

ΧΗΜΕΙΑ ΚΑΤΕΥΘΥΝΣΗΣ
ΠΑΝΕΛΛΗΝΙΕΣ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΕΙΣ 2009
ΕΝΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΕΣ ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕΙΣ

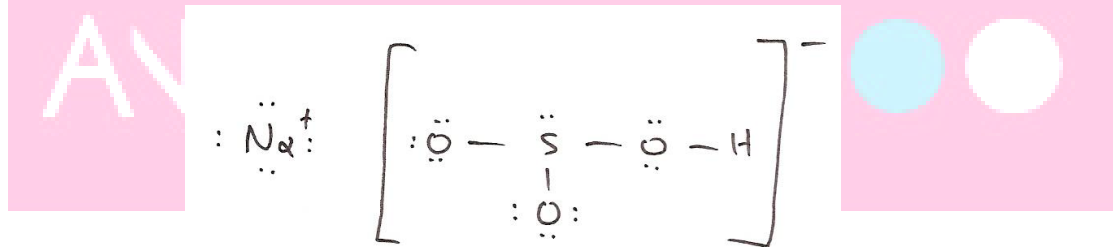
ΘΕΜΑ 1^ο

1. 1) γ
 2) γ
 3) β
 4) δ
 5) α Λ β Σ γ Σ δ Λ ε Σ

ΘΕΜΑ 2^ο

2. 1)
 α)

ΥΠΟΣΤΙΒΑΔΕΣ	ΣΤΙΒΑΔΕΣ
${}_8O: 1s^2 2s^2 2p^4$	$K^2 L^6$
${}_{11}Na: 1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^1$	$K^2 L^8 M^1$
${}_{16}S: 1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^4$	$K^2 L^8 M^6$



2. 2)

- α)

K_a	Οξύ	Συζυγής βάση	K_b
10^{-2}	HSO_4^-	SO_4^{2-}	10^{-12}
10^{-5}	CH_3COOH	CH_3COO^-	10^{-9}

β) Είναι μετατοπισμένη προς τα αριστερά

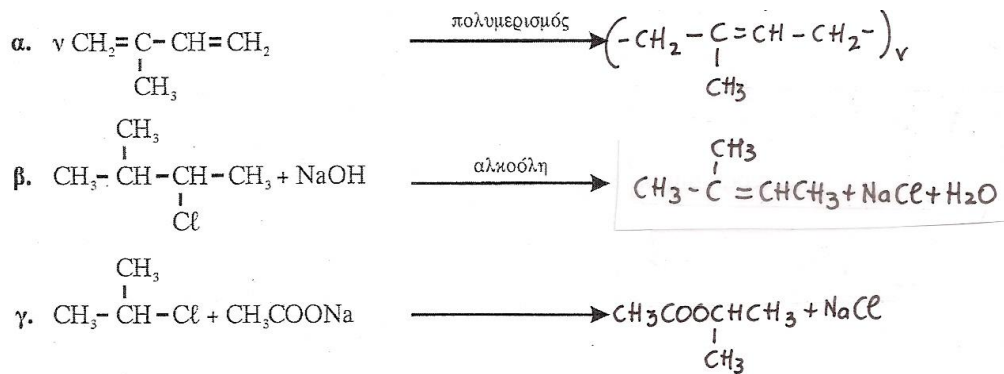
Αιτιολόγηση: Το HSO_4^- είναι πολύ ισχυρότερο οξύ από το CH_3COOH

Διότι: $K_{a,HSO_4^-} > K_{a,CH_3COOH}$

Το CH_3COO^- είναι πολύ ισχυρότερη βάση από το SO_4^{2-}

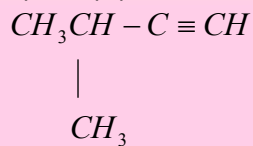
Διότι: $K_{b,CH_3COO^-} > K_{b,SO_4^{2-}}$

2. 3)

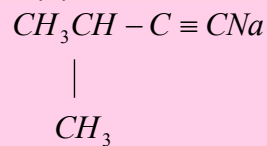


ΘΕΜΑ 3^ο

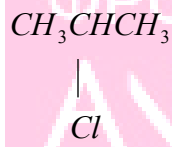
3.1) (Α)



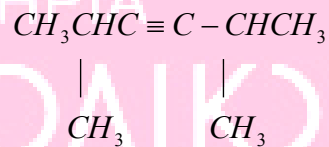
(Β)



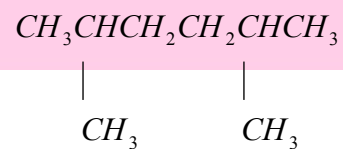
(Γ)



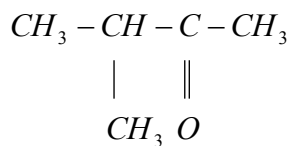
(Δ)



(Ε)

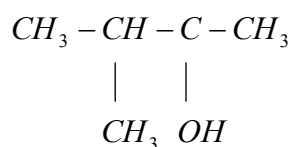


(Ζ)

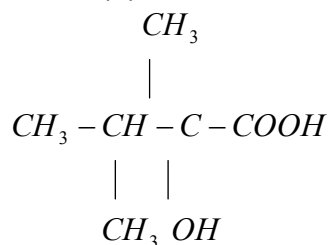


(Θ)

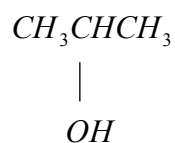




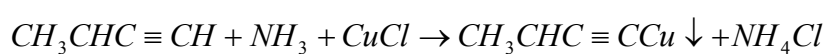
(Κ)



(Λ)



3.2



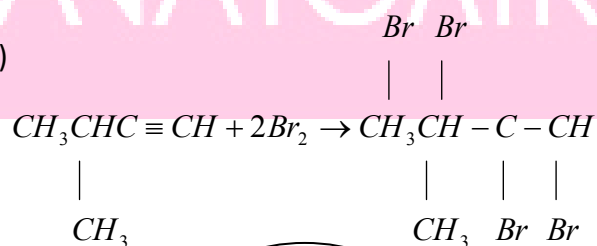
α)



β)



3.3)

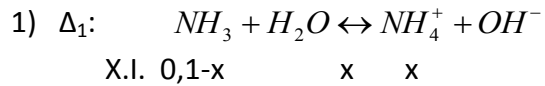
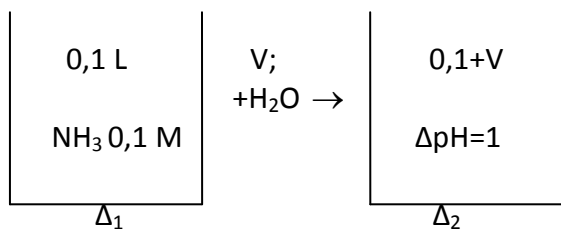


0,1 mol

;=0,2 mol

$$c = \frac{n}{V} \Rightarrow V = \frac{n}{c} = \frac{0,2}{0,4} = 0,5\text{L} \text{ ή } 500\text{mL} \text{ διαλύματος}$$

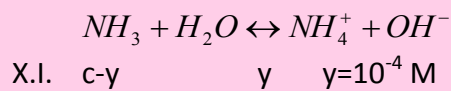
ΘΕΜΑ 4^ο



$$k_b = 10^{-5} = \frac{x^2}{0,1-x} \approx \frac{x^2}{0,1} \Rightarrow x^2 = 10^{-6} \Rightarrow x = 10^{-3} M \Rightarrow pOH = 3 \Rightarrow pH = 11$$

Δ₂: Επειδή $\Delta pH = 1 \Rightarrow pH' = 10 \Rightarrow pOH' = 4 \Rightarrow [OH^-] = 10^{-4} M$

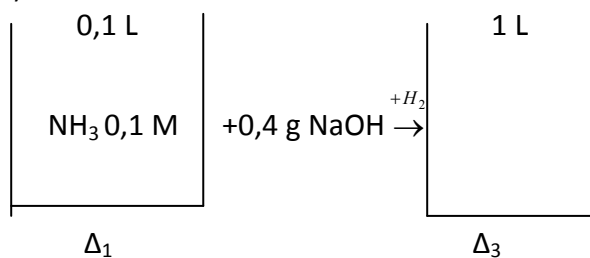
$$NH_3: 0,1 \cdot 0,1 = c(0,1+V) \Rightarrow c = \frac{0,01}{0,1+V} \quad (1)$$



$$k_b = 10^{-5} = \frac{y^2}{c-y} \approx \frac{y^2}{c} \Rightarrow 10^{-5} = \frac{10^{-8}}{c} \Rightarrow c = 10^{-3} M$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow 10^{-3} = \frac{10^{-2}}{0,1+V} \Rightarrow 0,1+V = 10 \Rightarrow V = 9,9 L$$

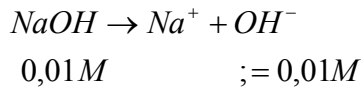
2)



Δ₃: NH₃: $0,1 \cdot 0,1 = c_1 \cdot 1 \Rightarrow c_1 = 0,01 M$

NaOH: $m = \frac{n}{M_r} = \frac{0,4}{40} = 0,01 mol$

$$c_2 = \frac{0,01}{1} = 0,01 M$$



	NH_3	+	H_2O	\rightarrow	NH_4^+	+	OH^-
Αρχή	0,01			\leftarrow	---		0,01
μεταβολές	-z				z		z
Χ.Ι	0,01 - z				z		0,01 + z

$$k_b = 10^{-5} = \frac{z(0,01+z)}{0,01-z} \approx \frac{z \cdot 0,01}{0,01} \Rightarrow z = 10^{-5} M$$

Άρα: $[OH^-] = 0,01 + z \approx 0,01 \Rightarrow pOH = 2 \Rightarrow pH = 12$

$$a = \frac{z}{0,01} = \frac{10^{-5}}{0,01} = 10^{-3} \text{ ή } 0,1\%$$

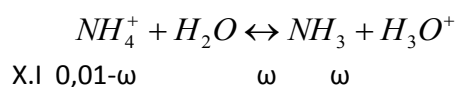
3)

1 L		1 L
NaOH 0,01M	+0,02 mol HCl	NaOH 0,01M
NH ₃ 0,01M		NH ₃ 0,01M
		HCl 0,02M
Δ ₃		Δ ₄

Δ₄:

	$NaOH$	+	HCl	\rightarrow	$NaCl$	+	H_2O
αρχή	0,01		0,02		---		
μεταβολές	-0,01		-0,01		0,01		
τέλος	----		0,01M		0,01M		

	NH_3	+	HCl	\rightarrow	NH_4^+	+	Cl^-
αρχή	0,01		0,01		---		
μεταβολές	-0,01		-0,01		0,01		
τέλος	----		----		0,01M		



$$k_a = \frac{k_w}{k_b} = \frac{10^{-14}}{10^{-5}} = 10^{-9} = \frac{\omega^2}{0,01} \Rightarrow \omega^2 = 10^{-11} \Rightarrow \omega = 10^{-5,5} \Rightarrow pH = 5,5$$

ΦΡΟΝΤΙΣΤΗΡΙΑ
ΑΝΑΤΟΛΙΚΟ

