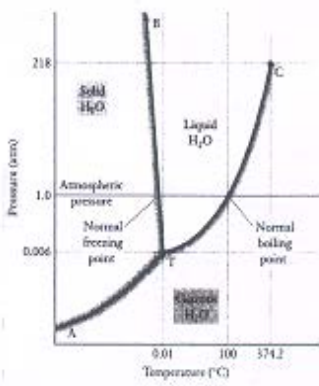


기초화학 중간고사

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- Butane의 연소반응식에서 (C=12, H=1, O=16)
 - balanced equation을 쓰시오. (5점)
 - butane 5.8g과 반응하는 산소의 무게는 몇 g인가? (5점)
- 다음 물질에 대한 Lewis diagram을 그리고 밑줄 친 원자의 formal charge를 쓰시오.
 - SCN⁻ (5점)
 - I₃⁻(중심 요오드 원자) (5점)
- VSEPR theory에서 다음 물질의 입체구조 이름과 steric number(SN)를 쓰시오.
 - PF₅ (5점)
 - SF₆ (5점)
- 아래 물음에 답하시오.
 - 25°C에서 He 원자의 p_{rms} 는 몇 m/s인가? (5점)
 - 산소분자는 수소분자에 비해 p_{rms} 가 몇 배 빠른가?

- 

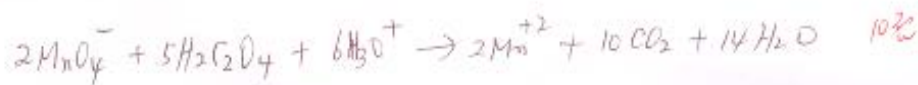
The phase diagram shows Pressure (atm) on the y-axis and Temperature (°C) on the x-axis. Key points include: Normal freezing point at 0.01°C and 1.0 atm; Normal boiling point at 100°C and 1.0 atm; Critical point (C) at 374.2°C and 218 atm; and a triple point (A) at 0.01°C and 0.006 atm. The regions are labeled Solid H₂O, Liquid H₂O, and Vapor H₂O.

 - supercritical fluid의 위치를 쓰고 거기에서 일어나는 현상을 말하시오. (5점)
 - 빙판에서 스케이팅할 때 잘 미끄러져 나가는 이유를 phase diagram으로부터 설명하시오. (5점)

- 어떤 물질을 일정한 압력에서 20°C에서 40°C로 가열하였다. 이때 처음 부피 546.0cm³가 547.6cm³로 증가하였다. 이 물질은 ideal gas, non-ideal gas, condensed liquid중 어느 것이며 그 이유는? (10점)
- 아래 반응식을 산 용액에서 완결하시오. (10점)

$$\text{MnO}_4^- (\text{aq}) + \text{H}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4 (\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{Mn}^{2+} (\text{aq}) + \text{CO}_2$$
- LaCl₃(s) → La³⁺(aq) + 3Cl⁻(aq)
 0.2453의 LaCl₃를 물 10.0g에 녹였다. 이 용액의 끓는 온도는 몇 °C인가?
 단, LaCl₃의 분자량 = 245.3, 물의 Kb=0.512K Kgmol⁻¹
- Using(a) the ideal gas Law and (b) the van der Waals equation, Calculate the pressure exerted by 50.0g of carbon dioxide in a 1.00-L Vessel at 25°C
 (c) Do attractive or repulsive forces dominate? (10점)
 (Constant, a=3.592 atm L²mol⁻², b=0.04267 Lmol⁻¹ for carbon dioxide)
- At 40°C, the vapor pressure of pure carbon tetrachloride (CCl₄) is 0.293 atm and the vapor pressure of pure dichloroethane(C₂H₄Cl₂) is 0.209 atm. A nearly ideal solution is prepared by mixing 30.0g of carbon tetrachloride with 20.0g of dichloroethane. (C=12.0, H=1.0, Cl=35.45)
 - Calculate the mole fraction of CCl₄ in the solution (3점)
 - Calculate the total vapor pressure of the solution at 40°C (3점)
 - Calculate the mole fraction of CCl₄ in the vapor in equilibrium with the solution(4점)

9.



9. $\text{mol of O}_2 = \frac{50.0 \text{ g}}{44.0 \text{ g/mol}} = 1.136 \text{ mol}, T = 298.15 \text{ K}, V = 1.00 \text{ L}$

a) $P = \frac{nRT}{V} = \frac{(1.136 \text{ mol})(0.0821 \text{ L atm mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1})(298.15 \text{ K})}{1.00 \text{ L}} = 27.8 \text{ atm}$

3%

b) $P = \frac{nRT}{V-nb} - a \frac{n^2}{V^2}$

$$= \frac{(1.136 \text{ mol})(0.0821)(298.15 \text{ K})}{1.00 \text{ L} - (1.136 \text{ mol})(0.04267 \text{ L mol}^{-1})} - (3.592 \text{ atm L}^2 \text{ mol}^{-2}) \frac{(1.136 \text{ mol})^2}{(1.00 \text{ L})^2}$$

$$= 29.2 \text{ atm} - 4.64 \text{ atm} = \underline{24.6 \text{ atm}} \quad 3\%$$

c)

b) $29.2 \text{ atm} - 27.8 \text{ atm} = 1.4 \text{ atm} \quad 3\%$

a) $4.64 \text{ atm} \quad 3\%$

attraction $\frac{4.64 \text{ atm}}{29.2 \text{ atm}} \approx \frac{\text{attractive force}}{29.2 \text{ atm}}$

3%

10.

a) $n_{\text{C}_2\text{H}_6} = \frac{30.0 \text{ g}}{30.07 \text{ g/mol}} = 0.195 \text{ mol}$

$$n_{\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}} = \frac{20.0 \text{ g}}{46.07 \text{ g/mol}} = 0.202 \text{ mol}$$

$$X_{\text{C}_2\text{H}_6} = \frac{0.195}{0.195 + 0.202} = 0.491 \quad 3\%$$

b) $P_t = P_{\text{C}_2\text{H}_6} + P_{\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}} = X_{\text{C}_2\text{H}_6} P_{\text{C}_2\text{H}_6}^0 + X_{\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}} P_{\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}}^0$
 $= (0.491)(0.293 \text{ atm}) + (1 - 0.491)(0.209 \text{ atm})$
 $= 0.250 \text{ atm} \quad 3\%$

c) $X_{\text{C}_2\text{H}_6, \text{ vap}} = \frac{P_{\text{C}_2\text{H}_6}}{P_t} = \frac{X_{\text{C}_2\text{H}_6} P_{\text{C}_2\text{H}_6}^0}{P_t} = \frac{(0.491)(0.293 \text{ atm})}{0.250 \text{ atm}}$
 $= 0.595 \quad 4\%$

$$8. \text{LaCl}_3, \text{ mol} = \frac{0.2853 \text{ g}}{245.3 \text{ mol/g}} = 1.00 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{total molality, } m = \frac{(4)(1.00 \times 10^{-3}) \text{ mol}}{0.01 \text{ kg}} = 0.400 \text{ mol/kg}$$

$$\Delta T_b = K_b m = (0.512 \text{ K kg mol}^{-1})(0.400 \text{ mol kg}^{-1}) = 0.205 \text{ K}$$

$$\therefore T_b = 100.205^\circ \text{C} \quad \underline{100.2^\circ \text{C}}$$