

Hoofdstuk 3: Verbindingen

3.1. Na^+ , Sr^{2+} , I^- , Al^{3+} , S^{2-} , B^{3+} , Cr^+ , Se^{2-}

3.2. KClO_4 : Kaliumperchloraat

$\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$: Aluminiumsulfaat

NaNO_2 : Natriumnitriet

KMnO_4 : Kaliumpermanganaat

Ti_2O_3 : Titaanperoxide

Ni_3S_2 : Nikkel sulfide

H_3PO_4 : Fosforzuur ?

NaHSO_4 : Natrium (mono) waterstof sulfaat

PtCl_4 : Platina tetrachloride

FePO_4 : IJzer (III) fosfaat

→ handig tabelletje

PER- -AAT	ClO_4^-					
-AAT	ClO_3^-	NO_3^-	CrO_4^{2-}	SO_4^{2-}	CO_3^{2-}	PO_4^{3-}
-IET	ClO_2^-	NO_2^-		SO_3^{2-}		PO_3^{3-}
HYDRO- -IET	ClO^-					

3.3. Zuurveldi fluoride: SF_2

Chroom(III)carbonaat: $\text{Cr}_2(\text{CO}_3)_3$

Tin(II)fluoride: SnF_2

Stikstof dioxide

Ammoniumsulfaat: $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$

Koolstof tetrafluoride: CF_4

Waterstof sulfide: H_2S

3.4 a) Xe

b) Se

c) Ca

d) Ho

e) Pu

35. ^{238}U AM: 283,4 u 34,60%
 ^{235}U AM: 234,7 u 21,20%
 ^{238}U AM: 237,8 u 44,10%

$$\text{AM} = \frac{(283,4 \times 34,60)}{100} + \frac{(234,7 \times 21,20)}{100} + \frac{(237,8 \times 44,20)}{100}$$

$$= 235,6 \text{ u}$$

36. a) Na_3PO_4 : MM: $3(22,99) + 30,97 + 4(16,9994) = 163,94$
 MM(P) = 30,97 u

$$\% \text{P} = \frac{30,97 \times 100}{163,94} = 19,9\%$$

b) 91,02%

c) 43,6%

d) 26,70%

→ volgorde: $\text{Na}_3\text{PO}_4 - (\text{NP}(\text{P}_2)_3 - \text{P}_4\text{O}_{10} - \text{PH}_3$

37. * XeF_2 MM = 169,3 u, AM(Xe) = 131,3 AM(F) = 19

$$\% \text{Xe} = 77,6\%$$

$$\% \text{F} = 22,4\%$$

* XeF_4

$$\% \text{Xe} = 63,3\%$$

$$\% \text{F} = 36,7\%$$

* XeF_6

$$\% \text{Xe} = 53,5\%$$

$$\% \text{F} = 46,9\%$$

3.8. a) 1 mol $\rightarrow 6,022 \cdot 10^{23}$ molecules

$$\Rightarrow 100 \text{ molecules: } \frac{1 \text{ mol} \times 100}{6,022 \cdot 10^{23}} = 1,6606 \cdot 10^{-22} \text{ mol}$$

b) MM: $2 \cdot 1,008 + 15,9994 = 18,016 \text{ g}$
= massa sam 1 mol

$$\Rightarrow \# \text{ mol in } 100 \text{ g: } \frac{100 \text{ g} \times 100}{18,016} = 5,551 \text{ mol}$$

c) AM: $55,347 \text{ g} \rightarrow 1 \text{ mol}$

$$\Rightarrow \# \text{ mol in } 500 \text{ g: } 9,953 \text{ mol}$$

d) MM: $159,3 \text{ g}$

$$\Rightarrow \# \text{ mol} = 0,9333 \text{ mol}$$

e) MM: $46,01 \text{ g} \rightarrow 2,17 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ mol}$

f) $6,012$ molecules in 1 mol

$$\Rightarrow \# \text{ mol} = 2,49 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ mol}$$

g) MM: $58,44 \text{ g}$

$$\Rightarrow \# \text{ mol} = 4,45 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ mol}$$

h) MM: $342,12 \text{ g}$

$$\Rightarrow \# \text{ mol} = 8,3553 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mol}$$

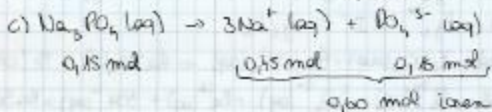
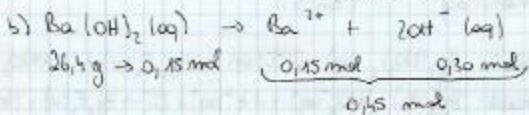
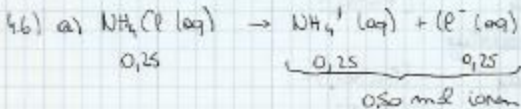
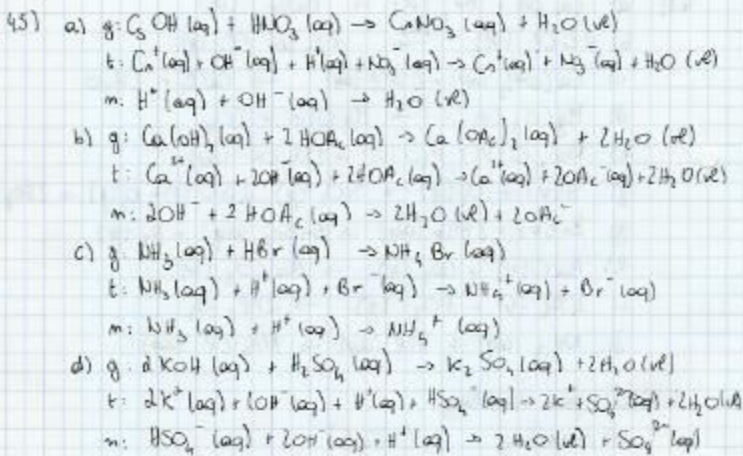
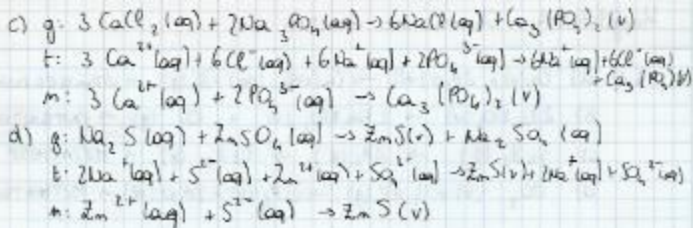
Hoofdstuk 4: Chemische reacties

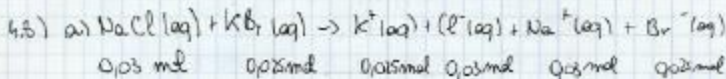
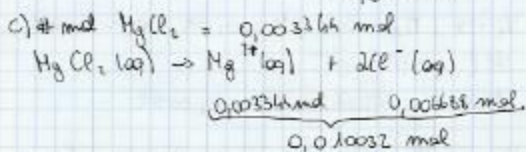
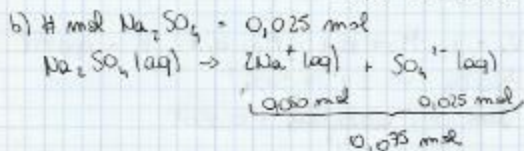
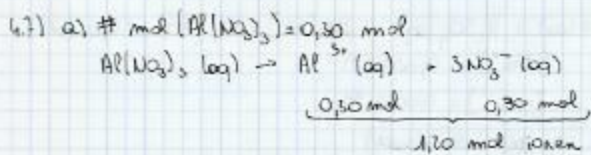
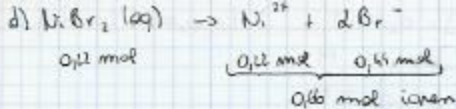
- 4.1) a) $\text{Ca}(v) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(vl) \rightarrow \text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2(\text{aq}) + \text{H}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow$ UITWISSELING
 b) $2\text{NaNO}_3(v) \rightarrow 2\text{NaNO}_2(v) + \text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow$ ONTOEGING
 c) $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{C}_2\text{H}_6(\text{g}) \rightarrow$ METATHESE
 d) $\text{UO}_2(v) + 4\text{HF}(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{UF}_4(v) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(vl) \rightarrow$ METATHESE

- 4.2) a) $\text{Ca}(v) + \text{Br}_2(l) \rightarrow \text{CaBr}_2(vl)$
 b) $2\text{Li}(l) \xrightarrow{\text{elek}} 2\text{Li}^+(aq) + \text{e}^-(\text{g})$
 c) $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2(\text{aq}) + 2\text{HCl}(\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{CaCl}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
 d) $\text{Hg}(\text{O}_3)(v) \xrightarrow{\uparrow} \text{HgO}(v) + \text{O}_2$
 e) $\text{Na}_2\text{O}(v) + \text{H}_2\text{O}(vl) \rightarrow 2\text{NaOH}(\text{aq})$
 f) $\text{S}(v) + \text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{SO}_2(\text{g}), 2\text{SO}_2(\text{g}) + \text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow 2\text{SO}_3(\text{g})$
 g) $\text{Zn}(v) + 2\text{HBr}(\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{ZnBr}_2(\text{aq}) + \text{H}_2(\text{g})$
 h) $\text{BaO}(v) + \text{CO}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{BaCO}_3(v)$
 i) $4\text{Al}(v) + 3\text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow 2\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$
 j) $\text{NH}_3(\text{aq}) + \text{HCl}(\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{NH}_4\text{Cl}(\text{aq})$

- 4.3) a) geen neerslag
 b) neerslag (CuS)
 c) neerslag (PbSO_4)
 d) geen neerslag
 e) neerslag (BaSO_4)
 f) neerslag (ZnS)

- 4.4) a) globaal: $\text{Hg}_2(\text{NO}_3)_2(\text{aq}) + 2\text{KI}(\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{Hg}_2\text{F}_2(v) + 2\text{KNO}_3(\text{aq})$
 totaal: $\text{Hg}_2^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{NO}_3^-(\text{aq}) + 2\text{K}^+(\text{aq}) + 2\text{I}^- \rightarrow \text{Hg}_2\text{F}_2(v) + 2\text{K}^+ + 2\text{NO}_3^-(\text{aq})$
 netto: $\text{Hg}_2^{2+} + 2\text{I}^- \rightarrow \text{Hg}_2\text{I}_2$
 b) globaal: $\text{Fe}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{aq}) + \text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2(\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{BaSO}_4(v) + \text{Fe}(\text{OH})_2(v)$
 totaal: $\text{Fe}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + \text{SO}_4^{2-}(\text{aq}) + \text{Ba}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{OH}^-(\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{BaSO}_4(v) + \text{Fe}(\text{OH})_2(v)$
 netto: dit is totaal

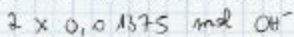
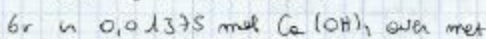
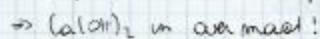
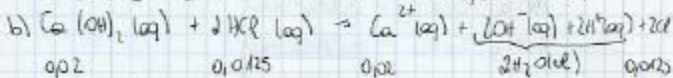




Volumen menguel: $0,150 \text{ l} + 0,250 \text{ l} = 0,400 \text{ l}$

$\rightarrow [\text{Cl}^-] = 0,075 = [\text{K}^+] \quad (= 0,03/0,400)$

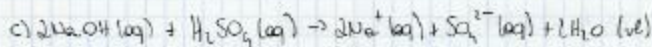
$\rightarrow [\text{K}^+] = [\text{Br}^-] = 0,025 \quad (= 0,02/0,400)$



$$\text{dus } [\text{OH}^-] = 0,1 \text{ M} \quad (= 0,0275 \text{ l } 0,250)$$

$$[\text{Ca}^{2+}] = 0,03 \text{ M}$$

$$[\text{Cl}^-] = 0,025 \text{ M}$$

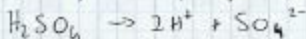


$$[\text{Na}^+] = 0,0067 \text{ M}$$

$$[\text{SO}_4^{2-}] = 0,0033 \text{ M}$$

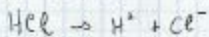
(er is geen overmaat)

$$4.3) \text{ a) } V_1 = x, M_1 = 0,1, M_2 = 0,1, V_2 = 0,025 \text{ l}$$



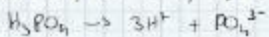
$$\text{dus } x = \frac{0,025 \cdot 0,2}{0,1} = 0,05 \text{ l}$$

$$\text{b) } V_1 = x, M_1 = 0,1, M_2 = 0,05, V_2 = 0,01 \text{ l}$$



$$\text{dus } x = \frac{0,01 \cdot 0,05}{0,1} = 0,005 \text{ l}$$

$$\text{c) } V_1 = x, M_1 = 0,1, M_2 = 0,04, V_2 = 0,03 \text{ l}$$



$$\text{dus } x = \frac{0,03 \cdot 0,08}{0,1} = 0,024 \text{ l}$$

$$4.10) M_1 = \frac{V_2 M_2}{V_1} = \frac{0,01233 \cdot 2,1030}{0,05} = 0,033 \text{ M}$$

$$4.11) 100 \text{ g } \text{C}_2\text{H}_6 = 0,9987 \text{ mol}$$

$$150 \text{ g } \text{C}_3\text{H}_8 = 1,3141 \text{ mol}$$

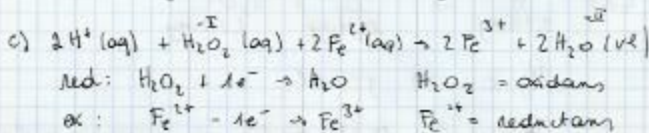
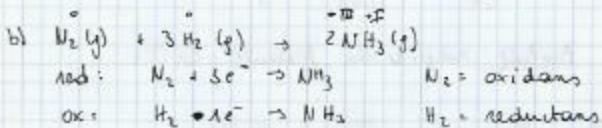
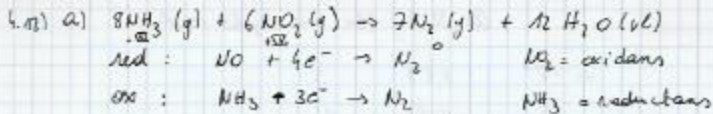
$$125 \text{ g } \text{C}_4\text{H}_{10} = 0,9753 \text{ mol}$$

$$3,2881 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{dus } X(\text{C}_2\text{H}_6) = 0,30 \quad (0,9987 / 3,2881)$$

$$X(\text{C}_3\text{H}_8) = 0,40$$

$$X(\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}) = 0,30$$



4.13) zie verder

4.14) MM. $(\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{23}\text{N}_3\text{O}) = 20 \cdot 12 + 23 \cdot 1,008 + 3 \cdot 14 + 16 = 323,2$

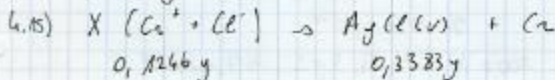
% C = 74,8%

% H = 7,8%

% N = 15,0%

% O = 5,0%

→ drug, manische ≠ LSD



Mg $\text{Ag}(\text{Ce} = 107,9) + 35,5 = 143,4 \text{ g/mol}$

→ 0,00236 mol $\text{Ag}(\text{Ce})$

→ 0,00236 mol Ce^{-}

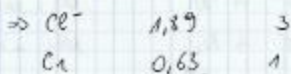
→ 0,0838 g Ce^{-}

% $\text{Ce}^{-} = \frac{0,0838 \text{ g} \times 100}{0,1246 \text{ g}} = 67,2\%$

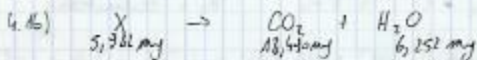
% $\text{Ce} = (100 - 67,2)\% = 32,8\%$

in 100 g zit ① 67,2 g $\text{Ce}^{-} \rightarrow 1,23 \text{ mol}$

35,5 g/mol $\text{Ce}^{-} = \frac{100 \times 67,2}{35,5} = 1,91 \text{ mol}$



Resultat: empirische formel: CaCl_3



$$\text{M}_X = 399 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \# \text{ mol C: } 18,410 \text{ mg CO}_2 &\rightarrow 0,000460 \text{ mol CO}_2 \\ &\rightarrow 0,000460 \text{ mol C} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \# \text{ mol H: } 6,252 \text{ mg H}_2\text{O} &\rightarrow 0,000346 \text{ mol H}_2\text{O} \\ &\rightarrow 0,000692 \text{ mol H} \end{aligned}$$

$$\# \text{ gram H: } 0,000692 \text{ g H}$$

$$\# \text{ gram C: } 0,0054 \text{ g C}$$

$$\text{prozenten: } \% \text{ C} = 86,3\%$$

$$\% \text{ H} = 11,7\%$$

$$\% \text{ O} = 4,0\%$$

$$\# \text{ in } 100 \text{ g X: } 86,3 \text{ g C} \rightarrow 7,0 \text{ mol C}$$

$$11,7 \text{ g H} \rightarrow 11,6 \text{ mol H}$$

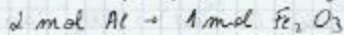
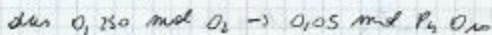
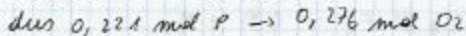
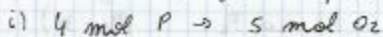
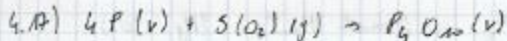
$$4 \text{ g O} \rightarrow 0,25 \text{ mol O}$$

$$7,0 \text{ mol C} \quad 28$$

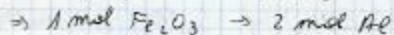
$$11,6 \text{ mol H} \quad 116$$

$$0,25 \text{ mol O} \quad 4$$

empirische formel: $\text{C}_{28} \text{H}_{116} \text{O}$ $\text{MM} = 398 \rightarrow \text{OK!}$

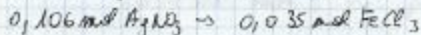
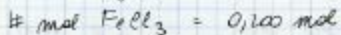
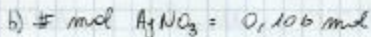
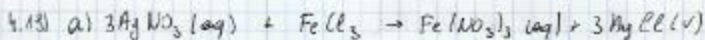


steeds, 1,75 mol $Fe_2O_3 \Rightarrow$ beperkend reagens

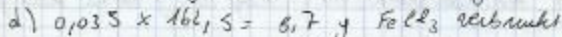
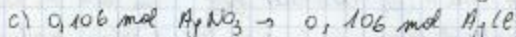


dus ook 3,5 mol Fe en $M_Fe = 56 \text{ g/mol}$

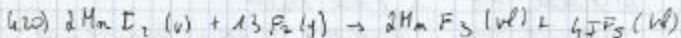
$$= 196 \text{ g Fe}$$



$\Rightarrow 0,200 \text{ mol } FeCl_3 \Rightarrow$ beperkend reagens in $AgNO_3$

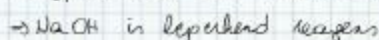
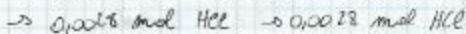
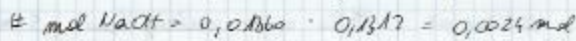
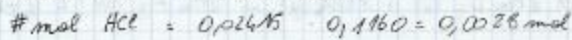
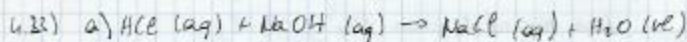
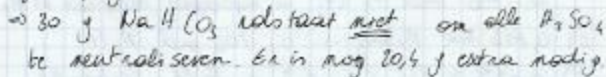
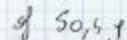
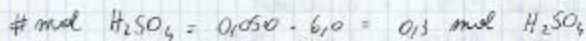
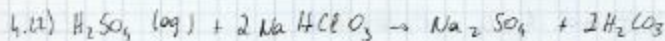
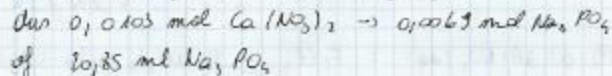
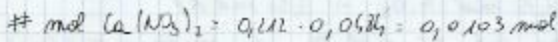
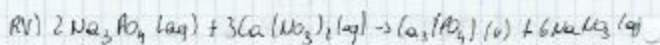
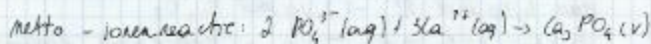
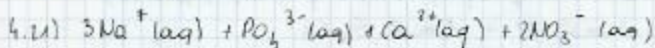
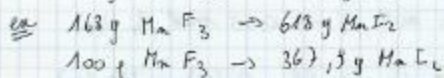
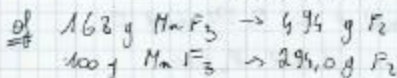
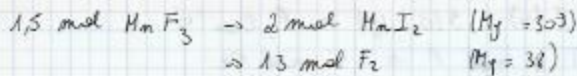


dus overschot van 26,7 g $FeCl_3$



opbrengst = 75% \Rightarrow in werkelijkheid 1,5 mol HnF_3

i.p.v. 2 mol



c) $0,0004 \text{ mol overmaat } 0,1160 \text{ M HCl} \rightarrow 0,0004 \text{ l}$
totaal volume: $42,75 \text{ ml} \rightarrow 0,04275 \text{ l}$
 $[\text{HCl}] = 0,0091$

4.24) $\text{M}(\text{l}) + 2 \text{HCl}(\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{MCl}_2(\text{aq}) + \text{H}_2(\text{g})$
mol HCl: $0,0558 \cdot 1,24 = 0,069 \text{ mol HCl}$
 $2 \text{ mol HCl} \rightarrow 1 \text{ mol M}$
dus $0,069 \text{ mol HCl} \rightarrow 0,0345 \text{ mol M}$
 $\rightarrow 0,0345 \text{ mol HCl}_2$
 $1 \text{ mol HCl}_2 = \frac{(x+79)}{1} \cdot 0,0345 = 5,72 \text{ g}$
 $\Rightarrow x = (5,72 \text{ g}) / \text{mol} \Rightarrow \boxed{20}$

Hoofdstuk 5: Thermochemie

5.1) Warmte cap $C_{Al} = C_{Fe} = 0,900 \cdot 195 = 175,5 \text{ J}$
 (= energie nodig om 1K ↑) (of °C)

$\Rightarrow 175,5 \text{ J} \rightarrow 1 \text{ K} \uparrow$

$40 \cdot 10^3 \text{ J} \rightarrow 227,92 \text{ K} \uparrow$

dus $\theta_c = (5,00 + 227,92^\circ\text{C}) = 230,92^\circ\text{C} = 504,07 \text{ K}$

5.2) $\theta_1 = 20^\circ\text{C}$

$m_1 = 155 \text{ g}$

warmte cap
 $= 647,9 \text{ J/}^\circ\text{C}$

$E_m = 12958 \text{ J}$

$\theta_2 = ?$

$m_2 = 230 \text{ g}$

warmte cap
 $= 961,4 \text{ J/}^\circ\text{C}$

$E_{m_{\text{tot}}} = (12958 + 25000) \text{ J}$

$\theta_3 = 80^\circ\text{C}$

$m_3 = 75 \text{ g}$

warmte cap
 $= 313,5 \text{ J/}^\circ\text{C}$

$E_m = 25080 \text{ J}$

dus $\theta_e = \frac{E_{\text{tot}}}{\text{tot. warmtecap}} = \frac{38038 \text{ J}}{961,4 \text{ J/}^\circ\text{C}} = 39,6^\circ\text{C}$

5.3) $\theta_1 = 33^\circ\text{C}$

$m_1 = 20,10 \text{ g}$

+ C_{u1} : koel. warmte $0,387 \cdot 20,10 \cdot 33,9 = 781 \text{ J}$

C_{u2} : heet. warmte $0,387 \cdot 20,10 \cdot 26,99 = 211 \text{ J}$

$\Rightarrow \Delta q = 570 \text{ J}$

= afgestane warmte opgenomen door het water + ijs

+ warmte opgenomen door water

$q_w = 4,18 \cdot 57,3 \text{ g} \cdot (26,33 - 24,8)^\circ\text{C} \rightarrow 567 \text{ J}$

warmte opgenomen door ijs in deus 23g

+ warmte capaciteit $= \frac{23}{2,1} = 10,9 \text{ J/}^\circ\text{C}$

5.4) brandstof

$$m = 1,500 \text{ g}$$

ϵ per gram?

$$\theta_c = 23,55^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\epsilon_{\text{water}} = 4,18 \cdot 2500 \cdot 3,55 = 37098 \text{ J}$$

$$\epsilon_{\text{vat}} = 403 \cdot 3,55 \text{ J} = 1431 \text{ J}$$

$$\epsilon_{\text{tot}} = 38529 \text{ J}$$

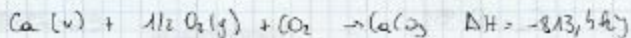
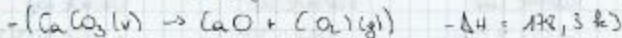
per gram: $\frac{\epsilon_{\text{tot}}}{1,5 \text{ g}} = 25686 \text{ J/g}$

H_2O

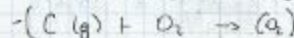
$$m = 2500 \text{ g}$$

$$\theta = 20,00^\circ\text{C}$$

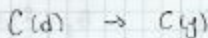
$$C = 4,18 \text{ J/g}^\circ\text{C}$$



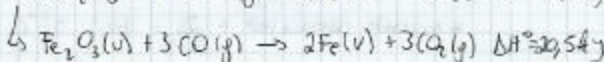
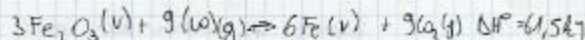
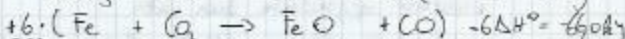
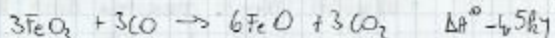
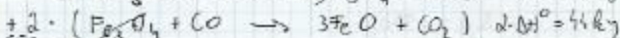
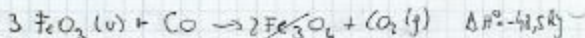
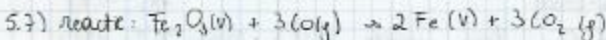
$$\Delta H_0 = -393,51 \text{ kJ/mol}$$



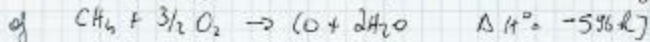
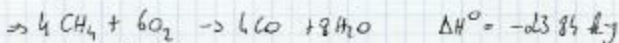
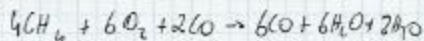
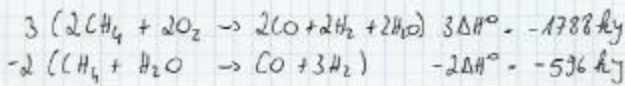
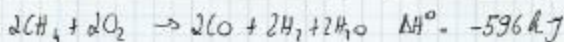
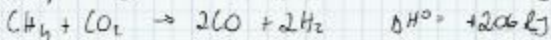
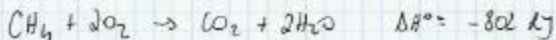
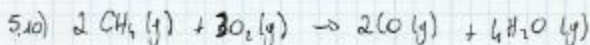
$$\Delta H_0 = -393,51 \text{ kJ/mol}$$



$$\Delta H_0 = -119 \text{ kJ}$$



- 5.8) a) $\Delta H^\circ = 2(-236,8) + 2(-241,8) - 2(-20,2) = -1036,8 \text{ kJ}$
 b) $\Delta H^\circ = -139 + 4(-92,3) - (-74,9) = -433,3 \text{ kJ}$
 c) $\Delta H^\circ = -1614,9 + 2(-241,8) - (-310,9) - 4(-273) = -356,6 \text{ kJ}$
 d) $\Delta H^\circ = 2(-393,5) + 3(-241,8) + 86,7 = -1427,7 \text{ kJ}$



Hoofdstuk 6 : Atoomstructuur

6.1 → 6.3 : met tabelrij

- 6.4) a) hoofdkwantumgetal n
b) meerkwantumgetal l
c) magnetisch kwantumgetal m_l
d) spin kwantumgetal m_s

- 6.5) a) niet geldig : $l < 0$ kan niet
b) " " : $m_l \in \{-l, -l+1, \dots, -1, 0, 1, \dots, l-1, l\}$
c) " " : $m_s = 1/2$ of $-1/2$
d) geldig
e) niet geldig : n moet ≥ 0
f) " " : $m_l \in \{-l, -l+1, \dots, -1, 0, 1, \dots, l-1, l\}$

6.6) Er zijn maximum $3l+1$ in 2de atoom met spin $-1/2$ en $+1/2$, dus 16 in een atoom met $n=4$ ($l=0, 1, 2, 3$)

6.7) * in een zelfde groep:

periode 1 → periode 2

max verschil van $2e^-$ omdat er slechts 1 orbitaal kan bijkomen van 2s

periode 2 → periode 3

max verschil: $8e^-$, 2p en 3s orbitaal $l=0$
of 3s en 3p orbitaal

periode 3 → periode 4

max verschil: $18e^-$, extra 1, p, d orbitaal

periode 4 → periodes

max verschil: $32e^-$, extra s, p, d, f orbitaal

...

6.3) N: $1s^2 2s^2 2p^3$

normaal: $\uparrow\downarrow \uparrow\downarrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow$

aangevulde: $\uparrow\downarrow \uparrow\downarrow \uparrow\downarrow \uparrow \uparrow$

verboden: $\uparrow\downarrow \uparrow \uparrow\downarrow \uparrow \uparrow$

verboden: $\uparrow\downarrow \uparrow\downarrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow$

6.3) P: $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^3$

P^3 : $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6$

6.4) V: $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2 3d^5$

$n=3$ dus

V^{2+} : $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 3d^5$

aantal e^- in s -orbitalen: 6 (V^{2+})

aantal e^- in s -orbitalen: 8 (V)

6.11) a) Ca: $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6$ $4s^2$: 0 ongep. e^-

b) Sc: $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6$ ~~$3d^2$~~ $3d^1$: 1 ongep. e^-

c) Mn: $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6$ $4s^2 3d^5$: 5 ongep. e^-

d) P: $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^3$: 3 ongep. e^-

e) Zn: --

antwoord: Mn

6.12) a) Ti: $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2 3d^2$

Ti^{4+} : $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6$

b) Co: $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2 3d^7$

Co^{2+} : $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 3d^7$

c) V: $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2 3d^3$

V^{3+} : $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 3d^3$

d) Fe: $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2 3d^6$ } 5 ongep. e^-

Fe^{3+} : $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 3d^5$

e) Zn: $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2 3d^{10}$

Zn^{2+} : $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 3d^{10}$



6.15) $\overset{+}{\text{N}}$

6.16) (a) Al

(b) F

6.17) iso-elektronisch: zelfde # e⁻ in valentiebaal: 2
 B³⁺ Li⁺ Be²⁺ H⁻ < Be²⁺ < Li⁺ < H⁻

6.18) IE ↑ links → rechts

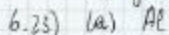
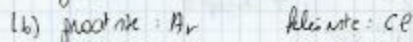
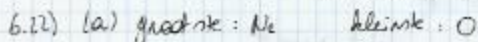
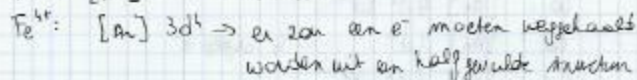
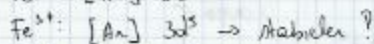
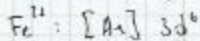
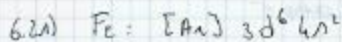
IE ↓ boven → onder

(a) Na < Li < Be < F < Ne

(b) Mg < Al < B < C < N

(c) Ca < Mg < Si < S < O

6.19) ?



Hoofdstuk 7: Chemische binding I

- 7.1) (a) kleinste: Hg^{2+}
 grootste: Se^{2-}
 (b) kleinste: Be^{2+}
 grootste: O^{2-}

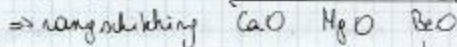
- 7.2) (a) LiF (F heeft kleinere straal)
 (b) NaI (Na heeft kleinere straal)
 (c) MgO (Mg " " " "
 (d) BaF_2 (.. ..)

7.3) Li_3N $3 \times 1 + 1 \times 3 = 8 \rightarrow 4 \text{ EP}$



7.4) Regel: rE is het grootst voor de kleinste ionen en het grootst voor de grootste ionen.

In een zelfde groep: ionenstraal neemt toe van boven naar beneden



\downarrow meest oplosbaar

7.5) CaF	$\Delta \text{EN} = 3,3$	ionair
N_2	$\Delta \text{EN} = 0$	covalent (apolaar)
BrCl	$\Delta \text{EN} = 0,2$	polaar covalent
NO	$\Delta \text{EN} = 0,5$	polaar covalent
LiCl	$\Delta \text{EN} = 2$	ionair
CaO	$\Delta \text{EN} = 2,5$	ionair
O_3	$\Delta \text{EN} = 0$	apolaar covalent
HF	$\Delta \text{EN} = 1,9$	ionair / sterk polair covalent

ClO_2

$\Delta \text{EN} = 0,5$

polair covalent

NaF

$\Delta \text{EN} = 1,6$

strik pol. cov. | gep. ionair

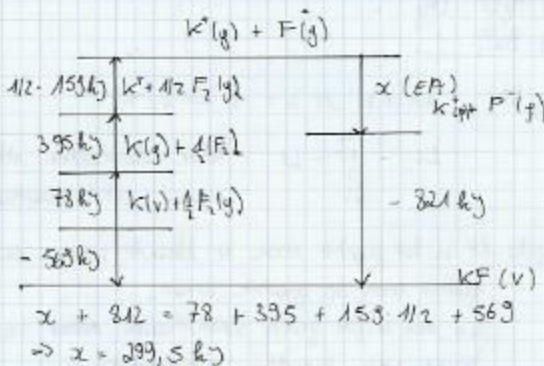
H_2

$\Delta \text{EN} = 0$

apolair covalent

$2 \ddot{\text{O}} \text{ } \ddot{\text{O}}$	\rightarrow ionair
$1 \ddot{\text{O}} \text{ } \ddot{\text{O}}$	\rightarrow gep. ion strik polair covalent
$0,1 \ddot{\text{O}} \text{ } \ddot{\text{O}}$	\rightarrow polair covalent
0	\rightarrow apolair covalent

! 7.6)



7.7) regels: BE neemt toe met # covalente bindingen

BE neemt af met de periode n waartoe de elementen behoren.

BE neemt voor elementen binnen dezelfde groep toe met het verschil in EN tussen beide elementen

(a) I-I Br-Br Cl-Cl

(b) S-Br S-Cl S-H

(c) C-N C=N C≡N

(d) C-S C-O C=O

(e) N-N N-O N-H

7.3) 333 kg: Regel waarde iets groter dan de gem. waarde van beide waarden

(door extra elektrostatische reactie)

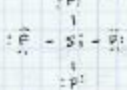
7.3) regels: in een zelfde periode: ↑ EN van links → recht
in een zelfde groep: ↓ EN van boven → beneden

- (a) Si S O (d) Ca H F
(b) Mg Ar P (e) Ca Ga Ar
(c) I Br N

7.10) regel: Hoe groter ΔEN, hoe groter ionair karakter

- (a) HI HBr HCl (c) SCl₂ PCl₃ SiCl₄
(b) CH₄ H₂O HF (d) NF₃ CF₄ BF₃

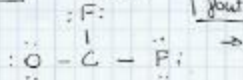
7.11) $[SiF_4]$ $4 + 4 \times 7 = 32 \rightarrow 16 \text{ EP}$



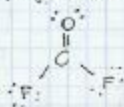
$[SeCl_2]$ → 10 EP



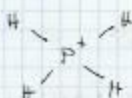
$[COF_2]$ → 12 EP



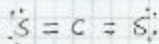
fout! → 1 heeft 4 valentieën

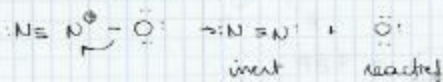
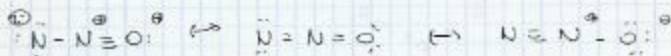
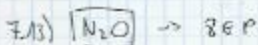
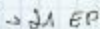
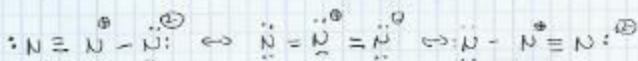
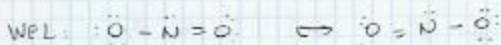
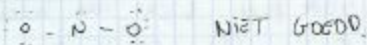
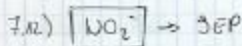
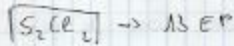


$[PH_4^+]$ → 4 EP



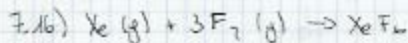
$[CS_2]$ → 8 EP





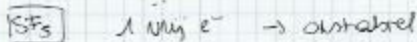
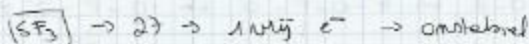
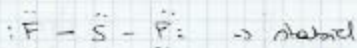
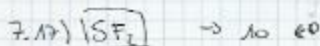


$$\text{BE}^0 = \underbrace{4 \cdot 391 + 493}_{\text{gebunden}} - \underbrace{945 + 4 \cdot 467}_{\text{getrennt}} = -591 \text{ kJ/mol}$$



$$3 \cdot 159 - 6x = -402 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{3 \cdot 159 + 402}{6} = 146,5 \text{ kJ/mol}$$



Hoofdstuk 9: gasen

$$9.1) (a) T = cte \rightarrow V = k_f \cdot \frac{1}{p} \Rightarrow V \propto 1/p$$

$$(b) p = cte \rightarrow V = k_f \cdot T \Rightarrow V \propto T$$

$$(c) p = cte \text{ en } C = cte \Rightarrow V = k_{p,r} \cdot M$$

$$\Rightarrow V \propto M$$

$$(d) T = cte \rightarrow V = k_f \cdot \frac{1}{p} \Rightarrow V \propto 1/p$$

$$9.2) V = 5,00 \text{ l} = 5,00 \text{ dm}^3$$

$$P = 228 \text{ mm Hg} = 0,3 \text{ atm}$$

$$T = 27^\circ \text{C} \Rightarrow T = 300,15 \text{ K}$$

N_2 - gas

n ? , P bij $T = 273,15 \text{ K}$?

$$p \cdot V = nRT \Rightarrow n = \frac{pV}{RT} = 0,0609 \text{ mol}$$

$$P = 0,27 \text{ atm}$$

$$9.3) m_{\text{H}_2} = 1,00 \text{ g}$$

$$V_{\text{O}_2} = 1,53 \text{ ml}$$

$$T = 310,15 \text{ K}$$

$$P = 743 \text{ mm Hg} = 0,978 \text{ atm}$$



$$* p \cdot V = nRT$$

hoeveelheid O_2 (in mol)

$$n = \frac{pV}{RT} = 53,84 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ mol}$$

$$* 4 \text{ mol } \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 1 \text{ mol } \text{H}_2$$

$$\Rightarrow 53,84 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ mol } \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 14,71 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ mol } \text{H}_2$$

$$n = \frac{m}{M} \Rightarrow M = \frac{m}{n} = 6,8 \cdot 10^3 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$9.4) P \cdot V = nRT \text{ med } n = \frac{m}{M} \text{ ca } \rho = \frac{m}{V}$$

$$\text{dus } \frac{P}{\rho} = \frac{R \cdot T}{M} \Rightarrow \rho = \frac{P \cdot M}{R \cdot T} = \frac{5,26 \text{ g}}{\text{dm}^3} = 5,26 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ g/cm}^3$$

$$9.5) V_{N_2} = 0,500 \text{ dm}^3 \quad V_{O_2} = 0,200 \text{ dm}^3$$

$$P_{N_2} = 1,20 \text{ atm} \quad P_{O_2} = 0,66 \text{ atm}$$

$$T = 300,15 \text{ K} \quad T = 300,15 \text{ K}$$

$$\Rightarrow T_{\text{var}} = 300,15 \text{ K}$$

$$V = 0,400 \text{ dm}^3$$

$$P(O_2) \text{ in vat: } V \cdot 2 \quad P \cdot 1/2 \Rightarrow P(O_2) = 0,33 \text{ atm}$$

$$P(N_2) \text{ in vat: } V \cdot 4/5 \quad P \cdot 4/5 \Rightarrow P(N_2) = 1,50 \text{ atm}$$

$$X_{O_2} = \frac{P_{O_2}}{P} \quad X_{O_2} = 0,190$$

$$X_{N_2} = 0,820$$

$$9.6) T = 323,15 \text{ K}$$

$$P_{\text{nat}} =$$

$$V_{\text{nat}} = 1,00 \text{ dm}^3$$

$$T = 36,8,15 \text{ K}$$

$$P_{\text{dr}} = 1 \text{ atm}$$

$$V_{\text{dr}} = 1,00 \text{ l}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_{\text{dr}} = 1 \text{ atm} \\ V_{\text{dr}} = 1,00 \text{ l} \end{array} \right\} m_p = 0,3349 \text{ mol}$$

$$P_g = \frac{n_g R T}{V} = 0,88 \text{ atm}$$

$$P_{H_2O} = P_{\text{nat}} - P_g = 0,12 \text{ atm} = 91,2 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$9.7) \boxed{NO_2} \quad P_{NO_2} = 735 \text{ mmHg} = 0,97 \text{ atm}$$

$$T_{NO_2} = 301,35 \text{ K}$$

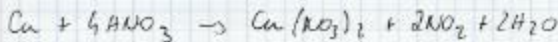
$$\boxed{HNO_3} \quad V_{HNO_3} = 230,0 \text{ ml} = 0,230 \text{ dm}^3$$

$$\rho = 1,42 \text{ g/ml}$$

$$m\% = 68,0 \%$$

$$\boxed{Cu} \quad m = 44,30 \text{ g}$$

$$\Rightarrow m = 0,68 \text{ mol}$$



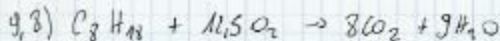
Vollechte je reactie tussen Cu en $\text{HNO}_3 \rightarrow$ geen overmaten

$$\frac{? \text{ mol Cu}}{? \text{ mol HNO}_3} = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow 2,72 \text{ mol HNO}_3$$



$$2,72 \text{ mol} \rightarrow 1,36 \text{ mol}$$

$$V = \frac{nRT}{P} = 34,6 \text{ l}$$



$$T = 623,15 \text{ K}$$

$$P = 735 \text{ mmHg} = 0,967 \text{ atm}$$

(a) # mol C_8H_{18}

$$104,166 \text{ g C}_8\text{H}_{18} \rightarrow 1 \text{ mol}$$

$$\Rightarrow 100,0 \text{ g} \rightarrow 0,96 \text{ mol}$$

(b) Volume O_2



$$0,96 \text{ mol} \rightarrow 12 \text{ mol O}_2$$

$$V = \frac{nRT}{P} = 634 \text{ l}$$

(c) volume N_2

$$\text{in lucht: } 1/5 \text{ O}_2 \rightarrow 634 \text{ l}$$

$$4/5 \text{ N}_2 \rightarrow 2536 \text{ l (1)}$$

(d) volume CO_2 : 1 mol $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{18} \rightarrow 8 \text{ mol CO}_2$

$$\Rightarrow 0,96 \rightarrow 7,68 \text{ mol}$$

$$V = 406 \text{ l (2)}$$

(e) volume H_2O : 1 mol $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{18} \rightarrow 9 \text{ mol H}_2\text{O}$

$$0,96 \rightarrow 8,64 \text{ mol}$$

$$V = 457 \text{ l (3)}$$

$$(f) \text{ totaal: (1) + (2) + (3) = } 3,4 \cdot 10^3 \text{ l}$$

Hoofdstuk 10. Geconden veele fasen

- 10.1. H H-brug L London dispersie DD d-mol-d-mol
- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| (a) H, LD | (j) LD, H-brug |
| (b) LD | (g) LD |
| (c) LD, DD | (h) LD, DD |
| (d) LD | (i) LD, DD |
| (e) LD, DD | (k) LD, H-brug |

10.2. ΔEN tussen H en Se is te klein ($\Delta EN = 0.3$)

- 10.3. $CH_3 - CH_2 - OH$ CH_3OCH_3
- LD en H → LD en DD
- OAK'n geder bij $CH_3 - CH_2 - OH$
- Trip't hoger

10.4. SiH_3Cl $SiCl_4$

LD, DD LD

aplan LD > DD

$M_g = 136$

$M_g = 162$

LD in $SiCl_4 >$ LD in SiH_3Cl

→ kookpunt $SiCl_4$ ligt hoger

- regels: ① Het wil zandring van kleine moleculen met H-brug vorming domineert de LD of DD.
- ② LD ↑ met MM ↑

10.5. regel: OAK ↑ → OS ↑

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| a) 1 H-brug | } volgorde: b > c > a |
| b) 3 H-bruggen | |
| c) 2 H-bruggen | |

10.6. Neen, by vruchteroop zyn de adhesiekrachten kleiner dan by braadole.
→ gudere adhesiekrachten by papren en wak
→ wordt beter opgenomen

10.7. De adhesiekrachten tussen de water moleculen onderling zyn guder (LO: H-brug) dan de adhesiekrachten tussen PE en water (LO + BD)
→ waterdruppels zullen contact oppervlak met PE zo klein mogelijk houden → bolvorm

10.8. $\Delta H_{vap} \uparrow \rightarrow K_p \uparrow$ want $K_p \uparrow \rightarrow OAK \uparrow$
→ laagste $\Delta H_{vap} = d$
dampspanning $b < c < a < d$
(hoe meer er verdamp, hoe guter de dampdruk)

10.9. $K_{p,m} \uparrow \rightarrow OAK \uparrow$
in H_2O : 2 H-bruggen, (LD)
 H_2S en H_2Se : apolairne moleculen
→ $OAK \uparrow \rightarrow H_g \uparrow$
rangvolgking: H_2S H_2Se H_2O

10.10. $\Delta H_{vap} \uparrow \rightarrow OAK \uparrow$
* HF en HCl → H-brug $\uparrow \rightarrow \Delta EN \uparrow$
 $\Delta EN(H,F) > \Delta EN(H,Cl)$
 CH_4 en CF_4 : LD $\uparrow \rightarrow H_g \uparrow$
→ rangvolgking $b < c < d < a$

10.11. condensate: exotherm → $P_{i,0}$ molec. dichter by el
→ verlaging K^0
→ atmosfear in beweging

- 10.12. bij stroom van 100°C gas waterdamp eerst condenserem tot water van 100°C
 \rightarrow na exotherm proces (ΔH_{vap})
 Daarna gaat water warmt afgeven
 \Rightarrow bij stroom is erge opbrecht spiker dan bij water van 100°C .

10.13

(a) 1, 3, 5

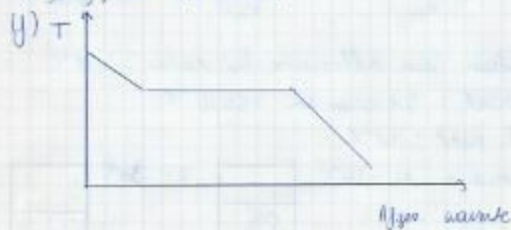
(b) 2, 4

(c) 1

(d) omgekeerd proces $\Delta H_{\text{sm}} < \Delta H_{\text{mp}}$

\rightarrow bij overgang H_2O is er minder energie nodig want toename rotatie en translatie-energie is veel geringer dan voor overgang $\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{I}$
 In laatste geval veel meer energie nodig voor volumetoename, translatie energie veel groter

(e) systeem (4) en (5)



$$10.14. \log P_2 - \log P_1 = \frac{-\Delta H_{\text{vap}}}{R} \left(\frac{1}{T_2} - \frac{1}{T_1} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \log P_2 = \frac{-62,07 \text{ kJ}}{2,303 \cdot 8,314} \left(\frac{1}{353,15} - \frac{1}{293,15} \right) + \log 0,0100$$

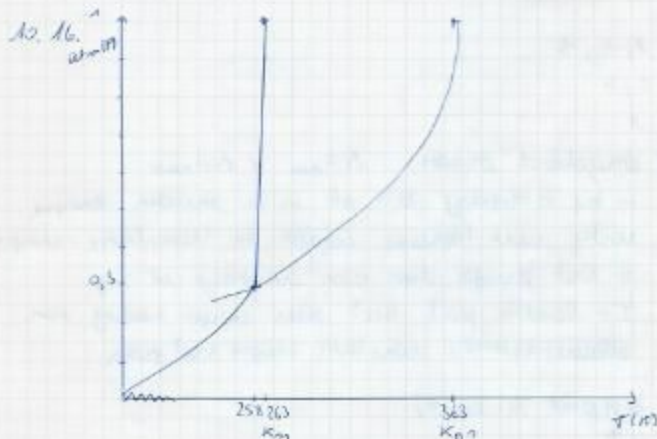
$$= 2,4$$

$$\rightarrow P_2 = 0,16 \text{ atm} = 252 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$10.15 \quad \log\left(\frac{P_1}{P_2}\right) = \frac{-\Delta H_{\text{vap}}}{2,303 \cdot R} \left(\frac{1}{T_2} - \frac{1}{T_1}\right)$$

$$\rightarrow \log \frac{1}{0,553} = \frac{-37,6 \cdot 10^3}{2,303 \cdot 8,314} \left(\frac{1}{T_2} - \frac{1}{323}\right)$$

$$\rightarrow T_2 = 358 \text{ K}$$



10.17. Temperatur vor sublimation bei 1 atm: -78°C

Taupunkt: 1 atm bei $-56,6^\circ\text{C}$

kritisch punkt: 31°C

3 schemata 1: -80°C



2: -30°C



3: 0°C



10.17.



$$x^2 = 2 (120)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \sqrt{2 (120)^2} = 256 \text{ pm}$$

$$z = \frac{x}{2} = \frac{256}{2} = 128 \text{ pm}$$

- 10.18.
- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| (a) metallisch | (f) ionair netwerk |
| (b) ior netwerk | (g) ionair |
| (c) atomaar | (h) moleculair-polair |
| (d) moleculair-polair | (i) moleculair apolair |
| (e) ionair | (j) ionair |

10.19. atomaar netwerk (net-metallisch)

10.21. C_6H_{14} : LD

CH_3OH : LD, H

~~van waterstofbruggen is afhankelijk van de structuur van de moleculen~~
 \Rightarrow OAK's C_6H_{14} & OAK's CH_3OH met een
 mogelijkbare punt

10.22. Ja water

(+-brug vormig via de O)