

ΠΑΝΕΛΛΗΝΙΕΣ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΕΙΣ Γ' ΤΑΞΗΣ ΗΜΕΡΗΣΙΩΝ ΛΥΚΕΙΩΝ

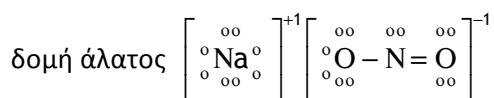
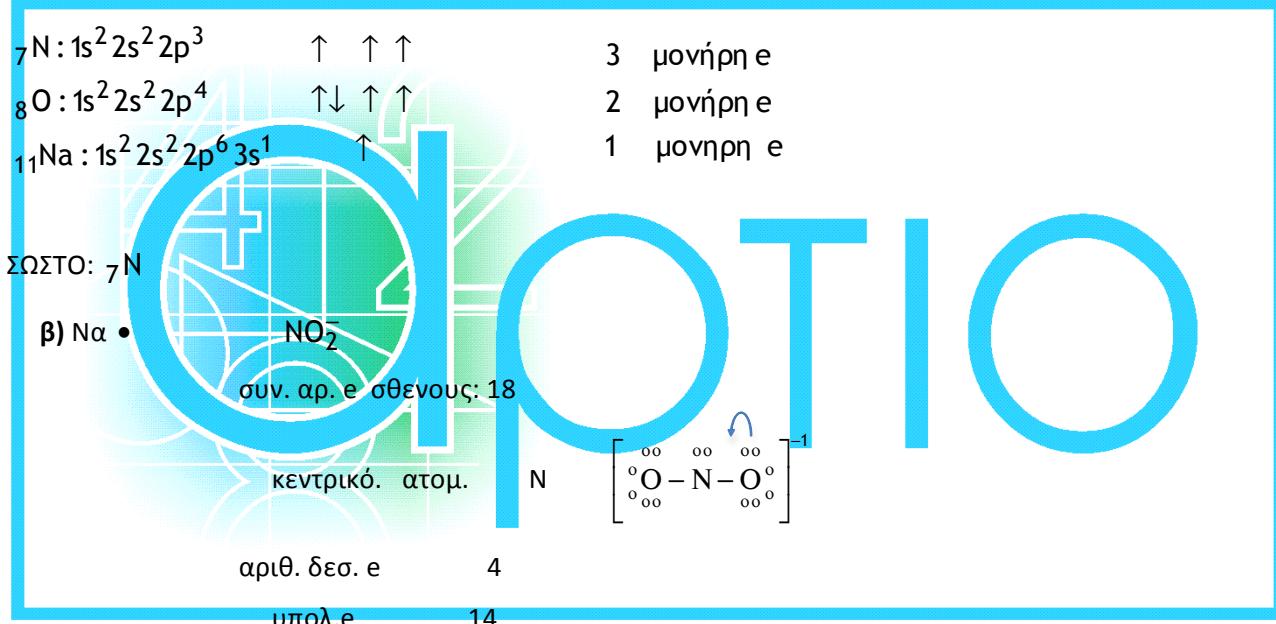
ΧΗΜΕΙΑ ΚΑΤΕΥΘΥΝΣΗΣ (01/06/2012)

ΘΕΜΑ Α

- A1. (γ)
- A2. (β)
- A3. (β)
- A4. (γ)
- A5. (σελ.13, σελ. 122)

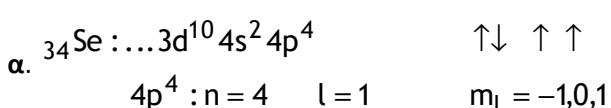
ΘΕΜΑ Β

- B1. α)



- B2. α. (Σ)

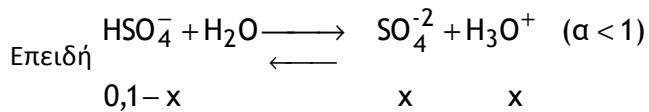
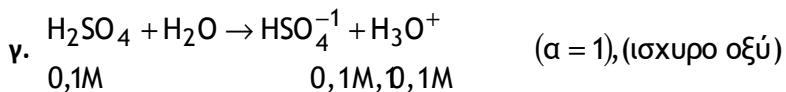
- β. (Σ)
- γ. (Λ)
- δ. (Λ)



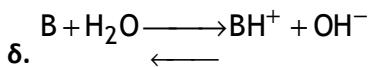
β. Κατά μήκος περιόδου έχουμε $\uparrow E_{i,1}$ προς δεξιά

Τα αλκάλια έχουν την μικρότερη $E_{i,1}$ στην περίοδο

άρα $E_{i,1} = 496 \text{ KJ/mol}$ ανήκει σε αλκάλιο



$$\text{άρα } [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = 0,1 + x \neq 0,2\text{M}$$



Με προσθήκη NaOH χωρίς μεταβολή στον όγκο

$$\uparrow C_B \text{ άρα από } K_b = \alpha^2 \cdot c \rightarrow \alpha \downarrow$$

Β3.

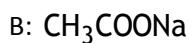
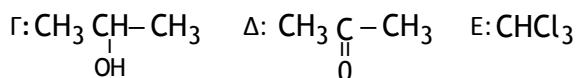
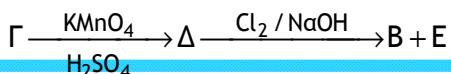
α) Tollens: βουταναλη (κάτοπτρο Ag)

ή Fehling

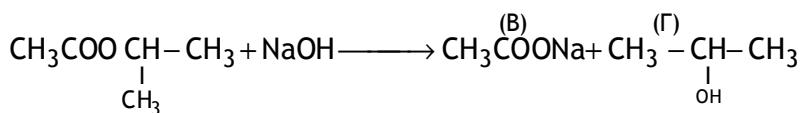
β) $\text{KMnO}_4 / \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$: 2-βουτανόλη (αποχρωματισμός)

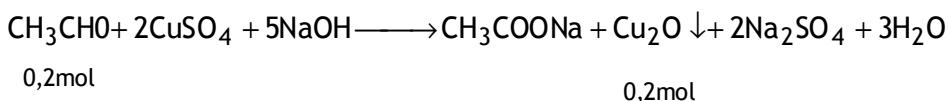
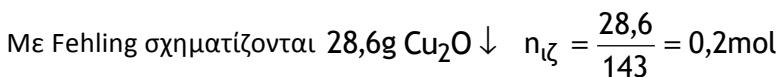
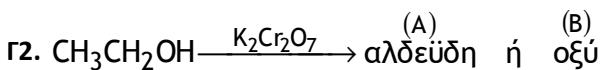
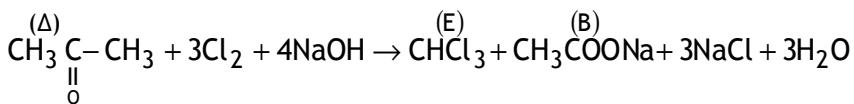
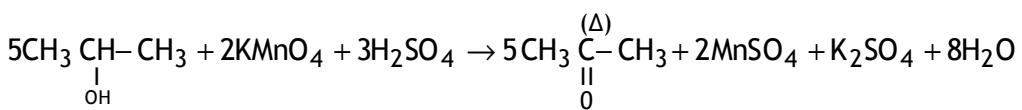
γ) Na : βουτανικό οξύ (έκλυση αερίου H_2)

ΘΕΜΑ Γ



X.E

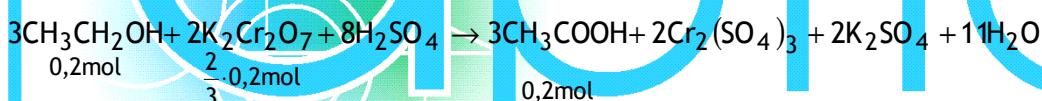
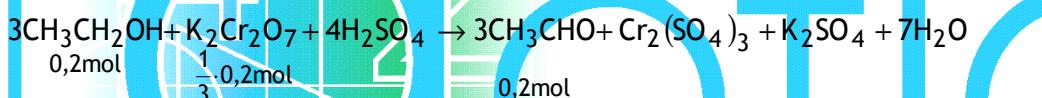




Με NaOH αντιδρά η Β (εξουδετέρωση)



Οι αντιδράσεις οξείδωσης της αιθανόλης με $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ είναι

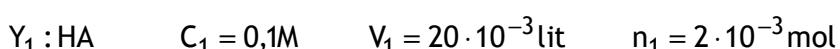


$$n_{\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 0,2 + \frac{2}{3} \cdot 0,2 = 0,2\text{mol}$$

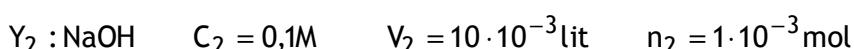
$$c = \frac{n}{V} \rightarrow V = \frac{n}{c} = \frac{0,2}{0,1} = 2\text{L}$$

ΘΕΜΑ Δ

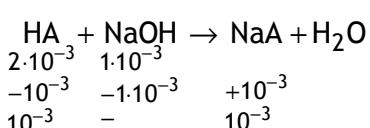
Δ1:



+



↓



$$Y_3 : \frac{HA : C_{o\xi}}{V} = \frac{10^{-3}}{V} M$$

$$NaA : C_{a\lambda} = \frac{10^{-3}}{V} M$$

$$Y_3 : P.D. \quad pH = pK_a + \log 1$$

$$K_a = 10^{-4}$$

Δ2:

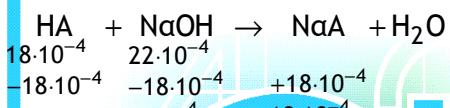
$$Y_1 : HA \quad C_1 = 0,1M \quad V_1 = 18 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ lit} \quad n_1 = 18 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol}$$

+

$$Y_2 : NaOH \quad C_2 = 0,1M \quad V_2 = 22 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ lit} \quad n_2 = 22 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol}$$

↓ ↓

$$Y_4 : PH; \quad V = 40 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ lit}$$



$$Y_4 :$$

$$NaA : C_{a\lambda} = \frac{18 \cdot 10^{-4}}{V} M$$

$$NaOH : C_B = \frac{4 \cdot 10^{-4}}{V} M$$

Το άλλας NaA δίστανται σύμφωνα με την



$$C_{a\lambda} \quad C_{a\lambda} \quad C_{a\lambda}$$

$$A^- + H_2O \xrightleftharpoons{x} HA + OH^-$$

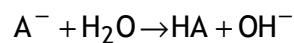
$$C_{a\lambda} - x \quad x \quad x$$

NaOH : ισχυρη βαση



$$C_B \quad C_B \quad C_B$$

ιοντισμός του A^-



$$C_{a\lambda} - x \quad x \quad x$$

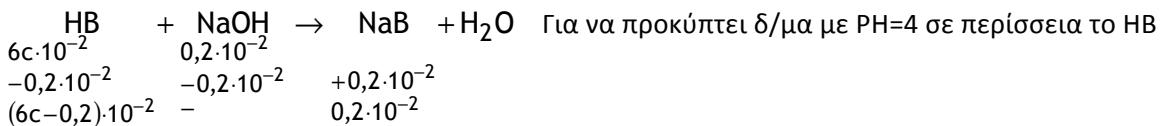
$$[OH^-]_{g_{o\lambda}} = x + C_B \approx C_B \text{ λόγω E.K.I.}$$

$$\alpha_{pH} [OH^-] = \frac{4 \cdot 10^{-4}}{40 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 10^{-2} M \quad pOH=2 \quad \alpha_{pH} \quad pH=12$$

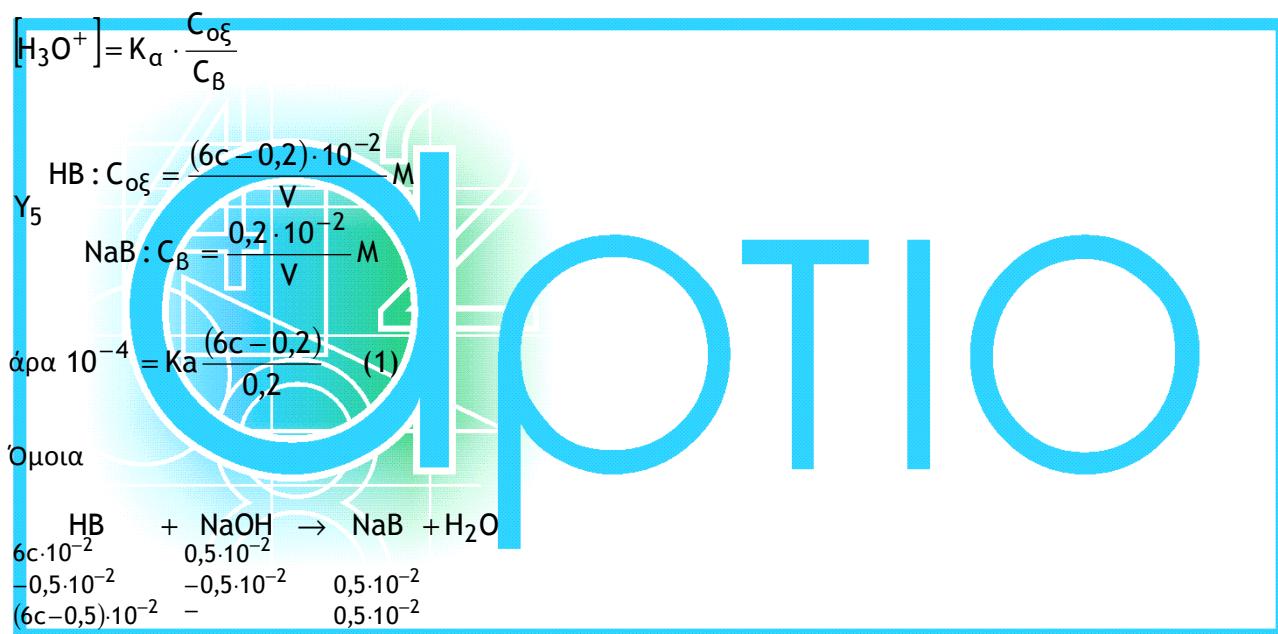
Δ3:

$$\begin{aligned}
 Y_5 : HB & \quad C & V_1 = 60 \cdot 10^{-3} = 6 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ lit}, \quad n_{o\lambda} = 6 \cdot c \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mol} \\
 + & \\
 Y_2 : NaOH & \quad C_B = 0,1M & V_2 = 20 \cdot 10^{-3} = 2 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ lit} \quad n_B = 0,2 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mol} \\
 \downarrow & \\
 PH = 4 & \quad V = 80 \cdot 10^3 = 8 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ lit}
 \end{aligned}$$

Εξουδετέρωση HB από NaOH



άρα Ρ.Δ.



$$\begin{aligned}
 Y_5 & \quad C_{o\xi} = \frac{(6c - 0,5) \cdot 10^{-2}}{V'} M \\
 & \quad C_{a\lambda} = \frac{0,5 \cdot 10^{-2}}{V'} M
 \end{aligned}$$

άρα

$$10^{-5} = Ka \cdot \frac{C_{o\xi}}{C_B} \rightarrow 10^{-5} = Ka \cdot \frac{(6c - 0,5) \cdot 10^{-2}}{0,5 \cdot 10^{-2}} \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{(2)}{(1)} : \frac{10^{-5}}{10^{-4}} = \frac{\frac{(6c - 0,5)}{0,5}}{\frac{(6c - 0,2)}{0,2}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{10} = \frac{(6c - 0,5) \cdot 0,2}{(6c - 0,2) \cdot 0,5}$$

$$\frac{1}{10} = \frac{(6c - 0,5)2}{(6c - 0,2) \cdot 5} \rightarrow 6c - 0,2 = 24c - 2$$

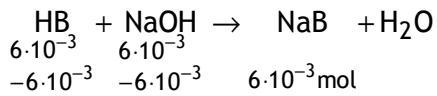
$$18c = 1,8 \rightarrow c = \frac{1,8}{18} = 0,1M$$

$$\alpha_{\text{P}\alpha} (1) \rightarrow 10^{-4} = K_{\alpha} \cdot \frac{0,4}{0,2} \rightarrow 2K_{\alpha} = 10^{-4} \rightarrow K_{\alpha} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^{-4} = 5 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

$$\beta) \Sigma \text{to l.} \Sigma. n_{o\xi} = n_{\beta}$$

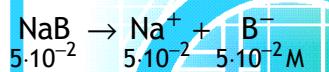
$$\text{HB} : c = 0,1M \quad V_1 = 60 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ lit} \rightarrow n_{o\xi} = 6 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{NaOH} : c = 0,1M \quad V_2 =;$$



$$n_{o\xi} = n_{\beta} \rightarrow c_{o\xi} \cdot V_{o\xi} = c_{\beta} \cdot V_{\beta} \rightarrow V_{\beta} = 60 \text{ ml}$$

$$\text{τελικό } \delta/\mu\alpha \text{ NaB} : c = \frac{6 \cdot 10^{-3}}{12 \cdot 10^{-2}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^{-1} = 5 \cdot 10^{-2} M$$



$$5 \cdot 10^{-2} \quad 5 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ M}$$



$$K_b = \frac{x^2}{5 \cdot 10^{-2}} \rightarrow 2 \cdot 10^{-10} = \frac{x^2}{5 \cdot 10^{-2}}$$

$$\text{pH}=8,5$$

$$K_b(\text{B}^-) = \frac{10^{-14}}{5 \cdot 10^{-5}} = 0,2 \cdot 10^{-9} = 2 \cdot 10^{-10}$$

$$x^2 = 10^{-11} \rightarrow x = 10^{-5,5} \text{ αρα } \text{POH}=5,5 \text{ και}$$