

11. Koliko tehta 5,75 mol CaF_2 ?

$$n(\text{CaF}_2) = 5,75 \text{ mol}$$

$$n = \frac{m}{M}$$

$$m(\text{CaF}_2) = ?$$

$$n(\text{CaF}_2) = \frac{m(\text{CaF}_2)}{M(\text{CaF}_2)} \Rightarrow m(\text{CaF}_2) = n(\text{CaF}_2) \cdot M(\text{CaF}_2) = 5,75 \text{ mol} \cdot 78,11 \text{ g/mol} = 449,1 \text{ g}$$

(2 TOČKI)

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12. Koliko molekul H_2O je v 18 g vode?

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Račun: } \\ \underline{m(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 18 \text{ g}} \\ \underline{N = ?} \end{array}$$

$$N(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = \frac{m(\text{H}_2\text{O})}{M(\text{H}_2\text{O}) \cdot N_A} = \frac{18 \text{ g}}{18,02 \cdot 6,02 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}} = \frac{6,01 \cdot 10^{23}}{\cancel{18,02} \cancel{6,02} \cancel{10^{23}}} \text{ delna enota}$$

(2 TOČKI)

$$n = \frac{m}{M} \times \frac{N}{N_A}$$

$$N = \frac{m}{M} \cdot N_A$$

13. Tri litre plina, pri temperaturi 10°C in tlaki 110 kPa tehta 2g. Koliko je molekulska masa plina? (2 TOČKI)

$$\text{Račun: } T = 10^\circ\text{C} = 283 \text{ K}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \cancel{V = 3 \text{ L}} \\ \cancel{P = 110 \text{ kPa}} \\ \cancel{m = 2 \text{ kg}} \\ \cancel{M = ?} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} P \cdot V = R \cdot T \cdot n \\ \cancel{R = 8,314 \text{ J/K} \cdot \text{mol}} \\ \cancel{P = 110 \text{ kPa}} \\ \cancel{n = 2 \text{ mol}} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \cancel{f = \frac{PM}{RT}} \\ \cancel{f = \frac{m}{V}} = \frac{2 \text{ kg}}{3 \text{ L}} = \cancel{0,667 \text{ kg/L}} \\ \cancel{110 \text{ kPa} \cdot 283 \text{ K} = 8,314 \text{ J/K} \cdot \text{mol} \cdot 283 \text{ K}} \\ \cancel{2 \text{ kg} = 2 \text{ mol} \cdot 667 \text{ g/mol}} \end{array}$$

666,7

14. Plina CO_2 in SO_2 se nahata pod enakimi pogoji. Kateri plin ima večjo gostoto?

Odgovor: SO_2

$$V = \frac{P}{R \cdot T \cdot n}$$

(2 TOČKI)

15. Pred trditev postavi P za pravilno ali N za nepravilno trdite.

(4 TOČKE)

molekulski kristali so zgrajeni so iz kationov in anionov. kremen prevaja električni tok

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molekulski kristali prevajajo električni tok.

anomalija gostote vode je posledica vodokove vezi

16. Obkroži snovi, ki ima najvišje tališče. Izbiro utemelji. (2 TOČKI)

A) Glukoza. B) Natrijev klorid. Jod. Živo srebro

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Utemeljitev: Ker je to ~~kovalentni~~ kovalentni kristal. Imajo najvišje tališče.

Hignila mleke

17. Aluminij reagira z Fe_3O_4 pri čemer nastaneta Al_2O_3 in železo. Koliko je volumen nastalega kisika, merjenega pri temperaturi 20°C in tlaku 110 kPa, če v reakcijo vstopa 250 g Fe_3O_4 ? (3 TOČKE)

Reakcija: $\text{Al} + 3\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4 \rightarrow \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + 3\text{Fe}$

Račun:

~~trditev~~

$$T = 20^\circ\text{C} = 293 \text{ K}$$

$$P = 110 \text{ kPa}$$

$$m(\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4) = 250 \text{ g}$$

$$V = ?$$

$$\begin{array}{l} f = \frac{m}{V} \\ P \cdot V = R \cdot T \cdot n \Rightarrow V = \frac{R \cdot T \cdot n}{P} = \frac{8,314 \cdot 293 \cdot 1,1 \text{ mol}}{110 \text{ kPa}} = 24,35 \text{ L} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \cancel{m(\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4)} \cancel{V} \cancel{R} \cancel{T} \cancel{n} \cancel{P} \cancel{f} \\ \cancel{\frac{m}{V}} = \frac{n(\text{O}_2)}{n(\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4)} = \frac{2}{1} \\ \cancel{\frac{m}{V}} = \cancel{\frac{m(\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4)}{M(\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4)}} = \cancel{\frac{250 \text{ g}}{231,4 \text{ g/mol}}} = \cancel{\frac{1,086 \text{ mol}}{1,086 \text{ mol}}} = 1 \end{array}$$

$$n(\text{O}_2) = 2 \cdot n(\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4)$$

$$n(\text{O}_2) = \frac{2 \cdot m(\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4)}{M(\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4)} = \frac{2 \cdot 250 \text{ g}}{231,4 \text{ g/mol}} = 1,1 \text{ mol}$$