

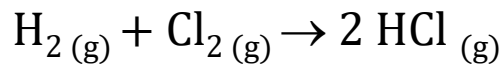
Reazioni

Reagenti → Prodotti

Irreversibile

Reagenti ⇌ Prodotti

Reversibile - di equilibrio



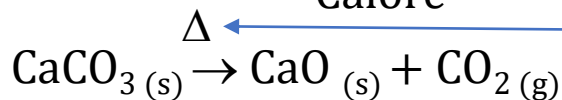
↑ ↑ ↑ Stato di aggregazione →

- (s) Solido
- (l) Liquido
- (g) Gassoso
- (aq) Soluzione acquosa

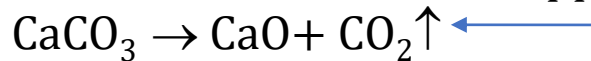
← Condizioni di reazione



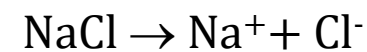
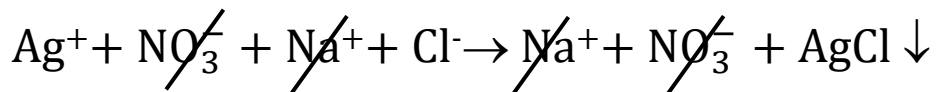
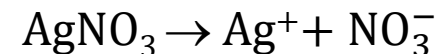
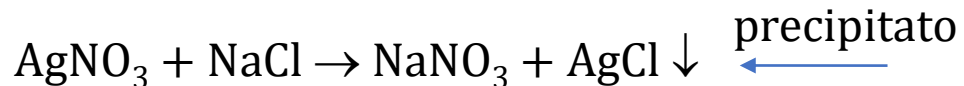
← Calore



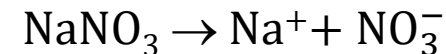
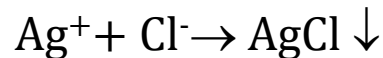
← Sviluppo di gas



→ Forma molecolare

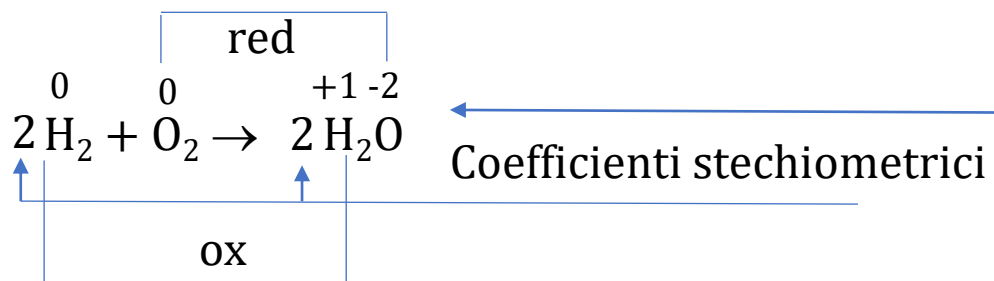


→ Forma ionica

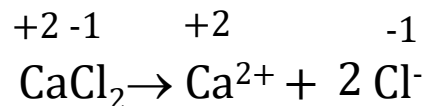
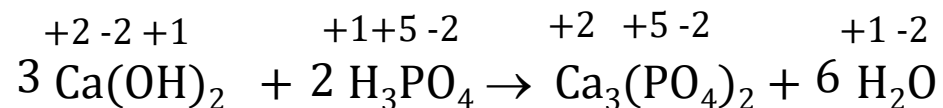
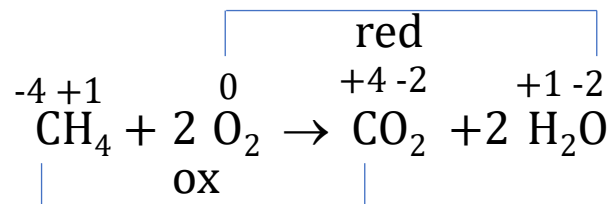


Bilanciamento delle reazioni

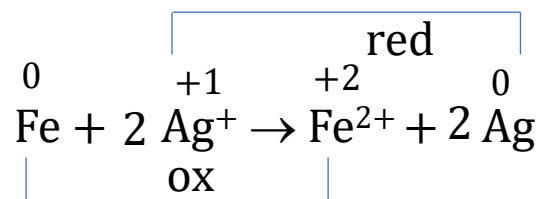
Numeri di ossidazione



Bilanciamento delle masse

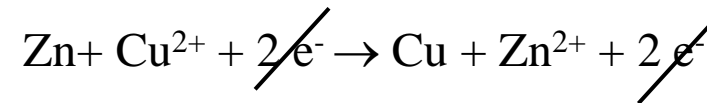
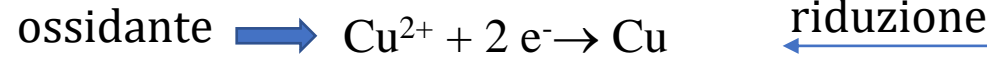
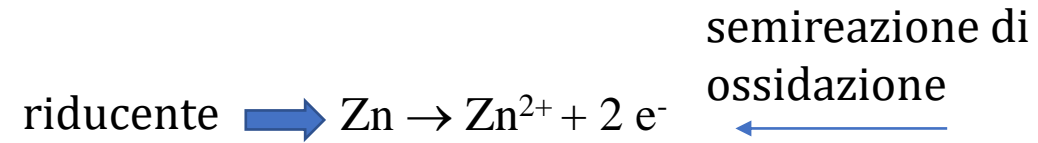
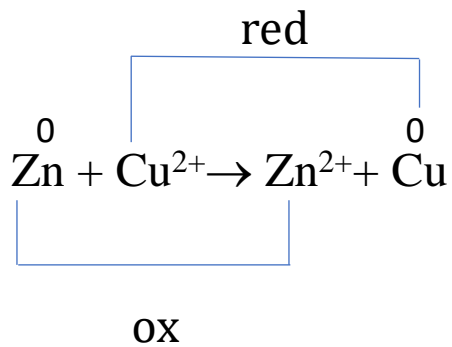
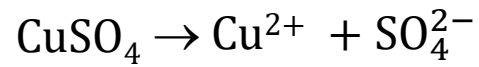
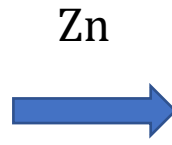
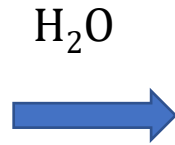


Bilanciamento delle cariche



Ossidoriduzione RedOx
Aumento $N_{\text{OX}} \rightarrow$ ossidazione
Diminuzione $N_{\text{OX}} \rightarrow$ riduzione

Ossidoriduzioni



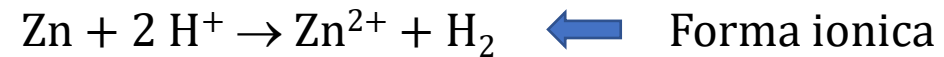
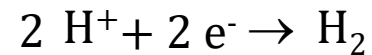
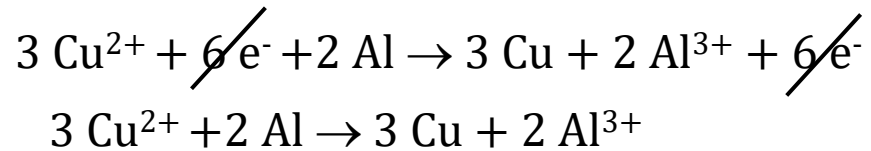
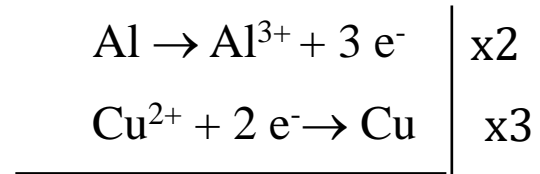
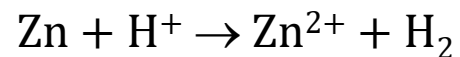
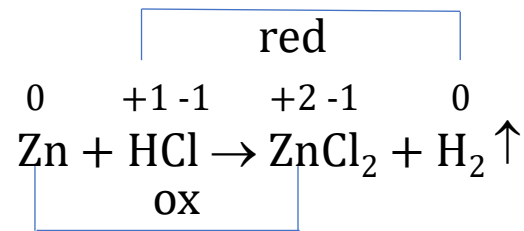
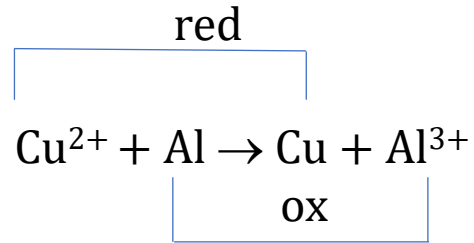
Scambio di elettroni

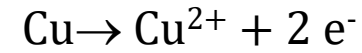
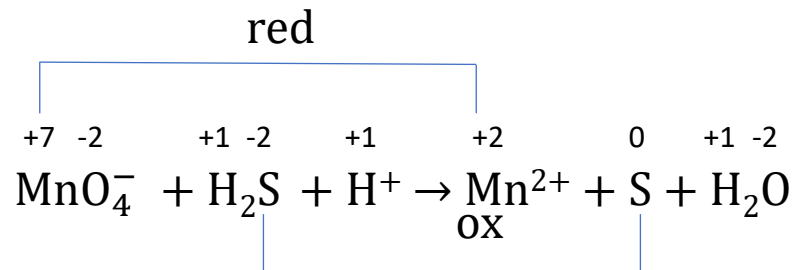
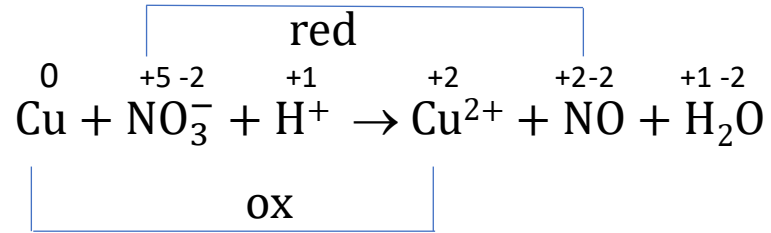
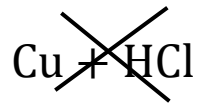


ossidoriduzione

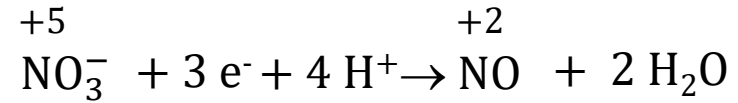
Metodo ionico-elettronico

Reazioni in soluzione acquosa

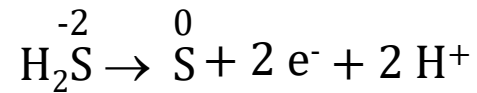
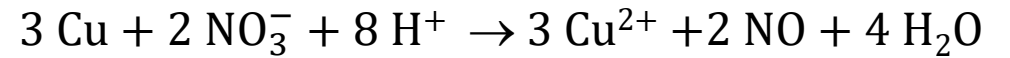




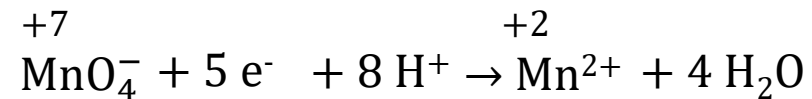
x3



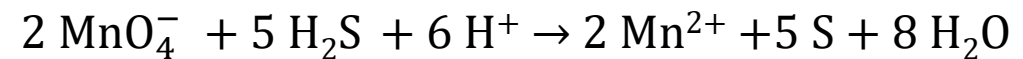
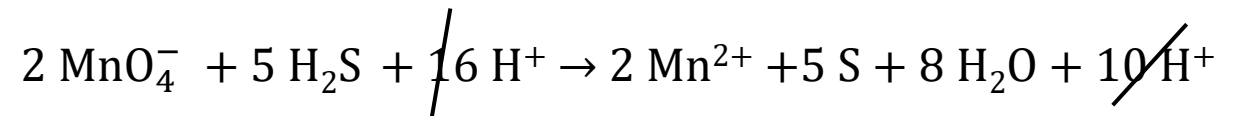
x2

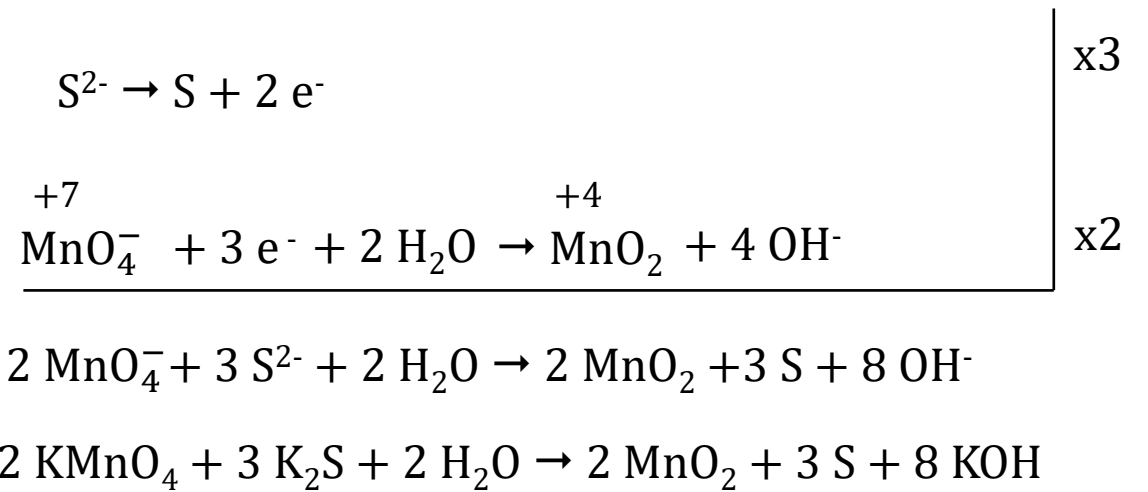
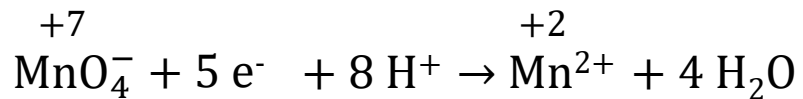
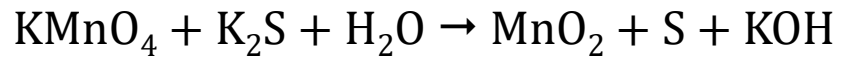
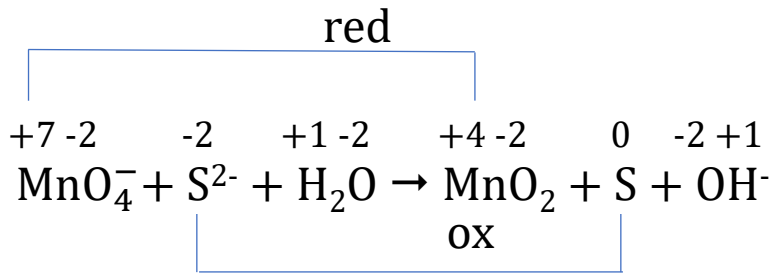
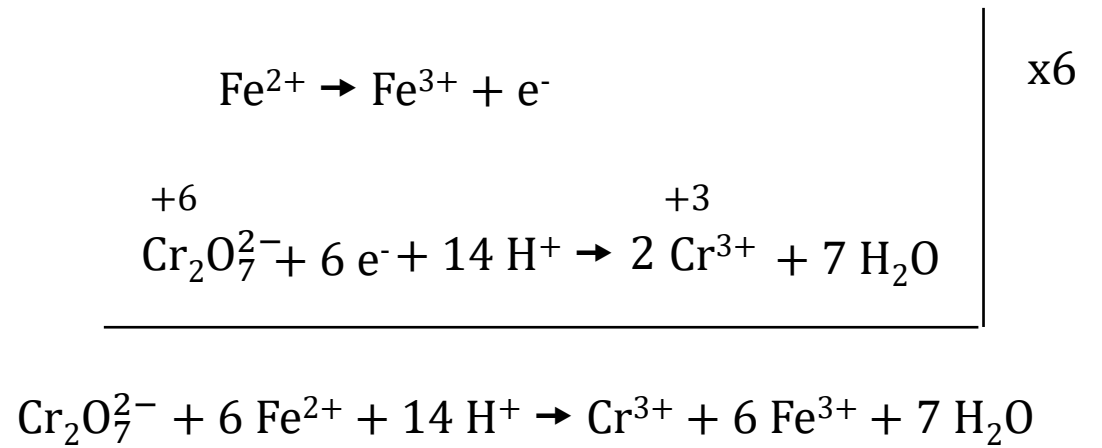
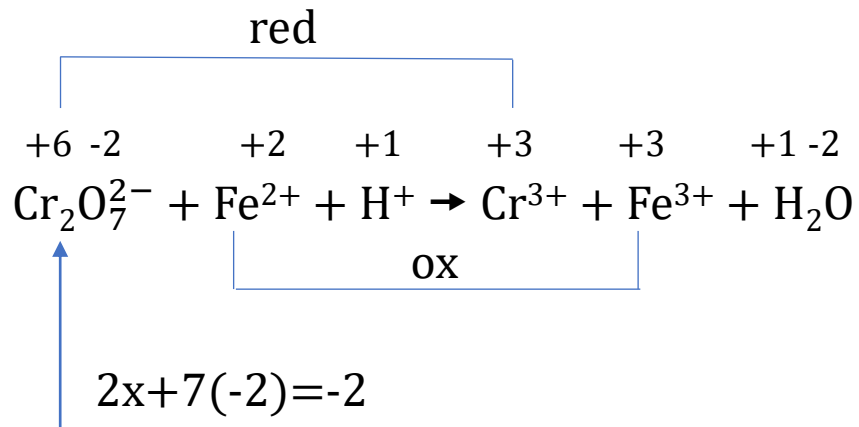


x5



x2

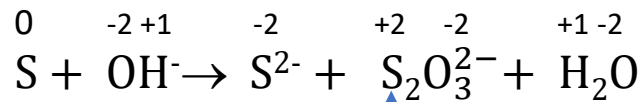




disproporzione



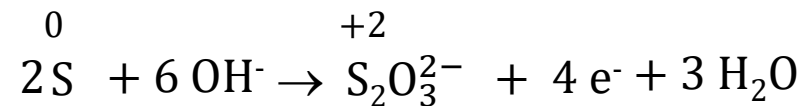
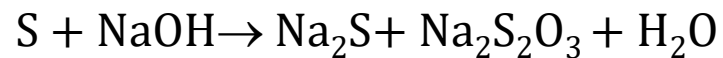
red



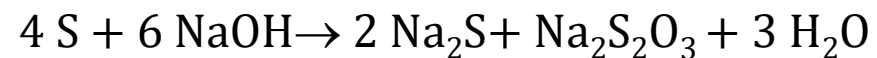
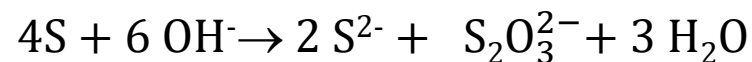
ox



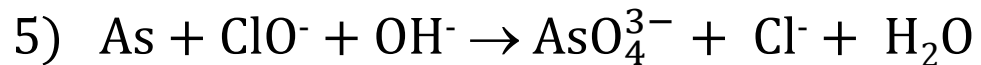
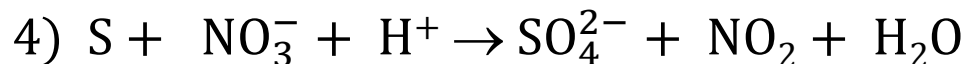
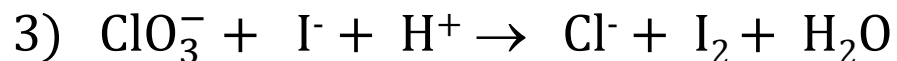
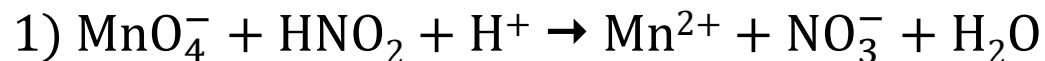
$$2x + 3(-2) = -2$$



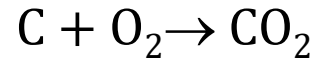
x2



Bilanciare le seguenti reazioni redox:



Rapporti ponderali nelle reazioni chimiche



Calcolare: a) i grammi di O_2 che reagiscono con 6,0 g di C;

$$P_{\text{A}_\text{C}} = 12 \text{ g/mol} \quad n_{\text{C}} = \frac{g_{\text{C}}}{P_{\text{A}_\text{C}}} = \frac{6}{12} = 0,5 \text{ mol} \quad n_{\text{O}_2} = n_{\text{C}} = 0,5 \text{ mol}$$

$$P_{\text{M}_{\text{O}_2}} = 2P_{\text{A}_\text{O}} = 2 \times 16 = 32 \text{ g/mol} \quad g_{\text{O}_2} = n_{\text{O}_2} \times P_{\text{M}_{\text{O}_2}} = 0,5 \times 32 = 16 \text{ g}$$

b) i grammi di CO_2 che si formano nella reazione.

$$n_{\text{CO}_2} = n_{\text{O}_2} = n_{\text{C}} = 0,5 \text{ mol}$$

$$P_{\text{M}_{\text{CO}_2}} = P_{\text{A}_\text{C}} + 2P_{\text{A}_\text{O}} = 12 + 2 \times 16 = 44 \text{ g/mol} \quad g_{\text{CO}_2} = n_{\text{CO}_2} \times P_{\text{M}_{\text{CO}_2}} = 0,5 \times 44 = 22 \text{ g}$$

$$g_{\text{PRODOTTI}} = g_{\text{REAGENTI}}$$

$$g_{\text{CO}_2} = g_{\text{C}} + g_{\text{O}_2} = 6 + 16 = 22 \text{ g}$$

Bilanciare la seguente reazione: $\text{N}_2 + 3 \text{H}_2 \rightarrow 2 \text{NH}_3$

Calcolare: a) quanti g di H_2 reagiscono con 7,0 g di N_2 ;

$$\text{PM}_{\text{N}_2} = 2\text{PA}_{\text{N}} = 2 \times 14 = 28 \text{ g/mol} \quad n_{\text{N}_2} = \frac{g_{\text{N}_2}}{\text{PM}_{\text{N}_2}} = \frac{7}{28} = 0,25 \text{ mol}$$

$$n_{\text{H}_2} : n_{\text{N}_2} = 3:1 \quad \longrightarrow \quad n_{\text{H}_2} = 3 n_{\text{N}_2} = 3 \times 0,25 = 0,75 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{PM}_{\text{H}_2} = 2\text{PA}_{\text{H}} = 2 \text{ g/mol} \quad g_{\text{H}_2} = n_{\text{H}_2} \times \text{PM}_{\text{H}_2} = 0,75 \times 2 = 1,5 \text{ g}$$

b) quanti g di NH_3 si formano.

$$n_{\text{NH}_3} = 2 n_{\text{N}_2} = 2 \times 0,25 = 0,5 \text{ mol} \quad \text{PM}_{\text{NH}_3} = \text{PA}_{\text{N}} + 3\text{PA}_{\text{H}} = 14 + 3 \times 1 = 17 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$g_{\text{NH}_3} = n_{\text{NH}_3} \times \text{PM}_{\text{NH}_3} = 0,5 \times 17 = 8,5 \text{ g}$$

$$g_{\text{PRODOTTI}} = g_{\text{REAGENTI}}$$

$$g_{\text{NH}_3} = g_{\text{N}_2} + g_{\text{H}_2} = 7 + 1,5 = 8,5 \text{ g}$$

Bilanciare la seguente reazione: $C_3H_8 + 5 O_2 \rightarrow 3 CO_2 + 4 H_2O$

E calcolare: a) quanti g di O_2 reagiscono con 2,2 g di C_3H_8 ;

$$PM_{C_3H_8} = 3PA_C + 8PA_H = 3 \times 12 + 8 = 44 \text{ g/mol} \quad n_{C_3H_8} = \frac{g_{C_3H_8}}{PM_{C_3H_8}} = \frac{2,2}{44} = 0,05 \text{ mol}$$

$$n_{O_2} = 5 n_{C_3H_8} = 5 \times 0,05 = 0,25 \text{ mol} \quad PM_{O_2} = 32 \text{ g/mol} \quad g_{O_2} = n_{O_2} \times PM_{O_2} = 0,25 \times 32 = 8 \text{ g}$$

b) quanti g di CO_2 e di H_2O si formano.

$$n_{CO_2} = 3 n_{C_3H_8} = 3 \times 0,05 = 0,15 \text{ mol} \quad PM_{CO_2} = 44 \text{ g/mol} \quad g_{CO_2} = n_{CO_2} \times PM_{CO_2} = 0,15 \times 44 = 6,6 \text{ g}$$

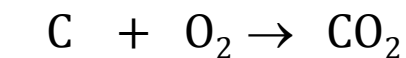
$$n_{H_2O} = 4 n_{C_3H_8} = 4 \times 0,05 = 0,2 \text{ mol} \quad PM_{H_2O} = 18 \text{ g/mol} \quad g_{H_2O} = n_{H_2O} \times PM_{H_2O} = 0,2 \times 18 = 3,6 \text{ g}$$

$$g_{PRODOTTI} = g_{REAGENTI}$$

Calcolare i grammi di CO₂ che si formano quando 6,0 g di C vengono messi a reagire con 24,0 g di O₂.

$$P_{A_C} = 12 \text{ g/mol} \quad n_C = \frac{g_C}{P_{A_C}} = \frac{6}{12} = 0,5 \text{ mol} \quad \leftarrow \text{Reagente in difetto} \quad \rightarrow \text{Reagente limitante}$$

$$P_{M_{O_2}} = 32 \text{ g/mol} \quad n_{O_2} = \frac{g_{O_2}}{P_{M_{O_2}}} = \frac{24}{32} = 0,75 \text{ mol} > n_C \quad \leftarrow \text{Reagente in eccesso}$$



$$\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0,5 & 0,75 & / & \text{Moli iniziali} \end{array} \quad \Delta n_{O_2} = \Delta n_C = - 0,5 \text{ mol}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc|c} -0,5 & -0,5 & +0,5 & \text{Reazione} \end{array} \quad \Delta n_{CO_2} = |\Delta n_{O_2}| = |\Delta n_C| = 0,5 \text{ mol}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc|c} / & 0,25 & 0,5 & \text{Moli finali} \end{array}$$

$$n_{CO_2} = 0,5 \text{ mol} \quad g_{CO_2} = n_{CO_2} \times P_{M_{CO_2}} = 0,5 \times 44 = 22 \text{ g}$$

$$n_{O_2}^f = 0,25 \text{ mol} \quad g_{O_2}^f = n_{O_2}^f \times P_{M_{O_2}} = 0,25 \times 32 = 8 \text{ g}$$

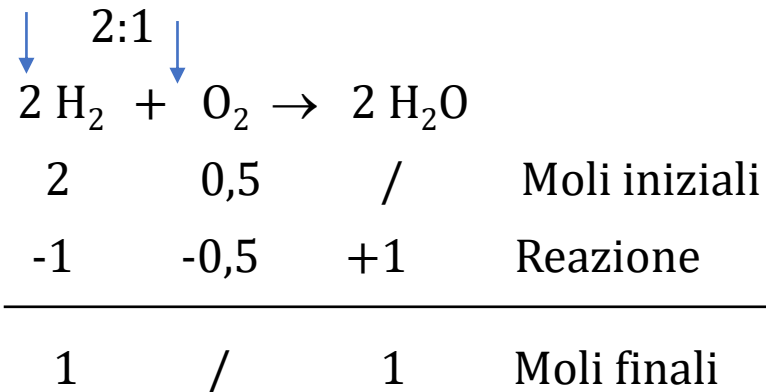
$$g_{CO_2} + g_{O_2}^f = 22 + 8 = g_C + g_{O_2} = 6 + 24 = 30 \text{ g}$$

Calcolare i grammi di H₂O che si formano quando 4,0 g di H₂ vengono messi a reagire con 16,0 g di O₂.

$$PM_{H_2} = 2 \text{ g/mol} \quad n_{H_2} = \frac{g_{H_2}}{PM_{H_2}} = \frac{4}{2} = 2,0 \text{ mol}$$

$$PM_{O_2} = 32 \text{ g/mol} \quad n_{O_2} = \frac{g_{O_2}}{PM_{O_2}} = \frac{16}{32} = 0,5 \text{ mol}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{In eccesso} \downarrow \\ \frac{n_{H_2}}{n_{O_2}} = \frac{2}{0,5} = 4 > 2 \\ \uparrow \\ \text{In difetto} \end{array}$$



$$\Delta n_{H_2} = 2\Delta n_{O_2} = 2(-0,5) = -1 \text{ mol}$$

$$\Delta n_{H_2O} = |\Delta n_{H_2}| = 2 |\Delta n_{O_2}| = 1 \text{ mol}$$

$$g_{H_2O} = n_{H_2O} \times PM_{H_2O} = 1 \times 18 = 18 \text{ g}$$