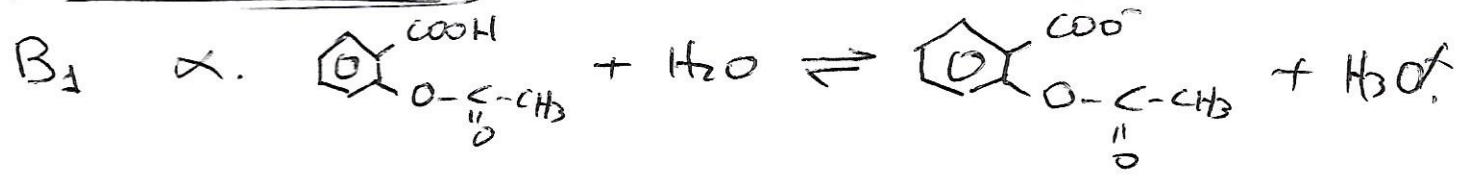


ΘΕΜΑ Α

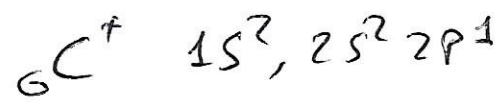
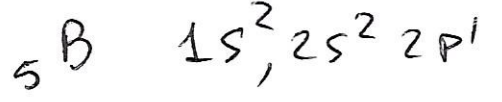
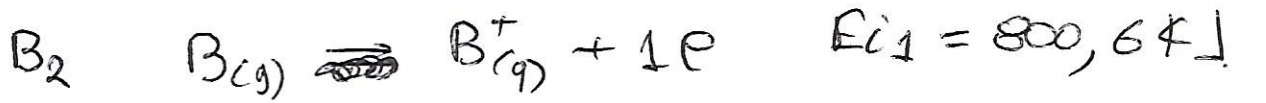
①

A₁ β A₂ γ A₃ α A₄ γ A₅ β.

ΘΕΜΑ Β



β. Στοιχειοχημική (pH=1,5) ισορροπία οξίνισης δίνει μικρότερη τιμή ασθενούς οξέος (πH ιοντισμένη μορφή)

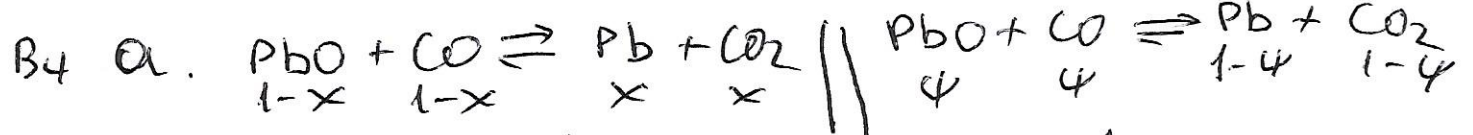


Ιδια μέτρον μέτρον ΣΟΜΗ
 με ισχυρότερο πυρήνα
 6Z0 C⁺ από E_{i2} > E_{i1}

Συνδυασμοί

① + ②.

B₃ ② ⇒ Αύξηση της ποσότητας του H₂O₂ και από αύξηση προϊόντων (O₂). Επειδή όμως η [H₂O₂]↓ μειώνεται και η ταχύτητα της φάσης 6Z0 βΧΗΜα

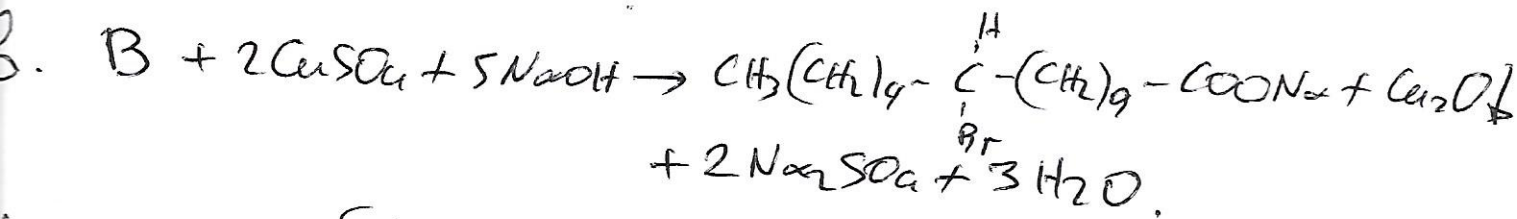
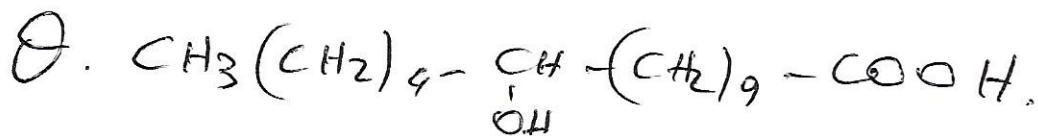
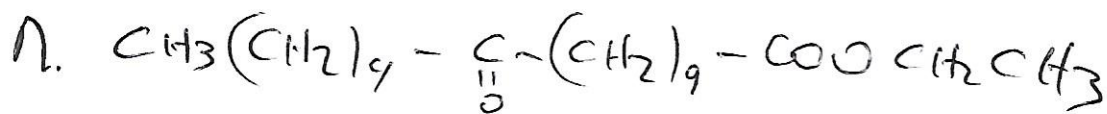
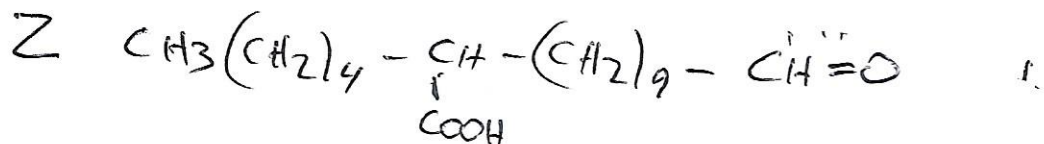
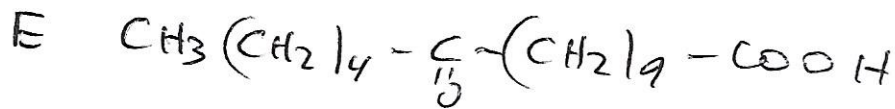
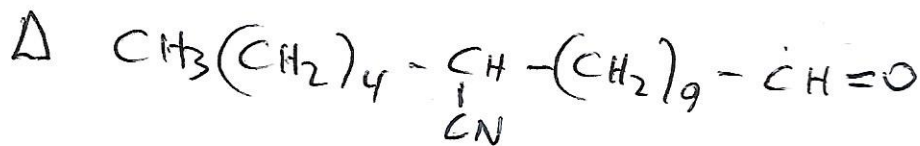


$$K_c = \frac{x}{1-x} = \frac{1-\psi}{\psi} \Rightarrow \dots \psi = 1-x$$
 . Από (6Z) ποσοτήτες

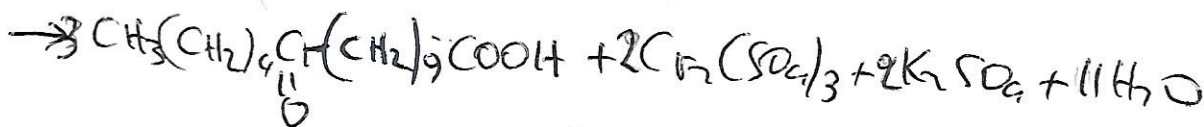
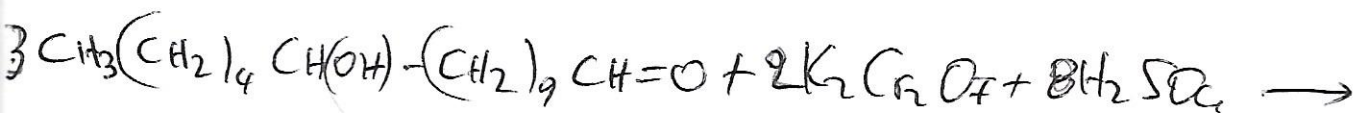
β. παραί

ΘΕΜΑ Γ

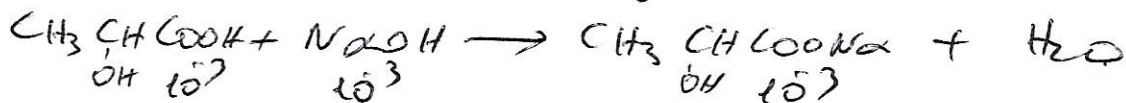
α. Η Β Γ. Β Η₂O



γ. αλκυλοξυδίου δλιδ NaOH ή KOH



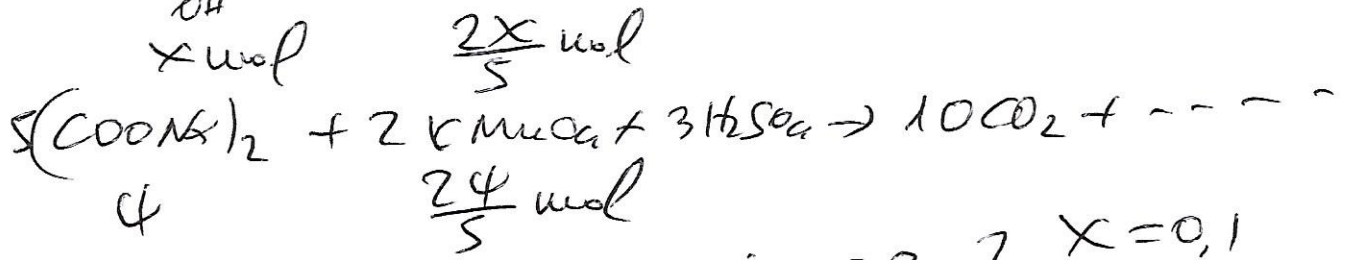
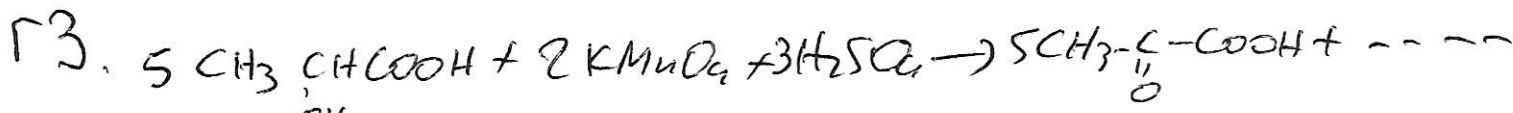
2. α) M_{NaOH} = 10³ mol 10³ mol γαλ. οξέος και αλκυλοξυδίου



α. M_{HA} C = $\frac{10^3}{9.05} = 2 \cdot 10^2$ A⁻ + H₂O ⇌ HA + OH⁻ · K_b = $\frac{10^{-10}}{2}$

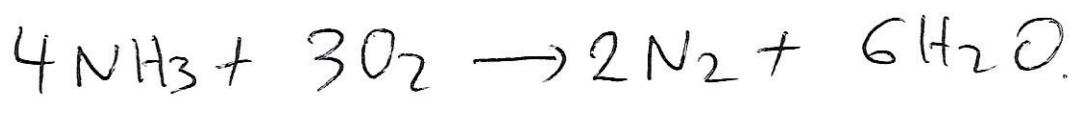
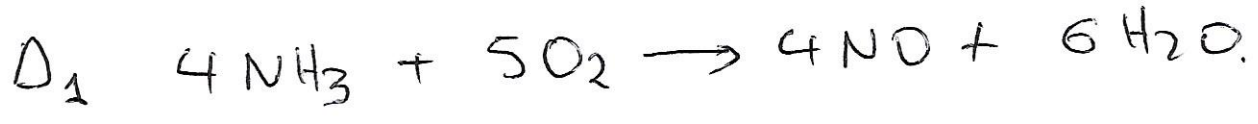
[OH⁻] = √(K_b · C) = 10⁻⁶ pOH = 6 pH = 8

B. $M_{\text{gas}} = n M_r = 10^3 \cdot 90 = 0,09 \text{ g}$ 0,9 % w/w



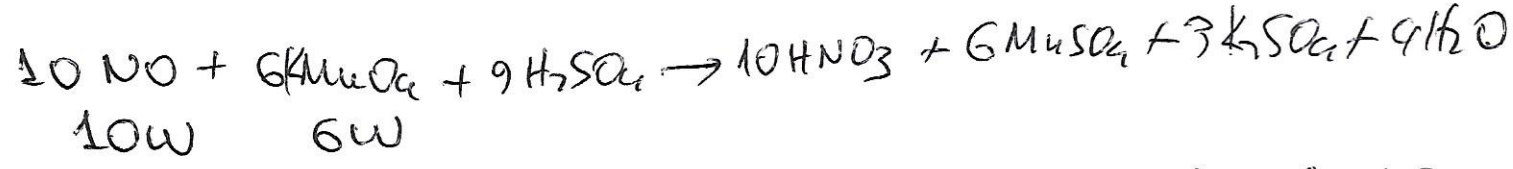
$\frac{2x}{5} + \frac{2\psi}{5} = 0,12 \Rightarrow \left. \begin{matrix} x + \psi = 0,3 \\ x + 2\psi = 0,5 \end{matrix} \right\} \begin{matrix} x = 0,1 \\ \psi = 0,2 \end{matrix}$

ΘEMA 40



Αναχρωσιμό NH_3
οξειδωσιμό O_2 .

Δ2 $1 \text{ mol} \left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{NO} \\ \text{N}_2 \end{matrix} \right\}$
 $\text{KMnO}_4 \quad n = 0,54 \text{ mol}$



$6w = 0,54 \Rightarrow w = 0,09 \quad \alpha \rho \alpha \quad 10w = 0,9 \text{ mol NO}$

και $0,1 \text{ mol N}_2$

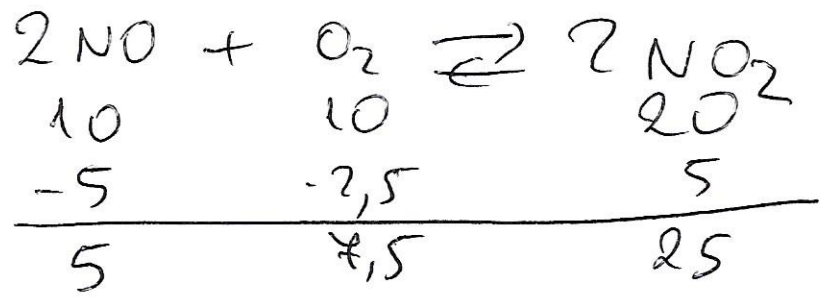
Τα $0,9 \text{ mol NO}$ προερχονται $0,9 \text{ mol NH}_3$
- $0,1 \text{ mol N}_2$ - - - $0,2 \text{ mol NH}_3$

$\text{Aex} \quad \frac{0,9}{0,11} = \frac{9}{11}$

Δ3 α. ΕΞΥΔΡΟΜΗ ΣΕ ΚΑΜΗΛΗ ΘΕΡΜΟΤΗΤΑ

β. $K_c = 4$

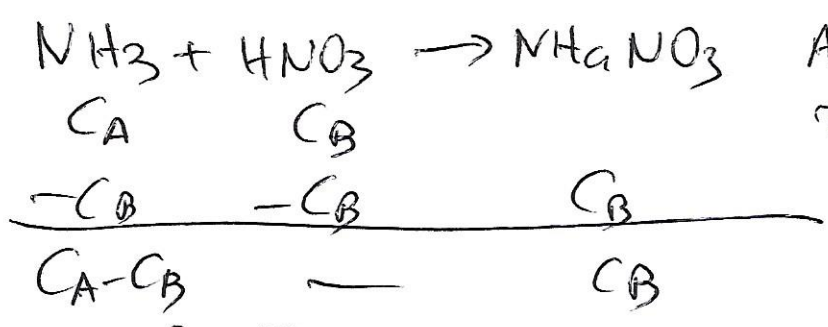
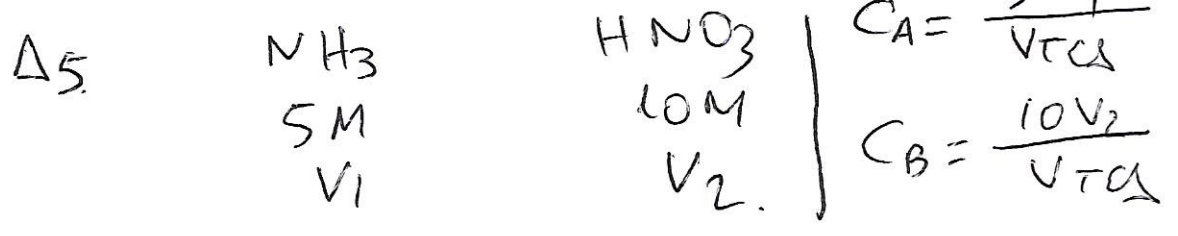
γ. ΜΕΙΩΣΗ ΘΩΣΟΥ.



$$\frac{\left(\frac{25}{V}\right)^2}{\left(\frac{5}{V}\right)^2 \frac{7,5}{V}} = 4 \Rightarrow V = 1,2 \text{ L}$$

$\Delta V = 10 - 1,2 = 9,8 \text{ L}$

Δ4. ΚΑΜΗΛΗ ΠΙΕΣΗ.



Αν αμειωθούν πιέση
το σύστημα είναι
οξύ, ελαφύ
οξύ αμ περιβάσει
το HNO_3
Αρα πρέπει να
περιβάσει η NH_3

Ροδ. Σύμα

$$[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = K_a \frac{C_A}{C_B} \Rightarrow \dots$$

$$\dots \frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{101}{50} \quad \vee \quad \frac{V_2}{V_1} = \frac{50}{101}$$

ΤΑΚΗΣ ΠΑΤΙΣΤΑΕ