl

- HCl NaOH 25 mM

(x) :

$$x = \frac{(V_f - 5)}{2} 10^{-3} \text{ M}$$

V_f - NaOH

:

$$v = k \times [\text{ester}] \times [\text{OH}^-]$$

а на два

$[\text{ester}]_0$ $[\text{OH}^-]_0$,

ТАНТ да на орзина е:

$$k = \frac{2.303}{t(a-b)} \log \frac{b(a-x)}{a(b-x)}$$

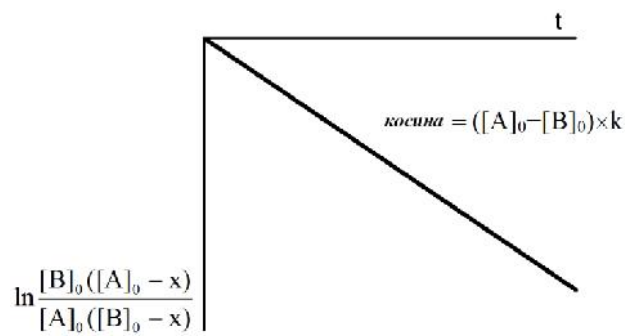
О :

$$k = \frac{1}{t([\text{ester}]_0 - [\text{OH}^-]_0)} \ln \frac{[\text{OH}^-]_0([\text{ester}]_0 - x)}{[\text{ester}]_0([\text{OH}^-]_0 - x)}$$

NaOH [B]₀,
 [A]₀, x, t (min)

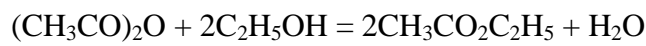
$$\ln \frac{[B]_0([A]_0 - x)}{[A]_0([B]_0 - x)} = ([A]_0 - [B]_0) \times k \cdot t$$

(7.1)



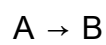
7.1

1.



$$v = - (d([\text{CH}_3\text{CO}]_2\text{O})/dt = k([\text{CH}_3\text{CO}]_2\text{O})(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH})^2$$

2.



$5 \times 10^{-2} \text{ min}^{-1}$ 25°C.

10-

[A₀] = 0.15 M.

3. $(X + Y = Z)$ 10- ,
 $[Z] = 0.04 \text{ M}$.
 $[X]_0 = 0.15 \text{ M}$ $[Y]_0 = 0.20 \text{ M}$.

4. -
 0.125 s^{-1} .

5. 60% 10 .

6. 65 min, 9.60,
 57.90.

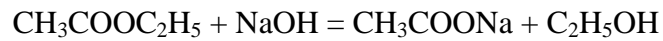
) k

) 25 min.

7. 500 () mL,
 40
 300 /ml.

, /ml ()
 25 ?

8. :



0.01 . 20 min e 0.00566 mol/L.

9. 6.5 g 100 mL .
 25°C 0.33 g/100 mL

$4.5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ s}^{-1}$.

90% (. . 10%)
 25°C .

—

:

-



-

Fick-

(M) (J). (S)
(t)

$$J = \frac{dM}{S dt}$$

cm² (M) (J) e g/cm⁻² s⁻¹. (S)

dC/dx:

$$J = -D \frac{dC}{dx}$$

Fick-

D - , cm²/sec
C - , g/cm³
x - (cm)

(h), (S)
1 2, () ()
Fick- :

$$J = \frac{dM}{S dt} = \frac{D (C_1 - C_2)}{h}$$

(C₁-C₂)/h dC/dx

$$C_1 = C_2$$

$$\left(\frac{C_r}{C_d} \right) K :$$

$$K = \frac{C_1}{C_d} = \frac{C_2}{C_r}$$

$$\frac{dM}{dt} = \frac{DSK(C_d - C_r)}{h}$$

$$(C_r) = 0 :$$

$$\frac{dM}{dt} = \frac{(DSK C_d)}{h} = P S C_d$$

$$P = DK / h \text{ (cm/sec)}$$

h

$$(P) \left(\frac{D, K}{(P)} \right)$$

(1x1cm).

1:

• : , , ,
_____: 5 mL 10 mL , 5 mL
_____: (,).
, ()

2:

• : , 1 M CH₃COOH 1 M KOH, .
_____: 5 mL 5 mL
5 mL 5 mL KOH.
_____:

3:

• , 4 % NaCl 0.2 % CaCl₂, , .

_____:

1. 5 mL 4% NaCl + 5 mL
2. 5 mL 0.2% CaCl₂ + 5 mL
3. 5 mL 4% NaCl + 5 mL 0.2% CaCl₂
4. 10 mL

_____:

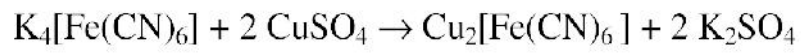
4:

• : , , , .
_____ :
() 20 mL .
_____ :

5:

• : , 0.5 1 M , , 3
_____ :
2.5 mL , 3
2.5 mL 0,5 M
2.5 mL 1 M .
_____ :
()

,
.
.
(:
) , ()
() .
() .
()
()
.
:
1867
,
,
,
,
,
,
:
• , 4%
:
10 mL 4% CuSO₄



1. _____ 2 mol/dm³ _____ 0,025 mol/dm³?
500 mL
 2. _____ 5 g _____ 250 mL
500 mL 0,2% ?
 3. _____ 500 mL 4%
?
 4. _____ 100 mL 1
? (Mr = 342,3 g/mol)
 5. _____ 200 mL 0,5
?
- _____ :

—



() , (-), (B-B)
 (- B-B) (A-B). (A-B).

Н О IC :

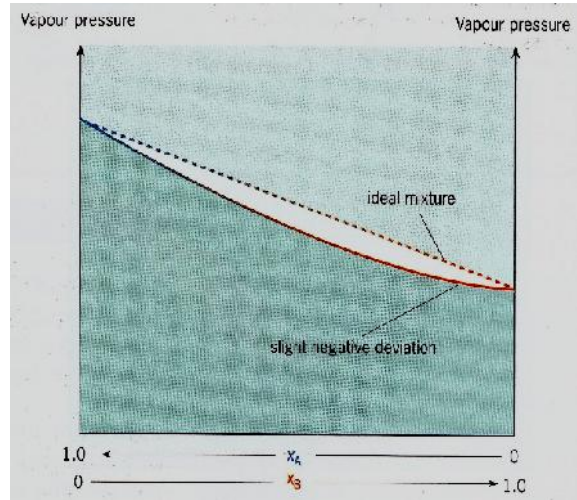
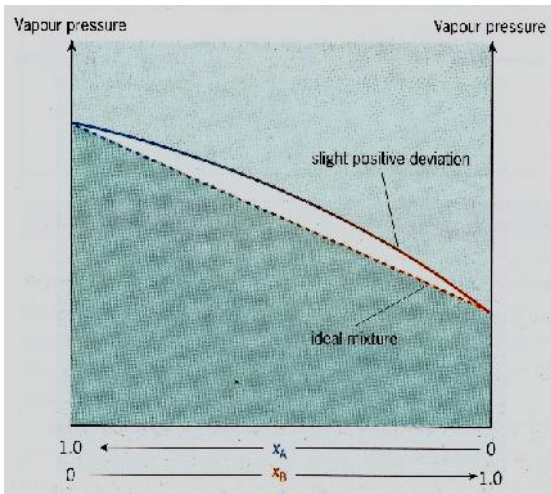
$$P_A = P^{\circ}_A X_A$$

$$P_B = P^{\circ}_B X_B$$

:
 P_A P_B ()
 X_A X_B A B
 P°_A P°_B A B

$$P = P_A + P_B = P^{\circ}_A X_A + P^{\circ}_B X_B$$

B-B) (A-B) . (-
 ,
 () ,
 (9.1). ,
 () ,
 (9.1). -



))

9.1

:) ,)

Vi dovi na koncentraciji

:

1. - 1 L
2. - 1 L
3. - 1 kg
4. () - ()
5. - x 100
6. / (% w/w) -
7. 100 g / (% v/v) -
8. / 100 mL (% w/v) -
9. 100 mL - 100 mL

ЕКВИВАЛЕНТИ

$$\text{Еквивалентна тежина (g/Eq)} = \frac{\text{Атомска тежина}}{\text{Број на еквиваленти на атомска маса (валентност)}}$$

$$\text{Еквивалентна тежина (g/Eq)} = \frac{\text{Молекулска маса (g/mol)}}{\text{валентност (Eq/mol)}}$$

58.5 g,	58.5 g/Eq,	NaCl	1.
		Na ₂ CO ₃	
(106 g/mol / 2 Eq/mol = 53 g/Eq),		Na e 1	
Na	Na ₂ CO ₃	2x23 = 46.	Na e
46/2=23 g/Eq.		CO ²⁻ e 2,	Na ₂ CO ₃
	60/2=30 g/Eq.	,	
23 + 30 = 53 g/Eq.			

L mL : :

$$\text{Еквивалентна тежина (g/Eq)} = \frac{\text{g/L}}{\text{Eq/L}}$$

:

$$\text{Еквивалентна тежина (mg/MEq)} = \frac{\text{mg/L}}{\text{MEq/L}}$$

() ,

:

() ,

(ΔP)

$$X_A + X_B = 1 \quad \text{и:} \quad X_A = 1 - X_B$$

$$P_A = P_A^\circ X_A \quad \text{случай:} \quad P_A = P_A^\circ (1 - X_B)$$

$$P_A^\circ - P_A = P_A^\circ X_B$$

$$\frac{P_A^\circ - P_A}{P_A^\circ} = \frac{\Delta P}{P_A^\circ} = X_B = \frac{n_B}{n_A + n_B}$$

$$P = P_A^\circ - P_A$$

$$P/P_A^\circ \quad (\quad)$$

а температурата на разтворената (ΔT_b)

$$\Delta T_b = K_b m$$

T_b -
 K_b -
 m -

а откъдето

$$K_b = \frac{R T_b^2 M_1}{1000 \Delta H_v}$$

H_v -
 M - (g/mol)
 T_b -
 R - (1,987 cal/mol*deg)

неи арлива ъ же ъ

$$m = \frac{(m_2/M_2)}{m_1} 1000 = 1000 \frac{m_2}{m_1} M_2$$

$$\Delta T_b = K_b m$$

m -
 m₂ -
 m₁ -

:

$$\Delta T_b = K_b \frac{1000 m_2}{m_1 M_2}$$

:

$$M_2 = K_b \frac{1000 m_2}{m_1 \Delta T_b}$$

-

-

Намалује његово на температуру (ΔT_m)
 концентрација на раствор :

$$\Delta T_m = K_m m$$

$$\Delta T_m = K_m \frac{1000 m_2}{m_1 M_2}$$

T_m -K_m -

m -

на K_m, може да се одреди :

$$K_m = \frac{R T_m^2 M_1}{1000 \Delta H_f}$$

Слик () :

$$M_2 = K_m \frac{1000 m_2}{m_1 \Delta T_m}$$

-

-

() потребен за да се одреди
 и важи **van't Hoffov** закон :

$$\pi V = n R T$$

:

$$\pi = \frac{n}{V} R T = c R T$$

-

(atm); V -

(L); n -

; R -

(0.082 L atm/mol K); T -

; c -

(mol/L),

Морсе- : мен шните оти ,

$$\pi = R T m$$

- : накви а:

$$m = \frac{1000 m_2}{m_1 M_2}$$

:

$$\pi = R T \frac{1000 m_2}{m_1 M_2}$$

$$m = \Delta T_m / K_m, \quad :$$

$$\pi = R T \frac{\Delta T_m}{K_m}$$

:

1. 41.50 g FeSO₄ 1000 ml 18°C.
 1.0375 g/cm³, FeSO₄ 151.9
 g/mol. :
) ,) ,) FeSO₄ ,
) FeSO₄.
 :) 0.2732 ,) 0.2743 m,) FeSO₄ 0.0049
 0.9951,) 4 %

2. 1 K₃PO₄ (Mr=212 g/mol)
 ?
 / KNO₃?
 (Mr=101,1 g/mol)
 / Ca₃(PO₄)₂
 ? (Mr=310 g/mol)
 :) 70.7 g/Eq,) 101 g/Eq,) 51.7 g/Eq

-
3. 5 mEq/L . mg
 $\text{CaCl}_2 \times 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (147 g/mol),
 750 ml
? $\text{CaCl}_2 \times 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
 $147/2 = 73.5 \text{ g/Eq}$, 73.5 mg/mEq .
: 275.6 mg
4. 1 L
 $1.15\% \text{ w/v}$; KCl 74.55 g/mol .
: 154 Eq/L
5. $0.6?$
 50°C 268 mm , 236 mm .
? ,
: 160.8 mm ,
 94.4 mm .
6. 171.2 g 1000 g .
 18.02 g/mol , 342.3 g/mol .
: 0.0089
7. 1000 g 20°C . 0.5
 20°C 17.54 mm .
: 17.38 mm
8. $0,2$
 $0,103^\circ$.
().
: $0,515^\circ\text{kg/mol}$
9. 342 g o 500 g .
 342 g/mol , $1,86$.
: $0,037^\circ$
-

10. 100.0 g 0.6095°C 2.0 g 1,3- - 1,3-

: 168 g/mol

11. 25° (Mr = 342 g/mol) 100 mL

: 0,71 atm

12. 1000 ml 25°C 15 g
0.6 atm. ?

: 612 g/mol

:

