

1. (1) kg : 질량

(2) sec : 시간

(3) cm/sec<sup>2</sup> : 가속도

(4) N : 힘

(5) J : 에너지 (아 일)

(6) erg : 에너지 (아 일)

(7) K : 온도

(8) mol : 물질의 양

(9) Hz : 주파수 (아 파동수)

(10) dyne : 힘

2. (1)  $12.3 \text{ J} = 12.3 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m} = 12.3 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{sec}^2 = 12.3 (10^3 \text{ g})(10^2 \text{ cm})^2/\text{sec}^2$   
 $= 12.3 \times 10^7 \text{ g} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{sec}^2 = \underline{12.3 \times 10^7 \text{ erg}}$   
 $= \underline{1.23 \times 10^8 \text{ erg}}$

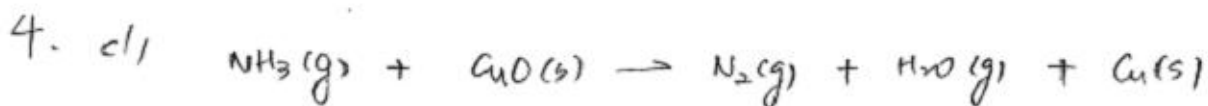
(2)  $34^\circ\text{C} \Rightarrow \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} = (273.15 + 34)^\circ\text{C} \times \frac{1\text{K}}{1^\circ\text{C}}$   
 $= \underline{307\text{K}}$

(3)  $83.6 \text{ \AA} = 83.6 \times (10^{-8} \text{ cm}) = 8.36 \times 10^{-7} \text{ cm}$   
 $= 8.36 \times 10^{-7} \times (10^{-2} \text{ m}) = 8.36 \times 10^{-7} \times (10^{-2} \times 10^{-3} \text{ km})$   
 $= \underline{8.36 \times 10^{-12} \text{ km}}$

(4)  $4.236 \text{ mol} = 4.236 \times \underset{(6.023)}{6.022 \times 10^{23}} \text{ 개} = \underline{2.551 \times 10^{24} \text{ 개}}$

(5)  $37.567 \text{ ml} = 37.567 \times \text{cm}^3 = 37.567 \times (10^{-2} \text{ m})^3 = 37.567 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3$   
 $= \underline{3.7567 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^3}$

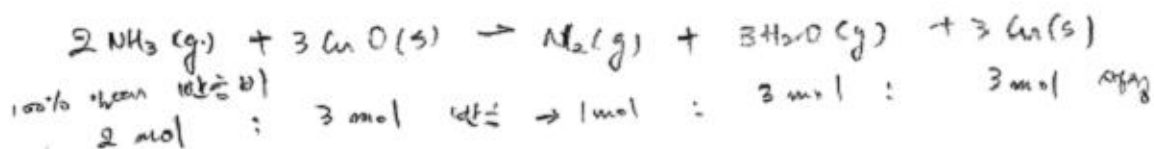
| 3:  |                   | 원자 번호 | 원자량 | 양생자의 수 | 감생자의 수 | 질량 (2) |
|-----|-------------------|-------|-----|--------|--------|--------|
| (1) | $^{16}_8\text{O}$ | 8     | 16  | 8      | 8      | 16     |
| (2) | $^{17}_8\text{O}$ | 8     | 17  | 8      | 9      | 17     |
| (3) | $^{18}_8\text{O}$ | 8     | 18  | 8      | 10     | 18     |



(4)  $\text{NH}_3 : 9.05\text{g} \Rightarrow \frac{9.05\text{g}}{17.0\text{g/mol}} = 0.532\text{ mol}$

$\text{CuO} : 45.2\text{g} \Rightarrow \frac{45.2\text{g}}{79.4\text{g/mol}} = 0.569\text{ mol}$

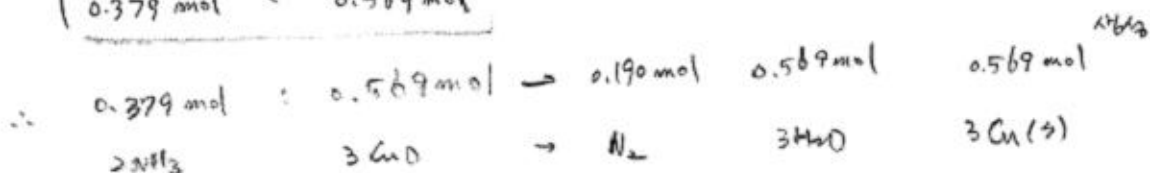
(분자량)  
 $(\text{NH}_3 : 17.0\text{g/mol}, \text{CuO 분자량} : 79.4\text{g/mol})$



$0.532\text{ mol} : 0.798\text{ mol}$  반응  $\rightarrow$  같은 몰 수까지

$0.379\text{ mol} \quad 0.569\text{ mol}$  반응

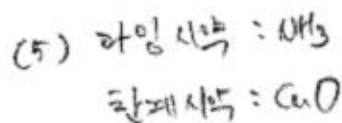
분자에서  
 $0.379\text{ mol} : 0.569\text{ mol}$  반응  $\leftarrow$



$\text{N}_2$ 의 g  $\Rightarrow 0.190\text{ mol} \times 28.0\text{g/mol} = 5.32\text{g}$

$\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 의 g  $\Rightarrow 0.569\text{ mol} \times 18.0\text{g/mol} = 10.2\text{g}$

$\text{Cu}$ 의 g  $\Rightarrow 0.569\text{ mol} \times 63.4\text{g/mol} = 36.1\text{g}$



5.  $\text{He}^+ \quad Z=2.$

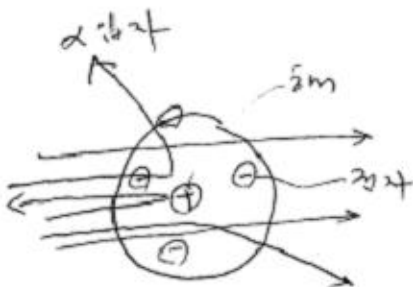
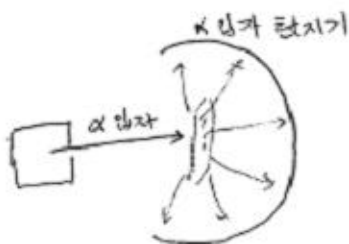
$$\begin{aligned} \Delta E &= E_3 - E_1 = -\frac{Z^2 R}{3^2} - \frac{-Z^2 R}{1^2} = -R \left( \frac{2^2}{3^2} - \frac{2^2}{1^2} \right) \\ &= -R \left( \frac{4}{9} - 4 \right) = \frac{32}{9} R = \frac{32}{9} \times 2.178 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J} \\ &= \underline{7.744 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J}} \end{aligned}$$

6. (1)  $L_1$  (전자비 = 3) :  $1s^2 2s^1$  (1족) I  
 (2)  $N$  (= 7) :  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^3$  (15족, 5A족) V [He]  $2s^2 2p^3$   
 (3)  $Ne$  (= 10) :  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6$  (18족, 8A족) VII  
 (4)  $K$  (= 19) :  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^1$  (1족) [Ar]  $4s^1$   
 (5)  $Co$  (= 27) :  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2 3d^7$  (9족) [Ar]  $3d^7 4s^2$

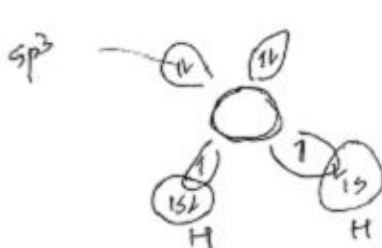
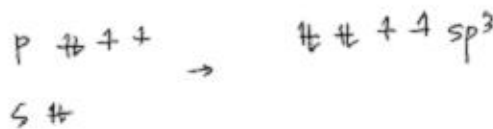
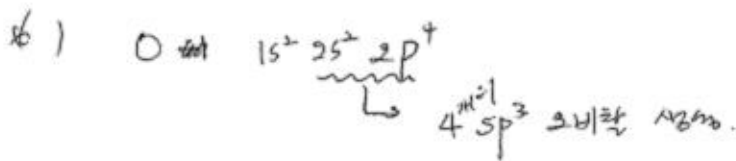
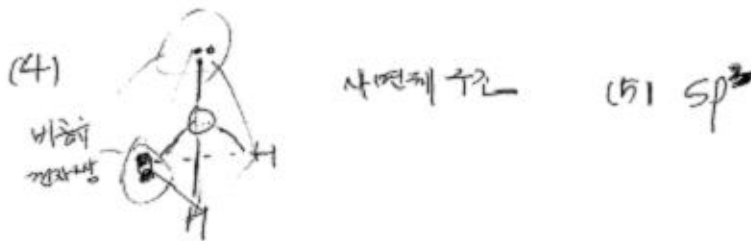
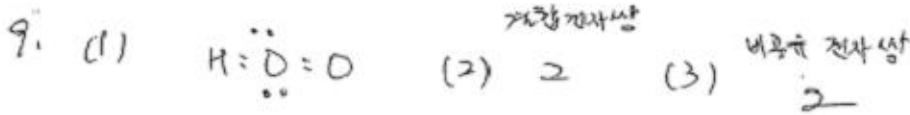
7. (1) mode

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad 3s &: 2 \\ 3p &: 2 \\ 2s &: 1 \\ 2p &: 1 \\ 1s &: 0 \end{aligned}$$

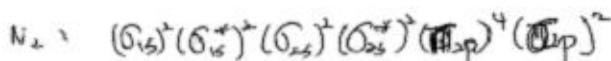
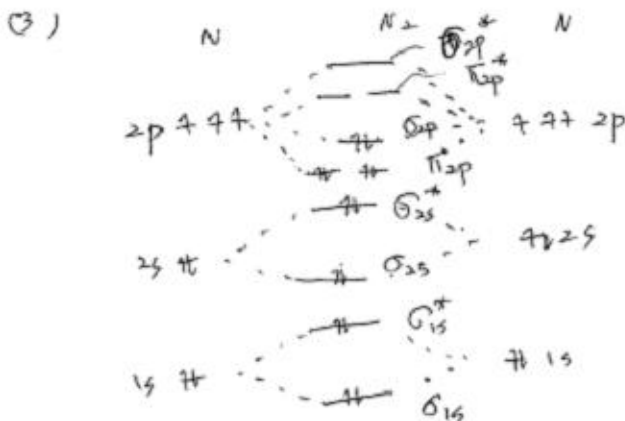
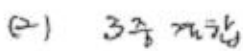
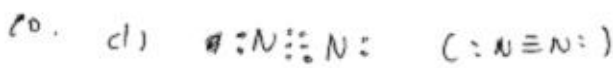
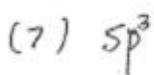
8.



러더포드는  $\alpha$  입자를 얇은 금박이  
 층을 시켰을 때  $\alpha$  입자가 금박을 통과하여  
 뒷편으로 나옴 것으로 예상하였다. 그러나  
 $\alpha$  입자가 사방으로 ~~전혀~~ 산란되는 것을  
 관측하였다. (음은 뒷편으로 나옴 것의 대부분이다.)  
 이를 설명하기 위하여 그는 다음과 같은  
 원자 모델을 제안하였다.  
 즉, 중앙에 양전하를 가진 무거운 핵이 있고  
 그 주위에 전자가 떠돌아다니고 있다. 따라서  
 양전하로 변 무거운  $\alpha$  입자가 핵 근처를 지나서  
 움직일 때  $\alpha$  입자의 산란 현상을 볼 수 있다고  
 하였다.



$\therefore$  O는  $sp^3$  오비탈 4개 사용.  $H$ 는  $1s$  오비탈이  
 두개씩 전자쌍을 이루어 결합함.  
 $sp^3$  오비탈 간의 각도는 대략  $109^\circ$ 이다  
 (사면체 구조).



(4) 결합 차수  

$$= \frac{\text{bonding } e^- - \text{antibonding } e^-}{2}$$

$$= \frac{10 - 4}{2}$$

$$= \boxed{3}$$