

一、填空题 (每空 2 分; 共 44 分)

1. (1) < 0 ; (2) < 0 ; (3) < 0 ; (4) > 0 ; (5) > 0 。

2. (6) $2.68 \text{ kPa} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$

3. (7) 0.7184 (8) $68.476. \text{ kPa}$

4. (9) 0.181 ; (10) 0.631 。

5. (11) 27

6. (12) 1 ; (13) 1 。

7. (14) a_{\pm}^4 。

8. (15) $I = 10 \text{ b}$ 。

9. (16) 0.62 V ; (17) $\text{Pt} | \text{Sn}^{4+}, \text{Sn}^{2+} || \text{Fe}^{3+}, \text{Fe}^{2+} | \text{Pt}$

10. (18) $k_1 c_A - k_{-1} c_B - k_2 c_D c_B$ 。

11. (19) $E_2 + 1/2 (E_1 - E_4)$

12. (20) $c_1 < c_2$

13. (21) 小

14. (22) 不移动

二、是非题。正确的打“√”，错误的打“×”。(每小题 2 分; 共 10 分)

1、×; 2、×; 3、√; 4、× ; 5、√ 。

三、证明题 (7 分)

证明：因 $\left(\frac{\partial C_V}{\partial V}\right)_T = \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial V}\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T}\right)_V\right]_T = \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial T}\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V}\right)_T\right]_V$

将热力学状态方程 $\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V}\right)_T = T\left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T}\right)_V - p$ 代入上式得

$$\left(\frac{\partial C_V}{\partial V}\right)_T = \left\{\frac{\partial}{\partial T}\left[T\left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T}\right)_V - p\right]\right\}_V = T\left(\frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial T^2}\right)_V + \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T}\right)_V - \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T}\right)_V = T\left(\frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial T^2}\right)_V$$

对于理想气体， $p = \frac{nRT}{V}$ ，有 $\left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T}\right)_V = \frac{nR}{V}$

则 $\left(\frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial T^2}\right)_V = \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial T}\left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T}\right)_V\right]_V = \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial T}\left(\frac{nR}{V}\right)\right]_V = 0$

即 $\left(\frac{\partial C_V}{\partial V}\right)_T = 0$ 表明理想气体 C_V 与 V 无关。

四、计算题。(10 分)

解： $W = -p(V_2 - V_1) = -\Delta n(\text{气})RT = -\Delta n(\text{H}_2)RT$
 $= -1 \times 8.314 \times 291.15 \text{ J} = -2.42 \text{ kJ}$

$$\Delta H = Q_p = -151.5 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\Delta U = Q + W = -151.5 \text{ kJ} - 2.421 \text{ kJ} = -153.9 \text{ kJ}$$

五、计算题 (15 分)

解：(1) 求在 298.15 K，100 kPa 下， $\text{C}(\text{石墨}) \longrightarrow \text{C}(\text{金刚石})$ 的 $\Delta_r G_m^\ominus$ ：

$$\Delta_r H_m^\ominus = [-393.509 - (-395.404)] \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} = 1.895 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_r S_m^\ominus = [2.377 - 5.740] \text{ J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} = -3.363 \text{ J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$$

得 $\Delta_r G_m^\ominus = \Delta_r H_m^\ominus - T\Delta_r S_m^\ominus = [1895 - 298.15 \times (-3.363)] \text{ J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} = 2.898 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$

因 $\Delta_r G_m^\ominus > 0$ ，可见在 298.15 K 及 100 kPa 下，石墨比金刚石稳定。

(2) 求最小的压力: 因 $dT=0$, $d\Delta G = \Delta V dp$,

$$\text{所以 } \int_{\Delta G_1^\ominus}^{\Delta G_2} d\Delta G = \int_{p_1}^{p_2} \Delta V dp$$

已知 $p_1 = 100 \text{ kPa}$ 时, $\Delta G_1^\ominus = 2.898 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$
 p_2 时 $\Delta G_2 < 0$ 则金刚石稳定, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta G_m(p_2) - \Delta G_m^\ominus(p_1) &= \int_{p_1}^{p_2} \Delta V dp = \Delta V(p_2 - p_1) \\ &= [V_m(\text{金刚石}) - V_m(\text{石墨})](p_2 - p_1) \\ &= M \left[\frac{1}{\rho}(\text{金刚石}) - \frac{1}{\rho}(\text{石墨}) \right] (p_2 - p_1) \end{aligned}$$

$$p_2 > \frac{\Delta G_m^\ominus(p_1)}{M[1/\rho(\text{石墨}) - 1/\rho(\text{金刚石})]} + p_1 = 1.53 \times 10^9 \text{ Pa} = 1.53 \text{ GPa}$$

六、计算题 (13 分)

解: (1) 负极: $\text{Ag(s)} + \text{Cl}^- \rightarrow \text{AgCl(s)} + \text{e}^-$ 正极: $\frac{1}{2} \text{Cl}_2(\text{g}) + \text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Cl}^-$

电池反应: $\text{Ag(s)} + \frac{1}{2} \text{Cl}_2(\text{g}) \rightleftharpoons \text{AgCl(s)}$

$$(2) E_1 = E_1^\ominus - \frac{RT}{F} \ln \frac{a(\text{AgCl})}{a(\text{Ag})(p(\text{Cl}_2)/p^\ominus)^{1/2}} = E_1^\ominus = 1.1362 \text{ V}$$

$$\Delta_r G_m^\ominus = \Delta_r G_m^\ominus(\text{AgCl, s}) = -zFE^\ominus = -96485 \times 1.1362 \text{ J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} = -109.63 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_r S_m^\ominus = \Delta_r S_m^\ominus(\text{AgCl, s}) = zF \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial T} \right)_p$$

$$= -96485 \times 5.95 \times 10^{-4} \text{ J} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} = -57.41 \text{ J} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_r H_m^\ominus &= \Delta_r H_m^\ominus(\text{AgCl, s}) = \Delta_r G_m^\ominus + T\Delta_r S_m^\ominus \\ &= (-109630 - 298 \times 57.41) \text{ J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} = -126.74 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

(3) $2\text{AgCl(s)} \rightleftharpoons 2\text{Ag(s)} + \text{Cl}_2(\text{g})$

$$K_2^\ominus = (K_1^\ominus)^{-2}$$

$$K_1^\ominus = \exp[-\Delta_r G_m^\ominus / RT] = \exp[109630 / (8.314 \times 298.15)]$$

$$K_2^\ominus = 3.68 \times 10^{-39}$$

七. 计算题(13 分)

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解: $p_{A,0} = \frac{n}{V} RT = 66.7 \text{ kPa}$



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

$$p(\text{总}) = 2p_{A,0} - p_A; \quad p_A = 2p_{A,0} - p(\text{总}) = 13.4 \text{ kPa}$$

一级反应 $kt = \ln \frac{p_{A,0}}{p_A} \quad k = \frac{\ln 2}{T_{1/2}}$

则 $k(500 \text{ K}) = 0.0016 \text{ s}^{-1} \quad k(1000 \text{ K}) = 1.612 \text{ s}^{-1}$

$$E_a = \frac{RT_1 T_2}{T_2 - T_1} \ln \frac{k(T_2)}{k(T_1)} = 57.5 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

八、(10 分)

解: (1) 据 Langmuir 吸附等温式;

以 $\frac{p}{V_m}$ 对 p 作图拟合可得直线方程, $\frac{p}{V_m} = \frac{1}{V_m^a} p + \frac{1}{bV_m^a} = Ap + B$

斜率 $A = \frac{1}{V_m^a}$; 截距 $B = \frac{1}{bV_m^a}$

形成单层吸附的吸附量: $V_m^a = \frac{1}{\text{斜率}} = \frac{1}{A} \quad b = \frac{1}{\text{截距} \cdot V_m^a} = \frac{1}{B \cdot V_m^a}$

(2) 试样的比表面 a_s 为单位质量的试样具有的表面积;

$$a_s = n_m^a \cdot L \cdot a_m = \frac{pV_m^a}{RT} \cdot L \cdot a_m$$

九、(12 分)

