

第 1 章 化学反应中的质量关系和能量关系 习题参考答案

1. 解: 1.00 吨氨气可制取 2.47 吨硝酸。

2. 解: 氯气质量为 $2.9 \times 10^3 \text{g}$ 。

3. 解: 一瓶氧气可用天数

$$\frac{n_1}{n_2} = \frac{(p - p_1)V_1}{p_2 V_2} = \frac{(13.2 \times 10^3 - 1.01 \times 10^3) \text{kPa} \times 32 \text{L}}{101.325 \text{kPa} \times 400 \text{L} \times \text{d}^{-1}} = 9.6 \text{d}$$

4. 解: $T = \frac{pV}{nR} = \frac{MpV}{mR}$
 $= 318 \text{ K} = 44.9 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

5. 解: 根据道尔顿分压定律

$$p_i = \frac{n_i}{n} p$$

$$p(\text{N}_2) = 7.6 \times 10^4 \text{ Pa}$$

$$p(\text{O}_2) = 2.0 \times 10^4 \text{ Pa}$$

$$p(\text{Ar}) = 1 \times 10^3 \text{ Pa}$$

6. 解: (1) $n(\text{CO}_2) = 0.114 \text{ mol}$; $p(\text{CO}_2) = 2.87 \times 10^4 \text{ Pa}$

$$(2) p(\text{N}_2) = p - p(\text{O}_2) - p(\text{CO}_2) = 3.79 \times 10^4 \text{ Pa}$$

$$(3) \frac{n(\text{O}_2)}{n} = \frac{p(\text{CO}_2)}{p} = \frac{2.67 \times 10^4 \text{ Pa}}{9.33 \times 10^4 \text{ Pa}} = 0.286$$

7. 解: (1) $p(\text{H}_2) = 95.43 \text{ kPa}$

$$(2) m(\text{H}_2) = \frac{pVM}{RT} = 0.194 \text{ g}$$

8. 解: (1) $\xi = 5.0 \text{ mol}$

(2) $\xi = 2.5 \text{ mol}$

结论: 反应进度(ξ)的值与选用反应式中的哪个物质的量的变化来进行计算无关, 但与反应式的写法有关。

9. 解: $\Delta U = Q_p - p \Delta V = 0.771 \text{ kJ}$

10. 解: (1) $V_1 = 38.3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3 = 38.3 \text{ L}$

$$(2) T_2 = \frac{pV_2}{nR} = 320 \text{ K}$$

$$(3) -W = -(-p \Delta V) = -502 \text{ J}$$

$$(4) \Delta U = Q + W = -758 \text{ J}$$

$$(5) \Delta H = Q_p = -1260 \text{ J}$$

11. 解: $\text{NH}_3(\text{g}) + \frac{5}{4} \text{O}_2(\text{g}) \xrightarrow[\text{标准态}]{298.15 \text{ K}} \text{NO}(\text{g}) + \frac{3}{2} \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g}) \quad \Delta_r H_m^\ominus = -226.2 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$

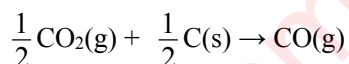
12. 解: $\Delta_r H_m = Q_p = -89.5 \text{ kJ}$

$$\Delta_r U_m = \Delta_r H_m - \Delta nRT$$

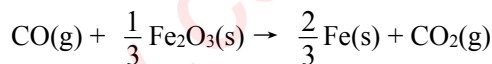
$$= -96.9 \text{ kJ}$$

13. 解: (1) $C(s) + O_2(g) \rightarrow CO_2(g)$

$$\Delta_f H_m^\ominus = \Delta_f H_m^\ominus(CO_2, g) = -393.509 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$



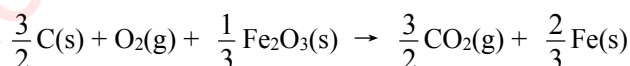
$$\Delta_f H_m^\ominus = 86.229 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$



$$\Delta_f H_m^\ominus = -8.3 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

各反应 $\Delta_f H_m^\ominus$ 之和 $\Delta_f H_m^\ominus = -315.6 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ 。

(2) 总反应方程式为



$$\Delta_f H_m^\ominus = -315.5 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

由上看出: (1)与(2)计算结果基本相等。所以可得出如下结论: 反应的热效应只与反应的始、终态有关, 而与反应的途径无关。

14. 解: $\Delta_f H_m^\ominus(3) = \Delta_f H_m^\ominus(2) \times 3 - \Delta_f H_m^\ominus(1) \times 2 = -1266.47 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

15. 解: (1) $Q_p = \Delta_f H_m^\ominus = 4 \Delta_f H_m^\ominus(Al_2O_3, s) - 3 \Delta_f H_m^\ominus(Fe_3O_4, s) = -3347.6 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

$$(2) Q = -4141 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

16. 解: (1) $\Delta_f H_m^\ominus = 151.1 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ (2) $\Delta_f H_m^\ominus = -905.47 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ (3) $\Delta_f H_m^\ominus = -71.7 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

17. 解: $\Delta_f H_m^\ominus = 2 \Delta_f H_m^\ominus(AgCl, s) + \Delta_f H_m^\ominus(H_2O, l) - \Delta_f H_m^\ominus(Ag_2O, s) - 2 \Delta_f H_m^\ominus(HCl, g)$

$$\Delta_f H_m^\ominus(AgCl, s) = -127.3 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

18. 解: $CH_4(g) + 2O_2(g) \rightarrow CO_2(g) + 2H_2O(l)$

$$\Delta_f H_m^\ominus = \Delta_f H_m^\ominus(CO_2, g) + 2 \Delta_f H_m^\ominus(H_2O, l) - \Delta_f H_m^\ominus(CH_4, g)$$

$$= -890.36 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$Q_p = -3.69 \times 10^4 \text{ kJ}$$

第 2 章 化学反应的方向、速率和限度 习题参考答案

1. 解: $\Delta_r H_m^\ominus = -3347.6 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$; $\Delta_r S_m^\ominus = -216.64 \text{ J}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$; $\Delta_r G_m^\ominus = -3283.0 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1} < 0$

该反应在 298.15K 及标准态下可自发向右进行。

2. 解: $\Delta_r G_m^\ominus = 113.4 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1} > 0$

该反应在常温(298.15 K)、标准态下不能自发进行。

(2) $\Delta_r H_m^\ominus = 146.0 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$; $\Delta_r S_m^\ominus = 110.45 \text{ J}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$; $\Delta_r G_m^\ominus = 68.7 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1} > 0$

该反应在 700 K、标准态下不能自发进行。

3. 解: $\Delta_r H_m^\ominus = -70.81 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$; $\Delta_r S_m^\ominus = -43.2 \text{ J}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$; $\Delta_r G_m^\ominus = -43.9 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

(2) 由以上计算可知:

$$\Delta_r H_m^\ominus(298.15 \text{ K}) = -70.81 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}; \Delta_r S_m^\ominus(298.15 \text{ K}) = -43.2 \text{ J}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_r G_m^\ominus = \Delta_r H_m^\ominus - T \cdot \Delta_r S_m^\ominus \leq 0$$

$$T \geq \frac{\Delta_r H_m^\ominus(298.15 \text{ K})}{\Delta_r S_m^\ominus(298.15 \text{ K})} = 1639 \text{ K}$$

4. 解: (1) $K_c = \frac{c(\text{CO}) \{c(\text{H}_2)\}^3}{c(\text{CH}_4) c(\text{H}_2\text{O})} \quad K_p = \frac{p(\text{CO}) \{p(\text{H}_2)\}^3}{p(\text{CH}_4) p(\text{H}_2\text{O})}$

$$K^\ominus = \frac{\{p(\text{CO})/p^\ominus\} \{p(\text{H}_2)/p^\ominus\}^3}{\{p(\text{CH}_4)/p^\ominus\} \{p(\text{H}_2\text{O})/p^\ominus\}}$$

(2) $K_c = \frac{\{c(\text{N}_2)\}^{\frac{1}{2}} \{c(\text{H}_2)\}^{\frac{3}{2}}}{c(\text{NH}_3)} \quad K_p = \frac{\{p(\text{N}_2)\}^{\frac{1}{2}} \{p(\text{H}_2)\}^{\frac{3}{2}}}{p(\text{NH}_3)}$

$$K^\ominus = \frac{\{p(\text{N}_2)/p^\ominus\}^{\frac{1}{2}} \{p(\text{H}_2)/p^\ominus\}^{\frac{3}{2}}}{p(\text{NH}_3)/p^\ominus}$$

(3) $K_c = c(\text{CO}_2) \quad K_p = p(\text{CO}_2)$

$$K^\ominus = p(\text{CO}_2)/p^\ominus$$

(4) $K_c = \frac{\{c(\text{H}_2\text{O})\}^3}{\{c(\text{H}_2)\}^3} \quad K_p = \frac{\{p(\text{H}_2\text{O})\}^3}{\{p(\text{H}_2)\}^3}$

$$K^\ominus = \frac{\{p(\text{H}_2\text{O})/p^\ominus\}^3}{\{p(\text{H}_2)/p^\ominus\}^3}$$

5. 解: 设 $\Delta_r H_m^\ominus$ 、 $\Delta_r S_m^\ominus$ 基本上不随温度变化。

$$\Delta_r G_m^\ominus = \Delta_r H_m^\ominus - T \cdot \Delta_r S_m^\ominus$$

$$\Delta_r G_m^\ominus(298.15 \text{ K}) = -233.60 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_r G_m^\ominus(298.15 \text{ K}) = -243.03 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\lg K^{\ominus}(298.15 \text{ K}) = 40.92, \text{ 故 } K^{\ominus}(298.15 \text{ K}) = 8.3 \times 10^{40}$$

$$\lg K^{\ominus}(373.15 \text{ K}) = 34.02, \text{ 故 } K^{\ominus}(373.15 \text{ K}) = 1.0 \times 10^{34}$$

6. 解: (1) $\Delta_r G_m^{\ominus} = 2 \Delta_f G_m^{\ominus}(\text{NH}_3, \text{g}) = -32.90 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} < 0$

该反应在 298.15 K、标准态下能自发进行。

(2) $\lg K^{\ominus}(298.15 \text{ K}) = 5.76, K^{\ominus}(298.15 \text{ K}) = 5.8 \times 10^5$

7. 解: (1) $\Delta_r G_m^{\ominus}(1) = 2 \Delta_f G_m^{\ominus}(\text{NO}, \text{g}) = 173.1 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$

$$\lg K_1^{\ominus} = \frac{-\Delta_r G_m^{\ominus}(1)}{2.303 RT} = -30.32, \text{ 故 } K_1^{\ominus} = 4.8 \times 10^{-31}$$

(2) $\Delta_r G_m^{\ominus}(2) = 2 \Delta_f G_m^{\ominus}(\text{N}_2\text{O}, \text{g}) = 208.4 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$

$$\lg K_2^{\ominus} = \frac{-\Delta_r G_m^{\ominus}(2)}{2.303 RT} = -36.50, \text{ 故 } K_2^{\ominus} = 3.2 \times 10^{-37}$$

(3) $\Delta_r G_m^{\ominus}(3) = 2 \Delta_f G_m^{\ominus}(\text{NH}_3, \text{g}) = -32.90 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$

$$\lg K_3^{\ominus} = 5.76, \text{ 故 } K_3^{\ominus} = 5.8 \times 10^5$$

由以上计算看出: 选择合成氨固氮反应最好。

8. 解: $\Delta_r G_m^{\ominus} = \Delta_f G_m^{\ominus}(\text{CO}_2, \text{g}) - \Delta_f G_m^{\ominus}(\text{CO}, \text{g}) - \Delta_f G_m^{\ominus}(\text{NO}, \text{g})$

$$= -343.94 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} < 0, \text{ 所以该反应从理论上讲是可行的。}$$

9. 解: $\Delta_r H_m^{\ominus}(298.15 \text{ K}) = \Delta_f H_m^{\ominus}(\text{NO}, \text{g}) = 90.25 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$

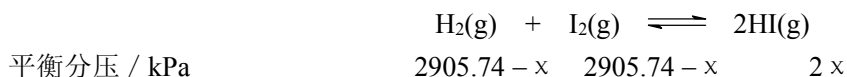
$$\Delta_r S_m^{\ominus}(298.15 \text{ K}) = 12.39 \text{ J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_r G_m^{\ominus}(1573.15 \text{ K}) \approx \Delta_r H_m^{\ominus}(298.15 \text{ K}) - 1573.15 \Delta_r S_m^{\ominus}(298.15 \text{ K})$$

$$= 70759 \text{ J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\lg K^{\ominus}(1573.15 \text{ K}) = -2.349, K^{\ominus}(1573.15 \text{ K}) = 4.48 \times 10^{-3}$$

10. 解:



$$\frac{(2x)^2}{(2905.74 - x)^2} = 55.3$$

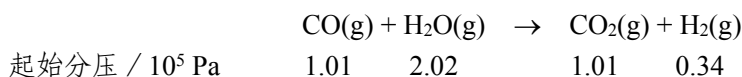
$$x = 2290.12$$

$$p(\text{HI}) = 2x \text{ kPa} = 4580.24 \text{ kPa}$$

$$n = \frac{pV}{RT} = 3.15 \text{ mol}$$

11. 解: $p(\text{CO}) = 1.01 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}, p(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 2.02 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$

$$p(\text{CO}_2) = 1.01 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}, p(\text{H}_2) = 0.34 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$



$$J = 0.168, K_p = 1 > 0.168 = J, \text{ 故反应正向进行。}$$

12. 解: (1) $\text{NH}_4\text{HS}(\text{s}) \rightarrow \text{NH}_3(\text{g}) + \text{H}_2\text{S}(\text{g})$

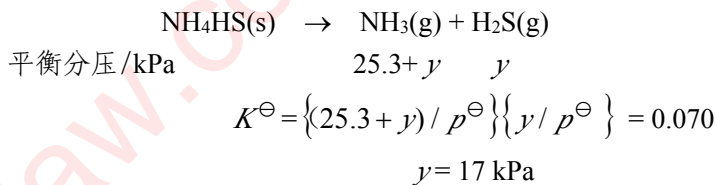
$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{平衡分压 / kPa} & & x & & x \end{array}$$

$$K^{\ominus} = \left\{ p(\text{NH}_3) / p^{\ominus} \right\} \left\{ p(\text{H}_2\text{S}) / p^{\ominus} \right\} = 0.070$$

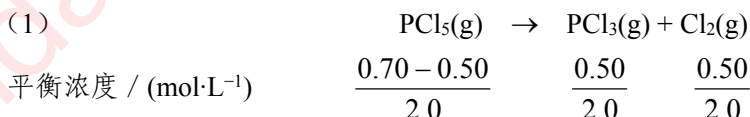
则 $x = 0.26 \times 100 \text{ kPa} = 26 \text{ kPa}$

平衡时该气体混合物的总压为 52 kPa

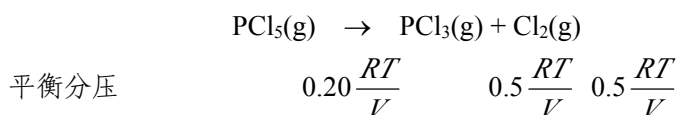
(2) T 不变, K^{\ominus} 不变。



13. 解: (1)

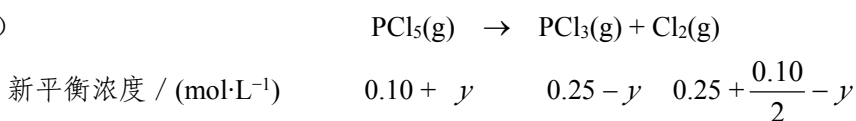


$$K_c = \frac{c(\text{PCl}_3)c(\text{Cl}_2)}{c(\text{PCl}_5)} = 0.62 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}, \quad \alpha(\text{PCl}_5) = 71\%$$



$$K^{\ominus} = \frac{\left\{ p(\text{PCl}_3) / p^{\ominus} \right\} \left\{ p(\text{Cl}_2) / p^{\ominus} \right\}}{\left\{ p(\text{PCl}_5) / p^{\ominus} \right\}} = 27.2$$

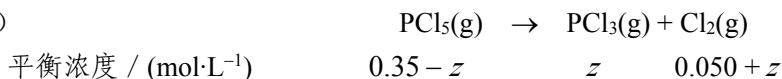
(2)



$$K_c = \frac{(0.25 - y)(0.30 - y)}{(0.10 + y)} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} = 0.62 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \quad (T \text{ 不变, } K_c \text{ 不变})$$

$$y = 0.01 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}, \quad \alpha(\text{PCl}_5) = 68\%$$

(3)

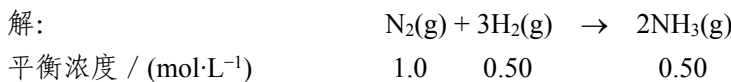


$$K_c = \frac{(0.050 + z)z}{0.35 - z} = 0.62 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

$$z = 0.24 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}, \quad \alpha(\text{PCl}_5) = 68\%$$

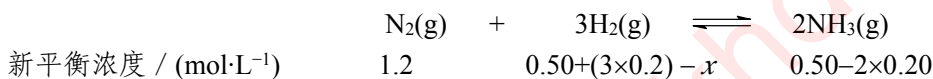
比较 (2)、(3) 结果, 说明最终浓度及转化率只与始、终态有关, 与加入过程无关。

14. 解:



$$K_c = \frac{\{c(\text{NH}_3)\}^2}{c(\text{N}_2)\{c(\text{H}_2)\}^3} = 2.0 (\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1})^{-2}$$

若使 N_2 的平衡浓度增加到 $1.2 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, 设需从容器中取走 x 摩尔的 H_2 。



$$K_c = \frac{(0.50 - 2 \times 0.20)^2}{1.2 \times (0.50 + 3 \times 0.2 - x)^3} (\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1})^{-2} = 2.0 (\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1})^{-2}$$

$$x = 0.94$$

15. 解: (1) $\alpha(\text{CO}) = 61.5\%$; (2) $\alpha(\text{CO}) = 86.5\%$; (3) 说明增加反应物中某一物质浓度可提高另一物质的转化率; 增加反应物浓度, 平衡向生成物方向移动。



$$K^\ominus(673\text{K}) = \frac{\{p(\text{NO}_2)/p^\ominus\}^2}{\{p(\text{NO})/p^\ominus\}^2 \{p(\text{O}_2)/p^\ominus\}} = 5.36$$

$$\Delta_r G_m^\ominus = -2.303RT \lg K^\ominus, \quad \Delta_r G_m^\ominus(673\text{K}) = -9.39 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

17. 解: $\Delta_r G_m^\ominus(298.15\text{K}) = -95278.54 \text{ J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$

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

$$\Delta_r S_m^\ominus(298.15\text{K}) = 9.97 \text{ J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}, \quad \Delta_r G_m^\ominus(500\text{K}) \approx -97292 \text{ J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\lg K^\ominus(500\text{K}) = 0.16, \quad \text{故} \quad K^\ominus(500\text{K}) = 1.4 \times 10^{10}$$

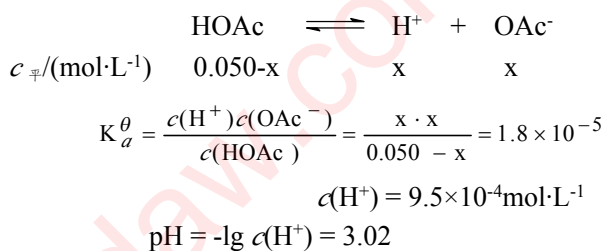
$$\text{或者} \quad \ln \frac{K_2^\ominus}{K_1^\ominus} \approx \frac{\Delta_r H_m^\ominus(298.15\text{K})}{R} \left(\frac{T_2 - T_1}{T_1 T_2} \right), \quad K^\ominus(500\text{K}) = 1.4 \times 10^{10}$$

18. 解: 因 $\Delta_r G_m^\ominus(298.15\text{K}) = \Delta_r G_m^\ominus(1) + \Delta_r G_m^\ominus(2) = -213.0 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} < 0$, 说明该耦合反应在上述条件可自发进行。

第 3 章 酸碱反应和沉淀反应 习题参考答案

解: (1) $\text{pH} = -\lg c(\text{H}^+) = 12.00$

(2) $0.050 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \text{ HOAc}$ 溶液中,



2. 解: (1) $\text{pH} = 1.00$ $c(\text{H}^+) = 0.10 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$

$\text{pH} = 2.00$ $c(\text{H}^+) = 0.010 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$

等体积混合后: $c(\text{H}^+) = (0.10 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} + 0.010 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}) / 2 = 0.055 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$

$\text{pH} = -\lg c(\text{H}^+) = 1.26$

(2) $\text{pH} = 2.00$ $c(\text{H}^+) = 0.010 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$

$\text{pH} = 13.00$ $\text{pOH} = 14.00 - 13.00 = 1.00$, $c(\text{OH}^-) = 0.10 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$

等体积混合后: $c(\text{H}^+) = \frac{0.010 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}}{2} = 0.0050 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$

$$c(\text{OH}^-) = \frac{0.10 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}}{2} = 0.050 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

酸碱中和后: $\text{H}^+ + \text{OH}^- \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O}$

$c(\text{OH}^-) = 0.045 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$

$\text{pH} = 12.65$

3. 解: 正常状态时

$\text{pH} = 7.35$ $c(\text{H}^+) = 4.5 \times 10^{-8} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$

$\text{pH} = 7.45$ $c(\text{H}^+) = 3.5 \times 10^{-8} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$

患病时

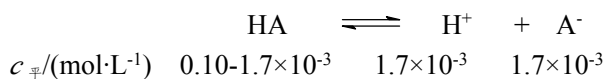
$\text{pH} = 5.90$ $c(\text{H}^+) = 1.2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$

$$\frac{1.2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}}{4.5 \times 10^{-8} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}} = 27$$

$$\frac{1.2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}}{3.5 \times 10^{-8} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}} = 34$$

患此种疾病的人血液中 $c(\text{H}^+)$ 为正常状态的 27 ~ 34 倍。

4. 解: 一元弱酸 HA, $\text{pH} = 2.77$ $c(\text{H}^+) = 1.7 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$



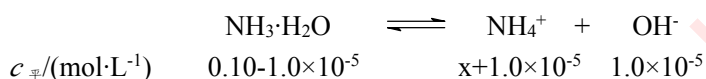
$$K_a^\theta = \frac{c(\text{H}^+)c(\text{A}^-)}{c(\text{HA})} = \frac{(1.7 \times 10^{-3})^2}{0.10 - 1.7 \times 10^{-3}} = 2.9 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1.7 \times 10^{-3}}{0.10} \times 100\% = 1.7\%$$

5. 解: 溶液的 $\text{pH} = 9.00$, $c(\text{H}^+) = 1.0 \times 10^{-9} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$

故 $c(\text{OH}^-) = 1.0 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$

假设在 1.0 L $0.10 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 氨水中加入 $x \text{ mol NH}_4\text{Cl}(\text{s})$ 。



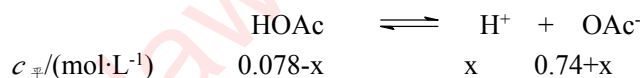
$$\frac{c(\text{NH}_4^+)c(\text{OH}^-)}{c(\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O})} = K_b^\theta(\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O})$$

$$\frac{(x+1.0 \times 10^{-5})1.0 \times 10^{-5}}{0.10 - 1.0 \times 10^{-5}} = 1.8 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$x = 0.18$$

应加入 NH_4Cl 固体的质量为: $0.18 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \times 1 \text{ L} \times 53.5 \text{ g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} = 9.6 \text{ g}$

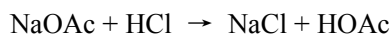
6. 解: 设解离产生的 H^+ 浓度为 $x \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, 则



$$\frac{c(\text{H}^+)c(\text{OAc}^-)}{c(\text{HOAc})} = K_a^\theta(\text{HOAc})$$

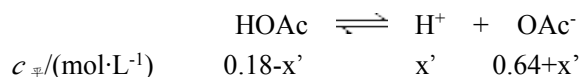
$$\frac{0.74x}{0.078} = 1.8 \times 10^{-5}, \quad x = 1.9 \times 10^{-6}, \quad \text{pH} = -\lg c(\text{H}^+) = 5.72$$

向此溶液通入 0.10 mol HCl 气体, 则发生如下反应:



反应后: $c(\text{HOAc}) = 0.18 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, $c(\text{OAc}^-) = 0.64 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$

设产生的 H^+ 变为 $x' \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, 则

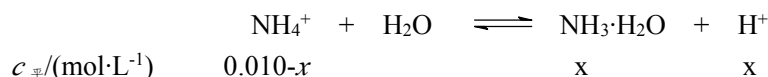


$$\frac{(0.64+x')x'}{0.18-x'} = 1.8 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$x' = 5.1 \times 10^{-6}, \quad \text{pH} = 5.30$$

$$\Delta(\text{pH}) = 5.30 - 5.72 = -0.42$$

7. 解: (1) 设 NH_4Cl 水解产生的 H^+ 为 $x \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, 则

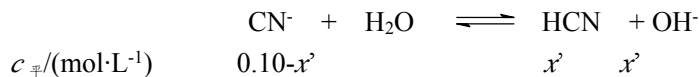


$$K_h^\theta = \frac{c(\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O})c(\text{H}^+)}{c(\text{NH}_4^+)} = \frac{K_w^\theta}{K_b^\theta(\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O})} = 5.6 \times 10^{-10}$$

$$\frac{xx}{0.010-x} = 5.6 \times 10^{-10}$$

$$x = 2.4 \times 10^{-6}, \quad \text{pH} = 5.62$$

(2) 设 NaCN 水解生成的 H^+ 为 $x' \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, 则

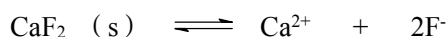


$$\frac{c(\text{HCN})c(\text{OH}^-)}{c(\text{CN}^-)} = K_h^\theta$$

$$x' = 1.3 \times 10^{-3}, \quad \text{pH} = 11.11$$

8. 解: (1) $K_a^\theta(\text{HClO}) = 2.9 \times 10^{-8}$; (2) $K_{\text{sp}}^\theta(\text{AgI}) = 8.51 \times 10^{-17}$

9. 解: (1) 设 CaF_2 在纯水中的溶解度(s)为 $x \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 。因为 CaF_2 为难溶强电解质, 且基本上不水解, 所以在 CaF_2 饱和溶液中:



$$c_{\text{F}^-}/(\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}) \quad x \quad 2x$$

$$\{c(\text{Ca}^{2+})\} \cdot \{c(\text{F}^-)\}^2 = K_{\text{sp}}^{\theta}(\text{CaF}_2)$$

$$x = 1.1 \times 10^{-3}$$

(2) 设 CaF_2 在 $1.0 \times 10^{-2} \text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1} \text{NaF}$ 溶液中的溶解度(s)为 $y \text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 。

$$\text{CaF}_2 (\text{s}) \rightleftharpoons \text{Ca}^{2+} + 2\text{F}^-$$

$$c_{\text{F}^-}/(\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}) \quad y \quad 2y+1.0 \times 10^{-2}$$

$$\{c(\text{Ca}^{2+})\} \cdot \{c(\text{F}^-)\}^2 = K_{\text{sp}}^{\theta}(\text{CaF}_2)$$

$$y(2y+1.0 \times 10^{-2})^2 = 5.2 \times 10^{-9}$$

$$y = 5.2 \times 10^{-5}$$

(3) 设 CaF_2 在 $1.0 \times 10^{-2} \text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1} \text{CaCl}_2$ 溶液中的溶解度(s)为 $z \text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 。

$$\text{CaF}_2 (\text{s}) \rightleftharpoons \text{Ca}^{2+} + 2\text{F}^-$$

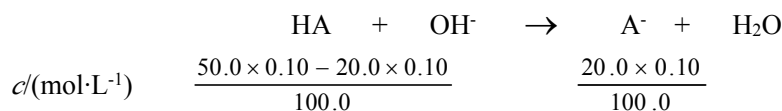
$$c_{\text{F}^-}/(\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}) \quad 1.0 \times 10^{-2} + z \quad 2z$$

$$\{c(\text{Ca}^{2+})\} \cdot \{c(\text{F}^-)\}^2 = K_{\text{sp}}^{\theta}(\text{CaF}_2)$$

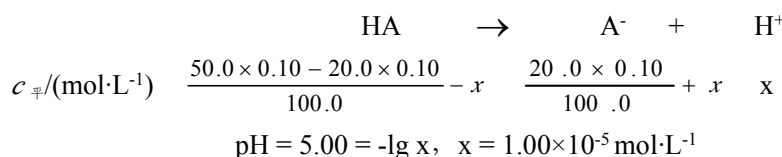
$$(z+1.0 \times 10^{-2})(2z)^2 = 5.2 \times 10^{-9}$$

$$z = 3.6 \times 10^{-4}$$

7. 解: 溶液混合后有关物质的浓度为:



设 $c(\text{H}^+) = x \text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, 则弱酸 HA, 弱酸根 A^- 及氢离子 H^+ 的平衡浓度表示为:



代入弱酸 HA 的解离平衡常数表示式:

$$K_a^{\theta}(\text{HA}) = \frac{c(\text{A}^-) \cdot c(\text{H}^+)}{c(\text{HA})} = \frac{\left(\frac{20.0 \times 0.10}{100.0} + x\right) \cdot x}{\left(\frac{50.0 \times 0.10 - 20.0 \times 0.10}{100.0} - x\right)}$$

$$= \frac{\left(\frac{20.0 \times 0.10}{100.0}\right) \cdot (1.00 \times 10^{-5})}{\left(\frac{30.0 \times 0.10}{100.0}\right)}$$

(近似计算)

$$= 6.67 \times 10^{-6}$$

10. 解: (1) 由题意可知: $c(\text{Mg}^{2+}) = 0.050 \text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$

当 $c(\text{Mg}^{2+}) \cdot \{c(\text{OH}^-)\}^2 > K_{\text{sp}}^{\theta}(\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2)$ 时开始有 $\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2$ 沉淀出。

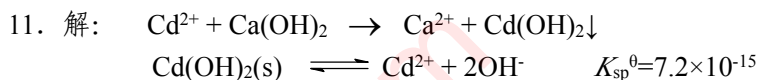
$$c(\text{OH}^-) > \sqrt{\frac{K_{\text{sp}}^{\theta}(\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2)}{c(\text{Mg}^{2+})}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{5.61 \times 10^{-12}}{5.0 \times 10^{-2}}}$$

$$= 1.0 \times 10^{-5} \text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$$

(2) $\{c(\text{Al}^{3+})\} \cdot \{c(\text{OH}^-)\}^3 = 4.0 \times 10^{-22} > K_{\text{sp}}^{\theta}(\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3)$, 所以还有 Al^{3+} 可被沉淀出。

$c(\text{Fe}^{3+}) \cdot \{c(\text{OH}^-)\}^3 = 2.0 \times 10^{-22} > K_{\text{sp}}^{\ominus}(\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3)$, 所以还有 Fe^{3+} 可被沉淀出。



若使 $c(\text{Cd}^{2+}) < 0.10 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} = \frac{1.0 \times 10^{-4} \text{ g}}{112.41 \text{ g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} = 8.9 \times 10^{-7} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$

$$c(\text{OH}^-) > \sqrt{\frac{K_{\text{sp}}^{\ominus}(\text{Cd}(\text{OH})_2)}{c(\text{Cd}^{2+})/c^{\ominus}}} = \sqrt{\frac{7.2 \times 10^{-15}}{8.9 \times 10^{-7}}}$$

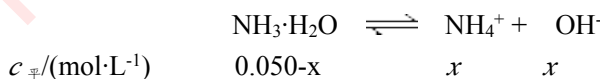
$$= 9.0 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

$$\text{pH} > (14.00 - \text{pOH}) = 10.0$$

12. 解: (1) 混合后: $c(\text{Mn}^{2+}) = 0.0010 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$

$$c(\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}) = 0.050 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

设 OH^- 浓度为 $x \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$



$$\frac{x^2}{0.050 - x} = 1.8 \times 10^{-5}$$

$x^2 = 9.0 \times 10^{-7}$, 即 $\{c(\text{OH}^-)\}^2 = 9.0 \times 10^{-7}$

$$\{c(\text{Mn}^{2+})\} \cdot \{c(\text{OH}^-)\}^2 = 9.0 \times 10^{-10} > K_{\text{sp}}^{\ominus}(\text{Mn}(\text{OH})_2) = 1.9 \times 10^{-13}$$

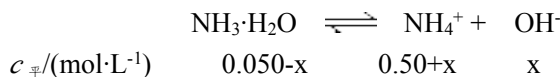
所以能生成 $\text{Mn}(\text{OH})_2$ 沉淀。

(2) 已知 $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ 的相对分子质量为 132.15

$$c(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 = \frac{0.495 \times 1000}{132.15 \times 15} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} = 0.25 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

$$c(\text{NH}_4^+) = 0.50 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

设 OH^- 浓度为 $x \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$



$$\frac{c(\text{NH}_4^+) \cdot c(\text{OH}^-)}{c(\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O})} = K_b^{\ominus}(\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O})$$

$$= \frac{(0.50 + x)x}{0.050 - x} = 1.8 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$\frac{0.50x}{0.050} = 1.8 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$x = 1.8 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$c(\text{OH}^-) = 1.8 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

$\{c(\text{Mn}^{2+})\} \cdot \{c(\text{OH}^-)\}^2 = 3.2 \times 10^{-15} < K_{\text{sp}}^{\ominus}(\text{Mn}(\text{OH})_2)$, 所以不能生成 $\text{Mn}(\text{OH})_2$ 沉淀。

13. 解: 使 BaSO_4 沉淀所需

$$c(\text{SO}_4^{2-}) > \frac{K_{\text{sp}}^{\ominus}(\text{BaSO}_4)}{c(\text{Ba}^{2+})} = \frac{1.08 \times 10^{-10}}{0.10} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

$$= 1.08 \times 10^{-9} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

Ag_2SO_4 沉淀所需

$$c(\text{SO}_4^{2-}) > \frac{K_{\text{sp}}^{\ominus}(\text{Ag}_2\text{SO}_4)}{\{c(\text{Ag}^+)\}^2} = \frac{1.20 \times 10^{-5}}{(0.10)^2} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

$$= 1.2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

故 BaSO₄ 先沉淀。

当 Ag⁺ 开始沉淀时, $c(\text{Ba}^{2+}) < \frac{1.08 \times 10^{-10}}{1.2 \times 10^{-3}} < 10^{-5} \text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$

故此时 Ba²⁺ 已沉淀完全。即可用加入 Na₂SO₄ 方法分离 Ba²⁺ 和 Ag⁺。

14. 解: Fe³⁺ 沉淀完全时, c(OH⁻) 的最小值为

$$\begin{aligned} c(\text{OH}^-) &> \sqrt[3]{\frac{K_{sp}^\theta(\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3)}{c(\text{Fe}^{3+})}} \\ &= \sqrt[3]{\frac{2.79 \times 10^{-39}}{1.0 \times 10^{-5}}} \text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \\ &= 6.5 \times 10^{-12} \text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \\ \text{pH} &= 2.81 \end{aligned}$$

若使 0.10 mol·L⁻¹ MgCl₂ 溶液不生成 Mg(OH)₂ 沉淀, 此时 c(OH⁻) 最大值为

$$\begin{aligned} c(\text{OH}^-) &> \sqrt{\frac{K_{sp}^\theta(\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2)}{c(\text{Mg}^{2+})}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{5.61 \times 10^{-12}}{0.10}} \text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \\ &= 7.5 \times 10^{-6} \text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \\ \text{pH} &= 8.88 \end{aligned}$$

所以若达到上述目的, 应控制 2.81 < pH < 8.88。

15. 解: (1) Pb(OH)₂、Cr(OH)₃ 开始析出所需 c(OH⁻) 的最低为

$$\begin{aligned} c_1(\text{OH}^-) &> \sqrt{\frac{K_{sp}^\theta(\text{Pb}(\text{OH})_2)}{c(\text{Pb}^{2+})}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{1.43 \times 10^{-15}}{3.0 \times 10^{-2}}} \text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \\ &= 2.2 \times 10^{-7} \text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \\ c_2(\text{OH}^-) &> \sqrt[3]{\frac{K_{sp}^\theta(\text{Cr}(\text{OH})_3)}{c(\text{Cr}^{3+})}} \\ &= \sqrt[3]{\frac{6.3 \times 10^{-31}}{2.0 \times 10^{-2}}} \text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \\ &= 3.2 \times 10^{-10} \text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

因为 $c_1(\text{OH}^-) \gg c_2(\text{OH}^-)$, 所以 Cr(OH)₃ 先沉淀。

(2) Cr(OH)₃ 沉淀完全时所需 OH⁻ 最低浓度为

$$c(\text{OH}^-) > \sqrt[3]{\frac{K_{sp}^\theta(\text{Cr}(\text{OH})_3)}{c(\text{Cr}^{3+})}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{6.3 \times 10^{-31}}{1.0 \times 10^{-5}}} \text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} = 4.0 \times 10^{-9} \text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

Pb(OH)₂ 不沉出所容许的 OH⁻ 最高浓度为

$$c(\text{OH}^-) < 2.2 \times 10^{-7} \text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

即 c(OH⁻) 应控制在 (4.0 × 10⁻⁹ mol·L⁻¹ ~ 2.2 × 10⁻⁷) mol·L⁻¹

$$\text{pH}_{\min} = 5.60$$

$$\text{pH}_{\max} = 7.34$$

所以若要分离这两种离子, 溶液的 pH 应控制在 5.60 ~ 7.34 之间。

16. 解: (1)

$$K^\theta = \frac{c(\text{CrO}_4^{2-})}{c(\text{S}^{2-})} = \frac{c(\text{CrO}_4^{2-})c(\text{Pb}^{2+})}{c(\text{S}^{2-})c(\text{Pb}^{2+})}$$

$$= \frac{K_{sp}^\theta(\text{PbCrO}_4)}{K_{sp}^\theta(\text{PbS})} = \frac{2.8 \times 10^{-13}}{8.0 \times 10^{-28}}$$

$$= 3.5 \times 10^{14}$$

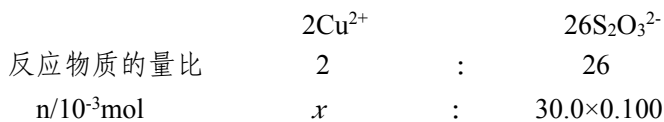
(2)

$$K^\theta = \frac{c(\text{CrO}_4^{2-})}{\{c(\text{Cl}^-)\}^2} = \frac{c(\text{CrO}_4^{2-})\{c(\text{Ag}^+)\}^2}{\{c(\text{Cl}^-)\}^2\{c(\text{Ag}^+)\}^2}$$

$$= \frac{K_{sp}^\theta(\text{Ag}_2\text{CrO}_4)}{\{K_{sp}^\theta(\text{AgCl})\}^2} = \frac{1.12 \times 10^{-12}}{(1.77 \times 10^{-10})^2}$$

$$= 3.6 \times 10^7$$

17. 解: (1) 设 Cu^{2+} 的起始浓度为 $x \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 。由提示可知:



$$x = 0.230 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$$

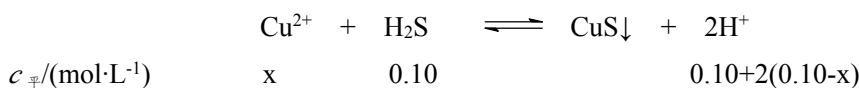
$$c(\text{Cu}^{2+}) = 0.0115 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$$

(2) $c(\text{IO}_3^-) = 0.0230 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$

$$K_{sp}^\theta(\text{Cu}(\text{IO}_3)_2) = \{c(\text{Cu}^{2+})\} \cdot \{c(\text{IO}_3^-)\}^2$$

$$= 6.08 \times 10^{-6}$$

18. 解: 设残留在溶液中的 Cu^{2+} 的浓度为 $x \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 。



$$K^\theta = \frac{\{c(\text{H}^+)\}^2 \cdot c(\text{S}^{2-}) \cdot c(\text{HS}^-)}{\{c(\text{Cu}^{2+})\} \{c(\text{H}_2\text{S})\} c(\text{S}^{2-}) c(\text{HS}^-)}$$

$$= \frac{K_{a(1)}^\theta \cdot K_{a(2)}^\theta}{K_{sp}^\theta(\text{CuS})} = \frac{1.4 \times 10^{-20}}{6.3 \times 10^{-36}}$$

$$= 2.2 \times 10^{15}$$

$$\frac{(0.30)^2}{0.10x} = 2.2 \times 10^{15}$$

$$x = 4.1 \times 10^{-16} \quad c(\text{Cu}^{2+}) = 4.1 \times 10^{-16} \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$$

故残留在溶液中的 Cu^{2+} 有 $4.1 \times 10^{-16} \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1} \times 0.10 \text{ L} \times 63.546 \text{ g}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1} = 2.6 \times 10^{-15} \text{ g}$

19. 解: (1) $c(\text{Fe}^{3+}) = c(\text{Fe}^{2+}) \approx 0.010 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$

若使 Fe^{3+} 开始产生沉淀, 则

$$c(\text{OH}^-) > \sqrt[3]{\frac{K_{sp}^\theta(\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3)}{c(\text{Fe}^{3+})}}$$

$$= \sqrt[3]{\frac{2.79 \times 10^{-39}}{0.010}} \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$$

$$= 6.5 \times 10^{-13} \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$$

$$\text{pH} = 14.00 - 12.19 = 1.81$$

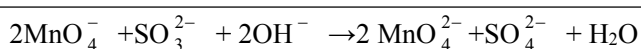
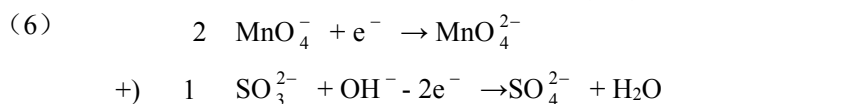
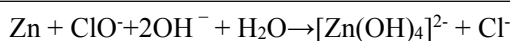
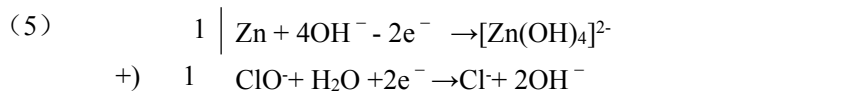
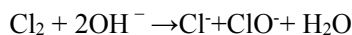
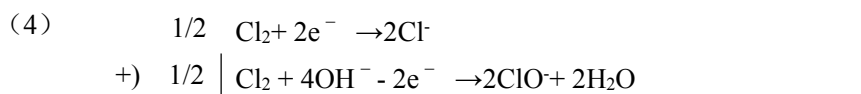
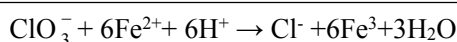
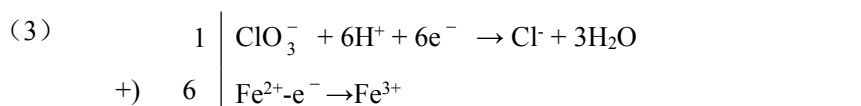
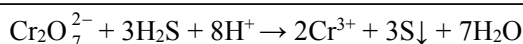
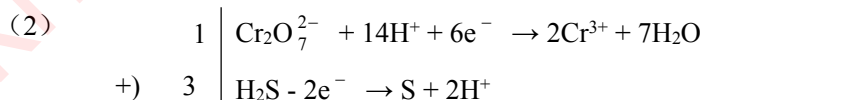
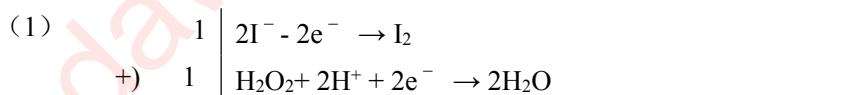
(2) $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$ 沉淀完全, 要求 $c(\text{Fe}^{3+}) \leq 10^{-5} \text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} c(\text{OH}^-) &\geq \sqrt[3]{\frac{K_{sp}^{\theta}(\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3)}{c(\text{Fe}^{3+})}} \\ &= \sqrt[3]{\frac{2.79 \times 10^{-39}}{1.0 \times 10^{-5}}} \text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \\ &= 6.5 \times 10^{-12} \text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \\ \text{pH} &= 2.81 \end{aligned}$$

第 4 章 氧化还原反应 习题参考答案

1. 解: S 的氧化数分别为 -2、0、2、4、5、6。
 2. 解: (1) $3\text{Cu} + 8\text{HNO}_3(\text{稀}) \rightarrow 3\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + 2\text{NO}\uparrow + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$
 (2) $4\text{Zn} + 5\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{浓}) \rightarrow 4\text{ZnSO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{S}\uparrow + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$
 (3) $\text{KClO}_3 + 6\text{FeSO}_4 + 3\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow \text{KCl} + 3\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$
 (4) $\text{Cu}_2\text{S} + 22\text{HNO}_3 \rightarrow 6\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + 10\text{NO}\uparrow + 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$

3. 解:



4. 解: (1) $(-) \text{Pt}, \text{I}_2(\text{s}) | \text{I}^-(\text{c}_1) || \text{Cl}^-(\text{c}_2) | \text{Cl}_2(\text{P}^\ominus), \text{Pt} (+)$

(2) $(-) \text{Pt} | \text{Fe}^{2+}, \text{Fe}^{3+}(\text{c}_3) || \text{MnO}_4^-(\text{c}_3), \text{Mn}^{2+}(\text{c}_4), \text{H}^+(\text{c}_5) | \text{Pt} (+)$

(3) $(-) \text{Zn} | \text{ZnSO}_4(\text{c}_1) || \text{CdSO}_4(\text{c}_2) | \text{Cd} (+)$

5. 解: 由于 $E^\ominus(\text{F}_2/\text{HF}) > E^\ominus(\text{S}_2\text{O}_8^{2-}/\text{SO}_4^{2-}) > E^\ominus(\text{H}_2\text{O}_2/\text{H}_2\text{O}) > E^\ominus(\text{MnO}_4^-/\text{Mn}^{2+}) > E^\ominus(\text{PbO}_2/\text{Pb}^{2+}) > E^\ominus(\text{Cl}_2/\text{Cl}^-) > E^\ominus(\text{Br}_2/\text{Br}^-) > E^\ominus(\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}) > E^\ominus(\text{Fe}^{3+}/\text{Fe}^{2+}) > E^\ominus(\text{I}_2/\text{I}^-)$

故氧化能力顺序为 $\text{F}_2 > \text{S}_2\text{O}_8^{2-} > \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 > \text{MnO}_4^- > \text{PbO}_2 > \text{Cl}_2 > \text{Br}_2 > \text{Ag}^+ > \text{Fe}^{3+} > \text{I}_2$ 其对应的还原产物为 $\text{HF}, \text{SO}_4^{2-}, \text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{Mn}^{2+}, \text{Pb}^{2+}, \text{Cl}^-, \text{Br}^-, \text{Ag}, \text{Fe}^{2+}, \text{I}^-$ 。

6. 解: 由于 $E^\ominus(\text{Zn}^{2+}/\text{Zn}) < E^\ominus(\text{H}^+/\text{H}_2) < E^\ominus(\text{S}/\text{H}_2\text{S}) < E^\ominus(\text{Sn}^{4+}/\text{Sn}^{2+}) < E^\ominus(\text{SO}_4^{2-}/\text{H}_2\text{SO}_3) < E^\ominus(\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}) < E^\ominus(\text{I}_2/\text{I}^-) < E^\ominus(\text{Fe}^{3+}/\text{Fe}^{2+}) < E^\ominus(\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}) < E^\ominus(\text{Cl}_2/\text{Cl}^-)$

故还原能力顺序为 $\text{Zn} > \text{H}_2 > \text{H}_2\text{S} > \text{SnCl}_2 > \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3 > \text{Cu} > \text{KI} > \text{FeCl}_2 > \text{Ag} > \text{KCl}$ 。

7. 解: (1) $E^\ominus(\text{Fe}^{3+}/\text{Fe}^{2+}) < E^\ominus(\text{Br}_2/\text{Br}^-)$, 该反应能自发向左进行。

(2) $E > 0$, 该反应能自发向左进行。

(3) $\Delta_r G_m^\ominus < 0$, 该反应能自发向右进行。

8. 解: (1) $E^\ominus(\text{MnO}_4^-/\text{Mn}^{2+}) > E^\ominus(\text{Fe}^{3+}/\text{Fe}^{2+})$, 该反应能自发向右进行。

(2) 原电池的电池符号:

(-) $\text{Pt}|\text{Fe}^{2+}(1\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}), \text{Fe}^{3+}(1\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}) || \text{MnO}_4^-(1\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}), \text{Mn}^{2+}(1\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}), \text{H}^+(10.0\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}) | \text{Pt}(+)$

$$E(\text{MnO}_4^-/\text{Mn}^{2+}) = E^\ominus(\text{MnO}_4^-/\text{Mn}^{2+}) + \frac{0.0592\text{V}}{Z} \lg \frac{\{c(\text{MnO}_4^-/c^\ominus)\} \{c(\text{H}^+/c^\ominus)\}^8}{\{c(\text{Mn}^{2+}/c^\ominus)\}}$$

$$= 1.51\text{V} + \frac{0.0592\text{V}}{5} \lg(10.0)^8 = 1.60\text{V}$$

$$E = E(\text{MnO}_4^-/\text{Mn}^{2+}) - E^\ominus(\text{Fe}^{3+}/\text{Fe}^{2+}) = 0.83\text{V}$$

$$(3) \lg K^\ominus = Z \{ E^\ominus(\text{MnO}_4^-/\text{Mn}^{2+}) - E^\ominus(\text{Fe}^{3+}/\text{Fe}^{2+}) \} / 0.0592\text{V} \\ = 62.5$$

$$K^\ominus = 3.2 \times 10^{62}$$

8. 解: $E(\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}) = E^\ominus(\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}) + 0.0592\text{V} \lg \{c(\text{Ag}^+)/c^\ominus\}$
 $= 0.6807\text{V}$

$$E(\text{Zn}^{2+}/\text{Zn}) = E^\ominus(\text{Zn}^{2+}/\text{Zn}) + 0.0592\text{V}/2 \lg \{c(\text{Zn}^{2+})/c^\ominus\} \\ = -0.7922\text{V}$$

$$E = E(\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}) - E(\text{Zn}^{2+}/\text{Zn}) \\ = 1.4729\text{V}$$

$$\lg K^\ominus = \frac{Z \{ E^\ominus(\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}) - E^\ominus(\text{Zn}^{2+}/\text{Zn}) \}}{0.0592\text{V}}$$

$$= 52.8$$

$$K^\ominus = 6.3 \times 10^{52}$$

9. 解: (1) (-) $\text{Zn} | \text{Zn}^{2+}(0.020\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}) || \text{Ni}^{2+}(0.080\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}) | \text{Ni}(+)$; $E^\ominus = 0.524\text{V}$;

(2) (-) $\text{Pt}, \text{Cl}_2(P^\ominus) | \text{Cl}^-(10\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}) || \text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}(1.0\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}), \text{Cr}^{3+}(1.0\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}), \text{H}^+(10\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}) | \text{Pt}(+)$; $E^\ominus = 0.21\text{V}$

10. 解: $E^\ominus(\text{AgBr}/\text{Ag}) = E(\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag})$

$$= E^\ominus(\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}) + 0.0592\text{V} \times \lg \{c(\text{Ag}^+)/c^\ominus\}$$

$$= E^\ominus(\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}) + 0.0592\text{V} \times \lg K_{\text{sp}^\ominus}(\text{AgBr})$$

$$K_{\text{sp}^\ominus}(\text{AgBr}) = 5.04 \times 10^{-13}$$

11. 解: $c(\text{Ag}^+) = 0.040\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$

12. 解: (1) $E(\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}) = E^\ominus(\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}) + \frac{0.0592\text{V}}{Z} \lg \{c(\text{Cu}^{2+})/c^\ominus\}$

$$= +0.33\text{V}$$

(2) $c(\text{Cu}^{2+}) = K_{\text{sp}^\ominus}(\text{CuS})/(\text{S}^{2-}) = 6.3 \times 10^{-36}\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$

$$E(\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}) = -0.70\text{V}$$

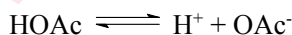
$$(3) E(\text{H}^+/\text{H}_2) = E^\ominus(\text{H}^+/\text{H}_2) + \frac{0.0592\text{V}}{Z} \lg \frac{\{c(\text{H}^+)/c^\ominus\}^2}{\{p(\text{H}_2)/p^\ominus\}}$$

$$= -0.0592\text{V}$$

(4) $\text{OH}^- + \text{H}^+ \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O}$
 $c/(\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1})$ 0.1 0.1
 刚好完全中和, 所以 $c(\text{H}^+) = 1.0 \times 10^{-7} \text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$

$$E(\text{H}^+/\text{H}_2) = -0.41\text{V}$$

(5) 加入的 NaOAc 与 HCl 刚好完全反应生成 $0.10 \text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 的 HOAc



平衡浓度 $c/(\text{mol/L})$ 0.10-x x x

$$K_a^\ominus(\text{HOAc}) = x^2/(0.10-x) = 1.8 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$x = 0.0013 \text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$$

$$E(\text{H}^+/\text{H}_2) = -0.17\text{V}$$

13. 解: $c(\text{H}^+) = 2.7 \times 10^{-5} \text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, $\text{pH} = 4.57$; $K^\ominus(\text{HA}) = 2.7 \times 10^{-5}$

14. 解: 由 $\lg K^\ominus = 4.3345$, 得 $K^\ominus = 4.63 \times 10^{-5}$

15. 解: $E(\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}) = E^\ominus(\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}) + \frac{0.0592\text{V}}{2} \lg \{c(\text{Cu}^{2+})/c^\ominus\} = +0.31\text{V}$

$$E(\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}) = E^\ominus(\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}) + 0.0592\text{V} \times \lg \{c(\text{Ag}^+)/c^\ominus\} = +0.681\text{V}$$

$$E^\ominus(\text{Fe}^{2+}/\text{Fe}) = -0.44\text{V}, \{E(\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}) - E^\ominus(\text{Fe}^{2+}/\text{Fe})\} > \{E(\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}) - E^\ominus(\text{Fe}^{2+}/\text{Fe})\}$$

故 Ag^+ 先被 Fe 粉还原。

当 Cu^{2+} 要被还原时, 需 $E(\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}) = E(\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu})$,

这时 $E^\ominus(\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}) + 0.0592\text{V} \times \lg \{c(\text{Ag}^+)/c^\ominus\} = E^\ominus(\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu})$ 。

即: $0.7991\text{V} + 0.0592\text{V} \times \lg \{c(\text{Ag}^+)/c^\ominus\} = 0.31\text{V}$, $c(\text{Ag}^+) = 5.0 \times 10^{-9} \text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$

16. 解: (1) $E(\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}) = E^\ominus(\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}) + 0.0592\text{V} \times \lg \{c(\text{Ag}^+)/c^\ominus\} = +0.74\text{V}$

$$E(\text{Zn}^{2+}/\text{Zn}) = E^\ominus(\text{Zn}^{2+}/\text{Zn}) + (0.0592\text{V}/2) \times \lg \{c(\text{Zn}^{2+})/c^\ominus\} = -0.78\text{V}$$

$$E = E(\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}) - E(\text{Zn}^{2+}/\text{Zn}) = +1.5\text{V}$$

(2) $\lg K^\ominus = z' \{E^\ominus(\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}) - E^\ominus(\text{Zn}^{2+}/\text{Zn})\} / 0.0592\text{V}$, $K^\ominus = 5.76 \times 10^{52}$

$$E^\ominus = E^\ominus(\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}) - E^\ominus(\text{Zn}^{2+}/\text{Zn}) = +1.5617\text{V}$$

$$\Delta_r G_m^\ominus = -z'FE^\ominus = -3.014 \times 10^2 \text{kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

(3) 达平衡时, $c(\text{Ag}^+) = x \text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$



平衡时浓度 $c/(\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1})$ x 0.30 + (0.10-x)/2

$$K^\ominus = \frac{c(\text{Zn}^{2+})/c^\ominus}{\{c(\text{Ag}^+)/c^\ominus\}^2}$$

$$x = 2.5 \times 10^{-27}, c(\text{Ag}^+) = 2.5 \times 10^{-27} \text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$$

17. 解: (1) $E^\ominus(\text{MnO}_4^{2-}/\text{MnO}_2) = \{3E^\ominus(\text{MnO}_4^-/\text{MnO}_2) - E^\ominus(\text{MnO}_4^-/\text{MnO}_4^{2-})\} / 2$
 $= +2.27\text{V}$

$$E^\ominus(\text{MnO}_2/\text{Mn}^{3+}) = \{2E^\ominus(\text{MnO}_2/\text{Mn}^{2+}) - E^\ominus(\text{Mn}^{3+}/\text{Mn}^{2+})\} / 1 = +1.0\text{V}$$

(2) MnO_4^{2-} , Mn^{3+} 。

(3) 是 Mn^{2+} 。反应式为 $\text{Mn} + 2\text{H}^+ \rightarrow \text{Mn}^{2+} + \text{H}_2$

18. 解: (1) $E^\ominus(\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}/\text{Cr}^{2+}) = 0.91\text{V}$; $E^\ominus(\text{Cr}^{3+}/\text{Cr}^{2+}) = -0.74\text{V}$;

(2) Cr^{3+} , Cr^{2+} 均不歧化, Cr^{3+} 较稳定, Cr^{2+} 极不稳定。

第 5 章 原子结构与元素周期性 习题参考答案

1. 解: (1) $n \geq 3$ 正整数;
 (2) $l = 1$;
 (3) $m_s = +\frac{1}{2}$ (或 $-\frac{1}{2}$);
 (4) $m = 0$ 。
2. 解: (1) 不符合能量最低原理;
 (2) 不符合能量最低原理和洪德规则;
 (3) 不符合洪德规则;
 (4) 不符合泡利不相容原理;
 (5) 正确。
3. 解: (1) $2p_x$ 、 $2p_y$ 、 $2p_z$ 为等价轨道;
 (2) 第四电子层共有四个亚层, 最多能容纳 32 个电子。

亚层	轨道数	容纳电子数
s	1	2
p	3	6
d	5	10
f	7	14
		32

4. 解: (2) P ($Z=15$)
 (3) $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2$
 (4) Cr [Ar]
 (5) Cu
 (6) [Ar] $3d^{10} 4s^2 4p^6$
5. 解: (1) [Rn] $5f^4 6d^{10} 7s^2 7p^2$, 第 7 周期, IVA 族元素, 与 Pb 的性质最相似。
 (2) [Rn] $5f^4 6d^{10} 7s^2 7p^6$, 原子序数为 118。

6. 解: 离子 电子分布式
- | | |
|-----------|---------------------------------|
| S^{2-} | $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6$ |
| K^+ | $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6$ |
| Pb^{2+} | [Xe] $4f^{14} 5d^{10} 6s^2$ |
| Ag^+ | [Kr] $4d^{10}$ |
| Mn^{2+} | $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 3d^5$ |
| Co^{2+} | $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 3d^7$ |

7. 解:

原子序数	电子分布式	各层电子数	周期	族	区	金属还是非金属
11	[Ne]3s ¹	2, 8, 1	三	I A	s	金属
21	[Ar]3d ¹ 4s ²	2, 8, 9, 2	四	IIIB	d	金属
53	[Kr]4d ¹⁰ 5s ² 5p ⁵	2, 8, 18, 18, 7	五	VIIA	p	非金属
60	[Xe]4f ⁴ 6s ²	2, 8, 18, 22, 8, 2	六	IIIB	f	金属
80	[Xe]4f ¹⁴ 5d ¹⁰ 6s ²	2, 8, 18, 32, 18, 2	六	II B	ds	金属

8. 解:

元素	周期	族	最高氧化数	价层电子构型	电子分布式	原子序数
甲	3	II A	+2	3s ²	[Ne]3s ²	12
乙	6	VII B	+7	5d ⁵ 6s ²	[Xe]4f ⁴ 5d ⁵ 6s ²	75
丙	4	IVA	+4	4s ² 4p ²	[Ar]3d ¹⁰ 4s ² 4p ²	32
丁	5	II B	+2	4d ¹⁰ 5s ²	[Kr]4d ¹⁰ 5s ²	48

9. 解: (1) A、B;

(2) C⁻、A⁺;

(3) A;

(4) 离子化合物, BC₂。

10. 解: (1) 有三种, 原子序数分别为 19、24、29;

(2)

原子序数	电子分布式	周期	族	区
19	1s ² 2s ² 2p ⁶ 3s ² 3p ⁶ 4s ¹	四	I A	s
24	1s ² 2s ² 2p ⁶ 3s ² 3p ⁶ 3d ⁵ 4s ¹	四	VIB	d
29	1s ² 2s ² 2p ⁶ 3s ² 3p ⁶ 3d ¹⁰ 4s ¹	四	I B	ds

11. 解:

元素代号	元素符号	周期	族	价层电子构型
A	Na	三	I A	$3s^1$
B	Mg	三	II A	$3s^2$
C	Al	三	IIIA	$3s^23p^1$
D	Br	四	VIIA	$4s^24p^5$
E	I	五	VIIA	$5s^25p^5$
G	F	二	VIIA	$2s^22p^5$
M	Mn	四	VII B	$3d^54s^2$

12. 解:

元素代号	电子分布式	周期	族	元素符号
D	$1s^22s^22p^63s^23p^5$	三	VIIA	Cl
C	$[\text{Ar}]3d^{10}4s^24p^4$	四	VIA	Se
B	$[\text{Kr}]5s^2$	五	II A	Sr
A	$[\text{Xe}]6s^1$	六	I A	Cs

A B C D

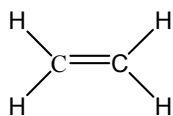
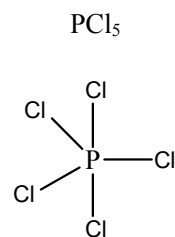
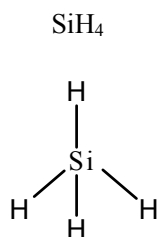
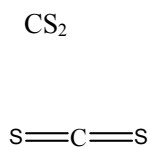
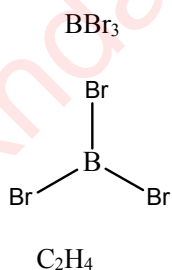
- (1) 原子半径 大 ←————— 小
 (2) 第一电离能 小 —————→ 大
 (3) 电负性 小 —————→ 大
 (4) 金属性 强 ←————— 弱

第 6 章 分子的结构与性质 习题参考答案

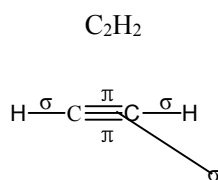
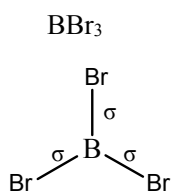
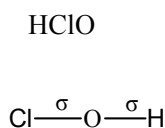
1. 解: C 原子的共价半径为: $154\text{pm} / 2 = 77.0\text{pm}$
 N 原子的共价半径为: $145\text{pm} / 2 = 72.5\text{pm}$
 Cl 原子的共价半径为: $(175 - 72.5)\text{pm} = 102.5\text{pm}$
 故 C—Cl 键的键长为: $(77.0 + 103)\text{pm} = 180\text{pm}$

2. 解: 分子的热稳定性为 $\text{HF} > \text{HCl} > \text{HBr} > \text{HI}$ 。

3. 解:



4. 解:



5. 解: 由成键原子的未成对电子直接配对成键: HgCl_2 、 PH_3 。

由电子激发后配对成键: AsF_5 、 PCl_5 。

形成配位键: NH_4^+ 、 $[\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4]^{2+}$ 。

6. 解: (1) $\text{ZnO} > \text{ZnS}$

(2) $\text{NH}_3 < \text{NF}_3$

(3) $\text{AsH}_3 < \text{NH}_3$

(4) $\text{H}_2\text{O} > \text{OF}_2$

(5) $\text{IBr} < \text{ICl}$

7. 解: $\text{Na}_2\text{S} > \text{H}_2\text{O} > \text{H}_2\text{S} > \text{H}_2\text{Se} > \text{O}_2$

8. 解:

分子或离子	中心离子杂化类型	分子或离子的几何构型
BBr_3	等性 sp^2	平面正三角形
PH_3	不等性 sp^3	三角锥形
H_2S	不等性 sp^3	V形
SiCl_4	等性 sp^3	正四面体形
CO_2	等性 sp	直线形
NH_4^+	等性 sp^3	正四面体形

9. 解:

分子或离子	价层电子对数	成键电子对数	孤电子对数	几何构型
PbCl_3	3	2	1	V形
BF_3	3	3	0	平面正三角形
NF_3	4	3	1	三角锥形
PH_4^+	4	4	0	正四面体
BrF_5	6	5	1	正四棱锥形
SO_4^{2-}	4	4	0	正四面体
NO_3^-	3	2	1	V形
XeF_4	6	4	2	正方形
CHCl_3	4	4	0	四面体

* 10. 解:

分子或离子	分子轨道表示式	成键的名称和数目	价键结构式或分子结构式	能否存在
H_2^+	$(\sigma 1s)^1$	一个单电子 σ 键	$[\text{H}\cdot\text{H}]^+$	能
He_2^+	$(\sigma 1s)^2(\sigma^* 1s)^1$	一个叁电子 σ 键	$[\text{He}:\text{He}]^+$	能
C_2	$\text{KK}(\sigma 2s)^2(\sigma^* 2s)^2$ $(\pi 2p_y)^2(\pi 2p_z)^2$	2个 π 键	$\begin{array}{c} \boxed{\cdot\cdot} \\ \text{:C C:} \\ \boxed{\cdot\cdot} \end{array}$	能
Be_2	$\text{KK}(\sigma 2s)^2(\sigma^* 2s)^2$	不成键		不能
B_2	$\text{KK}(\sigma 2s)^2(\sigma^* 2s)^2$ $(\pi 2p_y)^1(\pi 2p_z)^1$	2个单电子 π 键	$\begin{array}{c} \boxed{\cdot} \\ \text{:B B:} \\ \boxed{\cdot} \end{array}$	能
N_2^+	$\text{KK}(\sigma 2s)^2(\sigma^* 2s)^2$ $(\pi 2p_y)^2(\pi 2p_z)^2(\sigma 2p_x)^1$	2个 π 键 一个单电子 σ 键	$\left[\begin{array}{c} \boxed{\cdot\cdot} \\ \text{:N}\cdot\text{N:} \\ \boxed{\cdot\cdot} \end{array} \right]^+$	能

O_2^+	$KK(\sigma 2s)^2(\sigma^* 2s)^2(\sigma 2p_x)^2$ $(\pi 2p_y)^2(\pi 2p_z)^2(\pi^* 2p_y)^1$	1 个 π 键 一个叁电子 π 键 1 个 σ 键	$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \cdot \cdot \text{---} \\ \cdot \cdot \text{---} \text{---} \cdot \cdot \\ \text{---} \cdot \cdot \text{---} \end{array} \right]^+$	能
---------	---	--	---	---

11. 解:	分子或离子	O_2^+	O_2	O_2^-	O_2^{2-}	O_2^{3-}
	键级	2.5	2	1.5	1	0.5

结构稳定性的次序为: $O_2^+ > O_2 > O_2^- > O_2^{2-} > O_2^{3-}$

12. 解: (1) He_2 的分子轨道表示式为 $(\sigma 1s)^2(\sigma^* 1s)^2$, 净成键电子数为 0, 所以 He_2 分子不存在;

(2) N_2 的分子轨道表示式为 $(\sigma 1s)^2(\sigma^* 1s)^2(\sigma 2s)^2(\sigma^* 2s)^2(\pi 2p_y)^2(\pi 2p_z)^2(\sigma 2p_x)^2$, 形成一个 σ 键, 两个 π 键, 所以 N_2 分子很稳定, 并且电子均已配对, 因而具有反磁性;

(3) O_2^- 的分子轨道表示式为: $(\sigma 1s)^2(\sigma^* 1s)^2(\sigma 2s)^2(\sigma^* 2s)^2(\sigma 2p_x)^2(\pi 2p_y)^2(\pi 2p_z)^2(\pi^* 2p_y)^2(\pi^* 2p_z)^1$, 形成一个叁电子 π 键, 所以 O_2^- 具有顺磁性。

13. 解: 非极性分子: Ne 、 Br_2 、 CS_2 、 CCl_4 、 BF_3 ;

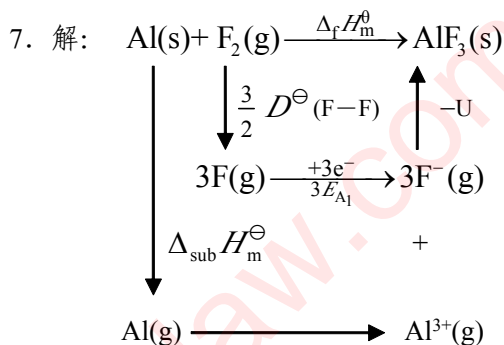
极性分子: HF 、 NO 、 H_2S 、 $CHCl_3$ 、 NF_3 。

14. 解: (1) 色散力; (2) 色散力、诱导力; (3) 色散力、诱导力、取向力。

第 7 章 固体的结构与性质 习题参考答案

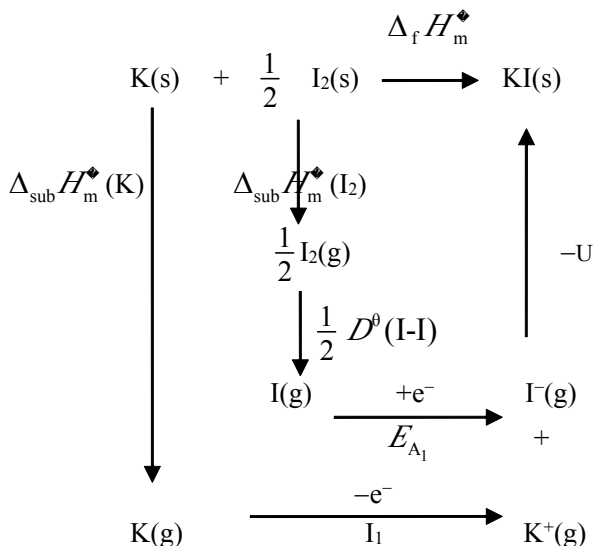
1. 解：熔点高低、硬度大小的次序为：TiC> ScN> MgO> NaF。
2. 解：(1) 熔点由低到高的次序：KBr<KCl<NaCl<MgO。
(2) 熔点由低到高的次序：N₂<NH₃<Si。
3. 解：
- | 离子 | 电子分布式 | 离子电子构型 |
|------------------|---|--------|
| Fe ³⁺ | 1s ² 2s ² 2p ⁶ 3s ² 3p ⁶ 3d ⁵ | 9~17 |
| Ag ⁺ | 1s ² 2s ² 2p ⁶ 3s ² 3p ⁶ 3d ¹⁰ 4s ² 4p ⁶ 4d ¹⁰ | 18 |
| Ca ²⁺ | 1s ² 2s ² 2p ⁶ 3s ² 3p ⁶ | 8 |
| Li ⁺ | 1s ² | 2 |
| S ²⁻ | 1s ² 2s ² 2p ⁶ 3s ² 3p ⁶ | 8 |
| Pb ²⁺ | [Xe]4f ¹⁴ 5d ¹⁰ 6s ² | 18+2 |
| Pb ⁴⁺ | [Xe]4f ¹⁴ 5d ¹⁰ | 18 |
| Bi ³⁺ | [Xe]4f ¹⁴ 5d ¹⁰ 6s ² | 18+2 |
4. 解：B 为原子晶体，LiCl 为离子晶体，BCl₃ 为分子晶体。
5. 解：(1) O₂、H₂S 为分子晶体，KCl 为离子晶体，Si 为原子晶体，Pt 为金属晶体。
(2) AlN 为共价键，Al 为金属键，HF(s) 为氢键和分子间力，K₂S 为离子键。
6. 解：

物质	晶格结点上的粒子	晶格结点上离子间的作用力	晶体类型	预测熔点(高或低)
N ₂	N ₂ 分子	分子间力	分子晶体	很低
SiC	Si 原子、C 原子	共价键	原子晶体	很高
Cu	Cu 原子、离子	金属键	金属晶体	高
冰	H ₂ O 分子	氢键、分子间力	氢键型分子晶体	低
BaCl ₂	Ba ²⁺ 、Cl ⁻	离子键	离子晶体	较高



$$\begin{aligned}
 U &= \Delta_{\text{sub}} H_m^\ominus + D^\ominus(\text{F-F}) + 3 E_{A_1} + I - \Delta_f H_m^\ominus \\
 &= [326.4 + \frac{3}{2} \times 156.9 + 3 \times (-322) + 5139.1 - (-1510)] \text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \\
 &= 6245 \text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

8. 解:



$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta_f H_m^\ominus &= \Delta_{\text{sub}} H_m^\ominus(\text{K}) + \frac{1}{2} \Delta_{\text{sub}} H_m^\ominus(\text{I}_2) + \frac{1}{2} D^\ominus(\text{I-I}) + E_{A_1} + I_1 - U \\
 &= [90 + \frac{1}{2} \times 62.4 + \frac{1}{2} \times 152.549 + (-295) + 418.9 - 649] \text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \\
 &= -328 \text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

9. 解: (1) 极化力: Na^+ , Al^{3+} , Si^{4+} ; 变形性: Si^{4+} , Al^{3+} , Na^+ 。

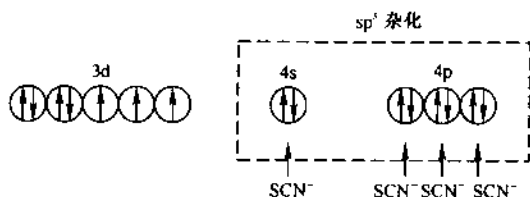
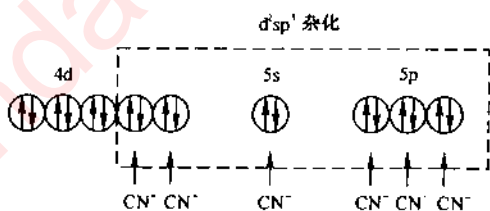
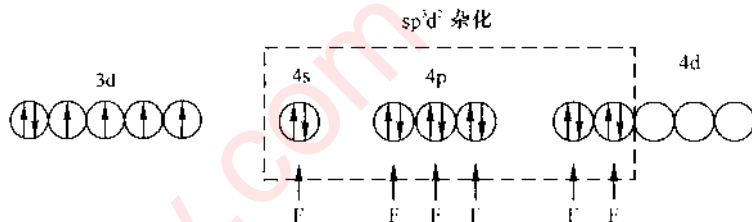
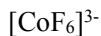
(2) 极化力: I^- , Sn^{2+} , Ge^{2+} ; 变形性: Ge^{2+} , Sn^{2+} , I^- 。

10. 解: 极化作用: $\text{SiCl}_4 > \text{AlCl}_3 > \text{MgCl}_2 > \text{NaCl}$ 。

11. 解: (1) 阴离子相同。阳离子均为 18 电子构型, 极化力、变形性均较大, 但 Zn^{2+} 、 Cd^{2+} 、 Hg^{2+} 依次半径增大, 变形性增大, 故 ZnS 、 CdS 、 HgS 依次附加离子极化作用增加, 键的共价程度增大, 化合物的溶解度减小。

(2) 阳离子相同, 但 F^- 、 Cl^- 、 I^- 依次半径增大, 变形性增大。故 PbF_2 、 PbCl_2 、 PbI_2 极化作用依次增大, 键的共价程度增大, 化合物的溶解度减小。

(3) 阴离子相同, 但 Ca^{2+} 、 Fe^{2+} 、 Zn^{2+} 电子构型分别为 8、9~17、18, 变形性依次增大, 键的共价程度增大, 化合物的溶解度减小。

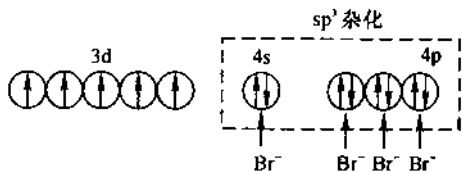


6. 解: 已知: [MnBr₄]²⁻ μ = 5.9 B.M, [Mn(CN)₆]³⁻ μ = 2.8 B.M.

由: μ = √n(n+2) 式求得:

[MnBr₄]²⁻中 n=5 } , 与 { Mn²⁺(n=5) 相比较, 可推测:
[Mn(CN)₆]³⁻中 n=2 } { Mn³⁺(n=4)

[MnBr₄]²⁻价层电子分布为

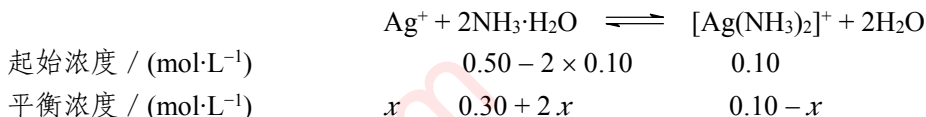


7. 解: 混合后尚未反应前:

$$c(\text{Ag}^+) = 0.10 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

$$c(\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}) = 0.50 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

又因 K_f^\ominus ([Ag(NH₃)₂]⁺) 较大, 可以认为 Ag⁺基本上转化为 [Ag(NH₃)₂]⁺, 达平衡时溶液中 c(Ag⁺)、c(NH₃)、c([Ag(NH₃)₂]⁺) 由下列平衡计算:



$$K_f^\ominus = \frac{\{c([\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2]^+)\}}{\{c(\text{Ag}^+)\} \{c(\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O})\}^2} = 1.12 \times 10^7$$

$$\frac{0.10 - x}{x(0.30 + 2x)^2} = 1.12 \times 10^7$$

$$x = 9.9 \times 10^{-8} \text{ 即 } c(\text{Ag}^+) = 9.9 \times 10^{-8} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

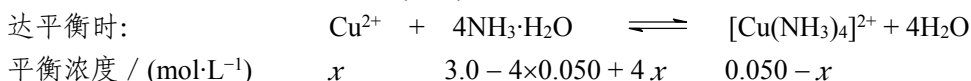
$$c([\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2]^+) = (0.10 - x) \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \approx 0.10 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

$$c(\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}) = (0.30 + 2x) \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \approx 0.30 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

8. 解: 混合后未反应前:

$$c(\text{Cu}^{2+}) = 0.050 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

$$c(\text{NH}_3) = 3.0 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$



$$K_f^\ominus = \frac{\{c([\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4]^{2+})\}}{\{c(\text{Cu}^{2+})\} \{c(\text{NH}_3)\}^4} = \frac{0.050 - x}{x(2.8 + 4x)^4} = 2.09 \times 10^{13}$$

$$\frac{0.050}{x(2.8)^4} = 2.1 \times 10^{13}, \quad x = 3.9 \times 10^{-17}$$

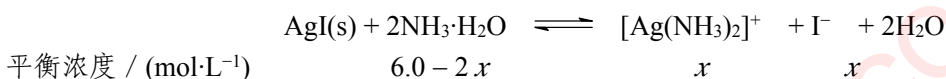
$$c([\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4]^{2+}) \approx 0.050 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}, \quad c(\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}) \approx 2.8 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

若在此溶液中加入 0.010 mol NaOH(s), 即: $c(\text{OH}^-) = 0.50 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$

$$J = 3.9 \times 10^{-17} \times (0.50)^2 = 9.8 \times 10^{-18} > K_{sp}^\ominus(\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2)$$

故有 $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$ 沉淀生成。

9. 解: 设 1.0 L 6.0 mol·L⁻¹ $\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ 溶解 x mol AgI, 则 $c([\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2]^+) = x \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ (实际上应略小于 $x \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$) $c(\text{I}^-) = x \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$



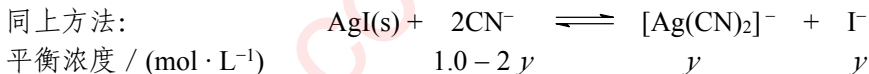
$$K^\ominus = \frac{\{c([\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2]^+)\} \{c(\text{I}^-)\}}{\{c(\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O})\}^2} \times \frac{\{c(\text{Ag}^+)\}}{\{c(\text{Ag}^+)\}}$$

$$= K_f^\ominus([\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2]^+) \cdot K_{sp}^\ominus(\text{AgI}) = 9.54 \times 10^{-10}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{(6.0-2x)^2} = 9.54 \times 10^{-10}$$

$$x = 1.9 \times 10^{-4}$$

同上方法:

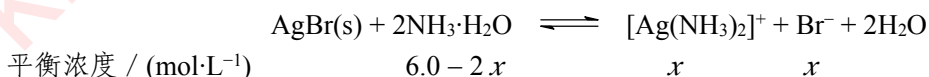


$$K^\ominus = K_f^\ominus([\text{Ag}(\text{CN})_2]^-) \cdot K_{\text{sp}}^\ominus(\text{AgI}) = (1.26 \times 10^{21}) \times (8.52 \times 10^{-17}) = 1.07 \times 10^5$$

$$y = 0.49$$

可见 KCN 可溶解较多的 AgI。

10. 解: 设 1.0 L 1.0 mol · L⁻¹ 氨水可溶解 x mol AgBr, 并设溶解达平衡时 $c([\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2]^+) = x$ mol · L⁻¹ (严格讲应略小于 x mol · L⁻¹) $c(\text{Br}^-) = x$ mol · L⁻¹



$$K^\ominus = K_f^\ominus([\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2]^+) \cdot K_{\text{sp}}^\ominus(\text{AgBr}) = 5.99 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{(1.0-2x)^2} = 5.99 \times 10^{-6} \quad x = 2.4 \times 10^{-3}$$

故 1.0 L 1.0 mol · L⁻¹ NH₃ · H₂O 可溶解 1.9 × 10⁻⁴ mol AgBr。

则 100mL 1.0 mol · L⁻¹ NH₃ · H₂O 只能溶解 AgBr 的克数为

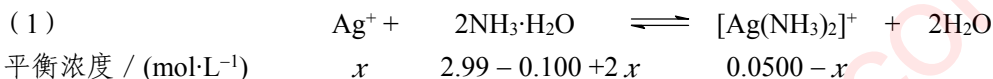
$$2.4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \times 0.10 \text{ L} \times 187.77 \text{ g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} = 0.045 \text{ g} < 0.10 \text{ g}$$

即 0.10 g AgBr 不能完全溶解于 100mL 1.00 mol · L⁻¹ 的氨水中。

11. 解: $c(\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}) = 9.98 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$

$$\text{混合冲稀后: } c(\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}) = 9.98 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \times \frac{30\text{mL}}{100\text{mL}} = 2.99 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

$$c(\text{Ag}^+) = 0.100 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \times \frac{50.0\text{mL}}{100\text{mL}} = 0.0500 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$



K_f^\ominus 较大, 故可近似计算

$$K_f^\ominus = \frac{0.0500 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}}{(2.89 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1})^2 (x \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1})} = 1.12 \times 10^7, \quad x = 5.35 \times 10^{-10}$$

$$\text{即 } c(\text{Ag}^+) = 5.35 \times 10^{-10} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

$$c([\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2]^+) = 0.0500 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}, \quad c(\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}) = 2.89 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

$$(2) \text{ 加入 } 0.0745 \text{ g KCl(s): } c(\text{Cl}^-) = 0.0100 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

$$J = 5.35 \times 10^{-10} \times 0.0100 = 5.35 \times 10^{-12} < K_{sp}^{\ominus}(\text{AgCl}) = 1.77 \times 10^{-10}$$

故无 AgCl 沉淀形成。

欲阻止 AgCl 沉淀形成，

$$c(\text{Ag}^+) \leq \frac{K_{sp}^{\ominus}(\text{AgCl})}{c(\text{Cl}^-)/c^{\ominus}} c^{\ominus} = 1.77 \times 10^{-8} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

$$c(\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}) \geq \sqrt{\frac{0.0500}{1.77 \times 10^{-8} \times 1.12 \times 10^7}} c^{\ominus} = 0.502 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

$$(3) c(\text{Br}^-) = 0.120 \text{ g} \div 119.00 \text{ g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \div 0.1 \text{ L} = 0.0101 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

$$J = 5.40 \times 10^{-12} > K_{sp}^{\ominus}(\text{AgBr}) = 5.35 \times 10^{-13}$$

故有 AgBr 沉淀形成。

欲阻止 AgBr 沉淀形成，

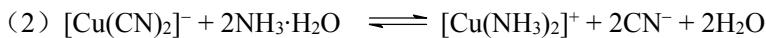
$$c(\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}) \geq \sqrt{\frac{0.0500}{5.30 \times 10^{-11} \times 1.12 \times 10^7}} c^{\ominus} = 9.18 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

由(2)、(3)计算结果看出，AgCl 能溶于稀 $\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ ，而 AgBr 须用浓 $\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ 溶解。

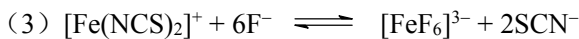
$$12. \text{解: (1) } [\text{HgCl}_4]^{2-} + 4 \text{I}^- \rightleftharpoons [\text{HgI}_4]^{2-} + 4\text{Cl}^-$$

$$K^{\ominus} = \frac{K_f^{\ominus}([\text{HgI}_4]^{2-})}{K_f^{\ominus}([\text{HgCl}_4]^{2-})} = 5.78 \times 10^{14}$$

K^{\ominus} 很大，故反应向右进行。

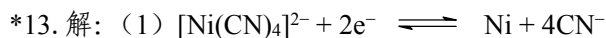


$$K^{\ominus} = \frac{K_f^{\ominus}([\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_2]^+)}{K_f^{\ominus}([\text{Cu}(\text{CN})_2]^-)} = 7.24 \times 10^{-14}$$



$$K^{\ominus} = \frac{K_f^{\ominus}([\text{FeF}_6]^{3-})}{K_f^{\ominus}([\text{Fe}(\text{NCS})_2]^+)} = 8.91 \times 10^{10}$$

K^{\ominus} 很大，故该反应向右进行。



对于电极反应： $\text{Ni}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Ni}$

$$E(\text{Ni}^{2+}/\text{Ni}) = E^{\ominus}(\text{Ni}^{2+}/\text{Ni}) + (0.0592 \text{ V} / 2) \lg \left\{ c(\text{Ni}^{2+}) / c^{\ominus} \right\}$$



$$\text{则 } c(\text{Ni}^{2+}) = c^{\ominus} / K_f^{\ominus}([\text{Ni}(\text{CN})_4]^{2-}) = 5.03 \times 10^{32} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

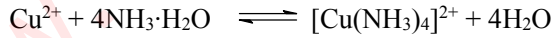
$$\text{因此 } E^{\ominus}([\text{Ni}(\text{CN})_4]^{2-}/\text{Ni}) = E(\text{Ni}^{2+}/\text{Ni})$$

$$= E^{\ominus}(\text{Ni}^{2+}/\text{Ni}) + \frac{0.0592 \text{ V}}{2} \lg \frac{1}{K_f^{\ominus}([\text{HgI}_4]^{2-})} = -0.0295 \text{ V}$$

*14. 解: 对于电极反应: $\text{Cu}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Cu}$

$$E(\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}) = E^{\ominus}(\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}) + \frac{0.0592 \text{ V}}{2} \lg \{c(\text{Cu}^{2+})\}$$

其中 Cu^{2+} 浓度可由下列平衡式求得:



$$\text{则 } c(\text{Cu}^{2+}) = c^{\ominus} / K_f^{\ominus}([\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4]^{2+}) = 4.8 \times 10^{-14} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

$$E^{\ominus}([\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4]^{2+}/\text{Cu}) = E^{\ominus}(\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu})$$

$$= E^{\ominus}(\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}) + \frac{0.0592 \text{ V}}{2} \lg \{c(\text{Cu}^{2+})\} = -0.054 \text{ V}$$

在 $c(\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}) = 1.0 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 的溶液中:



$$\text{平衡浓度} / (\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}) \quad 1.0 - x \quad x \quad x$$

$$K^{\ominus}(\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}) = \frac{x^2}{1.0 - x} = 1.8 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$x = 4.2 \times 10^{-3} \quad \text{即 } c(\text{OH}^-) = 4.2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

对于电极反应: $\text{O}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 4\text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons 4\text{OH}^-$

$$E(\text{O}_2/\text{OH}^-) = E^{\ominus}(\text{O}_2/\text{OH}^-) + \frac{0.0592 \text{ V}}{4} \times \lg \frac{p(\text{O}_2)/p^{\ominus}}{\{c(\text{OH}^-)\}^4}$$

$$= 0.542 \text{ V}$$

$$E(\text{O}_2/\text{OH}^-) \gg E^{\ominus}([\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4]^{2+}/\text{Cu})。$$

*15. 解: 由电极反应: $\text{Ag}^+ + \text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Ag}$ 可以写出:

$$E(\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}) = E^{\ominus}(\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}) + 0.0592 \text{ V} \lg \{c(\text{Ag}^+)\}$$

可导出:

$$E^{\ominus}([\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2]^+/\text{Ag}) = E^{\ominus}(\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}) + 0.0592 \text{ V} \times \lg \frac{1}{K_f^{\ominus}([\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2]^+)}$$

$$E^{\ominus}([\text{Ag}(\text{CN})_2]^-/\text{Ag}) = E^{\ominus}(\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}) + 0.0592 \text{ V} \times \lg \frac{1}{K_f^{\ominus}([\text{Ag}(\text{CN})_2]^-)}$$

因 $K_f^{\ominus}([\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2]^+) \ll K_f^{\ominus}([\text{Ag}(\text{CN})_2]^-)$

故 $E^{\ominus}([\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2]^+/\text{Ag}) > E^{\ominus}([\text{Ag}(\text{CN})_2]^-/\text{Ag})$

*16. 解: $E(\text{Fe}^{3+}/\text{Fe}^{2+}) = E([\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{3-}/[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{4-})$

$$\text{则 } E^{\ominus}(\text{Fe}^{3+}/\text{Fe}^{2+}) + 0.0592 \text{ V} \times \lg \frac{c(\text{Fe}^{3+})/c^{\ominus}}{c(\text{Fe}^{2+})/c^{\ominus}}$$

$$= E^{\ominus}([\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{3-}/[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{4-}) + 0.0592 \text{ V} \times \lg \frac{c([\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{3-})/c^{\ominus}}{c([\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{4-})/c^{\ominus}}$$

$$E^{\ominus}([\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{3-}/[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{4-}) = 0.361 \text{ V}, \text{ 得 } K_f^{\ominus}([\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{3-}) = 8.4 \times 10^{41}$$

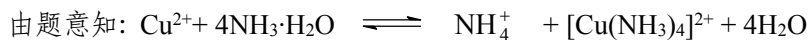
*17. 解: 由题意知: $E_1 = E^{\ominus}([\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4]^{2+}/\text{Cu}) - E^{\ominus}(\text{Zn}^{2+}/\text{Zn}) = 0.7083 \text{ V}$

$$E^{\ominus}(\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}) = 0.340 \text{ V}, \quad E^{\ominus}(\text{Zn}^{2+}/\text{Zn}) = -0.7626 \text{ V}$$

$$E^{\ominus}([\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4]^{2+}/\text{Cu}) = -0.0543 \text{ V}$$

$$\text{而 } E^{\ominus}([\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4]^{2+}/\text{Cu}) = E^{\ominus}(\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}) + \frac{0.0592 \text{ V}}{2} \times \lg \{c(\text{Cu}^{2+})/c^{\ominus}\} - 0.0543 \text{ V}$$

$$= 0.340 \text{ V} + \frac{0.0592 \text{ V}}{2} \times \lg \{c(\text{Cu}^{2+})/c^{\ominus}\}, \text{ 得: } c(\text{Cu}^{2+}) = 4.78 \times 10^{-14} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}.$$



$$K_f^{\ominus}([\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4]^{2+}) = \frac{c([\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4]^{2+})/c^{\ominus}}{\left\{ \frac{c(\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O})}{c^{\ominus}} \right\}^4 \{c(\text{Cu}^{2+})/c^{\ominus}\}} = \frac{c^{\ominus}}{c(\text{Cu}^{2+})} = 2.09 \times 10^{13}$$

(2) 向左半电池中加入 Na_2S , 达平衡时:

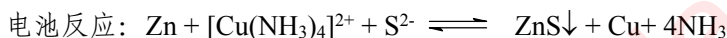
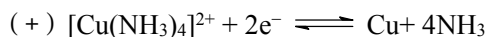
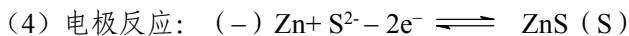
$$c(\text{Zn}^{2+}) = \frac{K_{\text{sp}}^{\ominus}(\text{ZnS})}{c(\text{S}^{2-})/c^{\ominus}} c^{\ominus} = 1.6 \times 10^{-24} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$



$$E^{\ominus}(\text{ZnS}/\text{Zn}) = E^{\ominus}(\text{Zn}^{2+}/\text{Zn}) + \frac{0.0592 \text{ V}}{2} \lg \{c(\text{Zn}^{2+})/c^{\ominus}\} = -1.4670 \text{ V}$$

$$\text{故 } E_2 = E^{\ominus}([\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4]^{2+}/\text{Cu}) - E^{\ominus}(\text{ZnS}/\text{Zn}) = 1.4127 \text{ V}$$

(3) $(-)\text{Zn}, \text{ZnS}(\text{S}) \mid \text{S}^{2-}(1.00 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}) \parallel \text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}(1.00 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}), [\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4]^{2+}(1.00 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}) \mid \text{Cu}(+)$



$$(5) \lg K^{\ominus} = \frac{2 \times [-0.0543 \text{ V} - (-1.4670 \text{ V})]}{0.0592 \text{ V}} = 47.73$$

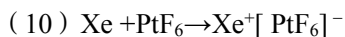
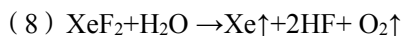
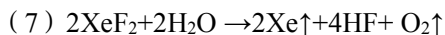
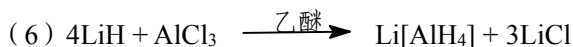
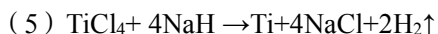
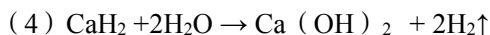
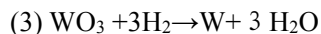
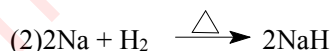
$$\text{故 } E^{\ominus} \approx -272.5 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

第9章 元素概论 习题参考答案

1. 解: (1) $2\text{Na} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} (\text{冷}) \rightarrow 2\text{NaOH} + \text{H}_2\uparrow$
(2) $\text{Mg} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \xrightarrow{\Delta} \text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2 + \text{H}_2\uparrow$
(3) $3\text{Fe} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O} (\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4 + 4\text{H}_2\uparrow$
(4) $\text{Zn} + 2\text{H}^+ \rightarrow \text{Zn}^{2+} + \text{H}_2\uparrow$
(5) $2\text{Al} + 2\text{OH}^- + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2[\text{Al}(\text{OH})_4]^- + 3\text{H}_2\uparrow$

2. 解: 宜选用焦炭为还原剂

3. 解: (1) $\text{SiHCl}_3 + \text{H}_2 \rightarrow \text{Si} + 3\text{HCl}$



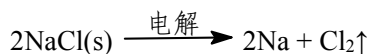
4. 解: $\Delta_f H_m^\ominus (\text{XeF}_4, \text{g}) = -214.5 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

5. 解: 质量为 360g。

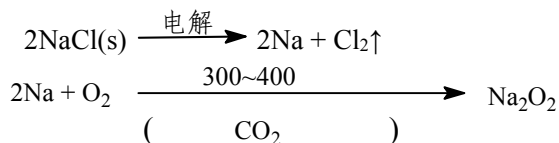
第 10 章 碱金属和碱土金属元素 习题参考答案

1. 解: (1) $2\text{Na}(\text{s}) + (\text{x}+\text{y}) \text{NH}_3 \rightarrow 2\text{Na}^+(\text{NH}_3)_\text{x} + \text{e}^-(\text{NH}_3)_\text{y}$
(2) $\text{Na}_2\text{O}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2\text{NaOH} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$; $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O} + 1/2 \text{O}_2\uparrow$
(3) $2\text{KO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2\text{KOH} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 + \text{O}_2\uparrow$; $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O} + 1/2 \text{O}_2\uparrow$
(4) $2\text{Na}_2\text{O}_2 + 2\text{CO}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 + \text{O}_2\uparrow$
(5) $4\text{KO}_2 + 2\text{CO}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3 + 3 \text{O}_2\uparrow$
(6) $\text{Be}(\text{OH})_2 + 2\text{OH}^- \rightarrow [\text{Be}(\text{OH})_4]^-$
(7) $\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2 + 2\text{NH}_4^+ \rightarrow \text{Mg}^{2+} + 2\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$; $2\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2\text{NH}_3\uparrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
(8) $\text{BaO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{稀}) \rightarrow \text{BaSO}_4\downarrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$; $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O} + 1/2 \text{O}_2\uparrow$

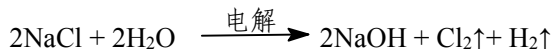
2. 解: (1) Na:



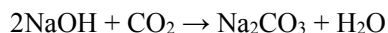
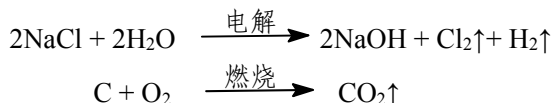
- (2) Na_2O_2 :



- (3) NaOH:



- (4) Na_2CO_3 :

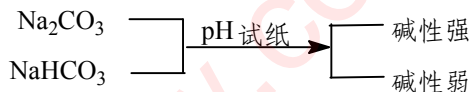
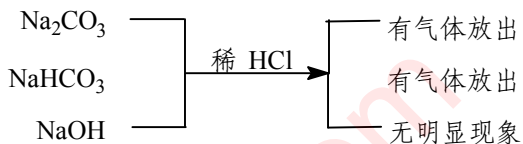


3. 解: (1) 该混合物中不含 CaCO_3 , 且 MgSO_4 、 BaCl_2 不会同时存在;
(2) 该混合物中含有 KCl ;
(3) 该混合物中含有 MgSO_4 .

故混合物中只有 KCl 、 MgSO_4 .

4. 解: 鉴别上述各组物质有不同方法, 现仅举一例供参考:

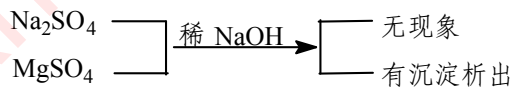
- (1)



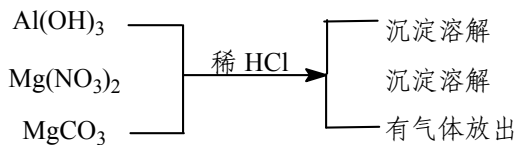
(2)



(3)

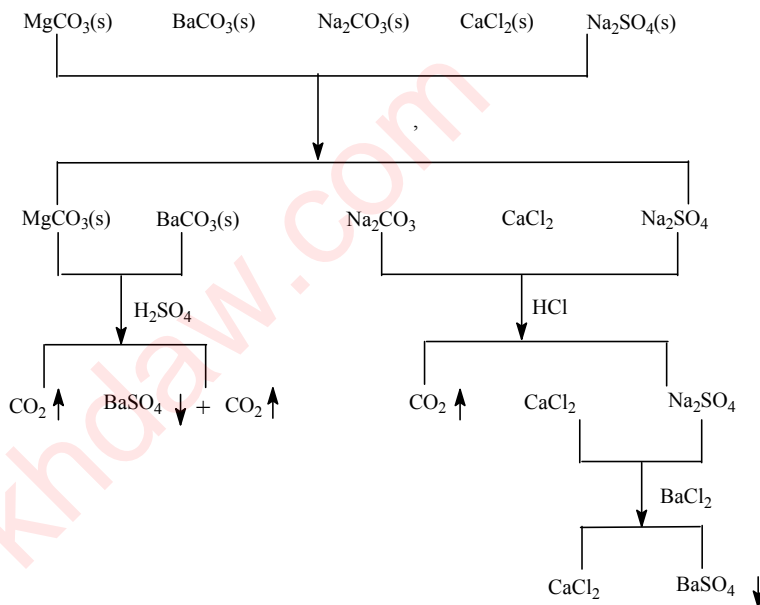


(4)



5. 解: 加入适量 BaCl_2 、 Na_2CO_3 和 NaOH , 分别生成 BaSO_4 、 CaCO_3 、 $\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2$ 、 BaCO_3 沉淀 (方程式略)。

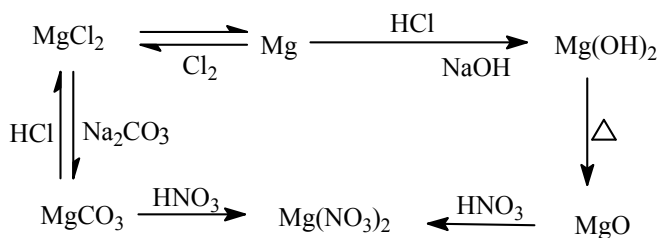
6. 解:



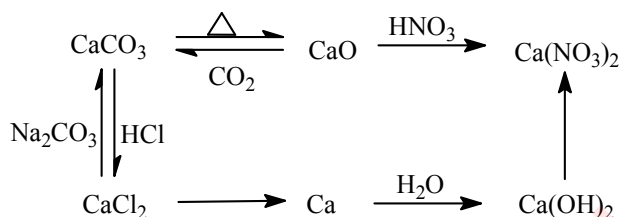
7. 解: (1) 根据“此固体溶于水后可得无色溶液和白色沉淀”, 可判断混合物中不含有 CuSO_4 , 而白色沉淀可能是 MgCO_3 、 BaSO_4 、 Ag_2SO_4 ;

8. 解: (1) 首先析出 BaCrO_4 沉淀 (2) 当 SrCrO_4 刚析出时, $c(\text{Ba}^{2+}) = 5.3 \times 10^{-7} < 10^{-5} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$. 沉淀已完全, 因此可分离。

9. 解: (1)

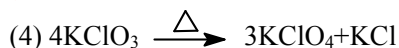
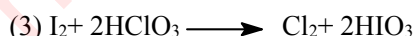
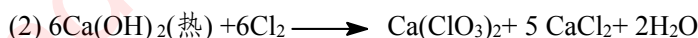
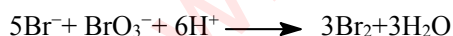
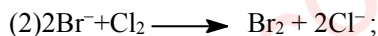
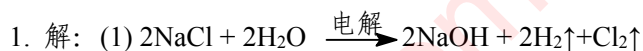


(2)

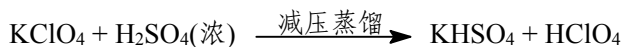
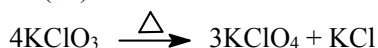
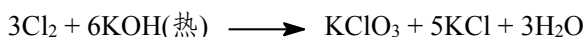
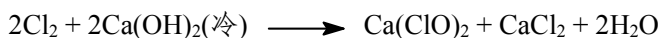
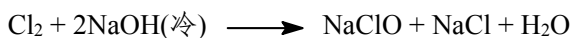
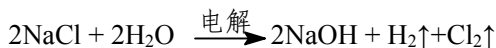


10. 解: $1.06 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3 \text{ H}_2$

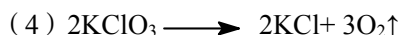
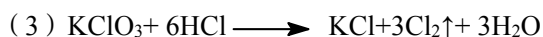
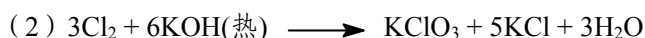
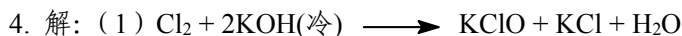
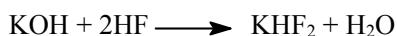
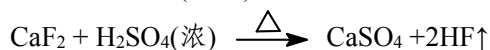
第 11 章 卤素和氧族元素 习题参考答案

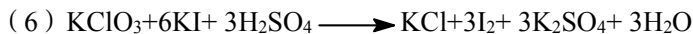


3. 解: (1) 以食盐为基本原料制备 Cl_2 、 NaOH 、 NaClO 、 $\text{Ca}(\text{ClO})_2$ 、 KClO_3 、 HClO_4 ;



(2) 以萤石(CaF_2)为基本原料制备 F_2 。





5. 解: (1) FeCl_3 与 Br_2 水能共存。因 $E^\ominus(\text{BrO}_3^-/\text{Br}_2) = 1.5\text{V} > E^\ominus(\text{Fe}^{3+}/\text{Fe}^{2+}) = 0.771\text{V}$, 所以 FeCl_3 和 Br_2 不会发生氧化还原反应, 也不发生其它反应, 故能共存。

(2) FeCl_3 与 KI 溶液不能共存。因 $E^\ominus(\text{Fe}^{3+}/\text{Fe}^{2+}) = 0.771\text{V} > E^\ominus(\text{I}_2/\text{I}^-) = 0.5355\text{V}$, 故发生反应: $2\text{Fe}^{3+} + 2\text{I}^- \longrightarrow 2\text{Fe}^{2+} + \text{I}_2$

(3) NaBr 与 NaBrO_3 在酸性溶液中不能共存。因 $E^\ominus(\text{BrO}_3^-/\text{Br}_2) = 1.5\text{V} > E^\ominus(\text{Br}_2/\text{Br}^-) = 1.065\text{V}$, 故发生反应: $\text{BrO}_3^- + 5\text{Br}^- + 6\text{H}^+ \longrightarrow 3\text{Br}_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$

(4) KI 与 KIO_3 在酸性溶液中不能共存。因 $E^\ominus(\text{IO}_3^-/\text{I}_2) = 1.195\text{V} > E^\ominus(\text{I}_2/\text{I}^-) = 0.5355\text{V}$, 故发生反应: $\text{IO}_3^- + 5\text{I}^- + 6\text{H}^+ \longrightarrow 3\text{I}_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$

6. 解: (4)式=(1)+(2)-2×(3), $K^\ominus = 9 \times 10^{15}$

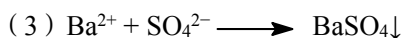
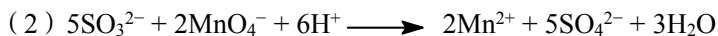
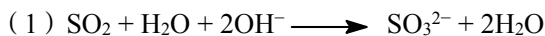
7. 解: $\Delta_r H_m^\ominus = 202.4 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, 压力升高, 平衡左移, K^\ominus 不变; 温度升高, 平衡右移, K^\ominus 变大

8. 解: 因为 $E^\ominus(\text{右}) > E^\ominus(\text{左})$, 所以能向右移动, $\lg K^\ominus = 25.2$, $K^\ominus = 1.6 \times 10^{25}$

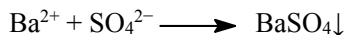
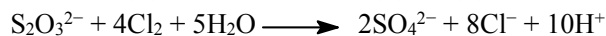
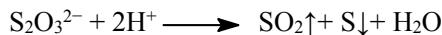
9. 解: (1)混合物中含 5.82g KI ; (2) 混合物中含 1.35 g CaCl_2 ; 混合物中含 2.26 g NaCl

10. 解: $\Delta_r H_m^\ominus = -187.8 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

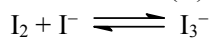
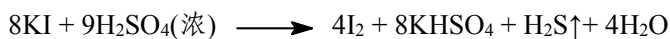
11. 解: A 为 SO_2 水溶液。有关反应式如下:

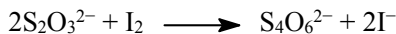


12. 解: A 为 $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$; B 为 SO_2 ; C 为 S; D 为 BaSO_4 。有关反应式如下:



13. 解: A 为易溶碘化物(如 KI); B 为浓 H_2SO_4 ; C 为 I_2 ; D 为 I_3^- ; E 为 $\text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-}$; F 为 Cl_2 。有关反应式如下:





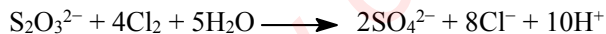
(E)



(F)



黄色



白色

14. 解：可用稀 HCl 加以鉴别。五种固体各取少许分装于试管中，并加水配成溶液，再分别滴入 HCl。其中：

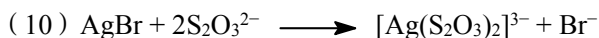
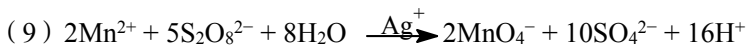
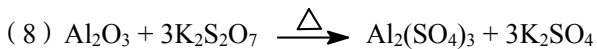
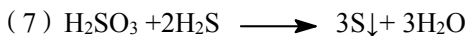
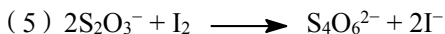
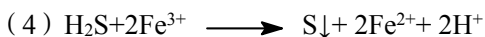
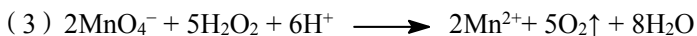
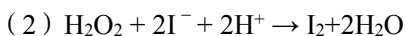
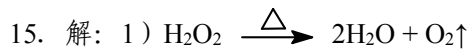
有臭气放出，该气体使湿润的 $\text{Pb}(\text{OAc})_2$ 试纸变黑者为 Na_2S ；

有同上臭气放出且有黄色沉淀生成者为 Na_2S_2 ；

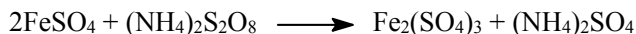
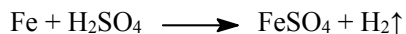
有使品红试纸褪色的气体产生者为 Na_2SO_3 ；

有使品红试纸褪色的气体产生且有黄色沉淀生成者为 $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ ；

无明显现象者为 Na_2SO_4 。



16. 解：选用 $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$ 最合理。反应式如下：



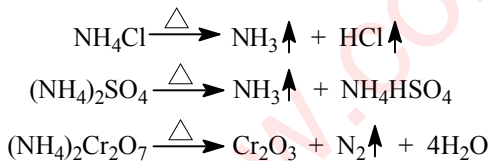
可见选用 $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$ 作氧化剂，既可将 FeSO_4 氧化为 $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ ，又不引进其它杂质，而且 $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$ 被还原为 $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ ，这正是制取 $\text{NH}_4\text{Fe}(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 需要的物质，不必另外再加 $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ 。

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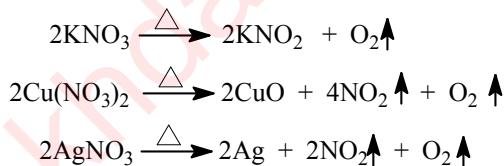
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第 12 章 氮族、碳族和硼族元素 习题参考答案

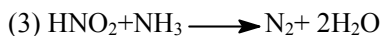
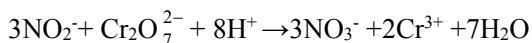
1. (1) 解:



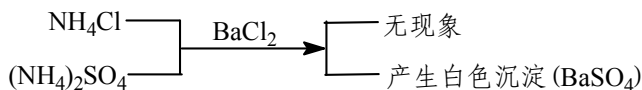
(2) 解:



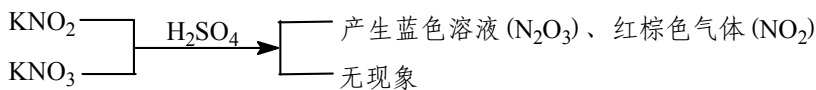
2. 解: (1) $5\text{NO}_2^- + 2\text{MnO}_4^- + 6\text{H}^+ \longrightarrow 5\text{NO}_3^- + 2\text{Mn}^{2+} + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$



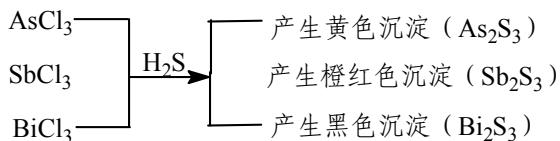
3. 解: (1)



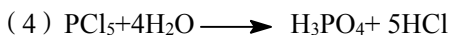
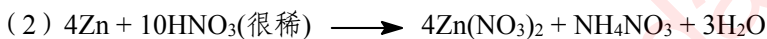
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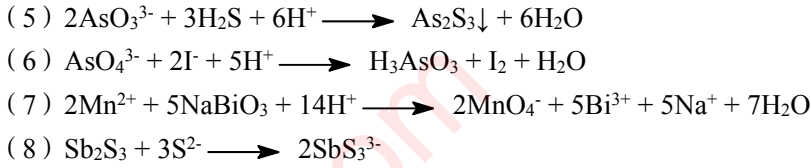


(3)

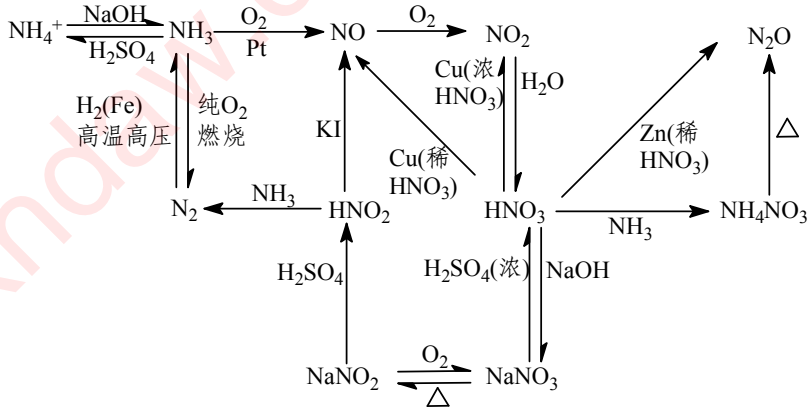


4. 解: (1) $\text{S} + 2\text{HNO}_3(\text{浓}) \longrightarrow \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{NO}\uparrow$

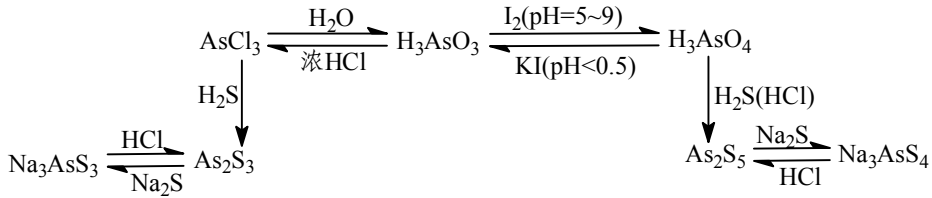




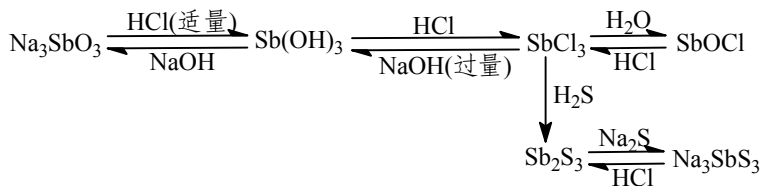
5. 解: (1)



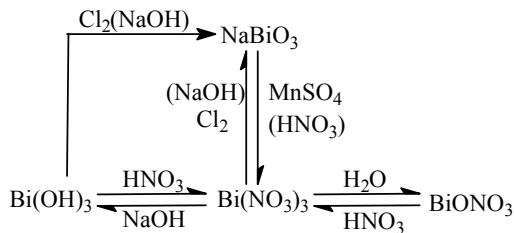
(2)



(3)

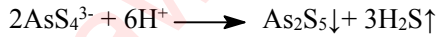
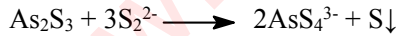
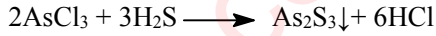
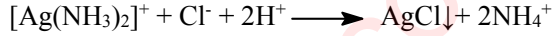
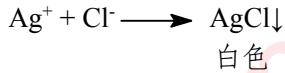


(4)

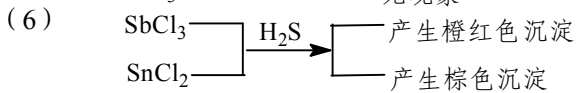
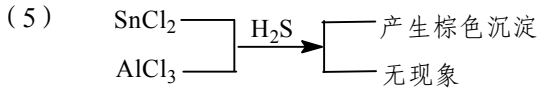
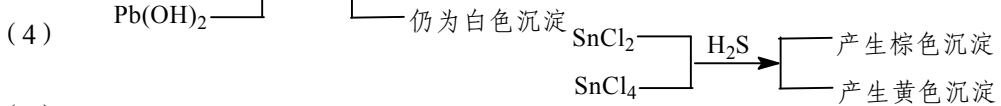
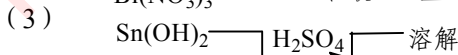
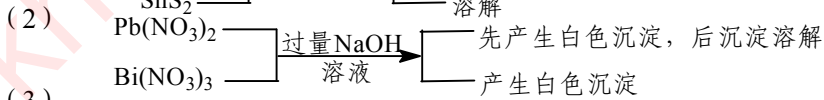
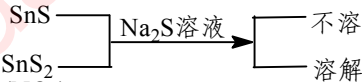


6. 解: A 是 AsCl_3 , B 是 AgCl , C 是 $[\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2]\text{Cl}$, D 是 As_2S_3 , E 是 $(\text{NH}_4)_3\text{AsS}_4$, F

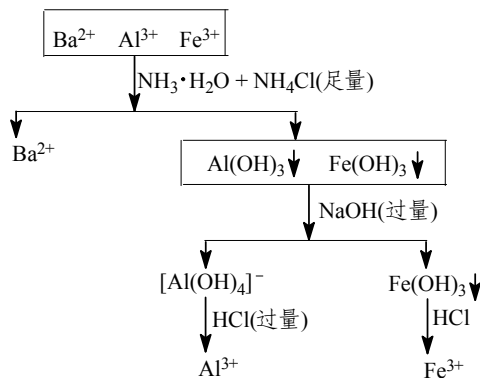
是 As_2S_5 , G 是 H_2S 。有关反应式如下:



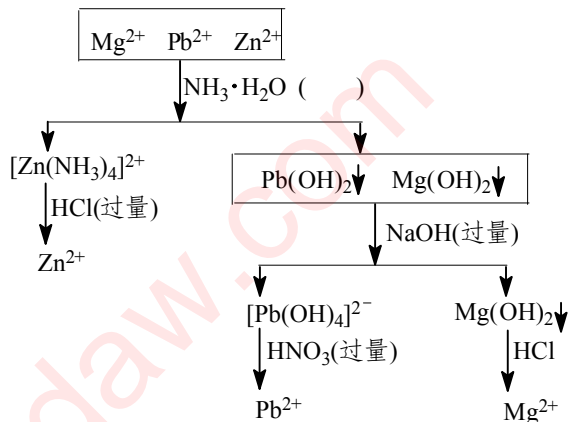
7. 解: (1)



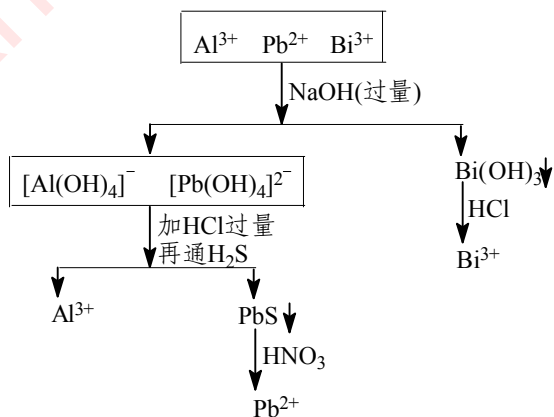
8. 解: (1)



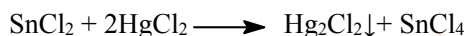
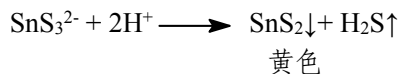
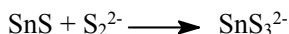
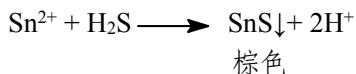
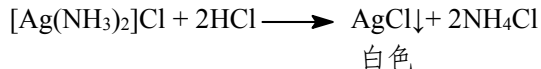
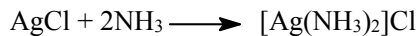
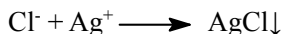
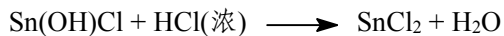
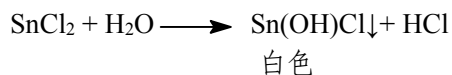
(2)

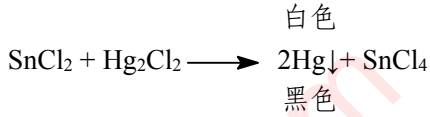


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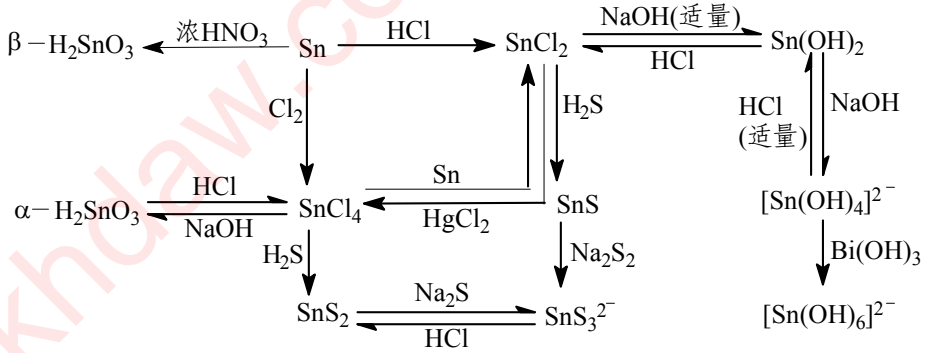


9. 解: A 是 SnCl_2 (固体), B 是 $\text{Sn}(\text{OH})\text{Cl}$, C 是 $\text{SnCl}_2(\text{aq})$, D 是 AgCl , E 是 $[\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2]\text{Cl}$, F 是 SnS , G 是 $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SnS}_3$, H 是 SnS_2 , I 是 Hg_2Cl_2 , J 是 Hg 。有关反应式如下:

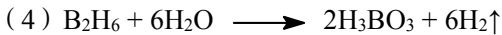
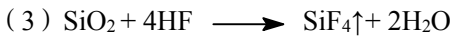
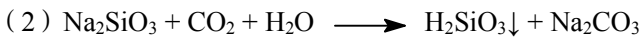
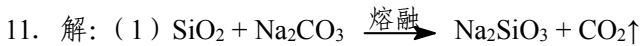
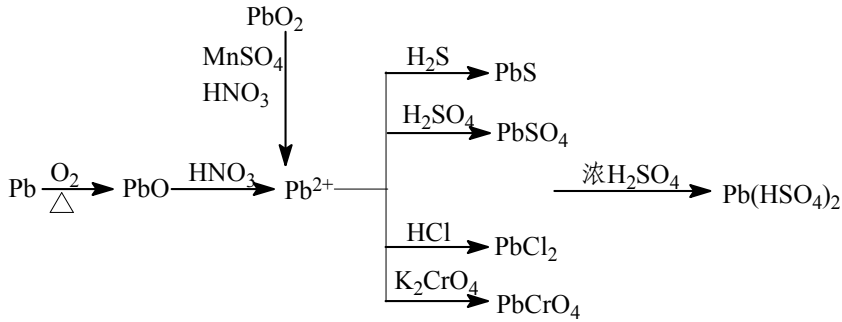




10. 解: (1)

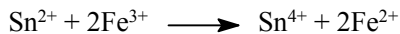


(2)



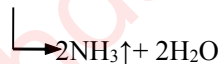
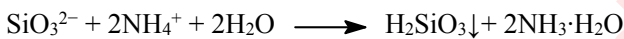
12. 解: (1) Sn^{2+} 和 Fe^{2+} 能共存。

(2) Sn^{2+} 和 Fe^{3+} 不能共存, 其反应为:

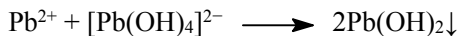


(3) Pb^{2+} 和 Fe^{3+} 能共存。

(4) SiO_3^{2-} 和 NH_4^+ 不能共存, 其反应为:



(5) Pb^{2+} 和 $[\text{Pb(OH)}_4]^{2-}$ 不能共存, 其反应为:



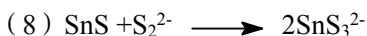
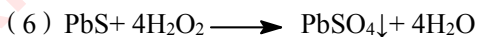
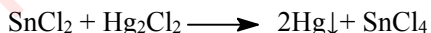
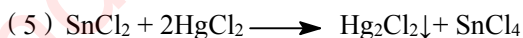
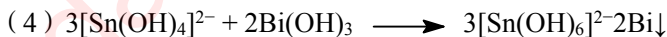
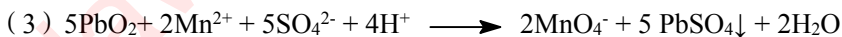
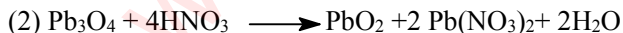
(6) $[\text{PbCl}_4]^{2-}$ 和 $[\text{SnCl}_6]^{2-}$ 能共存。

13. 解: 该金属是 Sn。

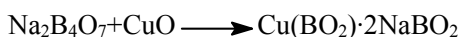
14. 解: X 为 Pb_3O_4 , A 为 PbO_2 , B 为 PbCrO_4 , C 为 Cl_2 。

15. 解: A 是 PbCO_3 (或是 $\text{Pb}_2(\text{OH})_2\text{CO}_3$), B 是 PbO , C 是 CO_2 , D 是 $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$, E 是 PbCl_2 , F 是 PbS , G 是 HCl , H 是 S, I 是 NO 。

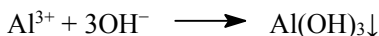
16. 解: (1) $\text{PbO}_2 + 6\text{H}^+ + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \longrightarrow \text{Pb}^{2+} + \text{O}_2\uparrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$



17. 解: $\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7 + \text{NiO} \longrightarrow \text{Ni}(\text{BO}_2) \cdot 2\text{NaBO}_2$



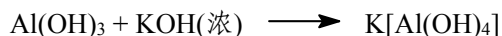
18. 解: 将明矾 $\text{KAl}(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 溶于水, 加入适量 NaOH , 控制 pH 在 3.4 ~ 4.7 之间:



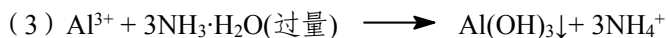
过滤并洗涤沉淀即得 $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$ 。

将上述滤液蒸发浓缩可得 K_2SO_4 。

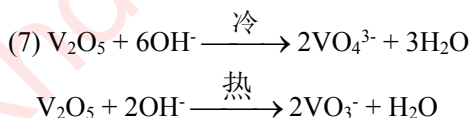
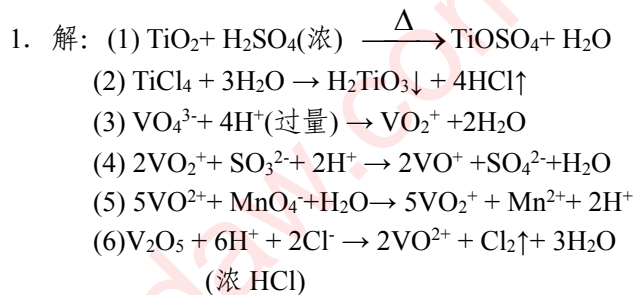
在上述制得的 $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$ 中加入浓 KOH 溶液:



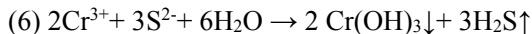
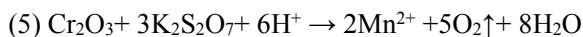
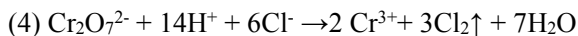
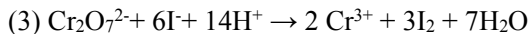
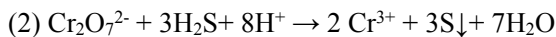
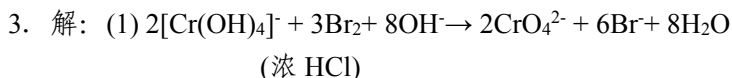
19. 解: (1) $2\text{Al}^{3+} + 3\text{S}^{2-} + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} \longrightarrow 2\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3\downarrow + 3\text{H}_2\text{S}\uparrow$



第 13 章 过渡元素 习题参考答案



2. 解: 最终产物分别为 VO_2^+ 、 V^{3+} 、 V^{2+}

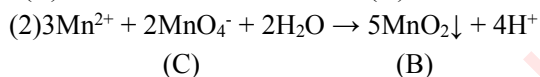
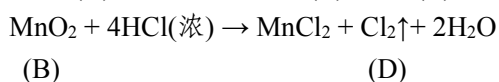
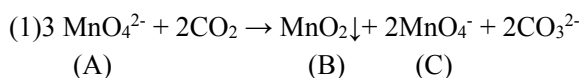


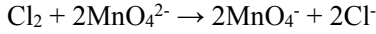
4. 解:

加入试剂	NaNO_2	H_2O_2	FeSO_4	NaOH	$\text{Ba}(\text{NO}_3)_2$
现象	橙红→蓝紫色	橙红→蓝紫色 有气泡生成	橙红→绿色	橙红→黄色	黄色沉淀
主要产物	Cr^{3+} 、 NO_3^-	Cr^{3+} 、 O_2	Cr^{3+} 、 Fe^{3+}	CrO_4^{2-}	$\text{BaCrO}_4\downarrow$

5. 解: $K_f^\ominus([\text{Fe}(\text{bipy})_3]^{2+}) = 4.32 \times 10^{18}$; 即 $[\text{Fe}(\text{bipy})_3]^{2+}$ 更稳定

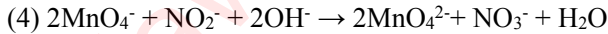
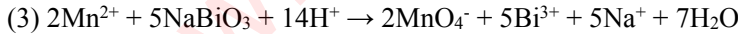
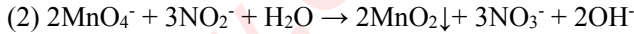
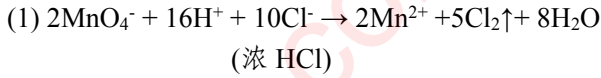
6. 解: A 是 K_2MnO_4



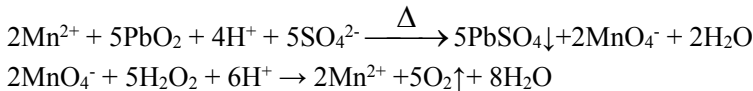
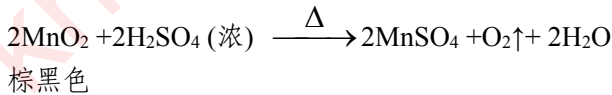


(D) (A) (C)

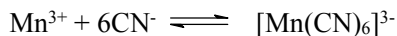
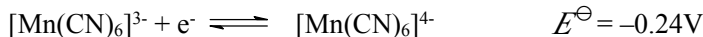
7. 解:



8. 解: 此棕黑色粉末为 MnO_2 。有关反应式:

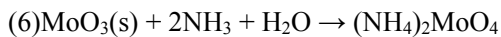
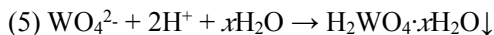
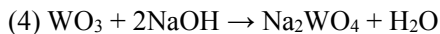
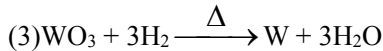
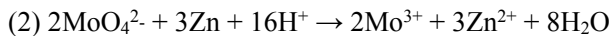


9. 解: 由题意知: $\text{Mn}^{3+} + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Mn}^{2+} \quad E^\ominus = 1.5\text{V}$

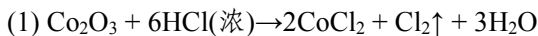


$$c(\text{Mn}^{3+}) = \frac{c([\text{Mn}(\text{CN})_6]^{3-})}{K_f^\ominus([\text{Mn}(\text{CN})_6]^{3-})\{c(\text{CN}^-)\}^6}$$

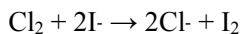
10. 解: (1) $12\text{MoO}_4^{2-} + 3\text{NH}_4^+ + \text{PO}_4^{3-} + 24\text{H}^+ \rightarrow (\text{NH}_4)_3\text{PO}_4 \cdot 12\text{MoO}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O} + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$



11. 解: A 为 Co_2O_3 。



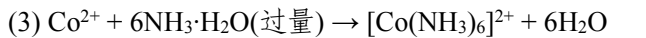
(A) (B) (C)



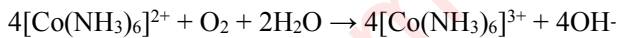
(C) 在 CCl_4 层中呈紫红色



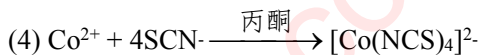
(B) 粉红色



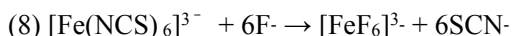
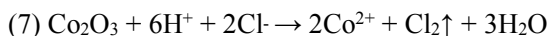
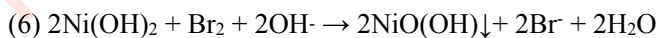
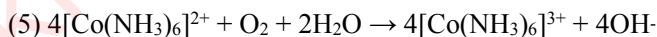
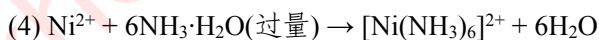
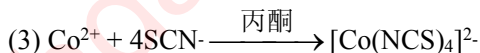
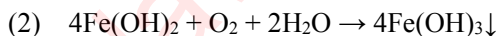
(B) 土黄色



红褐色



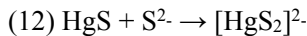
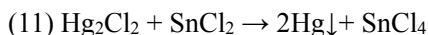
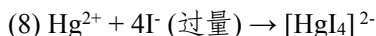
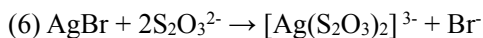
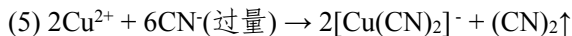
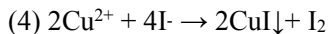
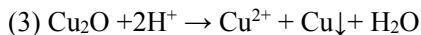
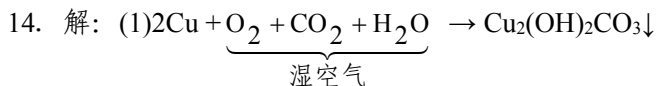
(B) 宝石蓝



13. 解: (1) 分别用 $\text{Na}_2\text{S}(\text{过量})$, (NaOH , H_2O_2), HNO_3 , NH_4Cl (S);

(2) 分别用 $\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$, HOAC , (NaOH , H_2O_2);

(3) 分别用 $(\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{过量}))$, NH_4Cl (S), CrO_4^{2-} , OH^-



15. 解: 简单工艺流程如下:

(1) 配制工业纯 ZnCl_2 溶液, 用稀 HCl 调节溶液 $\text{pH} = 1 \sim 2$, 加入少量 Zn 粉, 除去

重金属离子(Pb^{2+} 、 Cu^{2+} 等)杂质。

(2) 过滤, 除去重金属离子后的清夜中加入少量 $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2(3\%)$, 将 Fe^{2+} 氧化为 Fe^{3+} 。

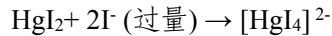
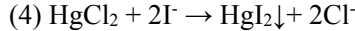
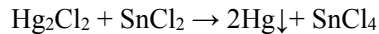
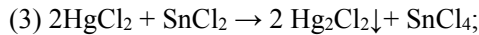
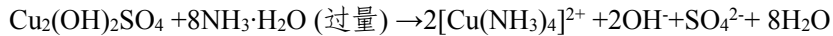
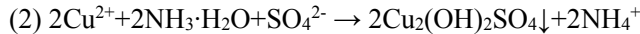
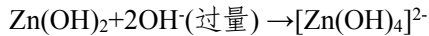
(3) 用 $\text{NH}_3\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 调节溶液 $\text{pH} = 4$, 通 $\text{H}_2\text{O}(g)$ 加热, 使 Fe^{3+} 沉淀完全, 过滤除去 $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$ 。

(4) 滤液中加入饱和 NH_4HCO_3 溶液, 调节溶液 $\text{pH} = 8$, 生成白色沉淀。

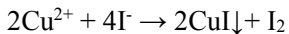
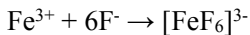
(5) 过滤, 将沉淀离心甩干, 再用热水洗涤多次, 直到用 AgNO_3 试剂检查 Cl^- 含量达标为止。

(6) 沉淀经干燥焙烧, 即得产品 ZnO 试剂。

16. 解: (1) $\text{Zn}^{2+} + 2\text{OH}^- (\text{适量}) \rightarrow \text{Zn}(\text{OH})_2 \downarrow$



17. 解: 因混合液中含有大量 F^- , 它可与 Fe^{3+} 配合, 使 $\alpha(\text{Fe}^{3+})$ 降低, 导致 Fe^{3+} 的氧化能力下降, 所以加入 KI 溶液时, Cu^{2+} 可氧化 I^- 而生成白色 CuI 沉淀和单质 I_2 。反应式如下:



这可用电极电势值说明。

已知: $\text{Fe}^{3+} + \text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Fe}^{2+} \quad E^\ominus = 0.771\text{V}$



将两电极组成原电池, 电动势为零 ($E = 0$) 时, 则:

$$E(\text{Fe}^{3+}/\text{Fe}^{2+}) = E([\text{FeF}_6]^{3-}/\text{Fe}^{2+})$$

$$E^\ominus(\text{Fe}^{3+}/\text{Fe}^{2+}) + 0.0592\text{V} \times \lg \frac{\alpha(\text{Fe}^{3+})}{\alpha(\text{Fe}^{2+})}$$

$$= E^\ominus([\text{FeF}_6]^{3-}/\text{Fe}^{2+}) + 0.0592\text{V} \times \lg \frac{\alpha([\text{FeF}_6]^{3-})}{\{\alpha(\text{Fe}^{2+})\} \{\alpha(\text{F}^-)\}^6}$$

$$E^{\ominus}([\text{FeF}_6]^{3-}/\text{Fe}^{2+}) = E^{\ominus}(\text{Fe}^{3+}/\text{Fe}^{2+}) + 0.0592\text{V} \times \lg \frac{1}{K_f^{\ominus}([\text{FeF}_6]^{3-})}$$

$$= -0.076\text{V} \ll E^{\ominus}(\text{I}_2/\text{I}^-) = 0.536\text{V}$$

查表: $E^{\ominus}(\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{CuI}) = 0.86\text{V} > E^{\ominus}(\text{I}_2/\text{I}^-)$

故有 Cu^{2+} 氧化 I^- 的反应发生, 而无 $[\text{FeF}_6]^{3-}$ 氧化 I^- 的反应发生。

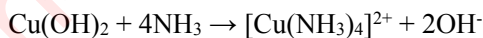
18. 解: A 为 CuCl_2 , B 为 $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$, C 为 CuS , D 为 AgCl 。



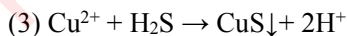
(A) 浅蓝色沉淀 B



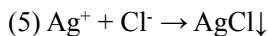
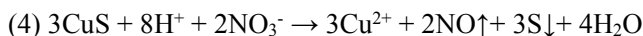
(B)



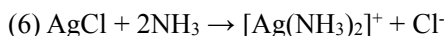
(B)



(A) 黑色沉淀 C

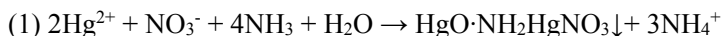


(A) 白色沉淀 D

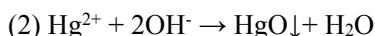


(D)

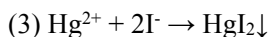
19. 解: 这无色溶液中含有 $\text{Hg}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ 。



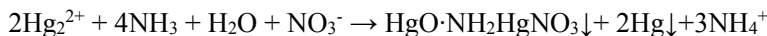
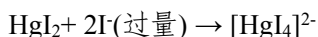
白色



黄色



橘红色



白色 黑色

20. 解: A 为 HgCl_2 , B 为 HgO , C 为 HgS , D 为 $[\text{HgS}_2]^{2-}$, E 为 AgCl , F 为 $[\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2]^+$, G 为 Hg_2Cl_2 , H 为 Hg 。

21. 解: (1) 加过量 NaOH ; (2) 加 $\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$; (3) 加过量 $\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$; (4) 加 HNO_3 ; (5) 加 $\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$; (6) 加稀 HCl (或根据颜色); (7) 加过量 $\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$; (8) 加 Na_2S 或 HCl

22. 解: (1) 由已知电对的 E^{\ominus} 值可知:

$$E^{\ominus} = E^{\ominus}(\text{Cu}^+/\text{Cu}) - E^{\ominus}(\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}^+) = 0.36 \text{ V} > 0$$

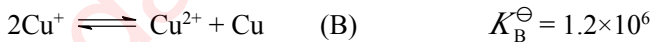
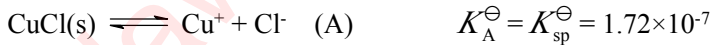
故 Cu^+ 发生歧化反应: $2\text{Cu}^+ \rightarrow \text{Cu}^{2+} + \text{Cu}$

反应平衡常数可由下式求得:

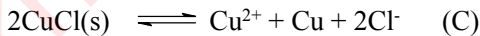
$$\lg K^{\ominus} = \frac{z' E^{\ominus}}{0.0592 \text{ V}} = \frac{1 \times 0.36 \text{ V}}{0.0592 \text{ V}} = 6.08 \quad K^{\ominus} = 1.2 \times 10^6$$

K^{\ominus} 值较大, 表明 Cu^+ 在水溶液中发生歧化反应较完全。

(2) 下面两个平衡反应:

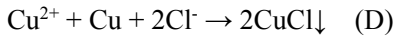


(A) 式 $\times 2 +$ (B) 式得:



$$\begin{aligned} \text{则: } K_{\text{C}}^{\ominus} &= \{K_{\text{sp}}^{\ominus}(\text{CuCl})\}^2 \cdot K_{\text{B}}^{\ominus} \\ &= 3.6 \times 10^{-8} \end{aligned}$$

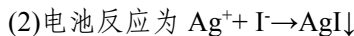
该反应的逆反应为



$$K_{\text{D}}^{\ominus} = 1/K_{\text{C}}^{\ominus} = 1/(3.6 \times 10^{-8}) = 2.8 \times 10^7$$

计算结果表明: 当 $\text{Cu}(\text{I})$ 形成沉淀或配合物时, 可使 $\text{Cu}(\text{II})$ 转化为 $\text{Cu}(\text{I})$ 的化合物, 即发生歧化反应的逆过程。

23. 解: (1) $(-)\text{Ag}, \text{AgI}(\text{s}) \mid \text{I}^{-}(1 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}) \parallel \text{Ag}^{+}(1 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}) \mid \text{Ag} (+)$

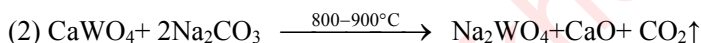
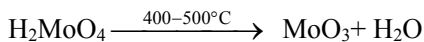
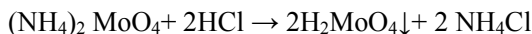
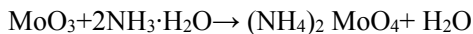


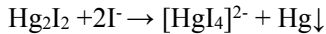
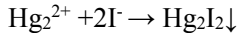
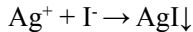
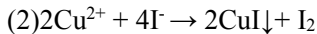
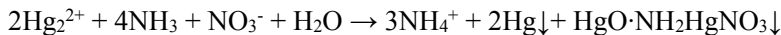
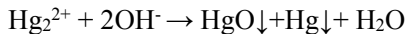
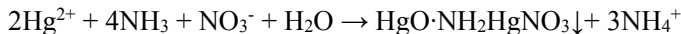
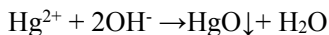
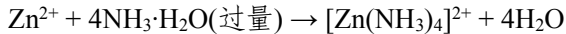
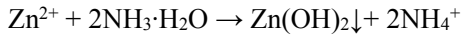
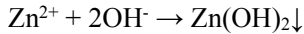
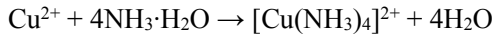
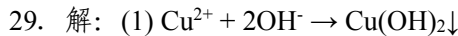
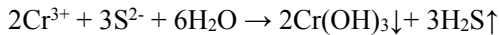
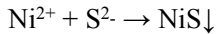
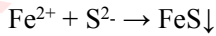
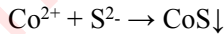
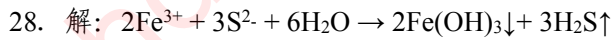
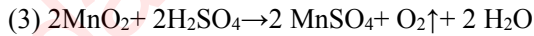
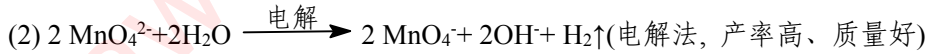
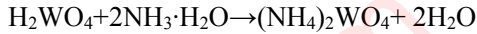
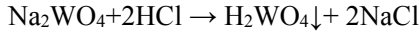
(3) $K_{\text{sp}}^{\ominus}(\text{AgI}) = 8.63 \times 10^{-17}$

24. 解: $K_{\text{f}}^{\ominus}([\text{AuCl}_2]^{-}) = 3.09 \times 10^{11}$; $K_{\text{f}}^{\ominus}([\text{AuCl}_4]^{-}) = 1.41 \times 10^{26}$

25. 解: (1) 常温下气态 $\text{Cu}(\text{I})$ 比 $\text{Cu}(\text{II})$ 稳定; (2) 常温下 Cu_2O 、 CuO 均稳定; (3) 高温下 Cu_2O 比 CuO 稳定; (4) 水溶液中 $\text{Cu}(\text{I})$ 不稳定, 会自发歧化为 $\text{Cu}(\text{II})$ 和 Cu

26. 解: (1) $2\text{MoS}_2 + 7\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{MoO}_3 + 4\text{SO}_2 \uparrow$





第 14 章 镧系和锕系元素 习题参考答案

1 解: (1) ${}_{5}^{11}\text{B} \rightarrow {}_{2}^{4}\text{He} + {}_{3}^{7}\text{Li}$

(2) ${}_{47}^{107}\text{Ag} + {}_{0}^{1}\text{n} \rightarrow {}_{47}^{108}\text{Ag}$

(3) ${}_{7}^{14}\text{N} + {}_{2}^{4}\text{He} \rightarrow {}_{8}^{17}\text{O} + {}_{1}^{1}\text{H}$

(4) ${}_{47}^{104}\text{Ag} \rightarrow {}_{-1}^{0}\text{e} + {}_{48}^{104}\text{Pd}$

2 解: (1) ${}_{36}^{87}\text{Kr} \rightarrow {}_{-1}^{0}\text{e} + {}_{37}^{87}\text{Rb}$

(2) ${}_{24}^{53}\text{Cr} + {}_{2}^{4}\text{He} \rightarrow {}_{0}^{1}\text{n} + {}_{26}^{56}\text{Fe}$

(3) ${}_{6}^{12}\text{C} + {}_{0}^{1}\text{n} \rightarrow 2{}_{0}^{1}\text{n} + {}_{6}^{11}\text{C}$

(4) ${}_{92}^{235}\text{U} \rightarrow {}_{2}^{4}\text{He} + {}_{90}^{231}\text{Th}$

3 解: (1) ${}_{11}^{23}\text{Na} + {}_{0}^{1}\text{n} \rightarrow {}_{11}^{24}\text{Na} + \gamma$

(2) ${}_{7}^{15}\text{N} + {}_{1}^{1}\text{P} \rightarrow {}_{6}^{12}\text{C} + {}_{2}^{4}\text{He}$

(3) ${}_{17}^{35}\text{Cl} + {}_{0}^{1}\text{n} \rightarrow {}_{16}^{35}\text{S} + {}_{1}^{1}\text{P}$

4. 解: (1) ${}_{90}^{232}\text{Th} \rightarrow {}_{88}^{228}\text{Ra} + {}_{2}^{4}\text{He}$

(2) ${}_{56}^{141}\text{Ba} \rightarrow {}_{-1}^{0}\text{e} + {}_{57}^{141}\text{La}$

(3) ${}_{4}^{7}\text{Be} + {}_{-1}^{0}\text{e} \rightarrow {}_{3}^{7}\text{Li}$

(4) ${}_{92}^{238}\text{U} + {}_{0}^{1}\text{n} \rightarrow {}_{92}^{239}\text{U} + \gamma$

(5) ${}_{10}^{19}\text{Ne} \rightarrow {}_{9}^{19}\text{F} + {}_{-1}^{0}\text{e}$

(6) ${}_{1}^{3}\text{H} + {}_{1}^{2}\text{H} \rightarrow {}_{2}^{4}\text{He} + {}_{0}^{1}\text{n}$

α 衰变

β^{-} 衰变

电子俘获

中子轰击 (或称俘获中子)

β^{+} 衰变

核聚变