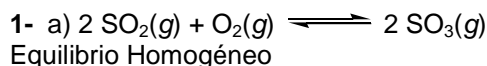
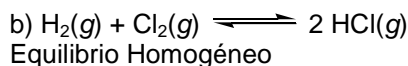


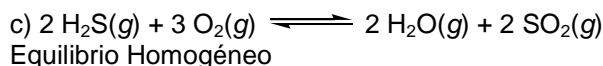
RESOLUCIÓN PRÁCTICO 11



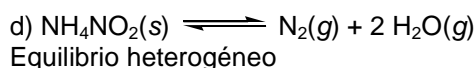
$$K_c = \frac{[\text{SO}_3]^2}{[\text{SO}_2]^2 [\text{O}_2]}$$



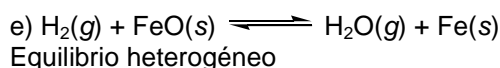
$$K_c = \frac{[\text{HCl}]^2}{[\text{H}_2] [\text{Cl}_2]}$$



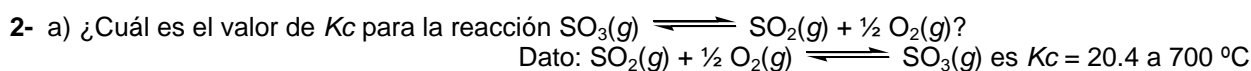
$$K_c = \frac{[\text{H}_2\text{O}]^2 [\text{SO}_2]^2}{[\text{H}_2\text{S}]^2 [\text{O}_2]^3}$$



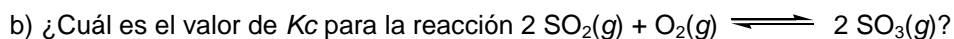
$$K_c = [\text{N}_2] [\text{H}_2\text{O}]^2$$



$$K_c = \frac{[\text{H}_2\text{O}]}{[\text{H}_2]}$$



$$K_c = \frac{[\text{SO}_2][\text{O}_2]^{1/2}}{[\text{SO}_3]} = \frac{1}{20.4} = 49.02 \times 10^{-3}$$



$$K_c = \frac{[\text{SO}_3]^2}{[\text{SO}_2]^2 [\text{O}_2]} = (20.4)^2 = 416.16$$

c) K_p para el caso b).

$$K_p = \frac{P_{\text{SO}_3}^2}{P_{\text{SO}_2}^2 \times P_{\text{O}_2}} = \frac{[\text{SO}_3]^2 (RT)^2}{[\text{SO}_2]^2 (RT)^2 \times [\text{O}_2] (RT)} = \frac{[\text{SO}_3]^2}{[\text{SO}_2]^2 [\text{O}_2]} \times (RT)^{-1}$$

$$PV = nRT \rightarrow P = m/V \times RT \quad m/V = \text{Molaridad}$$

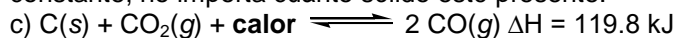
$$K_p = K_c (RT)^{\Delta n}$$

$$K_p = (20.4)^2 (0.082 \times 973)^{-1} = 5.22$$



a) Añadir $\text{CO}_2(g) \rightarrow$ la reacción se desplaza hacia los productos de manera de consumir el $\text{CO}_2(g)$ y restablecer el equilibrio

b) Añadir $\text{C}(s) \rightarrow$ no afecta la reacción porque la concentración efectiva de un sólido puro es una constante, no importa cuánto sólido esté presente.



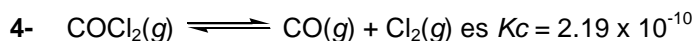
Aplico calor y la reacción se desplaza hacia los productos de manera de consumir calor.

d) Si disminuye el volumen, aumenta la presión del sistema y la reacción se desplaza hacia los reactivos, de manera de disminuir el número de moles gaseosos.

e) Adicionar un catalizador, no modifica la composición de la mezcla en equilibrio, por lo tanto, no afecta a la reacción.

f) Elimino $\text{CO}(g)$, la reacción se desplaza hacia los productos, de manera de producir $\text{CO}(g)$.

Curso de Química General / Química I
Equilibrio



i) $[\text{COCl}_2] = 5.00 \times 10^{-2} \text{ M}$, $[\text{CO}] = 3.31 \times 10^{-6} \text{ M}$, $[\text{Cl}_2] = 3.31 \times 10^{-6} \text{ M}$
 $Q = \text{cociente de la reacción} = \frac{[\text{CO}][\text{Cl}_2]}{[\text{COCl}_2]} = \frac{(3.31 \times 10^{-6})(3.31 \times 10^{-6})}{5.00 \times 10^{-2}}$

$Q = 2.19 \times 10^{-10}$

$Q = K_c \rightarrow$ **la mezcla está en equilibrio**

ii) $[\text{COCl}_2] = 3.50 \times 10^{-3} \text{ M}$, $[\text{CO}] = 1.11 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M}$, $[\text{Cl}_2] = 3.25 \times 10^{-6} \text{ M}$

$Q = \frac{[\text{CO}][\text{Cl}_2]}{[\text{COCl}_2]} = \frac{(1.11 \times 10^{-5})(3.25 \times 10^{-6})}{3.5 \times 10^{-3}} = 1.03 \times 10^{-8}$ distinto a K_c

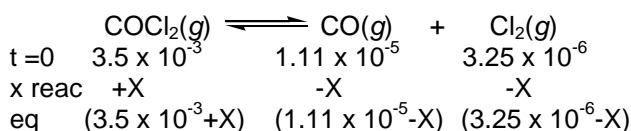
La mezcla NO está en equilibrio

iii) $[\text{COCl}_2] = 1.45 \text{ M}$, $[\text{CO}] = [\text{Cl}_2] = 1.56 \times 10^{-6} \text{ M}$

$Q = \frac{[\text{CO}][\text{Cl}_2]}{[\text{COCl}_2]} = \frac{(1.56 \times 10^{-6})^2}{1.45} = 1.68 \times 10^{-12}$ distinto a K_c

La mezcla NO está en equilibrio

b) ii) $Q > K_c \rightarrow$ la reacción transcurre hacia los reactivos para alcanzar el equilibrio.



$K_c = \frac{[\text{CO}][\text{Cl}_2]}{[\text{COCl}_2]} = \frac{(1.11 \times 10^{-5} - X)(3.25 \times 10^{-6} - X)}{(3.5 \times 10^{-3} + X)} = 2.19 \times 10^{-10}$

$(1.11 \times 10^{-5})(3.25 \times 10^{-6}) - (3.5 \times 10^{-3})X - (1.11 \times 10^{-5})X + X^2 = (2.19 \times 10^{-10})(3.5 \times 10^{-3}) + (2.19 \times 10^{-10})X$

$X^2 - (1.44 \times 10^{-5})X + 3.53 \times 10^{-11} = 0$

$X = \frac{1.44 \times 10^{-5} \pm \sqrt{(-1.44 \times 10^{-5})^2 - 4(3.53 \times 10^{-11})}}{2} = 1.13 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M}; 3.13 \times 10^{-6} \text{ M}$

$X = 1.13 \times 10^{-6} \text{ M}$ se descarta porque $[\text{Cl}_2]_{\text{eq}} = 3.25 \times 10^{-6} - 1.13 \times 10^{-5} = -8.05 \times 10^{-6} < 0$

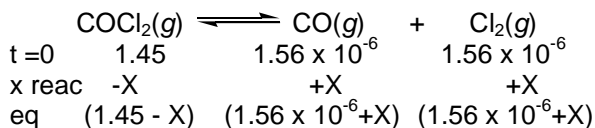
$X = 3.13 \times 10^{-6} \text{ M}$

$[\text{COCl}_2]_{\text{eq}} = 3.5 \times 10^{-3} + 3.13 \times 10^{-6} = 3.50313 \times 10^{-3} \text{ M}$

$[\text{CO}]_{\text{eq}} = 1.11 \times 10^{-5} - 3.13 \times 10^{-6} = 7.97 \times 10^{-6} \text{ M}$

$[\text{Cl}_2]_{\text{eq}} = 3.25 \times 10^{-6} + 3.13 \times 10^{-6} = 1.2 \times 10^{-7} \text{ M}$

iii) $Q < K_c \rightarrow$ la reacción transcurre hacia los productos para alcanzar el equilibrio.



$K_c = \frac{[\text{CO}][\text{Cl}_2]}{[\text{COCl}_2]} = \frac{(1.56 \times 10^{-6} + X)(1.56 \times 10^{-6} + X)}{(1.45 - X)} = 2.19 \times 10^{-10}$

$(1.56 \times 10^{-6})^2 + (1.56 \times 10^{-6})X + (1.56 \times 10^{-6})X + X^2 = (2.19 \times 10^{-10})(1.45) - (2.19 \times 10^{-10})X$

$X^2 + (3.120 \times 10^{-6})X + 3.151 \times 10^{-10} = 0$

$X = \frac{-3.120 \times 10^{-6} \pm \sqrt{(3.12 \times 10^{-6})^2 - 4(-3.151 \times 10^{-10})}}{2} = 1.62 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M}; -1.94 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M} < 0$

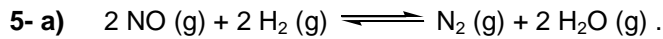
$X = 1.62 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M}$

$[\text{COCl}_2]_{\text{eq}} = 1.45 - 1.62 \times 10^{-5} = 1.45 \text{ M}$

$[\text{CO}]_{\text{eq}} = 1.56 \times 10^{-6} + 1.62 \times 10^{-5} = 1.776 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M}$

$[\text{Cl}_2]_{\text{eq}} = 1.56 \times 10^{-6} + 1.62 \times 10^{-5} = 1.776 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M}$

Curso de Química General / Química I
Equilibrio



t = 0	0.1	0.05	0	0.1
c × r	-2x	-2x	x	2x
eq	(0.1-2x)	(0.05-2x)	x	(0.1+2x)

$$0.1 - 2x = 0.062$$

$$0.1 - 0.062 = 2x$$

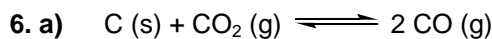
$$x = 0.019$$

$$[\text{H}_2]_{\text{eq}} = 0.012 \text{ M}$$

$$[\text{N}_2]_{\text{eq}} = 0.019 \text{ M}$$

$$[\text{H}_2\text{O}]_{\text{eq}} = 0.138 \text{ M}$$

$$\text{b) } K_c = \frac{[\text{N}_2][\text{H}_2\text{O}]^2}{[\text{NO}]^2[\text{H}_2]^2} = \frac{(0.019)(0.138)^2}{(0.062)^2(0.012)^2} = 653.68$$



t = 0	----	52.193	0
c × r	----	-x	2x
eq	----	(52.193-x)	(2x)

$$K_p = 167.5 = \frac{(2x)^2}{(52.193 - x)} = (167.5)(52.193) - (167.5)x = 4x^2$$

$$4x^2 + (167.5)x - 874.33 = 0$$

$$x = \blacktriangleright 30.287$$

$$\blacktriangleright -72.16 < 0$$

$$x = 30.287 \text{ atm}$$

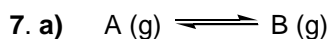
$$P_{\text{CO}_2} = 52.193 - 30.287 = 21.906 \text{ atm}$$

$$P_{\text{CO}} = 2(30.287) = 60.574 \text{ atm}$$

$$\text{b) } K_p = K_c (\text{RT})^{\Delta n}$$

$$K_c = \frac{K_p}{(\text{RT})^{\Delta n}} = \frac{167.5}{(0.08 \times 1273)} = 1.60$$

Resolución ejercicios Complementarios



t = 0	3	0
c × r	-x	x
eq	(3-x)	x

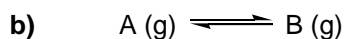
$$K_c = 1 = \frac{[\text{B}]}{[\text{A}]}$$

$$K_c = 1 = \frac{x}{3-x}$$

$$3 - x = x$$

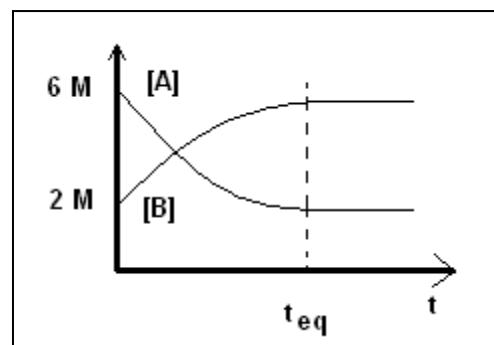
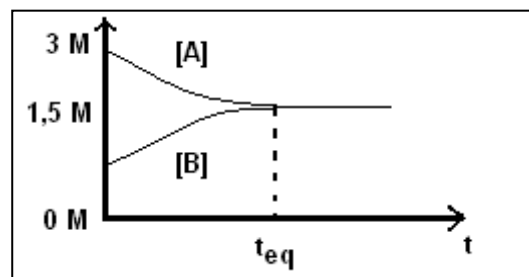
$$3 = 2x$$

$$x = 1.5 \text{ M}$$



t = 0	6	2
c × r	-x	x
eq	(6-x)	(2+x)

$$K_c = 5 = \frac{[\text{B}]}{[\text{A}]}$$



Curso de Química General / Química I
Equilibrio

$$K_c = 5 = \frac{(2+x)}{(6-x)}$$

$$30 - 5x = 2 + x$$

$$28 = 6x$$

$$X = 4.7 \text{ M}$$

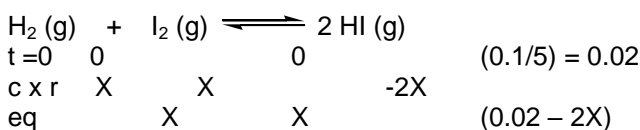
c) En 1 L

$$4.7 \text{ M} \times 1 \text{ L} = 4.7 \text{ moles de A}$$

8. $\text{H}_2(\text{g}) + \text{I}_2(\text{g}) \rightleftharpoons 2 \text{HI}(\text{g})$ $K = 50.53$

$$t=0 \quad 1 \times 10^{-2} \quad 1 \times 10^{-2} \quad 2 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$Q = \frac{[\text{HI}]^2}{[\text{H}_2][\text{I}_2]} = \frac{(2 \times 10^{-3})^2}{(1 \times 10^{-2})^2} = 0.04 < K \text{ Sí, se formara mas HI}$$



$$K = \frac{[\text{HI}]^2}{[\text{H}_2][\text{I}_2]} = 50.53 = \frac{(0.02-2X)^2}{X^2}$$

$$50.53 (X^2) = 4 \times 10^{-4} - (0.04)X - (0.04 X) + 4 X^2$$

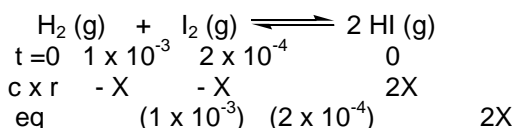
$$(46.53) X^2 + (0.08) X - 4 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$X = \frac{-0.08 \pm \sqrt{(0.08)^2 - 4(46.53)(-4 \times 10^{-4})}}{2(46.53)} = 2.2 \times 10^{-3} = X ; -3.9 \times 10^{-3} < 0$$

$$\text{En Eq } [\text{H}_2] = [\text{I}_2] = 2.2 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$M = n/V \rightarrow n = (2.2 \times 10^{-3}) \times 5$$

En el Eq n (H₂) = n (I₂) = 0.011 moles



$$50.23 = \frac{(2X)^2}{(1 \times 10^{-3} - X)(2 \times 10^{-4} - X)} = (50.53 \times 10^{-3} - (50.53)X) (2 \times 10^{-4} - X) = 4 X^2$$

$$1.0106 \times 10^{-5} - (10.106 \times 10^{-3}) X - (50.53 \times 10^{-3}) X + 50.53 X^2 = 4 X^2$$

$$(46.53) X^2 - (60.636 \times 10^{-3}) X + 1.0106 \times 10^{-5} = 0$$

$$X = \frac{60.636 \times 10^{-3} \pm \sqrt{(-60.636 \times 10^{-3})^2 - 4(46.53)(1.0106 \times 10^{-5})}}{2(46.53)} = 1.107 \times 10^{-3} ; 1.96 \times 10^{-4} = X$$

$$\text{Descarto } X = 1.107 \times 10^{-3} \text{ porque } [\text{H}_2] \text{ en el equilibrio} = 1 \times 10^{-3} - 1.107 \times 10^{-3} = -1.07 \times 10^{-4} < 0$$

$$[\text{HI}] \text{ eq} = 2 (1.96 \times 10^{-4}) = 3.92 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$M = n/V \rightarrow n = (3.92 \times 10^{-4}) \times 5 = 1.96 \times 10^{-3} \text{ moles de HI en el equilibrio.}$$

9. a) $2 \text{NOBr}(\text{g}) \rightleftharpoons 2 \text{NO}(\text{g}) + \text{Br}_2(\text{g})$

$$K_c = \frac{[\text{NO}]^2 [\text{Br}_2]}{[\text{NOBr}]^2}$$

$$[\text{NO}] = m/\text{PM} \cdot V = 3.08 / (14.006 + 15.999) \times 5 = 20.53 \times 10^{-3} \text{ M}$$

$$[\text{Br}_2] = 4.19 / 2 (79.909) \times 5 = 5.24 \times 10^{-3} \text{ M}$$

$$[\text{NOBr}] = 3.22 / (14.006 + 15.999 + 79.909) \times 5 = 5.86 \times 10^{-3} \text{ M}$$

Curso de Química General / Química I
Equilibrio

$$K_c = (20.53 \times 10^{-3})^2 (5.24 \times 10^{-3}) / (5.86 \times 10^{-3})^2 = \mathbf{64.32 \times 10^{-3}}$$

b) $K_p = K_c (RT)^{\Delta n} = (64.32 \times 10^{-3}) (0.082 \times 373)^{3-2} = \mathbf{1.97}$

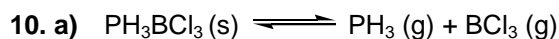
c) $PV = nRT \rightarrow P = n \cdot R \cdot T / V = m \cdot R \cdot T / PM \cdot V$

$$P(\text{NO}) = (3.08)(0.082)(373) / (30.005) (5) = 0.628 \text{ atm}$$

$$P(\text{Br}_2) = (4.19)(0.082)(373) / (159.818)(5) = 0.160 \text{ atm}$$

$$P(\text{NOBr}_2) = (3.22)(0.082)(373) / (109.914)(5) = 0.179 \text{ atm}$$

$$P_{\text{TOTAL}} = \Sigma P_{\text{parciales}} = \mathbf{0.628 + 0.160 + 0.179 = 0.967 \text{ atm}}$$



t=0	-	0	0
-----	---	---	---

c x r	-	X	X
-------	---	---	---

eq	-	X	X
----	---	---	---

$$K_p = 1.57$$

$$K_p = P_{\text{PH}_3} \times P_{\text{BCl}_3} = X^2 = 1.57 \rightarrow X = \sqrt{1.57} = 1.253 \text{ atm}$$

En el equilibrio $P_{\text{PH}_3} = P_{\text{BCl}_3} = 1.253 \text{ atm}$

$$P \cdot V = n \cdot R \cdot T$$

$$n_{\text{PH}_3} = n_{\text{BCl}_3} = P \cdot V / R \cdot T = (1.253)(0.5) / (0.082)(353) = 21.64 \times 10^{-3} \text{ moles}$$

$$n_{\text{PH}_3\text{BCl}_3} = m / PM \rightarrow m_{\text{PH}_3\text{BCl}_3} = (21.64 \times 10^{-3}) \cdot (151.1667) = 3.27 \text{ g}$$