

## 2004 年试题参考解答

### 一、填空题 ( 每空 3 分; 共 60 分)

空号	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
答案	$-3299 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$	$-3302.7 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$	$124.6 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$	1
空号	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
答案	0.667	0	$\frac{4}{27} (p / p^{\ominus})^3$	0
空号	(9)	(10)	(11)	
答案	1.269kJ	108	$a(\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3)=a_{\pm}^5$	
空号	(12)		(13)	(14)
答案	$\text{Fe} \mid \text{Fe}^{2+} \parallel \text{H}^+, \text{H}_2\text{O} \mid \text{O}_2 \mid \text{Pt}$		1.638V	$-\frac{RT}{F} \ln \frac{a_1}{a_2}$
空号	(15)	(16)		(17)
答案	<	$\{[\text{AgI}]_m \text{nAg}^+ (\text{n-x})\text{NO}_3^-\}^{x+} \text{xNO}_3^-$		$\text{K}_3\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6$
空号	(18)		(19)	(20)
答案	$k_1 c_A c_B - k_{-1} c_C - k_2 c_C$		$\frac{k_1 k_2}{k_2 + k_{-1}} c_A c_B$	$0.00745 \text{ min}^{-1}$

### 二、是非题。正确的打“√”，错误的打“×”。(每小题 2 分; 共 20 分)

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
答案	√	×	×	√	×	×	√	×	√	×

### 三、(10 分)

证明:  $\because dH = TdS + Vdp \quad \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial p}\right)_T = T\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial p}\right)_T + V$

又  $\because dG = -SdT + Vdp \quad \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial p}\right)_T = -\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\right)_p$

$$\left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial p}\right)_T = V - T\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\right)_p$$

1. 对理想气体有:  $pV = nRT$ ;  $V = \frac{nRT}{p}$ ;  $\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\right)_p = \frac{nR}{p}$

$$\left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial p}\right)_T = V - T\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\right)_p = V - \frac{nRT}{p} = V - V = 0$$

即: 对理想气体恒温过程,  $H$  与  $p$  无关

$\therefore$  理想气体的恒温压缩过程系统焓值不变。

2. 对实际气体有:  $pV = nRT(1 + \alpha Tp)$ ;  $V = \frac{nRT}{p} + \alpha nRT^2$ ;

$$\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\right)_p = \frac{nR}{p} + 2\alpha nRT$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial p}\right)_T = V - T\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\right)_p = \frac{nRT}{p} + \alpha nRT^2 - \frac{nRT}{p} - 2\alpha nRT^2 = -\alpha nRT^2 < 0$$

恒温压缩过程,  $dp > 0$  时, 有  $dH < 0$ ;  $\therefore$  系统焓值下降。

四(15 分)解: 1.  $\Delta_r H_m^\ominus(298.15K) = \sum_B \nu_B \cdot \Delta_f H_m^\ominus(298.15K) = -62.10 kJ \cdot mol^{-1}$

$$\Delta_r S_m^\ominus(298.15K) = \sum_B \nu_B \cdot S_m^\ominus(298.15K) = 132.74 J \cdot mol^{-1} \cdot K^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_r G_m^\ominus(298.15K) = \Delta_r H_m^\ominus(298.15K) - 298.15K \cdot \Delta_r S_m^\ominus(298.15K) = 22.524 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_r G_m^\ominus(298.15K) = -RT \ln K^\ominus(298.15K) ; \quad K^\ominus(298.15K) = 1.13 \times 10^{-4} ;$$

$$2. \Delta_r G_m^\ominus(473.15K) = -RT \ln K^\ominus(473.15K) ; \quad K^\ominus(473.15K) = 1.19 ;$$

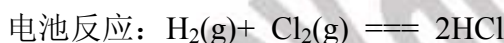
$$3. \quad J_p = p(\text{O}_2) / p^\ominus = 0.21 \times 101.325 / 100 = 0.2128$$

$\therefore K^\ominus(298.15K) = 1.13 \times 10^{-4} < J_p ; \therefore 25^\circ\text{C} \text{ Ag}_2\text{O(s)}$  不会分解。

$\therefore K^\ominus(473.15K) = 1.19 > J_p ; \therefore 200^\circ\text{C} \text{ Ag}_2\text{O(s)}$  会分解。

五、(15分) 解：正极反应： $\text{Cl}_2(\text{g}) + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow 2\text{Cl}^-$

$$E(\text{Cl}^-|\text{Cl}_2|\text{Pt}) = E^\ominus(\text{Cl}^-|\text{Cl}_2|\text{Pt}) - \frac{RT}{zF} \ln \left( \frac{a^2(\text{Cl}^-)}{p(\text{Cl}_2) / p^\ominus} \right) = 1.4321 \text{ V}$$



$$E = E^\ominus - \frac{RT}{zF} \ln \left( \frac{a^2(\text{HCl})}{p(\text{H}_2) \cdot p(\text{Cl}_2) / (p^\ominus)^2} \right) = 1.4973 \text{ V}$$

$$E^\ominus = \left( \frac{0.05916}{2} \lg K^\ominus \right) \text{ V} = 1.358 \text{ V} ; \quad K^\ominus = 8.117 \times 10^{45}$$

六、(15分) 解： $T_l = 280^\circ\text{C} = 553.15\text{K}$ ；



$$t = 0 \quad p_{A,0} \quad 0 \quad 0$$

$$t \quad p_A \quad p_{A,0} - p_A \quad p_{A,0} - p_A$$

$$t \rightarrow \infty \quad 0 \quad p_{A,0} \quad p_{A,0}$$

$$t \rightarrow \infty \quad \text{总压 } p_\infty = 2p_{A,0} ; \quad p_{A,0} = p_\infty / 2$$

$$t \quad \text{总压 } p = 2p_{A,0} - p_A ; \quad p_A = 2p_{A,0} - p = p_\infty - p$$

$$k(T_1) = \frac{1}{t} \ln \frac{p_{A,0}}{p_A} = \frac{1}{t} \ln \frac{p_\infty/2}{p_\infty - p} = \frac{1}{400s} \ln \frac{30/2}{30-20} = 1.014 \times 10^{-3} s^{-1}$$

$$T_2 = 300^\circ\text{C} = 573.15\text{K}$$

$$k(T_2) = \frac{\ln 2}{t_{1/2}} = \frac{\ln 2}{512.7s} = 1.352 \times 10^{-3} s^{-1}$$

$$E_a = \frac{RT_2T_1}{T_2 - T_1} \ln \frac{k(T_2)}{k(T_1)} = \frac{8.3145 \times 353.15 \times 373.15}{20} \ln \frac{1.352}{1.014} J \cdot mol^{-1} = 37.92 kJ \cdot mol^{-1}$$

七、(15分) 解：1. 1 mol A 和 4 mol B 混合，总组成为： $x_B = 4/5 = 0.8$

(1) 该混合系在  $t_2 = 400^\circ\text{C}$  时系统是两相平衡；是  $s-l$  两相平衡；

液相组成：  $x_B(l) = 0.5$  ； 固相组成：  $x_B(s) = 0.9$

$$n(s) = n \cdot \frac{0.8-0.5}{0.9-0.5} = 5mol \times \frac{3}{4} = 3.75mol ;$$

液相的量为：  $n(l) = (5 - 3.75)mol = 1.75mol$ .

(2) 该混合系在  $t_1 = 200^\circ\text{C}$  时系统是单相，是  $s$  相；

该混合系在  $t_3 = 600^\circ\text{C}$  时系统是单相，是  $l$  相。

2.

