

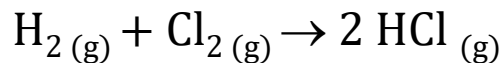
Reazioni

Reagenti → Prodotti

Irreversibile

Reagenti ⇌ Prodotti

Reversibile - di equilibrio



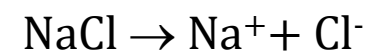
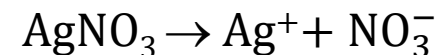
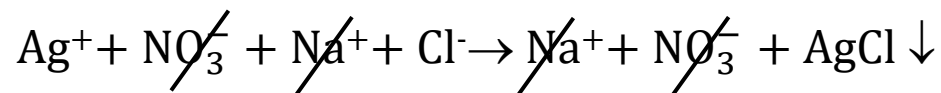
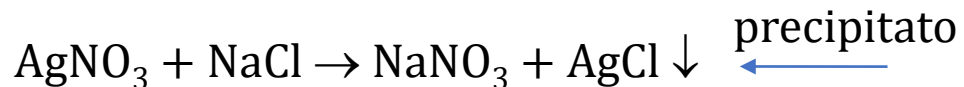
↑ ↑ ↑ Stato di aggregazione →

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

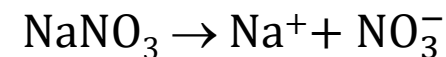
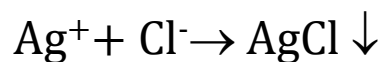
← Condizioni di reazione



Forma molecolare →

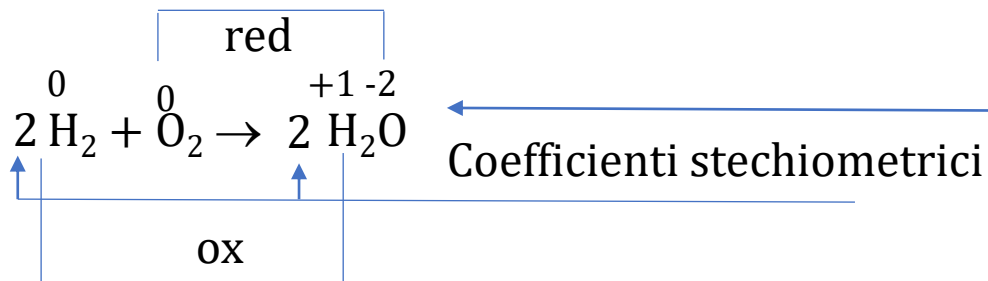


Forma ionica →

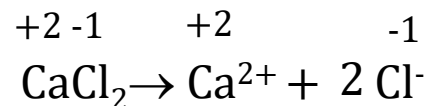
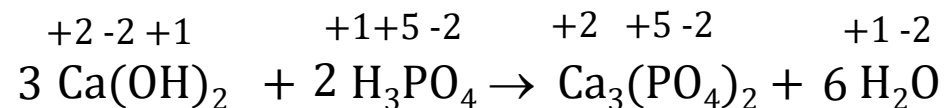
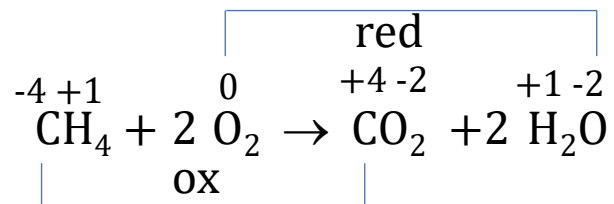


Bilanciamento delle reazioni

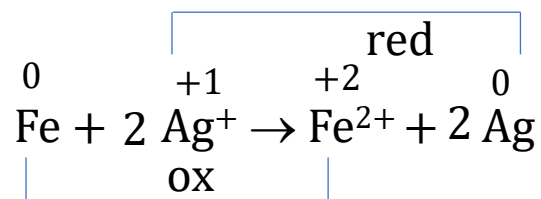
Numeri di ossidazione



Bilanciamento delle masse



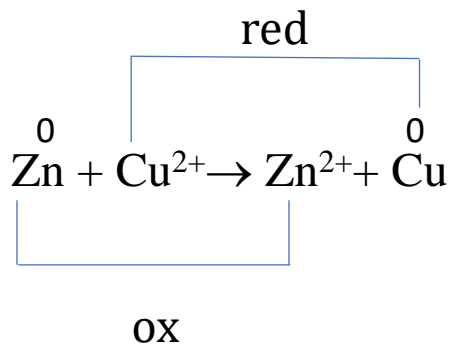
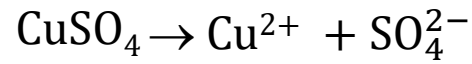
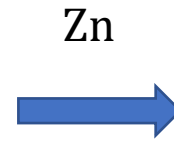
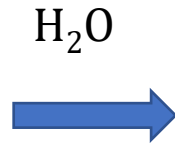
Bilanciamento delle cariche



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



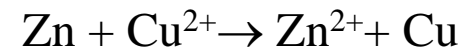
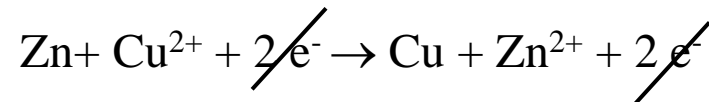
Ossidoriduzioni



semireazione di
ossidazione



riduzione



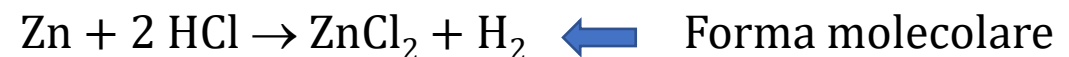
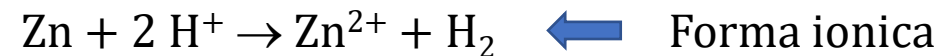
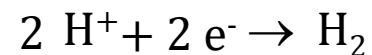
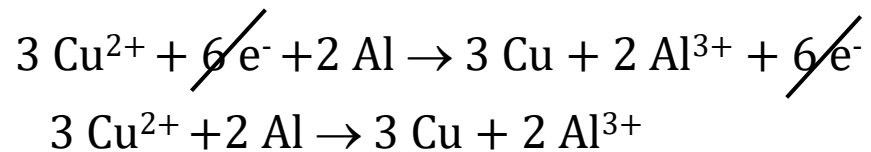
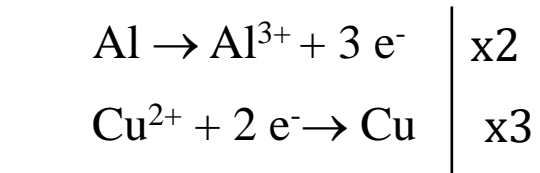
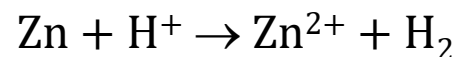
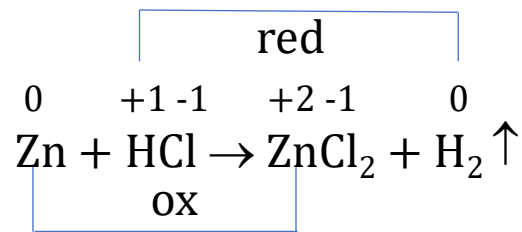
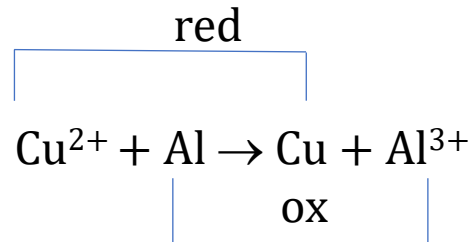
Scambio di elettroni

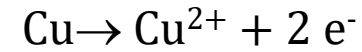
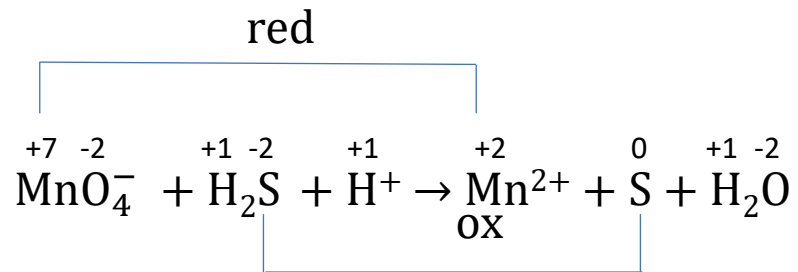
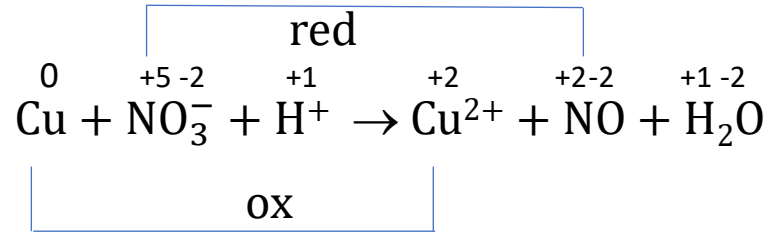
↑
ossidoriduzione



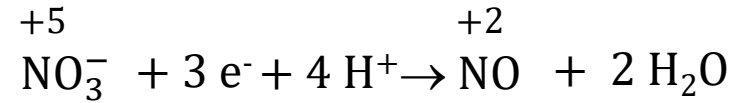
Metodo ionico-elettronico

Reazioni in soluzione acquosa

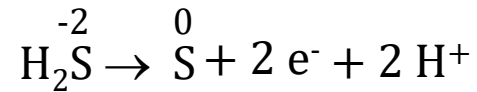
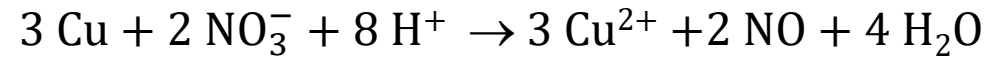




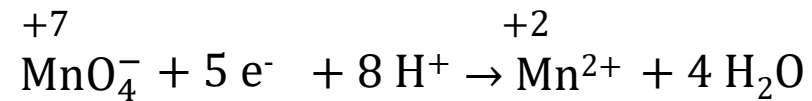
x3



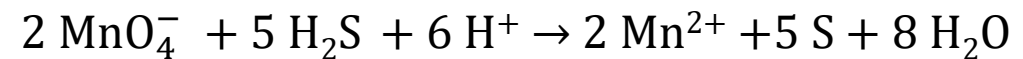
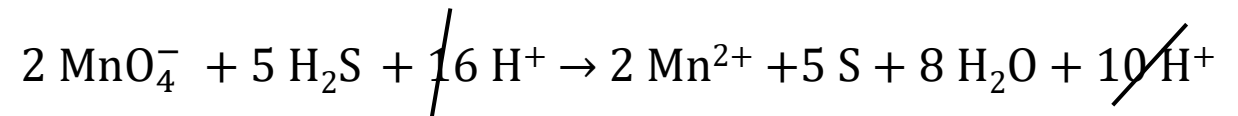
x2



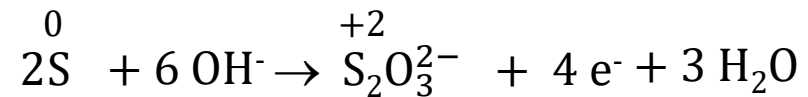
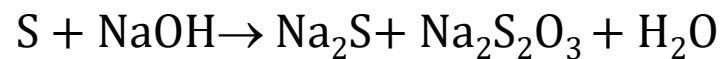
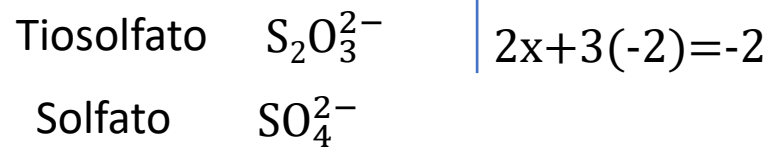
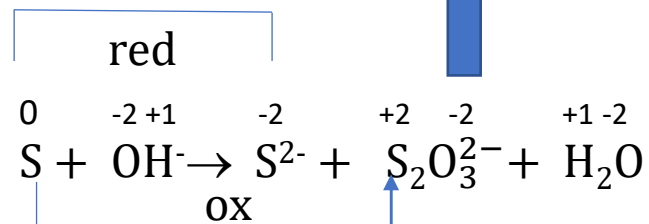
x5



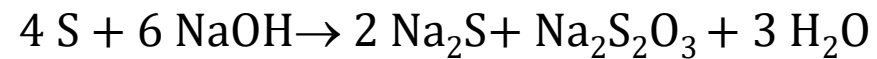
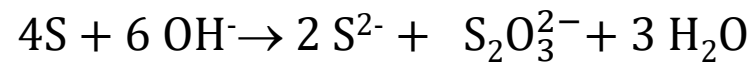
x2



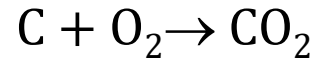
disproporzione



x2



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.

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

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

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

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

$$n_{\text{N}_2} = \frac{g_{\text{N}_2}}{\text{PM}_{\text{N}_2}} = \frac{7}{28} = 0,25 \text{ mol}$$

Bilanciare la seguente reazione: $\text{C}_3\text{H}_8 + 5 \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 3 \text{CO}_2 + 4 \text{H}_2\text{O}$

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

$$\text{PM}_{\text{C}_3\text{H}_8} = 3\text{PA}_{\text{C}} + 8\text{PA}_{\text{H}} = 3 \times 12 + 8 = 44 \text{ g/mol} \quad n_{\text{C}_3\text{H}_8} = \frac{g_{\text{C}_3\text{H}_8}}{\text{PM}_{\text{C}_3\text{H}_8}} = \frac{2,2}{44} = 0,05 \text{ mol}$$

$$n_{\text{O}_2} = 5 n_{\text{C}_3\text{H}_8} = 5 \times 0,05 = 0,25 \text{ mol} \quad \text{PM}_{\text{O}_2} = 32 \text{ g/mol} \quad g_{\text{O}_2} = n_{\text{O}_2} \times \text{PM}_{\text{O}_2} = 0,25 \times 32 = 8 \text{ g}$$

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

$$n_{\text{CO}_2} = 3 n_{\text{C}_3\text{H}_8} = 3 \times 0,05 = 0,15 \text{ mol} \quad \text{PM}_{\text{CO}_2} = 44 \text{ g/mol} \quad g_{\text{CO}_2} = n_{\text{CO}_2} \times \text{PM}_{\text{CO}_2} = 0,15 \times 44 = 6,6 \text{ g}$$

$$n_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 4 n_{\text{C}_3\text{H}_8} = 4 \times 0,05 = 0,2 \text{ mol} \quad \text{PM}_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 18 \text{ g/mol} \quad g_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = n_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} \times \text{PM}_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 0,2 \times 18 = 3,6 \text{ g}$$

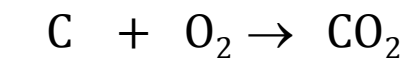
$$g_{\text{PRODOTTI}} = g_{\text{REAGENTI}}$$



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

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

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



$$0,5 \quad 0,75 \quad / \quad \text{Moli iniziali}$$

$$\Delta n_{O_2} = \Delta n_C = -0,5 \text{ mol}$$

$$\hline -0,5 \quad -0,5 \quad +0,5 \quad \text{Reazione}$$

$$\Delta n_{CO_2} = |\Delta n_{O_2}| = |\Delta n_C| = 0,5 \text{ mol}$$

$$/ \quad 0,25 \quad 0,5 \quad \text{Moli finali}$$

$$n_{CO_2} = 0,5 \text{ mol}$$

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

$$n_{O_2}^f = 0,25 \text{ mol}$$

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

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

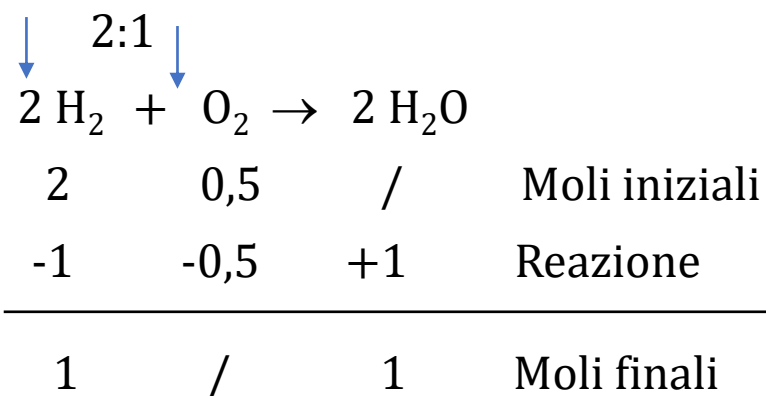


Calcolare i grammi di H₂O che si formano quando 4,0 g di H₂ vengono messi a reagire con 16,0 g di O₂.

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

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

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



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

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

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

