

物化 A 答案

一, 1, 0, 0 2, 1.68 J/K 3, $a+100b$ 4, -787.02 kJ/mol 5, $u_3 > u_1 > u_2$ 6, 正, 正
 7, -5704.8 J 8, 2, A, H₂O 9, B 10, 0.25 11, 产物
 12, $\sum \frac{e^{-E_i/kT}}{e^{-E_i/kT}}$ 13, > 14, 升高 15, 正 16, < 17, $P_\Delta > P_\pi > P_\Sigma$
 18, 正, 负 19, 1/ak 20, 0

二, 解: $\Delta U = -W$ 即 $C_V(T_2 - T_1) = 4988.4$

$$0.5 \times 5/2 \times R \times (T_2 - 300) = 4988.4 \quad T_2 = 780(K)$$

$$\Delta U = 4988.4(J)$$

$$\Delta H = C_p(T_2 - T_1) = 0.5 \times 7/2 \times 8.314 \times (780 - 300) = 6983.8(J)$$

$$\Delta S = nR \ln P_1/P_2 + nC_p \ln T_2/T_1 = 0.5 \times 8.314 \times \ln 202630/1013250 + 0.5 \times 3.5 \times 8.314 \ln 780/300 = 7.2(J/K)$$

$$S_1 = nS_m = 0.5 \times 205 = 102.5(J/K)$$

$$S_2 = \Delta S + S_1 = 109.7(J/K)$$

$$\Delta G = \Delta H - \Delta(TS) = \Delta H - (T_2 S_2 - T_1 S_1)$$

$$= 6983.8 - (780 \times 109.7 - 300 \times 102.5) = -47.8(kJ)$$

$$\Delta F = \Delta U - \Delta(TS) = \Delta U - (T_2 S_2 - T_1 S_1)$$

$$= 4988.4 - (780 \times 109.7 - 300 \times 102.5) = -49.9(kJ)$$

三, 1. A+L 2. A₂B+L 3. A+A₂B 4. AB+L 5. A₂B+AB

6. α (固熔体)+L 7. α +AB 8. α (固熔体) 9. L

四, 解: 负极: $Ag(s) + I^- - e \rightarrow AgI(s)$

正极: $Ag^+ + e \rightarrow Ag(s)$

电池反应: $Ag^+ + I^- = AgI(s)$

$$1. E = E^\circ - RT/F \ln 1/a(\text{Ag}^+)a(\text{I}^-) = E^\circ - RT/F \ln 1/r(\text{Ag}^+)m(\text{Ag}^+)r(\text{I}^-)m(\text{I}^-)$$

设单独离子的活度系数可用 r_{\pm} 代替, 则

$$E^\circ = (0.72 - 8.314 \times 298 / 96500 \ln 0.95 \times 0.001 \times 0.65 \times 1) = 0.910 \text{ V}$$

$$K^\circ = e^{FE^\circ/RT} = e^{96500 \times 0.91 / 8.314 \times 298} = 2.47 \times 10^{15}$$

$$K_{sp} = 1/K^\circ = 4.05 \times 10^{-16}$$

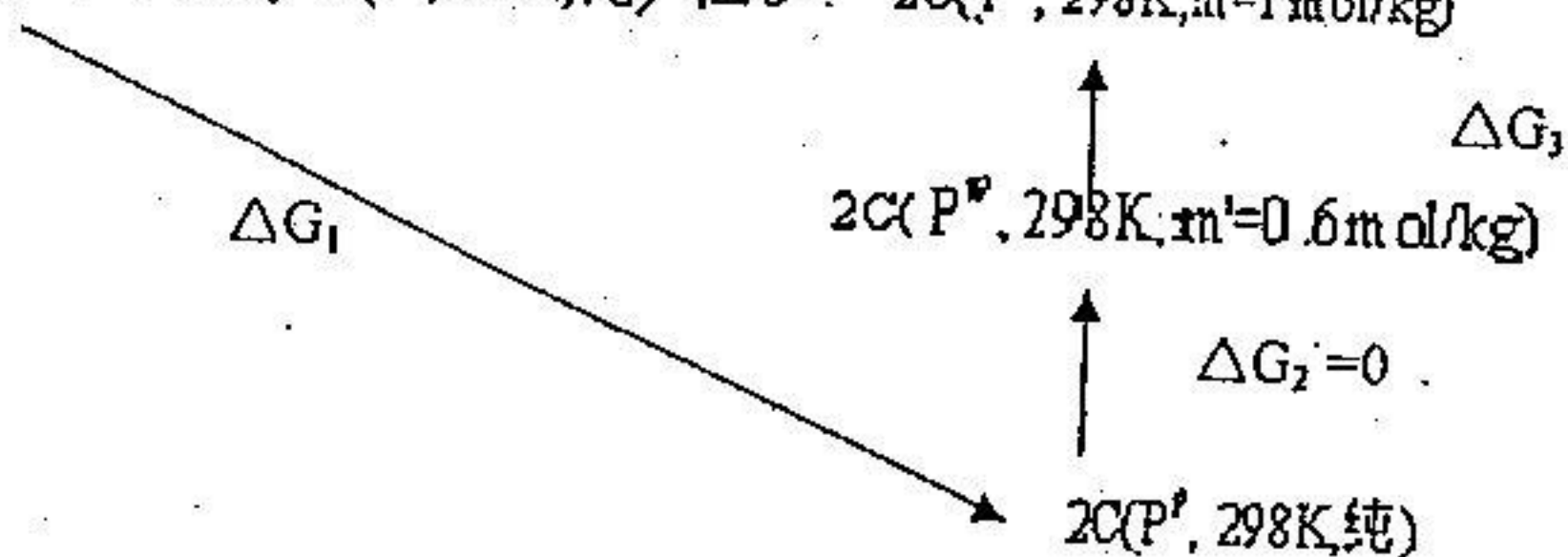
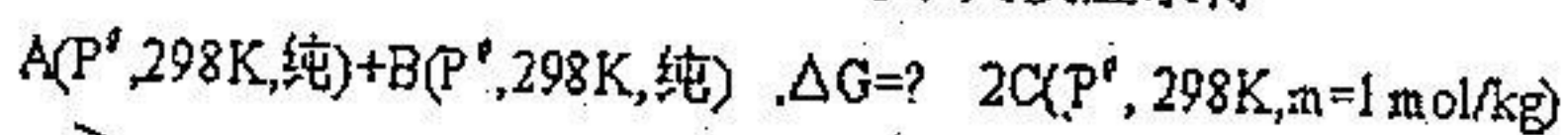
在 $1 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ KI 溶液中 ($r_{\pm} = 0.65$), 设溶解度为 m

$$m(\text{Ag}^+) = m; m(\text{I}^-) = (1 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} + m) = 1 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$$

$$K_{sp} = [r(\text{Ag}^+)m(\text{Ag}^+)/m^\circ][r(\text{I}^-)m(\text{I}^-)/m^\circ] = r_{\pm}^2 m/m^\circ = 4.05 \times 10^{-16}$$

$$m = 4.05 \times 10^{-16} / 0.65^2 = 9.6 \times 10^{-16} \text{ mol/kg}$$

五, 解: 其热力学平衡常数通过下列反应求得

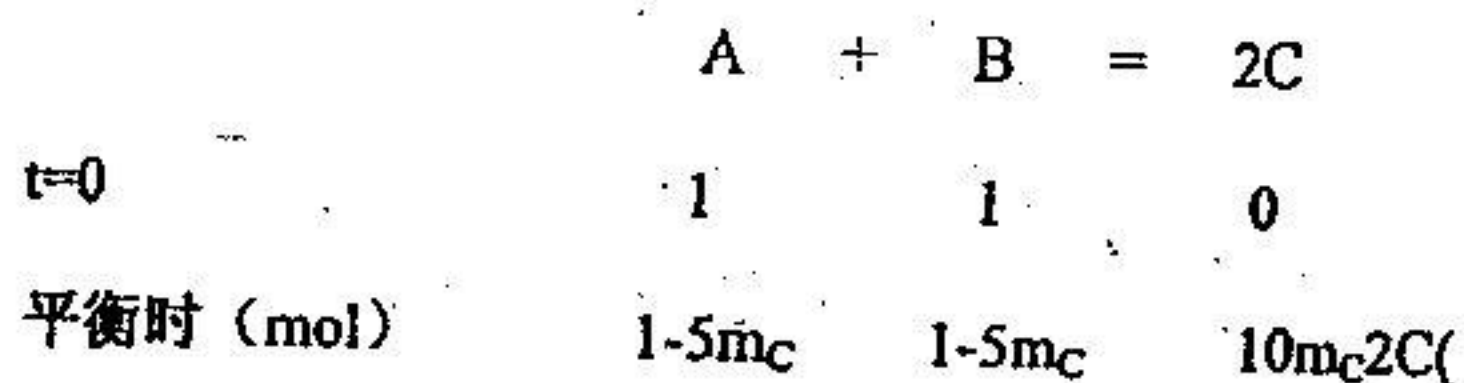


$$\Delta G = \Delta G_1 + \Delta G_3 = 2\Delta_f G_m(E) - \Delta_f G_m(A) - \Delta_f G_m(B) + RT \ln 1/(m')^2$$

$$= -2 \times 25750 + 23600 + 18500 + 2 \times 8.314 \times 298 \times \ln 1/0.6 = -6868.8 \text{ (J)}$$

$$K^\circ = e^{-\Delta G/RT} = e^{6868.8/8.314 \times 298} = 16$$

平衡时 C 的浓度为 m_c



$$n_{\Sigma} = 98 + 1.5m_C + 1.5m_C + 10m_C = 100(\text{mol})$$

平衡时 $1.5m_C/100 \quad 1.5m_C/100 \quad m_C$

$$K' = \frac{\left(\frac{M_C}{m}\right)^2}{x_A \cdot x_B} = \frac{M_C^2}{\left(\frac{1-5M_C}{100}\right)^2} = 16$$

$$M_C = 0.033(\text{mol/kg})$$

六. 解, (1) 假设正, 逆向反应均为基元反应则 $r_+ = k_1[\text{NO}]^2[\text{O}_2]$, $r_- = k_{-1}[\text{NO}_2]^2$

平衡时 $r_+ = r_-$

$$K_c(600\text{K}) = k_1(600\text{K}) / k_{-1}(600\text{K}) = 6.63 \times 10^5 / 8.39 \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{dm}^3 = 7.9 \times 10^4 \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{dm}^3$$

$$K_c(645\text{K}) = 6.25 \times 10^5 / 40.7 \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{dm}^3 = 1.60 \times 10^4 \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{dm}^3$$

(2) 根据热力学结论, 平衡常数与温度的关系为

$$d \ln K_c / dT = \Delta_r U_m / RT^2 \quad \ln K_c(T_2) / T_1 = \Delta_r U_m / R \{ 1/T_1 - 1/T_2 \}$$

代入数据: $\Delta_r U_m = -114 \text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$

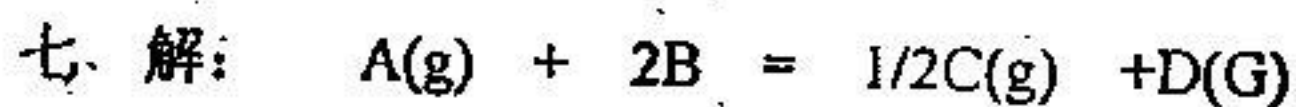
$$\Delta_r H_m = \Delta_r U_m + (\Delta n)RT = \Delta_r U_m + RT = -119 \text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\ln k(T_2) / k(T_1) = E_a / R \{ 1/T_1 - 1/T_2 \}$$

$$\ln k(T_2) / k(T_1) = E_a / R \{ 1/T_1 - 1/T_2 \} \quad E_a = -1.2 \text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \quad E_a = 113 \text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

对基元反应, $E_a = E^\ddagger - E$, 则其活化能须大于零, 而本题 $E_a < 0$,

说明正向反应不是基元反应, 该反应不是基元反应, 假设不成立。



$t=0 \quad P_A^0 \quad P_B^0 \quad 0 \quad 0$

$$t=t \quad P_A \quad P_B \quad 1/2P \quad P$$

1. 当 $P_A^0=26.664\text{kPa}$, $P_B^0=106.66\text{kPa}$ 时,

$$-dP_A/dt=kP_A^a P_B^b \quad -d\ln P_A/dt=kP_A^{a-1} P_B^b$$

若要 $d\ln P_A/dt$ 与 P_A 无关, 则 $a=1$

当 $P_A^0=53.328\text{kPa}$, $P_B^0=106.66\text{kPa}$ 时, $P_B^0=2P_A^0$, $P_B=2P_A$

$$-dP_A/dt=kP_A^a P_B^b = k2^b P_A^{1+b} \quad -dP_A/dt/P_A^a = k2^b P_A^{b-1}$$

若要 $-dP_A/dt/P_A^a$ 为常数, $b-1=0$, $b=1$

$$500\text{K}, 2k=1.974 \times 10^{-3}, \quad k_1=9.87 \times 10^{-4} (\text{kPa} \cdot \text{min})$$

$$k_2=1.974 \times 10^{-3} (\text{kPa} \cdot \text{min})$$

$$2. \quad \ln \frac{k_2}{k_1} = \frac{Ea}{R} \left(\frac{1}{T_1} - \frac{1}{T_2} \right)$$

$$\ln \frac{1.974 \times 10^{-3}}{9.87 \times 10^{-4}} = \frac{Ea}{8.314 \text{ J/K} \cdot \text{mol}} \left(\frac{1}{500} - \frac{1}{510} \right)$$

$$Ea=147 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

八, 解: 将气体看成理想气体, 体系的体积

$$V=RT/P=8.317 \times 298/101325=0.0244 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{CO 分子量 } m=M/L=28/6.023 \times 10^{23} \text{ g}=4.65 \times 10^{-26} \text{ kg}$$

$$q = \left(\frac{2\pi mkT}{h^2} \right)^{3/2} V$$

$$= \left[\frac{2 \times 3.14 \times 4.65 \times 10^{-26} \times 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \times 298}{(6.626 \times 10^{-34})^2} \right]^{3/2} \times 0.0244$$

$$=3.5 \times 10^{30}$$

$$U = \frac{3}{2} RT = 1.5 \times 8.314 \times 298 = 3716 \text{ J/mol}$$

$$S = Lk \ln \frac{q}{L} + \frac{5}{2} Lk = 8.314 \times \ln \left(\frac{3.5 \times 10^{30}}{6.023 \times 10^{23}} \right) + 2.5 \times 8.314 = 151.2 \text{ J/K} \cdot \text{mol}$$