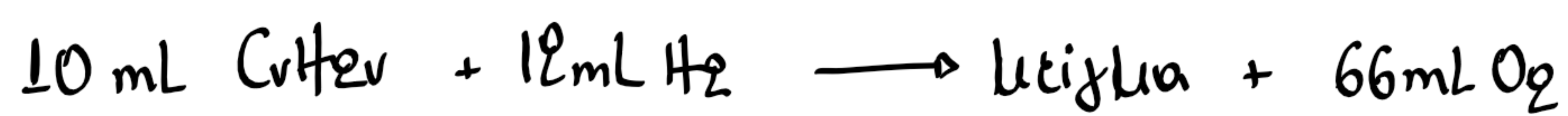
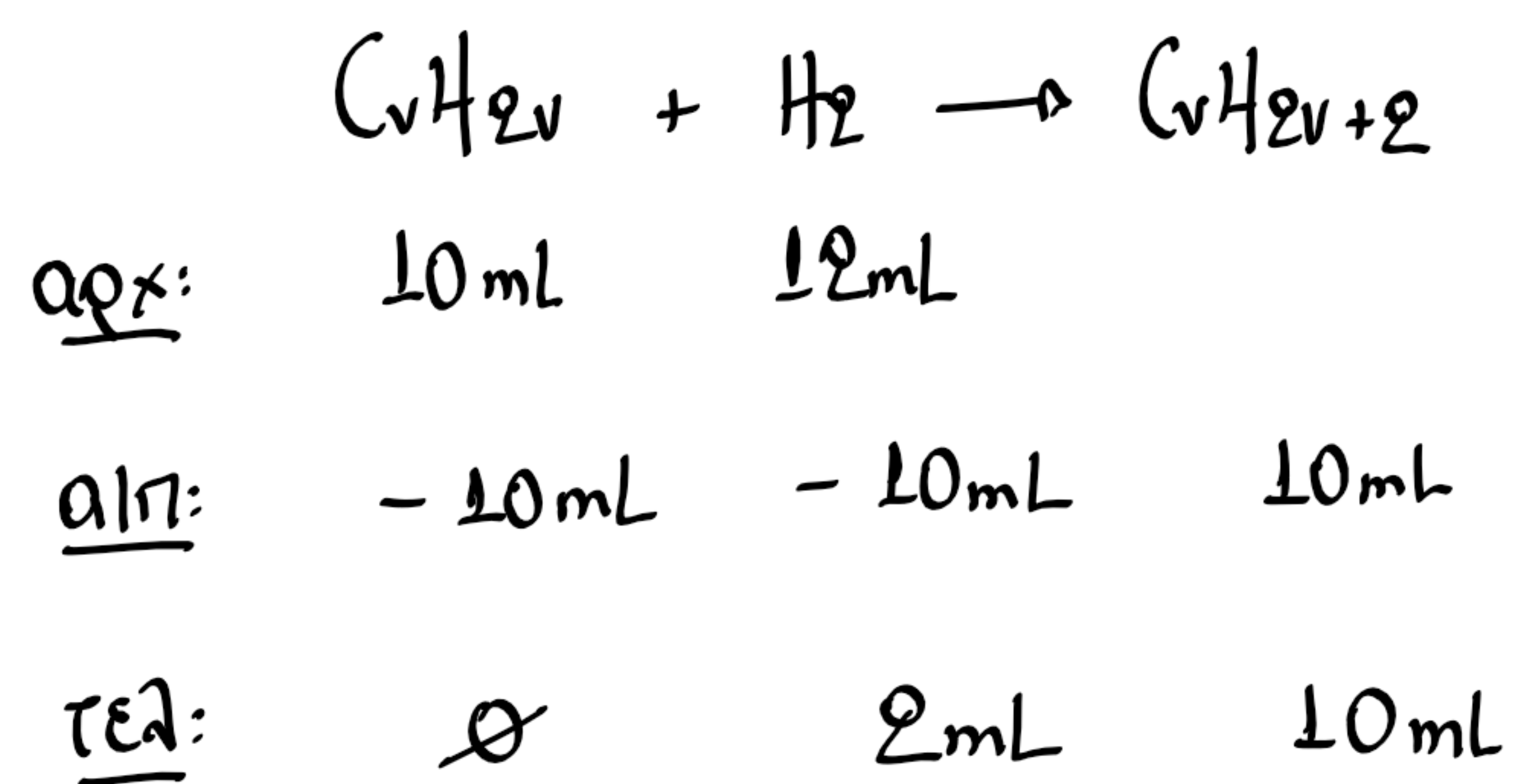


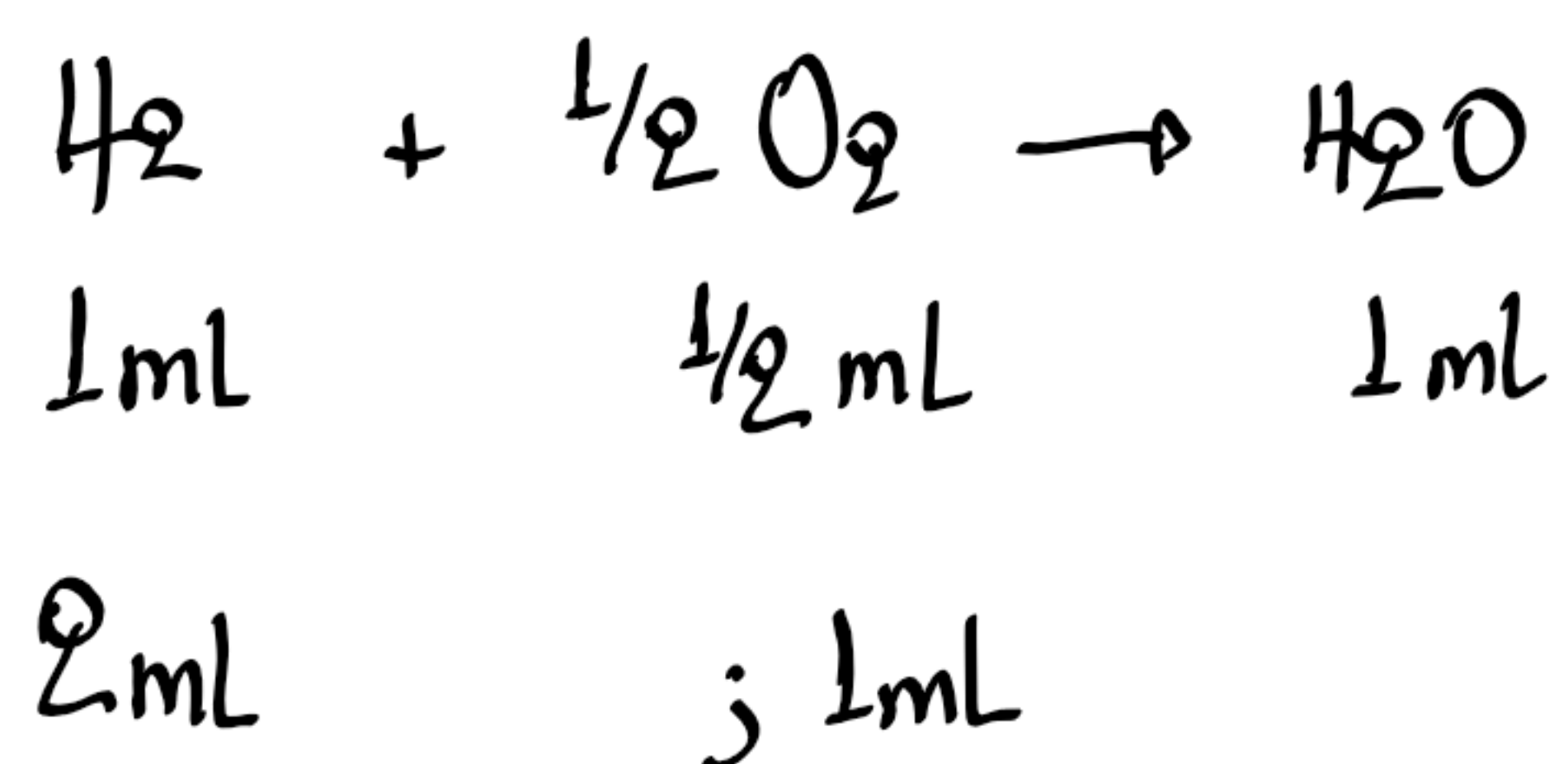
Άσκηση 2.96.



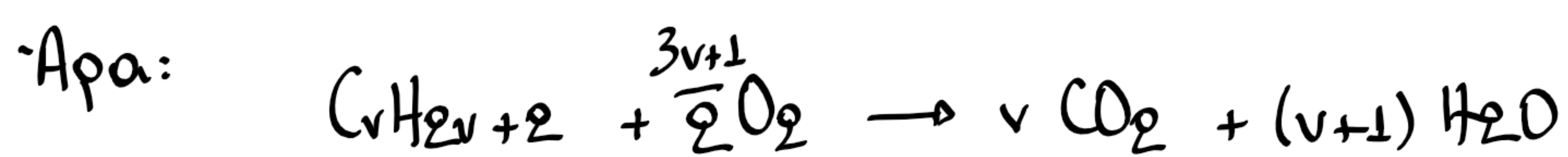
Το  $C_nH_{2n}$  αντιδρά με το  $H_2$ :



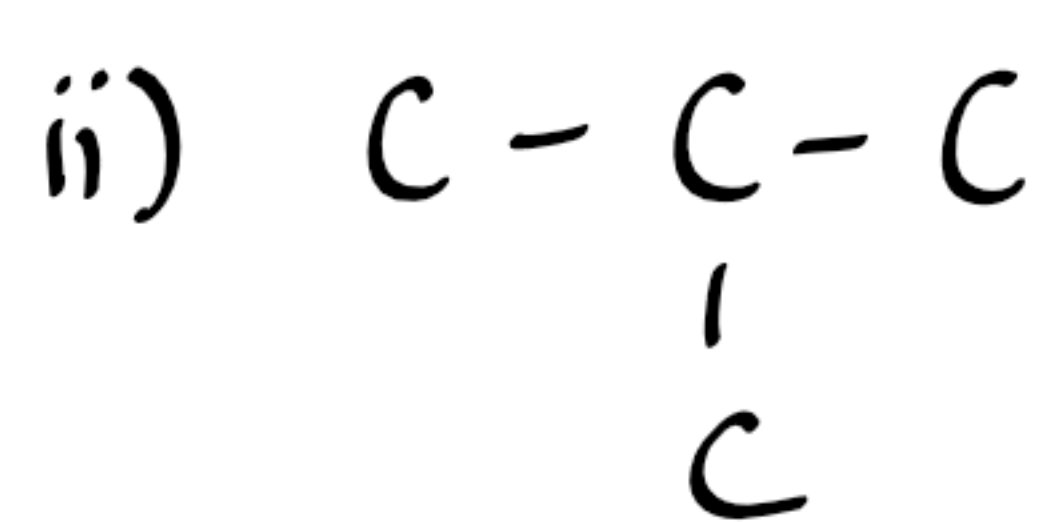
Το  $O_2$  καίγεται και με το  $H_2$  και με το  $C_nH_{2n+2}$ :



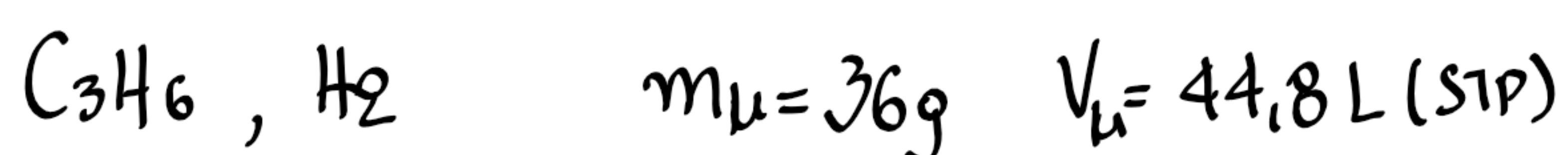
Επομένως για την καύση του  $C_nH_{2n+2}$  απαιτούνται:  $66 - 1 = 65 \text{ mL } O_2$



$$1 \cdot 65 = 10 \cdot \frac{3n+1}{2} \Rightarrow 65 = 5(3n+1) \Rightarrow 65 = 15n + 5 \Rightarrow 60 = 15n \Rightarrow \underline{n=4}$$



Άσκηση 2.97.



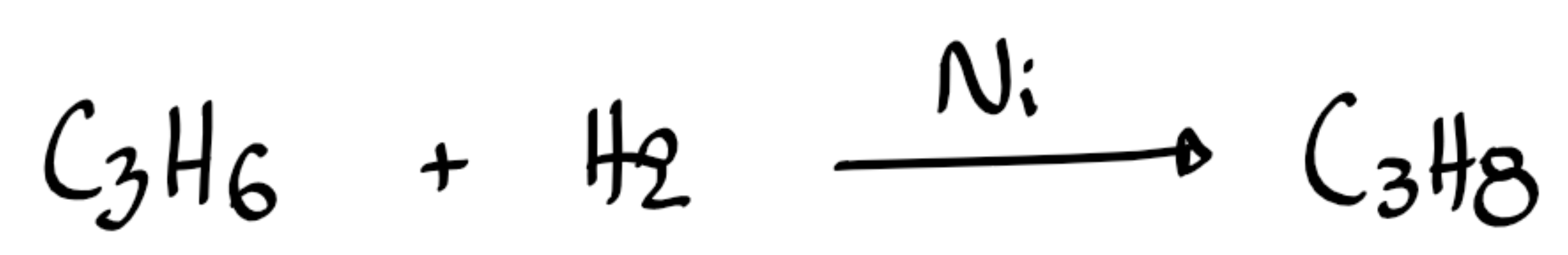
Έστω x mol  $C_3H_6$  και y mol  $H_2$

$$m_{\mu} = m_{C_3H_6} + m_{H_2} \Rightarrow x \cdot M_{r_1} + y \cdot M_{r_2} = 36 \quad (1)$$

$$n_{\mu} = \frac{44,8}{22,4} = 2 \text{ mol} \Rightarrow x + y = 2 \quad (2)$$

$$\text{Οπότε: } \begin{array}{l} 42x + 2y = 36 \\ x + y = 2 \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} 42x + 2y = 36 \\ -2x - 2y = -4 \end{array}$$

$$40x = 32 \Rightarrow x = 0,8 \text{ και } y = 1,2$$



αα: 0,8 mol    1,2 mol

απ: -0,8 mol    -0,8 mol    0,8 mol

τγ: 0    0,4 mol    0,8 mol

βύβταβν: 0,4 mol H<sub>2</sub>

0,8 mol C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>8</sub>