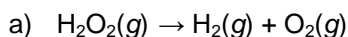


Resolución ejercicios PRÁCTICO 10

1.



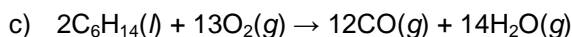
$$\frac{-\Delta[\text{H}_2\text{O}_2(g)]}{\Delta t} = \frac{\Delta[\text{H}_2(g)]}{\Delta t} = \frac{\Delta[\text{O}_2(g)]}{\Delta t}$$

$$(v_{\text{H}_2\text{O}_2} = v_{\text{H}_2} = v_{\text{O}_2})$$



$$\frac{-\Delta[\text{MnO}_2(s)]}{\Delta t} = -\frac{\Delta[\text{Mn}(s)]}{\Delta t} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\Delta[\text{MnO}(s)]}{\Delta t}$$

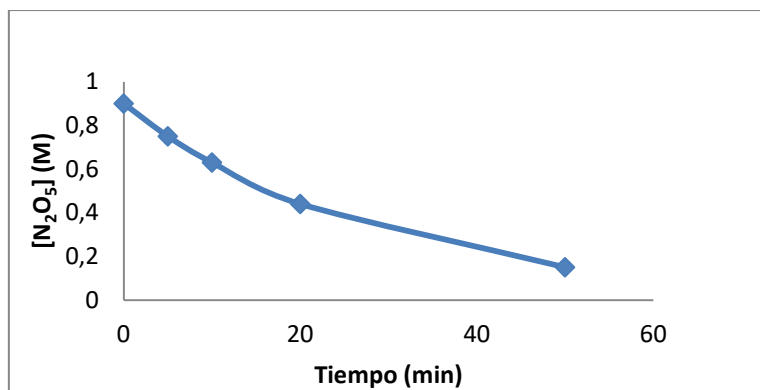
$$(v_{\text{MnO}_2} = v_{\text{Mn}} = \frac{1}{2} v_{\text{MnO}})$$



$$\frac{-1}{2} \frac{\Delta[\text{C}_6\text{H}_{14}(l)]}{\Delta t} = \frac{-1}{13} \frac{\Delta[\text{O}_2(s)]}{\Delta t} = \frac{1}{12} \frac{\Delta[\text{CO}(g)]}{\Delta t} = \frac{1}{14} \frac{\Delta[\text{H}_2\text{O}(l)]}{\Delta t}$$

$$(1/2 v_{\text{C}_6\text{H}_{14}} = 1/13 v_{\text{O}_2} = 1/12 v_{\text{CO}} = 1/14 v_{\text{H}_2\text{O}})$$

2.

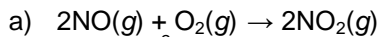


No es de orden CERO

Al graficar: $-\ln[\text{N}_2\text{O}_5]$ vs t , da una recta \rightarrow **es de orden 1** con respecto al N_2O_5

Por lo tanto, $v_{\text{N}_2\text{O}_5} = k[\text{N}_2\text{O}_5]$

3.



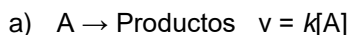
$$v = k[\text{NO}]^2[\text{O}_2] \rightarrow k = \frac{v}{[\text{NO}]^2[\text{O}_2]} = \frac{7.2 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}}{(0.03)^2(0.04)} = 2 \text{ M}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$$

b) $\text{M}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$

c) $v' = k[\text{NO}/2]^2[\text{O}_2] = \frac{k[\text{NO}]^2[\text{O}_2]}{2^2} \rightarrow v' = \frac{v_1}{4}$

La velocidad disminuye en un factor de 4

4.



$$\ln[A]_t = \ln[A]_0 - kt$$

$$\ln[A]_{3 \text{ meses}} = \ln(6 \times 10^{-3}) - (1.65)(0.25) = -5.528$$

$$[A]_{3 \text{ meses}} = 3.97 \times 10^{-3} \text{ M}$$

b) $\ln[A]_{1 \text{ año}} = \ln(6 \times 10^{-3}) - (1.65)(1) = -6.766$

$$[A]_{1 \text{ año}} = 1.15 \times 10^{-3} \text{ M}$$

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$$c) \ln(1 \times 10^{-3}) = \ln(6 \times 10^{-3}) - (1.65)t$$

$$t = \frac{\ln(6 \times 10^{-3}) - \ln(1 \times 10^{-3})}{1.65} = 1.08 \text{ años}$$

$$d) t_{1/2} = \frac{\ln 2}{k} = \frac{\ln 2}{1.65} = 0.42 \text{ años}$$

5.

$$a) v = k [\text{BF}_3]^\alpha [\text{NH}_3]^\beta$$

$$\frac{32}{8} = \frac{k [0.1]^\alpha [0.2]^\beta}{k [0.1]^\alpha [0.1]^\beta} \rightarrow 32/8 = (0.2/0.1)^\beta$$

$$4 = 2^\beta \rightarrow \ln 4 = \beta \cdot \ln 2 \rightarrow \beta = 2$$

$$\frac{8}{24} = \frac{k [0.1]^\alpha [0.1]^\beta}{k [0.3]^\alpha [0.1]^\beta} \rightarrow 8/24 = (0.1/0.3)^\alpha$$

$$1/3 = (1/3)^\alpha \rightarrow \ln 1/3 = \alpha \cdot \ln 1/3 \rightarrow \alpha = 1$$

$$v = k [\text{BF}_3] [\text{NH}_3]^2$$

$$b) 32 \text{ M}\cdot\text{s}^{-1} = k(0.1\text{M})(0.2\text{M})^2 \rightarrow k = 8000 \text{ M}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$$

$$c) v = (8000 \text{ M}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1})(0.2 \text{ M})(0.2\text{M})^2 \rightarrow v = 64 \text{ M}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$$

$$d) 6 \times 10^{-2} \text{ M} \xrightarrow{60 \text{ s}} 1 \text{ min}$$

$$10 \text{ M} = x \xrightarrow{1 \text{ s}}$$

$$10 = (8000)(0.3)(\text{NH}_3)^2 \rightarrow [\text{NH}_3] = 0.064 \text{ M}$$

$$v = 10 \text{ M}\cdot\text{s}^{-1} = 6 \times 10^{-2} \text{ M}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$$

6.

a) Un catalizador es una sustancia que **modifica la velocidad de** una reacción química pero que **no se consume** en ella.

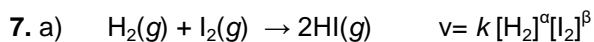
ó

Un catalizador **positivo** es una sustancia que acelera una reacción química pero que **no se consume** en ella.

b) La función de un catalizador consiste en **modificar** la energía de activación de una reacción química.

ó

La función de un catalizador **positivo** consiste en reducir la energía de activación de una reacción química.



$$\frac{6.6}{13} = \frac{k [0.02]^\alpha [0.04]^\beta}{k [0.04]^\alpha [0.04]^\beta} \rightarrow 6.6/13 = (0.02/0.04)^\alpha$$

$$\ln(6.6/13) = \alpha \cdot \ln(0.02/0.04) \rightarrow \alpha = 1$$

$$\frac{3.3}{6.6} = \frac{k [0.02]^\alpha [0.02]^\beta}{k [0.02]^\alpha [0.04]^\beta} \rightarrow 3.3/6.6 = (0.02/0.04)^\beta$$

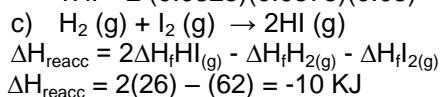
$$\ln 0.5 = \beta \cdot \ln 0.5 \rightarrow \beta = 1$$

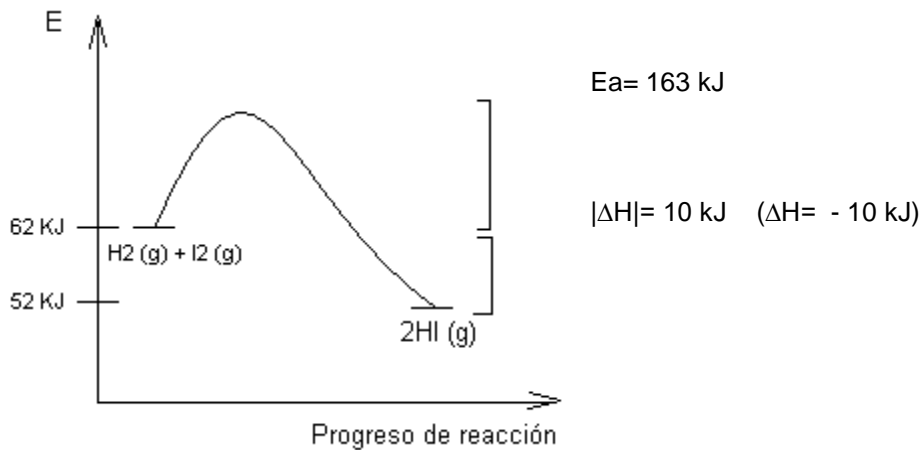
$$v_{\text{I}_2} = k [\text{H}_2] [\text{I}_2]$$

$$k = \frac{v}{[\text{H}_2][\text{I}_2]} = \frac{3.3 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}}{(0.02)(0.02)\text{M}^2} = 0.0825 \text{ M}^{-1}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$$

$$b) v_{\text{I}_2} = \frac{1}{2} v_{\text{HI}} \rightarrow v_{\text{HI}} = 2 v_{\text{I}_2}$$

$$v_{\text{HI}} = 2 (0.0825)(0.0375)(0.05) = 3.1 \times 10^{-4} \text{ M}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$$





$$E_{a_{inv}} = E_{a_{directa}} - \Delta H = 173 \text{ kJ}$$

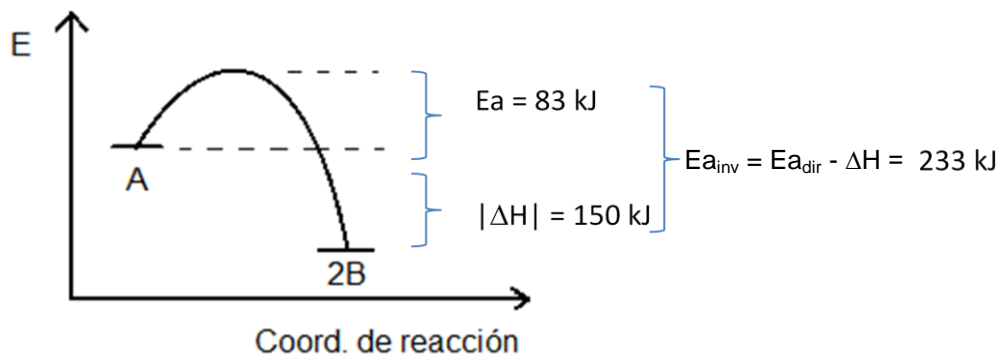
8. a) La E_a de una reacción química es la energía mínima necesaria para que se produzca la reacción aportada por la E cinética de los reactivos, capaz de romper el enlace químico de los reactivos. Un catalizador modifica la velocidad de la reacción al modificar la E_a .

Si aumenta la velocidad de reacción → disminuye la E_a .

Si disminuye la velocidad de reacción (inhibidor) → aumenta la E_a

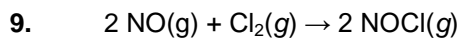
b) $\ln(k_2/k_1) = -\frac{E_a}{R}(1/T_2 - 1/T_1)$ $\ln(k_2/k_1) = \frac{E_a}{R}(1/T_1 - 1/T_2)$
 $\ln(k_2/k_1) = (83000/8.314)(1/293 - 1/303)$
 $\ln(k_2/k_1) = 1.124$
 $(k_2/k_1) = 3.079$

c) $A \rightarrow 2B$



$$E'_a = 233 \text{ kJ}$$

Resolución de ejercicios complementarios



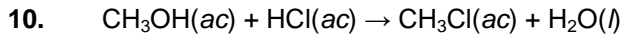
$$\frac{1}{2} v_{\text{NO}} = v_{\text{Cl}_2} \rightarrow v_{\text{Cl}_2} = 30/2 \text{ mmHg/min} = 15 \text{ mmHg/min}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} v_{\text{NO}} = \frac{1}{2} v_{\text{NOCl}} \rightarrow v_{\text{NOCl}} = 30 \text{ mmHg/min}$$

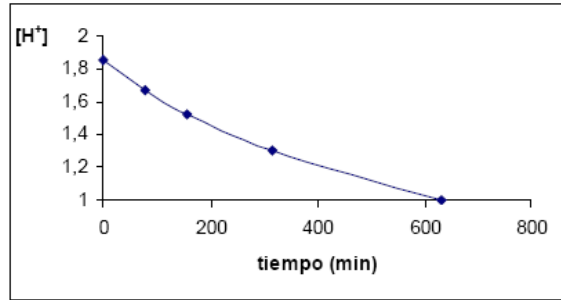
$$P_T = P_{\text{NO}} + P_{\text{Cl}_2} + P_{\text{NOCl}} = (-30) + (-15) + 30 = -15 \text{ mmHg}$$

La presión total en el recipiente disminuye a la velocidad de **15 mmHg/min**

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Tiempo (min)	$[\text{H}^+]$ (M)
0	1.85
79	1.67
158	1.52
316	1.30
632	1.00

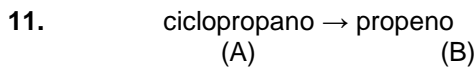


- De la tangente a $t = 100$ min

$$v_{100} = \frac{\Delta [\text{H}^+]}{\Delta t} = \frac{1.50 - 1.71}{168 - 50} = -1.78 \times 10^{-3} \text{ M/min} \quad \mathbf{v_{100} = 1.78 \times 10^{-3} \text{ M/min}}$$

- De la tangente a $t = 500$ min

$$v_{500} = \frac{[\text{H}^+]_f - [\text{H}^+]_i}{\Delta t} = \frac{1.10 - 1.20}{500 - 400} = -1.00 \times 10^{-3} \text{ M/min} \quad \mathbf{v_{500} = 1.00 \times 10^{-3} \text{ M/min}}$$



ORDEN 1 : $\ln[A]_t = \ln[A]_0 - kt \rightarrow \ln[A]_{30} = (\ln 0.050) - (5.4 \times 10^{-2})(30) = -4.616$

$$[A] = e^{\ln[A]} \quad [A]_{30} = 9.895 \times 10^{-3} \text{ M}$$

$$v_A = v_B \rightarrow \frac{-\Delta[A]}{\Delta t} = \frac{\Delta[B]}{\Delta t} \rightarrow \frac{-(9.895 \times 10^{-3} - 0.050)}{30 - 0} = \frac{[B]_{30} - 0}{30 - 0}$$

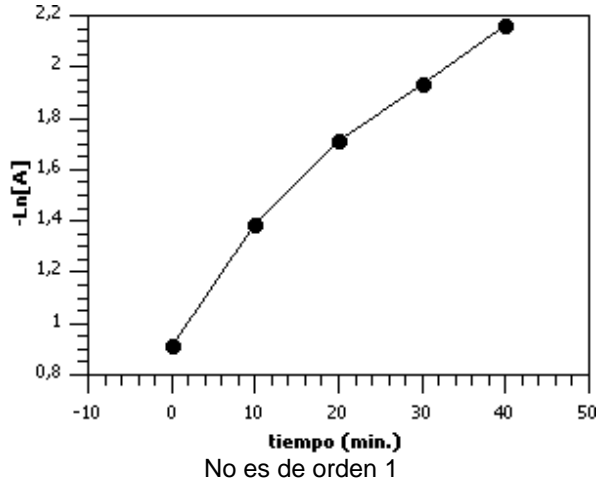
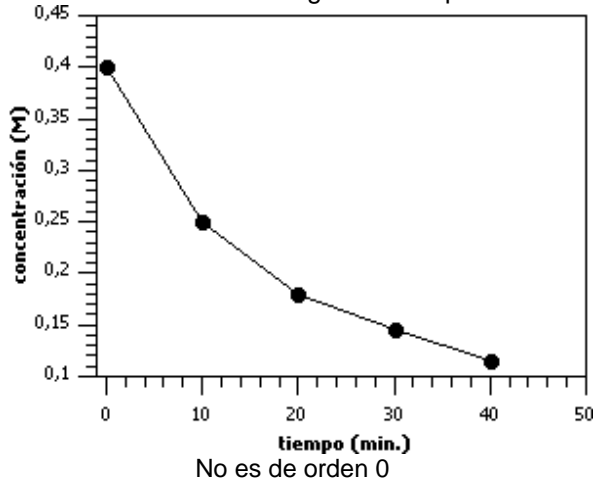
$$[B]_{30} = 0.040105$$

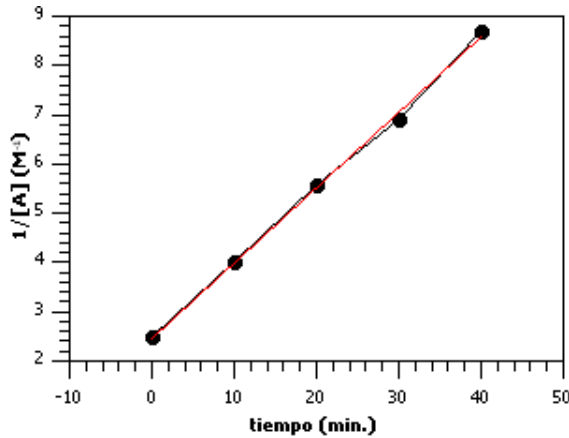
At = 30 h \rightarrow [Ciclopropano] = $9.895 \times 10^{-3} \text{ M} \rightarrow$ [Propeno] = $40.105 \times 10^{-3} \text{ M}$

12. **A \rightarrow Productos**

Tiempo (min)	[A] (M)	$-\ln[A]$	$1/[A] \text{ (M}^{-1}\text{)}$
0	0.4	0.916	2.5
10	0.25	1.386	4.0
20	0.18	1.715	5.56
30	0.145	1.931	6.90
40	0.115	2.163	8.70

Para establecer el orden se grafica tiempo vs cada una de las columnas:





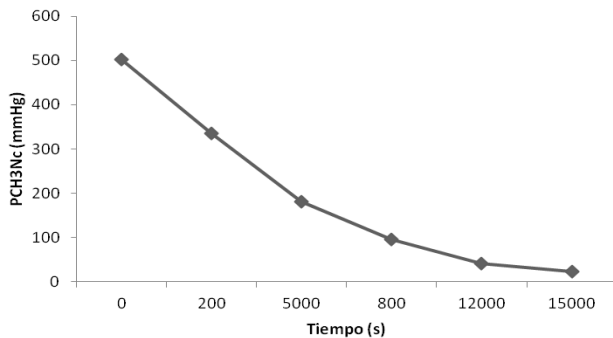
Da una recta. Es de orden 2

$$v_A = k[A]^2$$

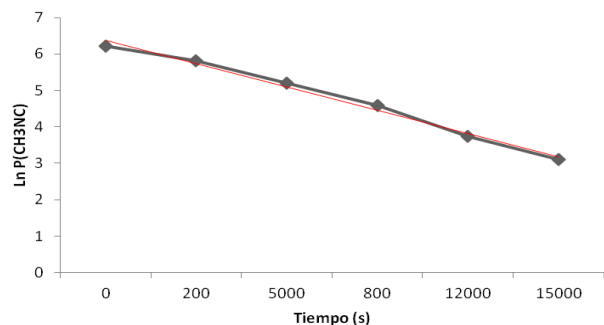
$$\text{pendiente} = k = (5.56 - 4) / (20 - 10) = 0.156 \text{ M}^{-1}\text{min}^{-1} \quad k = 0.156 \text{ M}^{-1}\text{min}^{-1}$$

13. $\text{CH}_3\text{NC} \rightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{CN}$

Tiempo (s)	$P_{\text{CH}_3\text{NC}}$ (mmHg)	$\text{Ln } P_{\text{CH}_3\text{NC}}$
0	502	6.219
2000	335	5.814
5000	180	5.193
8000	95.5	4.559
12000	41.7	3.738
15000	22.4	3.109



No es orden 0



Orden 1

$$v = k [\text{CH}_3\text{NC}] \quad \text{pendiente} = \frac{(4.559 - 6.219)}{(8000 - 0)} = -k$$

$$k = 2.075 \times 10^{-4} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$t_{1/2} = \frac{\ln 2}{k} = \frac{\ln 2}{2.075 \times 10^{-4}} = 3340 \text{ s} = t_{1/2}$$

14. $A \rightarrow \text{Productos} \quad v = k[A]^2$

$$t_{1/2} = \frac{1}{k[A]_0} \rightarrow k = \frac{1}{t_{1/2} \cdot [A]_0} = \frac{1}{310 (1,66)} = 1.94 \times 10^{-3} \text{ M}^{-1}\text{min}^{-1} = k$$

15. $2A \rightarrow B + C \quad v = k[A]^2 \quad 1/[A]_t = kt + 1/[A]_0$

$$1/[A]_t - 1/[A]_0 = kt \rightarrow 1/k [A]_t - 1/k [A]_0 = \frac{1}{(0.01)\text{M}^{-1}\cdot\text{min}^{-1} (0.08)} - \frac{1}{(0.01)\text{M}^{-1}\cdot\text{min}^{-1} (0.1)}$$

$$t = 1250 - 1000 = 250 \text{ min} = t$$

16. $A \rightarrow 2B + C \quad k = 0.0045 \text{ L/mol} \cdot 1/\text{min} = 0.0045 \text{ M}^{-1}\cdot\text{min}^{-1} \rightarrow \text{ORDEN 2}$

$$v_A = \frac{1}{2} v_B \rightarrow - \frac{([A]_t - [A]_0)}{t - 0} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{([B]_t - [B]_0)}{t - 0}$$

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$$\frac{[A]_t - 0,45}{t} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{(0,45 - 0)}{t} \rightarrow [A]_t = 0,45 - \frac{0,45}{2} = 0,225 \text{ M}$$

$$1/[A]_t = kt + 1/[A]_0 \rightarrow t = (1/[A]_t - 1/[A]_0) \cdot 1/k = (1/0,225 - 1/0,45) \cdot 1/0,0045$$

$$t = 493,8 \text{ min}$$

17. a) $1/[A]_t = kt + 1/[A]_0 \rightarrow k = (1/[A]_t - 1/[A]_0) \cdot 1/t$

$$k = (1/1,25 - 1/2,5) \cdot 1/100 = 4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mM}^{-1} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

b) Si $t = t_{1/2} \rightarrow [A]_t = [A]_0/2$

$$\frac{1}{[A]_0/2} = k \cdot t_{1/2} + 1/[A]_0 \rightarrow k \cdot t_{1/2} = 2/[A]_0 - 1/[A]_0 = 1/[A]_0$$

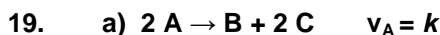
$$t_{1/2} = \frac{1}{k[A]_0} = \frac{1}{(4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mM}^{-1} \cdot \text{s}^{-1})(2,5 \text{ mM})} = 100 \text{ s}$$

18. a) $k = 3 \times 10^{-5} \text{ min}^{-1} \rightarrow$ ORDEN UNO (por las unidades de k)

$$v = k [C_2H_5Cl]$$

b) VIDA MEDIA ($t_{1/2}$): Tiempo requerido para que la concentración del reactivo disminuya a la mitad de la inicial.

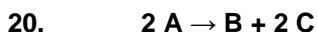
$$t_{1/2} = \frac{\text{Ln } 2}{k} = \frac{\text{Ln } 2}{3 \times 10^{-5} \text{ min}^{-1}} = 23105 \text{ min} = t_{1/2}$$



$$[A]_t = [A]_0 - kt \rightarrow [A]_{5 \text{ min}} = 0,01 - (1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ M}^{-1} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}) \cdot 5 \text{ min} = 0,005 \text{ M}$$

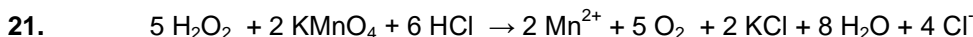
b) A $t = 5 \text{ min}$ la $[A]_0$ disminuye a la mitad $\rightarrow t_{1/2} = 5 \text{ min}$

c) $t_{1/2} = [A]_0 / 2k$ ($[A]_0 / 2 = [A]_0 - kt_{1/2} \rightarrow t_{1/2} = [A]_0 / 2k$)



$$\text{Ln } [A]_t = \text{Ln } [A]_0 - kt \rightarrow k = \frac{\text{Ln } [A]_0 - \text{Ln } [A]_t}{t}$$

$$k = \frac{\text{Ln}([A]_0/[A]_t)}{t} = \frac{\text{Ln}([A]_0/0,25[A]_0)}{30 \text{ min}} = \frac{\text{Ln}(1/0,25)}{30 \text{ min}} = 46,21 \times 10^{-3} \text{ min}^{-1}$$



$$M = n/V \rightarrow n(\text{KMnO}_4) = 0,10 \cdot (20 \times 10^{-3}) = 2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ moles KMnO}_4$$

$$2 \text{ moles KMnO}_4 \rightarrow 5 \text{ moles H}_2\text{O}_2$$

$$2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ moles} \rightarrow x \quad x = 5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ moles H}_2\text{O}_2$$

$$M(\text{H}_2\text{O}_2) = \frac{5 \times 10^{-3}}{40 \times 10^{-3}} = 0,125 \text{ M}$$

$$k = 1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ horas}^{-1} \text{ ORDEN 1}$$

$$\text{Ln } [A]_t = \text{Ln } [A]_0 - kt \rightarrow t = \frac{\text{Ln } [A]_0 - \text{Ln } [A]_t}{k}$$

$$t = \frac{\text{Ln } 0,2 - \text{Ln } 0,125}{1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ h}^{-1}} = 470 \text{ horas} = t$$



$$v = k[A_1]^\alpha$$

$$\frac{v_1 = k[A_1]^\alpha}{v_1 = k[A_1]^\alpha} \rightarrow \frac{1.02 \times 10^{-3}}{1.02 \times 10^{-3}} = \frac{k[0.04]^\alpha}{k[0.04]^\alpha} \rightarrow 1 = (0.04/0.05)^\alpha \rightarrow$$

$\ln 1 = \alpha (\ln(0.04/0.05)) \rightarrow \alpha = 0 \rightarrow$ **ORDEN 0** \rightarrow la velocidad no depende de la concentración de A

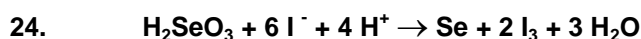
$$v = k[A_1]^0 \cdot 1.02 \times 10^{-3} \text{ M/s} \rightarrow v = k$$

23. **RAPIDEZ DE REACCIÓN:** velocidad de reacción.

COMPLEJO ACTIVADO: compuesto formado por combinación de reactivos que desaparece. Es una especie intermediaria muy reactiva, muy energética.

ENERGÍA DE ACTIVACIÓN: E mínima necesaria para que se produzca la reacción, aportada por la E cinética de los reactivos, capaz de romper el enlace químico de los reactivos.

CATALIZADOR: sustancia que puede variar la velocidad de reacción, modificando la Ea sin consumirse. Hacen que la reacción transcurra por un camino alternativo, se forma otro complejo activado que requiere de diferente energía, o sea que varía la Ea.



$$\frac{4.05 \times 10^{-7}}{14.6 \times 10^{-7}} = \frac{k(0.7112 \times 10^{-4})^\alpha (3 \times 10^{-1})^\beta (2.06 \times 10^{-2})^\gamma}{k(2.4 \times 10^{-4})^\alpha (3 \times 10^{-1})^\beta (2.06 \times 10^{-2})^\gamma} \rightarrow (4.05/14.6) = (0.712/2.4)^\alpha$$

$$\rightarrow \ln(4.05/14.6) = \alpha (\ln(0.712/2.4)) \rightarrow \alpha = 1$$

$$\frac{4.05 \times 10^{-7}}{102 \times 10^{-7}} = \frac{k(0.7112 \times 10^{-4})^\alpha (3 \times 10^{-1})^\beta (2.06 \times 10^{-2})^\gamma}{k(0.7112 \times 10^{-4})^\alpha (9 \times 10^{-1})^\beta (2.06 \times 10^{-2})^\gamma} \rightarrow (4.05/102) = (3/9)^\beta$$

$$\rightarrow \ln(4.05/102) = \beta (\ln(3/9)) \rightarrow \beta = 3$$

$$\frac{173 \times 10^{-7}}{28 \times 10^{-7}} = \frac{k(0.7112 \times 10^{-4})^\alpha (3 \times 10^{-1})^\beta (12.5 \times 10^{-2})^\gamma}{k(0.7112 \times 10^{-4})^\alpha (3 \times 10^{-1})^\beta (5.18 \times 10^{-2})^\gamma} \rightarrow (173/28) = (12.5/5.18)^\gamma$$

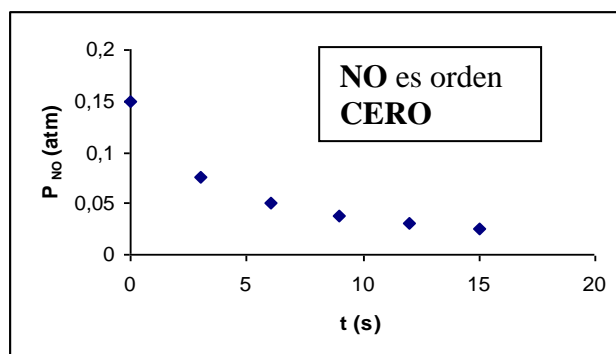
$$\rightarrow \ln(173/28) = \gamma (\ln(12.5/5.18)) \rightarrow \gamma = 2$$

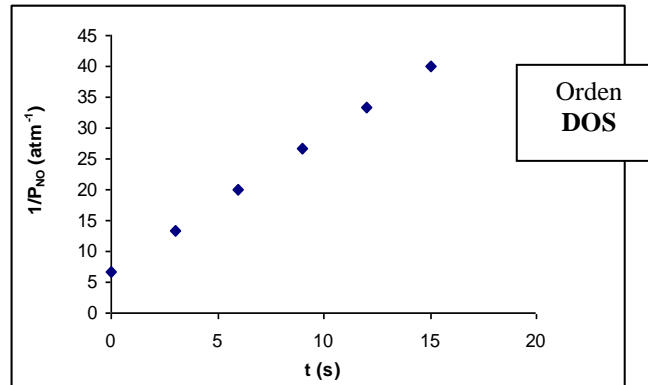
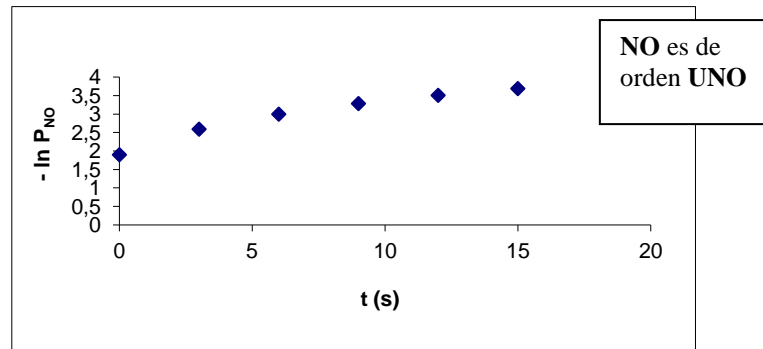


$$\frac{1}{2} v(H_2) = \frac{1}{2} v(NO) = v(N_2) = \frac{1}{2} v(H_2O)$$

b) $v = \underbrace{k[H_2][NO]^\alpha}_{k'}$ $[H_2] = \text{cte}$
 $v = k'[NO]^\alpha$

t (s)	P _{NO} (atm)	- ln P _{NO}	1/ P _{NO} (atm ⁻¹)
0	0.15	1.897	6.667
3	0.075	2.590	13.333
6	0.050	2.996	20.000
9	0.0375	3.283	26.667
12	0.0300	3.506	33.333
15	0.025	3.689	40.000





$$\text{pend} = k' = \frac{40 - 20}{15 - 6} = 2.22 \text{ atm}^{-1} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

$$v = k[\text{NO}]^2$$

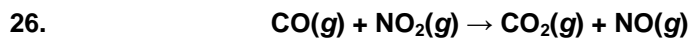
$$k' = 2,22 \text{ atm}^{-1} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

$$\text{c) } \ln(k_1/k_2) = \frac{E_a}{R} (1/T_2 - 1/T_1)$$

$$\ln k_1 - k_2 = \frac{E_a}{R} (1/T_2 - 1/T_1)$$

$$\ln k_2 = k_1 - \frac{E_a}{R} (1/T_2 - 1/T_1) \rightarrow$$

$$\ln k_2 = \ln 2.22 - (82000/8.314) (1/(500+273) - 1/300) \rightarrow k_2 = 1.21 \times 10^9 \text{ atm}^{-1} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$



a) $v = k[\text{NO}_2]^2$

$[\text{NO}_2] = 0.04 \text{ M}$

b) Aumenta la velocidad si aumenta la constante k, entonces aumenta la temperatura.