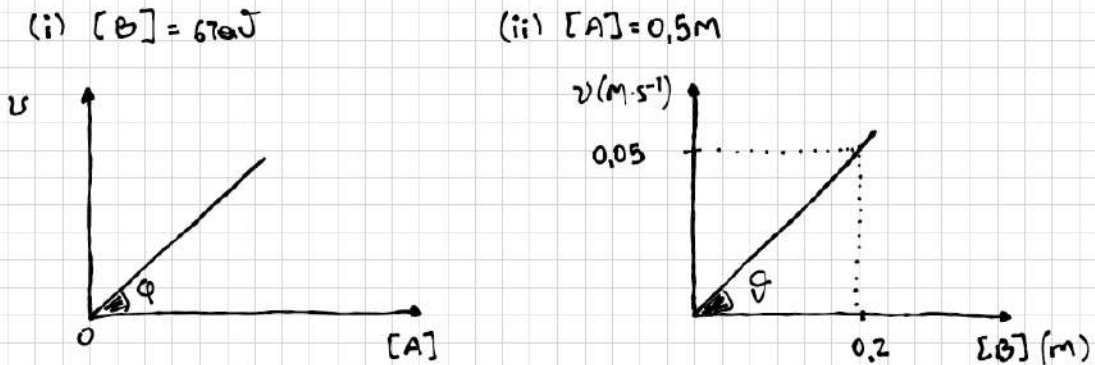


Άσκηση 10.99.



Νόμος ταχύτητας: $v = k \cdot [A]^x \cdot [B]^y$

από το 1^ο διάγραμμα:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \text{όταν } [B] = 670 \mu\text{g} &\Rightarrow \frac{v}{[A]^x} = k \cdot [B]^y \Rightarrow \frac{v}{[A]^x} = 670 \mu\text{g} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

Από τη γραφική παράσταση: $\text{εφ}\phi = \frac{v}{[A]} = 670 \mu\text{g}$.

$\Rightarrow \boxed{x=1}$ 1^η τάξης ως προς το A

από το 2^ο διάγραμμα:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} [A] = 0.5 \text{ m} &\frac{v}{[B]^y} = k \cdot [A] \\ \text{εφ}\phi &= \frac{v}{[B]} = 670 \mu\text{g} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \boxed{y=1}$$

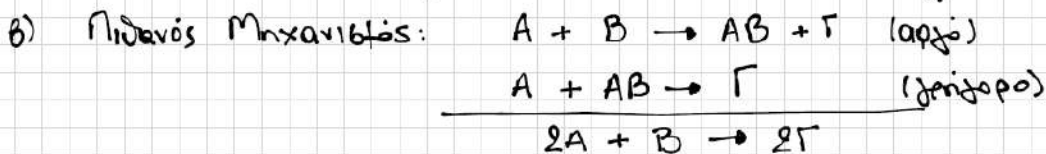
1^η τάξης ως προς το B

Νόμος ταχύτητας: $v = k \cdot [A] \cdot [B]$

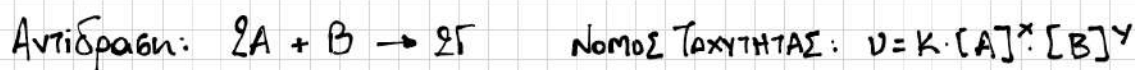
2^η τάξης

από το (ii)

$$0,05 = k \cdot [0,5] \cdot [0,2] \Rightarrow k = \frac{0,05}{0,1} = 0,5 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$$



10.100



$$1^{\circ}: 0,016 = k \cdot [0,4]^x \cdot [0,2]^y$$

$$2^{\circ}: 0,064 = k \cdot [0,8]^x \cdot [0,2]^y$$

$$3^{\circ}: 0,008 = k \cdot [0,2]^x \cdot [0,4]^y$$

$$\frac{1^{\circ}}{2^{\circ}} \Rightarrow \frac{0,016}{0,064} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 2$$

$$\frac{1^{\circ}}{3^{\circ}} \Rightarrow \frac{0,016}{0,008} = \left(\frac{2}{1}\right)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^y$$

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

α) $v = k \cdot [A]^2 \cdot [B] \Rightarrow 3^{ns}$ τάξης

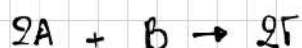
β) από το 1° : $0,016 = k \cdot 0,4^2 \cdot 0,2 \Rightarrow k = \frac{0,016}{0,16 \cdot 0,2} = 0,5 \text{ mol}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$

γ) $V = 10 \text{ L}$ 5 mol A , 2 mol B

(i) $v = k \cdot [A]^2 \cdot [B] \Rightarrow v_0 = 0,5 \cdot \left(\frac{5}{10}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{2}{10} = 0,5 \cdot 0,5^2 \cdot 0,2 = 0,1 \cdot 0,25$

$$v_0 = 25 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol/l}\cdot\text{s}$$

(ii)



$$\begin{array}{l} \text{αρχ:} \quad 5 \text{ mol} \quad 2 \text{ mol} \\ \text{αλη:} \quad -2x \quad -x \quad 2x \\ \text{t:} \quad \underline{5-2x} \quad \underline{2-x} \quad \underline{2x} \\ \quad \quad ; 3 \text{ mol} \quad ; 1 \text{ mol} \quad 2 \text{ mol} \quad \text{άρα } x=1 \end{array}$$

$$t: \quad v_t = k \cdot [A]^2 \cdot [B] = 0,5 \cdot 0,3^2 \cdot 0,1 = 4,5 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m/s}$$

$$\frac{v_t - v_0}{v_0} \cdot 100\% = \frac{4,5 \cdot 10^{-3} - 25 \cdot 10^{-3}}{25 \cdot 10^{-3}} \cdot 100\% = -\frac{20,5}{25} \cdot 100\% = -82\%$$

10.101

α) $v = k \cdot [A]^x \cdot [B]^y$

$$1^{\circ}: \quad 2 \cdot 10^{-2} = k \cdot 0,1^x \cdot 0,05^y$$

$$2^{\circ}: \quad 4 \cdot 10^{-2} = k \cdot 0,1^x \cdot 0,1^y$$

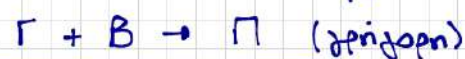
$$3^{\circ}: \quad 10^{-2} = k \cdot 0,05^x \cdot 0,05^y$$

$$\frac{1^{\circ}}{2^{\circ}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^y \Rightarrow y=1$$

$$\frac{1^{\circ}}{3^{\circ}} \Rightarrow 2 = 2^x \Rightarrow x=1 \quad \text{Άρα: } v = k \cdot [A] \cdot [B] \text{ ειναι τριτης}$$

$$\text{απο το } 1^{\circ}: \quad k = \frac{2 \cdot 10^{-2}}{0,1 \cdot 0,05} = \frac{2 \cdot 10^{-2}}{5 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 4 \text{ L} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

β) Τις δαεις μηχανιστους:



$$\delta) A: \eta = 0,1 \cdot 0,02 = 0,002 \text{ mol}$$

$$B: \eta = 0,3 \cdot 0,03 = 0,009 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{Νέες συγκεντρώσεις: } [A]' = \frac{2 \cdot 10^{-3}}{5 \cdot 10^{-2}} = 0,04 \text{ M}$$

$$[B]' = \frac{9 \cdot 10^{-3}}{5 \cdot 10^{-2}} = 0,18 \text{ M}$$

$$v_0 = 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot 18 \cdot 10^{-2} = 0,0288 \text{ m/s}$$

10.102

$$a) v = k \cdot [A] \cdot [B]^2$$

$$b) \frac{v_0}{v'} = \frac{3}{1}$$

$$\delta) \text{ i) } 0-2 \text{ min: } 33,3\%$$

$$\text{ ii) } v = 0,05 \text{ m/s}$$