

**ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕΙΣ ΧΗΜΕΙΑΣ ΚΑΤΕΥΘΥΝΣΗΣ**

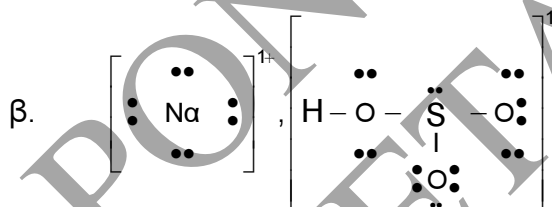
2009

**ΘΕΜΑ 1**

- 1.1 γ
- 1.2 γ
- 1.3 β
- 1.4 δ
- 1.5 α. Λ
- β. Σ
- γ. Σ
- δ. Λ
- ε. Σ

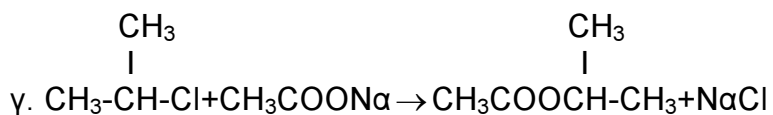
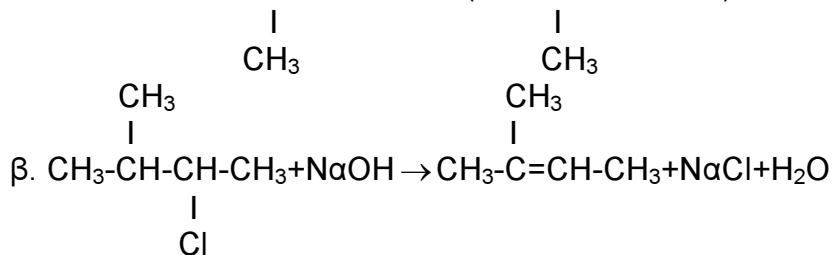
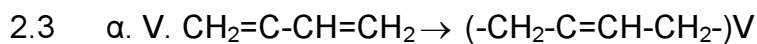
**ΘΕΜΑ 2**

- 2.1 α. H:  $1s^1$  υποστιβάδες  
K(1) στιβάδες
- O:  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^4$  υποστιβάδες  
K(2) L(6) στιβάδες
- Na:  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^1$  υποστιβάδες  
K(2) L(8) M (1) στιβάδες
- S:  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^4$  υποστιβάδες  
K(2) L(8) M (6) στιβάδες

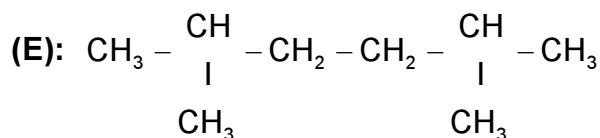
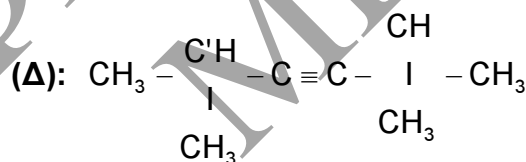
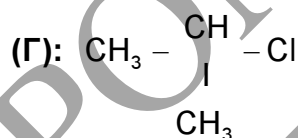
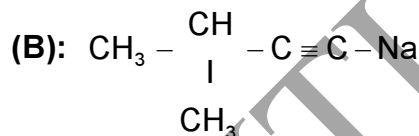
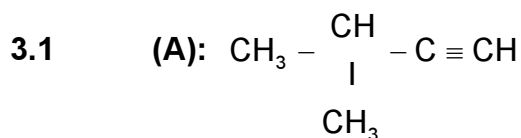


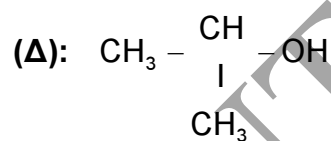
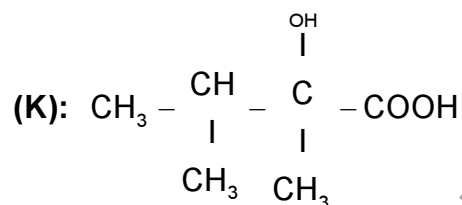
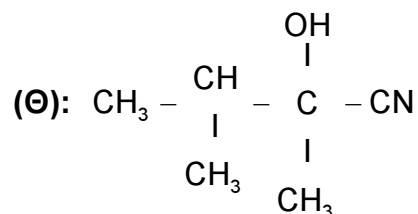
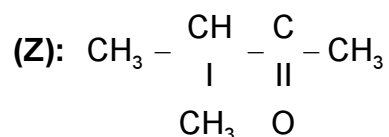
- 2.2 α. κα οξύ συζυγής βάση kb  
 $10^{-2}$  HSO<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup> SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>  $10^{-12}$   
 $10^{-5}$  CH<sub>3</sub>COOH CH<sub>3</sub>COO<sup>-</sup>  $10^{-9}$
- β. προς τα αριστερά

Επειδή  $K_a(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) < K_a(\text{HSO}_4^-)$  διότι γνωρίζουμε ότι κάθε ισορροπία είναι μετατοπισμένη στη πλευρά του ασθενέστερου οξέος και της ασθενέστερης βάσης.

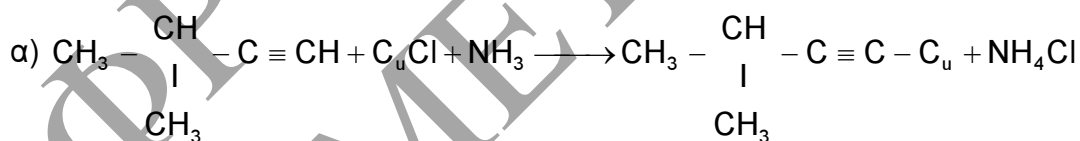


### ΘΕΜΑ 3

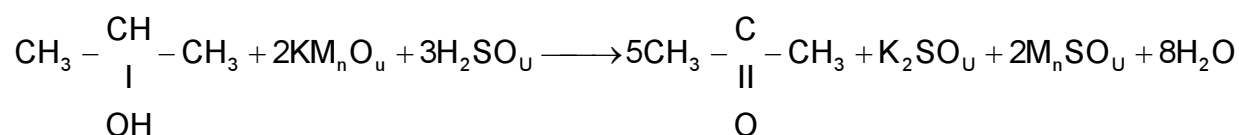




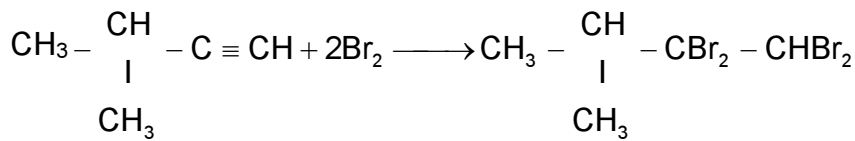
### 3.2.



β)



### 3.3



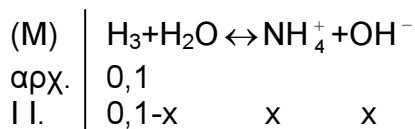
$$\begin{array}{ll} 1 \text{ mol} & 2 \text{ mol} \\ 0,1 \text{ mol} & j=0,2 \text{ mol} \end{array}$$

$$n_{\text{Br}_2} = C \cdot V \longrightarrow V = \frac{n_{\text{Br}_2}}{C} = \frac{0,2}{0,4} = 0,5 \text{ L}$$

#### ΘΕΜΑ 4

1.

Πριν την αραίωση:



$$K_b = \frac{[\text{NH}_4^+][\text{OH}^-]}{[\text{NH}_3]} \rightarrow 10^{-5} = \frac{x}{0,1} \rightarrow x^2 = 10^{-6} \rightarrow x = 10^{-3} \text{ M} \rightarrow C_{\text{OH}^-} = 10^{-3} \text{ M} \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \text{pOH} = 3 \rightarrow \text{pH} = 11$$

Μετά την αραίωση

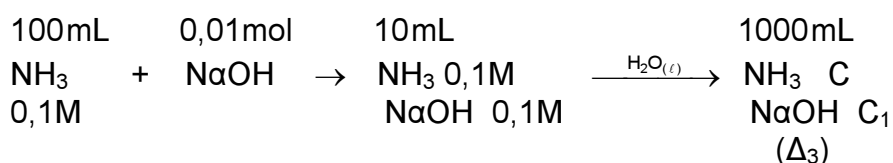
$$C_{\text{αρχ}} V_{\text{αρχ}} = C_{\text{τελ}} V_{\text{τελ}} : 100 \cdot 0,1 = V_{\text{T}} C_{\text{T}} \rightarrow C_{\text{T}} = \frac{10}{V_{\text{T}}} \text{ M} \quad (1)$$

Με την προσθήκη νερού  $\Rightarrow \downarrow \eta \text{ COH}^- \Rightarrow \downarrow \text{pH}$  συνεπώς το pH του τελικού διαλύματος είναι:  $\text{pH} = 10$  άρα  $\text{pOH} = 4 \rightarrow C_{\text{OH}^-} = 10^{-4} \text{ M}$

$$10^{-5} = \frac{x}{C_{\text{T}}} = \frac{10^{-8}}{C_{\text{T}}} \rightarrow C_{\text{T}} = 10^{-3} \text{ M}$$

$$(1) V_{\text{T}} = \frac{10}{10^{-3}} = 10^4 = 10 \text{ L} \quad \text{άρα } V_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 9,9 \text{ L}$$

2.





$$K_a(\text{NH}_4^+) = 10^{-9} = \frac{x}{0,01} \rightarrow x^2 = 10^{-11} \rightarrow x = 10^{-5,5}$$

$$[\text{CH}_3\text{O}^+] = 10^{-5,5} \text{M} \rightarrow \text{pH} = 5,5$$

ΦΡΟΝΤΙΣΤΗΡΙΑ  
ΜΕΤΑΒΑΣΗ