

**ΠΑΝΕΛΛΑΔΙΚΕΣ 2020**  
**ΧΗΜΕΙΑ**  
**ΕΝΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΕΣ ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕΙΣ**

**ΘΕΜΑ Α**

**A1.** α

**A2.** α

**A3.** δ

**A4.** δ

**A5.**

A. ΛΑΘΟΣ

B. ΛΑΘΟΣ

Γ. ΛΑΘΟΣ

Δ. ΣΩΣΤΟ

Ε. ΛΑΘΟΣ

**ΘΕΜΑ Β**

**B1.**

i.  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^5$  VII<sub>A</sub> ή 17<sup>η</sup> ομάδα

3<sup>η</sup> περίοδος  
 ΦΡΟΝΤΙΣΤΗΡΙΑ

$1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2 3d^{10} 4p^6 5s^2 4d^{10} 5p^5$  VII<sub>A</sub> ή 17<sup>η</sup> ομάδα  
 5<sup>η</sup> περίοδος

Το Cl είναι το πιο ηλ/αρνητικό διότι βρίσκεται πιο πάνω στον Π.Π.

ii.  $I^- : 1s^2 \dots \dots \dots 5s^2 5p^6$

$Cl^- : 1s^2 \dots \dots \dots 3s^2 3p^6$

Για τις βάσεις ισχύει ότι  $\uparrow$  ακτίνα  $\Rightarrow \downarrow$  ισχύς

Επειδή  $rI^- > rCl \Rightarrow Cl^-$  πιο ισχυρή βάση

( ή αλλιώς με σύγκριση  $HCl < HI$

iii.  $H - O - Cl$   
 $H - O - I$

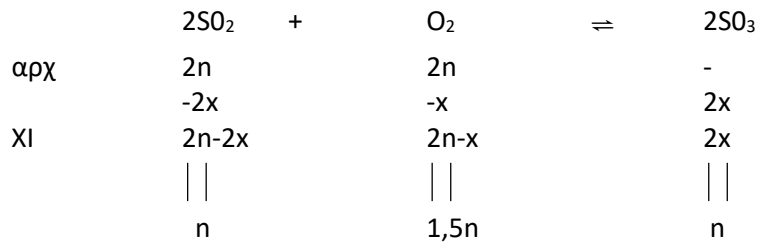
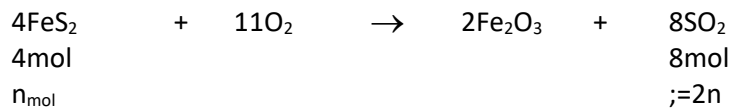
Το Cl εμφανίζει πιο ισχυρό επαγωγικό

- I Και συνεπώς το  $HClO$  είναι πιο ισχυρό οξύ από το  $HIO$  .



**ΘΕΜΑ Γ**

**Γ1. (i)**



$$a = \frac{2x}{2n} = 0,5 \Rightarrow x = 0,5n$$

$$K_c = \frac{[\text{SO}_3]^2}{[\text{SO}_2]^2 [\text{O}_2]} = 4 \Rightarrow \frac{\left(\frac{n}{48}\right)^2}{\left(\frac{n}{48}\right)^2 \frac{1,5n}{48}} = 4 \Rightarrow \frac{48}{1,5n} = 4$$

$$n=8\text{mol} \begin{cases} \text{SO}_2 : 8\text{mol} \\ \text{O}_2 : 12\text{mol} \\ \text{SO}_3 : 8\text{mol} \end{cases}$$

ii.  $M_{r\text{FeS}_2} = 56 + 2 \cdot 32 = 56 + 64 = 120$

$\text{mol FeS}_2 : 8\text{mol}$

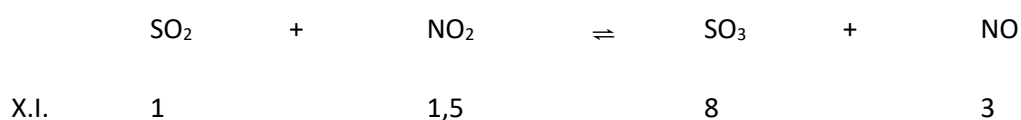
$m = n \cdot M_r = 8 \cdot 120 = 960\text{g}$

στα 20.000g γαιάνθρακα περ. 960g  $\text{FeS}_2$

100g

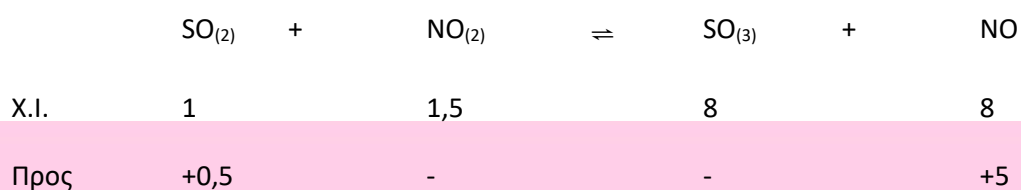
x=4,8% ω/ω

Γ2.

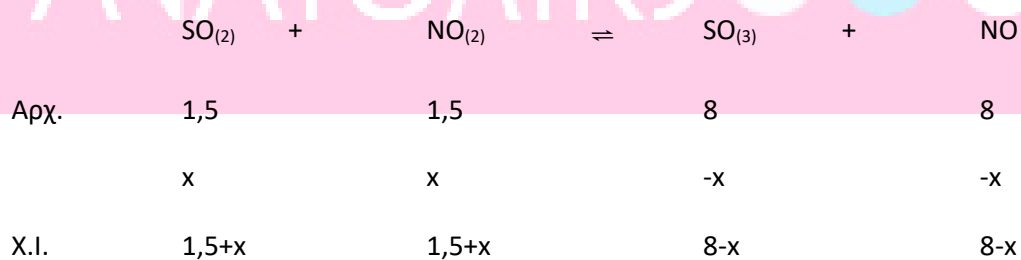


$$i. \quad k_c = \frac{\frac{8}{v} \cdot \frac{3}{v}}{\frac{1}{v} \cdot \frac{1,5}{v}} = 16$$

ii.



$$Q_c = \frac{\frac{8}{v} \cdot \frac{8}{v}}{\frac{1,5}{v} \cdot \frac{1,5}{v}} = \left(\frac{8}{1,5}\right)^2 \quad \text{άρα } k_c < Q_c \text{ άρα η X.I. } \leftarrow$$



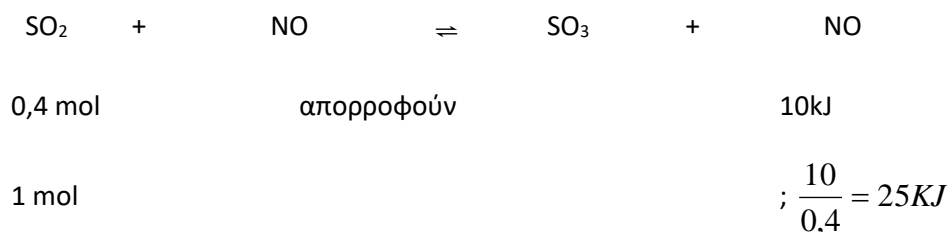
$$k_c = \frac{\frac{8x}{v} \cdot \frac{8-x}{v}}{\frac{1,5+x}{v} \cdot \frac{1,5+x}{v}} = 16 \Leftrightarrow \frac{8-x}{1,5+x} = 4$$

$$6 + 4x = 8 - x \Rightarrow 5x = 2 \Rightarrow x = 0,4 \text{ mol}$$

$$n_{SO_2} = n_{NO_2} = 1,9 \text{ mol}$$

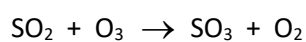
$$n_{SO_3} = n_{NO} = 7,6 \text{ mol}$$

Επειδή απορροφώνται 10kJ προς ← η αντίδραση είναι εξώθερμη ( $\Delta H < 0$ )



Άρα  $\Delta H = -25\text{kJ}$

**Γ3. i.**



$$v = k[\text{SO}_2]^x[\text{O}_3]^y$$

1.  $0,05 = k \cdot 0,25^x \cdot 0,4^y$

2.  $0,05 = k \cdot 0,25^x \cdot 0,2^y$

3.  $0,2 = k \cdot 0,5^x \cdot 0,3^y$

$1/2 \Rightarrow y=0$

$2/3 \Rightarrow \frac{0,05}{0,2} = \frac{k \cdot 0,25^x \cdot 0,2^x}{k \cdot 0,5^x \cdot 0,3^x}$

$\frac{1}{4} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x \Rightarrow x = 2$

Άρα μηδενικής ως προς το  $\text{O}_3$

Δεύτερη ως προς το  $\text{SO}_2$

**ii.**

$1 \Rightarrow 0,05 = k \cdot 0,25^2 \Rightarrow 0,05 = k \cdot \frac{1}{16}$

$\Rightarrow k = 0,8\text{M}^{-1}\text{min}^{-1}$

**iii.**

$v_{\text{SO}_3} = 4\text{g} / \text{min} \quad \gamma = 0,5\text{L} \quad \Delta t = 0-2\text{min}$

$\Delta n = \frac{\Delta m}{Mv} = \frac{4}{80} = 0,05\text{mol}$

$$\Delta C = \frac{0,05}{0,5} = 0,1M \text{ \acute{a}\rho\alpha } v_{SO_3} = 0,1M / \text{min}$$

$$v_{SO_3} = \frac{\Delta C_{SO_3}}{\Delta t} \Rightarrow 0,1 = \frac{C_T - 0}{2} \Rightarrow C_3 = 0,2M$$

(M)	$SO_2$	+	$O_3$	$\rightleftharpoons$	$SO_3$	+	$O_2$
\acute{\alpha}\rho\chi	0,5		0,3		-		-
	-x		-x		x		x
t=2m	0,5x		0,3x		x		x
	0,3M		0,1M		0,2M		0,2M

**\Gamma4.**

	$H_2SO_4$	+	$H_2O$	$\rightarrow$	$HSO_4^-$	+	$H_3O^+$
	1M				;=1M		;=1M
	$HSO_4^-$	+	$H_2O$	$\rightleftharpoons$	$SO_4^{2-}$	+	$H_3O^+$
\acute{\alpha}\rho\chi.	1				-		1
	-x				x		x
X.I.	1-x				x		1+x

$$[H_2SO_4] = 0$$

$$[HSO_4^-] = 1 - x$$

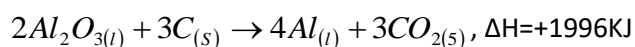
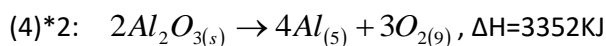
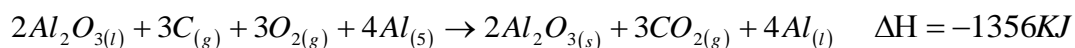
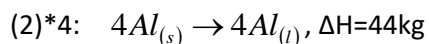
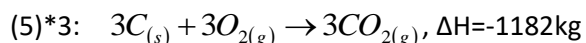
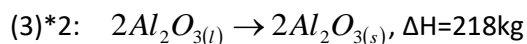
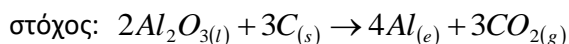
$$[SO_4^{2-}] = x$$

$$[H_3O^+] = 1 + x$$

$$\text{Οι } [H_2SO_4] < [SO_4^{2-}] < [HSO_4^-] < [H_3O^+]$$

**ΘΕΜΑ Δ**

**Δ1.**



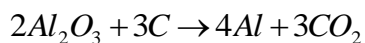
**Δ2.**

mol	$2Al_2O_3 + 3C \rightarrow 4Al + 3CO_2$		
αρχή	10.000	-	-
	$-\frac{18}{100}10000$	19.600	14.700
Τέλος	200	19.600	14.700

$$n = \frac{1020 \cdot 10^3}{102} = 10.000 \text{ mol } Al_2O_3$$



$$n = \frac{m}{M_r} = \frac{1020 \cdot 10^3}{102} = 10^4 \text{ mol } Al_2O_3$$

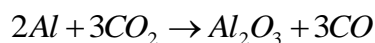


Αρχή	10.000	20.000	30.000
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A

Τέλος

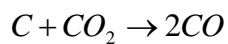
$$\frac{2}{100} 20000 = 400 \text{ mol}$$



2mol	3 mol
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400	;=600mol
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$$n_c = \frac{600}{12} = 50 \text{ mol C}$$



$$5 \text{ mol} \quad ; = 100 \text{ mol}$$

$$n_{\alpha} = 700 \text{ mol CO}$$

$$V_{CO} = 700 \cdot 22,4 = 15.680 \text{ L}$$

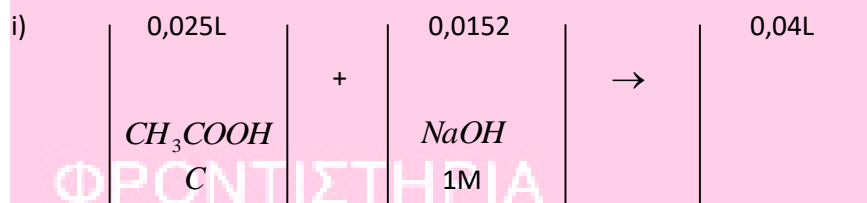
**Δ3.**

$$\frac{4480}{22,4} = 200 \text{ mol CO}$$



$$2 \text{ mol} \quad 1 \text{ mol}$$

$$200 \text{ mol} \quad ; = 100 \text{ mol}$$



Δ:

mol		$CH_2COOH + NaOH \rightarrow CH_3COONa + H_2O$
$CH_3COOH$	C 0,02Γ	C 0,025=0,015
$NaOH$	L 0,015	C=0,6M

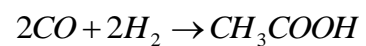
$$n = 0,6 \cdot 0,025 = 0,015 \text{ mol } CH_3COOH$$

$$m = 0,015 \cdot 60 = 0,9 \text{ g}$$

άρα στο 1g → 0,9g

$$100 \quad x=90\%$$

$$ii) n = \frac{4480}{22,4} = 200 \text{ mol}$$

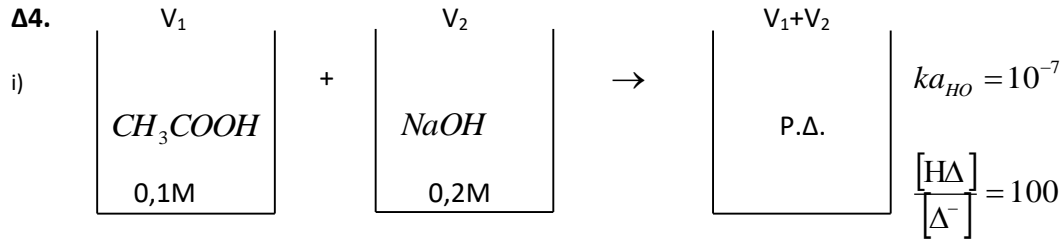


$$2 \text{ mol} \quad 1 \text{ mol}$$

$$200 \text{ mol} \quad ; = 100 \text{ mol}$$



$$m = 100 \cdot 60 = 6.000g$$



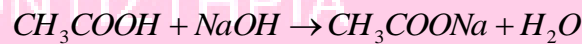
$$H\Delta + H_2O \rightleftharpoons \Delta^- + H_3O^+$$

$$k_{aH\Delta} = \frac{[\Delta^-] \cdot [H_3O^+]}{[H\Delta]} \Rightarrow \frac{[H\Delta]}{[\Delta^-]} = \frac{[H_3O^+]}{k_{aH\Delta}} \Rightarrow 100 = \frac{[H_3O^+]}{k_{aH\Delta}}$$

$$100 = \frac{[H_3O^+]}{10^{-7}} \Rightarrow [H_3O^+] = 10^{-5} M \quad pH = 5$$

ii)

mol		
$CH_3COOH$	$0,1 \cdot V_1$	Επειδή $\Delta 3 = P\Delta$ τελειώνει η $NaOH$
$NaOH$	$0,2 \cdot V_2$	



Αρχή	$0,1V_1$	$0,2V_2$	-
	$-0,2V_2$	$-0,2V_2$	$0,2V_2$
Τέλος	$0,1V_1 - 0,2V_2$	-	$0,2V_2$

$$C_o = \frac{0,1V_1 - 0,2V_2}{V_1 + V_2} \quad (1) \qquad C_B = \frac{0,2V_2}{V_1 + V_2} \quad (2)$$

$$[H_3O^+] = k_2 \cdot \frac{C_o}{C_n} \Rightarrow 10^{-5} = 10^{-5} \frac{C_o}{C_o} \Rightarrow C_o = C_B$$

$$\stackrel{(1)}{\Rightarrow} 0,1V_1 - 0,2V_2 = 0,2V_2 \Rightarrow 0,1V_1 = 0,4V_2$$

$$V_1 = 4V_2$$

$$\frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{4}{1}$$