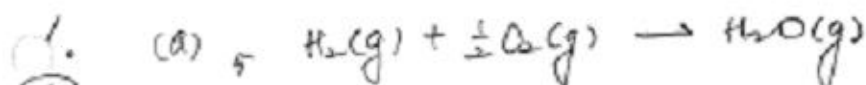
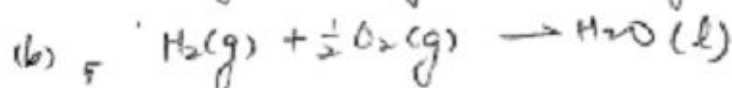


2003학년도 1학기 화학1 기말고사

(1)



(25)



$$\begin{aligned} (c) \text{ }_{15} \Delta H_{\text{for}}^{100^\circ\text{C}}(\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g})) &= \Delta H_{\text{for}}^\circ(\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g})) + C_p(\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g})) \times \Delta T \\ &= -241.8 \text{ kJ/mol} + 33.58 \text{ J/K}\cdot\text{mol} \times 75 \text{ K} \\ &= -239.3 \text{ kJ/mol} \end{aligned}$$

↑
(100°C - 25°C)

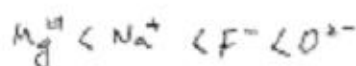
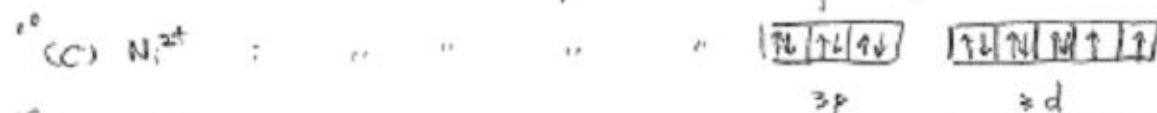
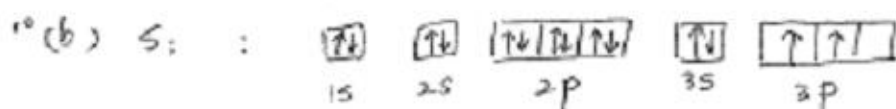
$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_{\text{for}}^{100^\circ\text{C}}(\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})) &= \Delta H_{\text{for}}^\circ(\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})) + C_p(\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})) \times \Delta T \\ &= -285.8 \text{ kJ/mol} + 75.29 \text{ J/K}\cdot\text{mol} \times 75 \text{ K} \\ &= -280.2 \text{ kJ/mol} \end{aligned}$$

∴ 100°C에서의 기화열

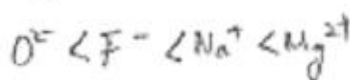
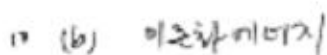
$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_{\text{vap}}^{100^\circ\text{C}} &= \Delta H_{\text{for}}^{100^\circ\text{C}}(\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g})) - \Delta H_{\text{for}}^{100^\circ\text{C}}(\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})) \\ &= -239.3 \text{ kJ/mol} - (-280.2 \text{ kJ/mol}) \\ &= 40.9 \text{ kJ/mol} \end{aligned}$$



(40)



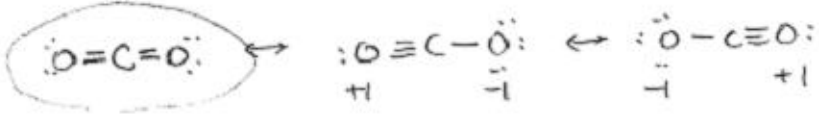
(20)



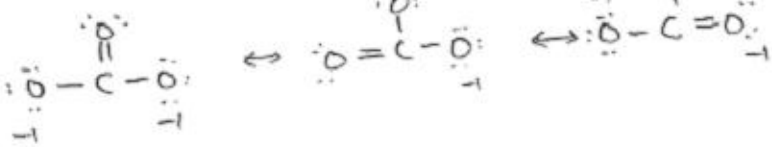
4.

(40)

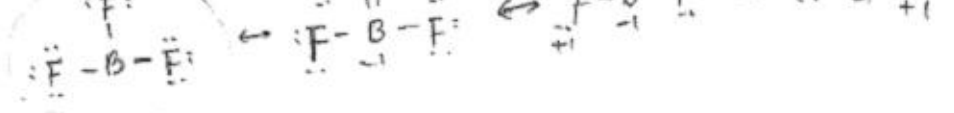
(a)



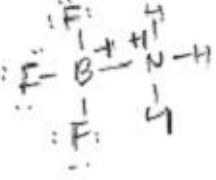
(b)



(c)



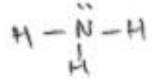
(d)



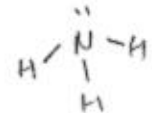
5.

(30)

(a)



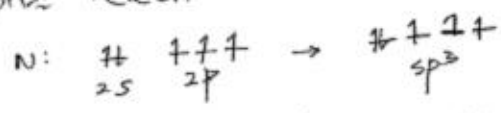
(b)



(1개)
비공유 전자쌍과 결합 전자쌍 (3개)은 대략 정사면체
이 구조를 갖는다. N 은 중심-3배
비공유 전자쌍과 결합 전자쌍 사이의 반발력이
결합 전자쌍 사이의 반발력보다 크므로 $\angle HNH$ 의 각도는
109.5° 보다 작다.

(c)

N의 2s와 2p orbital은 혼성하여 sp^3 orbital
4개만 만든다.



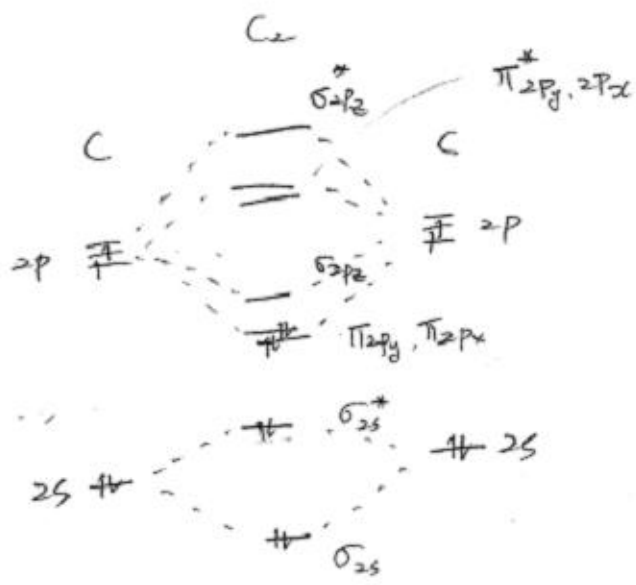
sp^3 orbital 중에서 하나에는 비공유 전자쌍 (전자 2개)가
들어가고 나머지 orbital에는 전자가 하나씩 들어간다.
이 orbital들과 H의 1s orbital (전자 1개와함)이
중첩되어 의하여 NH_3 가 형성된다. sp^3 orbital은
정사면체의 구조를 갖는다.

6. (35)

(2)

(a)

20



10

(b)

$$(\sigma_{2s})^2 (\sigma_{2s}^*)^2 (\pi_{2p}, \pi_{2p})^4$$

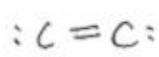
10

(c)

전자쌍 차수 : 2 π 전자쌍 : 2개

5

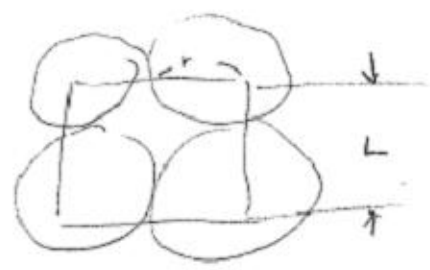
(d)



7. (40)

(a)

5



$$r = \frac{L}{2}$$

(b) 단위세포 안의 구의 수 = $8 \times \frac{1}{8} = 1$.

10

$$\text{구의 체적} = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$$

$$\text{단위세포 안의 체적} = (2r)^3$$

$$\therefore \text{packing efficiency} = \frac{\frac{4}{3} \pi r^3}{8r^3} = \frac{\pi}{6} = 0.52$$

(c)

10

$$\rho_0 \text{ (가장) 전자쌍} = \frac{209 \text{ g/mol}}{6.022 \times 10^{23} / \text{mol}} = 3.47 \times 10^{-22} \text{ g}$$

$$\text{단위세포 안의 } d = \frac{m}{V} \therefore 1.196 \text{ g/cm}^3 = \frac{3.47 \times 10^{-22} \text{ g}}{L^3}$$

$$\therefore L^3 = 3.07 \times 10^{-23} \text{ cm}^3 \quad \therefore L = 3.35 \times 10^{-8} \text{ cm}$$

5

(d)

$$r = \frac{L}{2} = 1.68 \times 10^{-8} \text{ cm} = 1.68 \text{ \AA}$$

clausius-Clapeyron Eq

$$\ln P = - \frac{\Delta H_{vap}}{RT} + C \quad C \text{ const}$$

(4)

8. (a)

15

$$\therefore \ln P_1 - \ln P_2 = + \frac{\Delta H_{vap}}{R} \left(\frac{1}{T_2} - \frac{1}{T_1} \right)$$

$$\therefore P_1 = P_2 e^{+\Delta H_{vap}/R \left(\frac{1}{T_2} - \frac{1}{T_1} \right)}$$

$$T_2 = 7.6^\circ\text{C} = (7.6 + 273.15) \text{K} = 280.8 \text{K}$$

$$P_2 = 40.1 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$T_1 = 60.6^\circ\text{C} = (60.6 + 273.15) \text{K} = 333.8 \text{K}$$

$$P_1 = ?$$

$$\therefore P_1 = 40.1 \text{ mmHg} \times e^{+\frac{31.6 \text{ kJ/mol}}{8.313 \text{ J/Kmol}} \left(\frac{1}{280.8 \text{ K}} - \frac{1}{333.8 \text{ K}} \right)}$$

$$\text{N/m}^2 = \text{kg/m} \cdot \text{sec}^2$$

$$(R = 0.08206 \text{ L} \cdot \text{atm/K} \cdot \text{mol})$$

$$= 0.08206 \times 0.001 \text{ m}^3 \times 1.013 \times 10^5 \text{ (Pa) /K} \cdot \text{mol}$$

$$= 0.08206 \times 0.001 \text{ m}^3 \times 1.013 \times 10^5 \text{ kg/m} \cdot \text{sec}^2 \cdot \text{K} \cdot \text{mol}$$

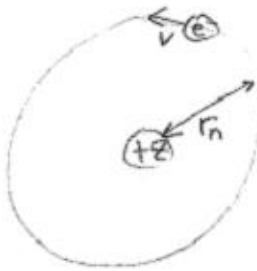
$$= 8.313 \text{ J/K} \cdot \text{mol}$$

$$\therefore P_1 = 40.1 \text{ mmHg} e^{2.149} = \underline{\underline{343.9 \text{ mmHg}}}$$

(b) 대기압 (760 mmHg) 가 증기압 (343.9 mmHg) 보다
크므로 액체는 마른 채로 존재한다.

9. Bohr's atomic model

30 전자가 n th 궤도에 있을 때



$$E_n = \text{전자의 전체 에너지} = K.E + P.E$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m_e v^2 - \frac{ze^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_n} \quad \text{--- ①}$$

원심력 = 중력기역

$$\frac{m_e v^2}{r_n} = \frac{ze^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_n^2} \quad \text{--- ②} \quad \therefore \frac{1}{2} m_e v^2 = \frac{ze^2}{8\pi\epsilon_0 r_n} \quad \text{--- ③}$$

③ → ① 대입

$$E_n = - \frac{ze^2}{8\pi\epsilon_0 r_n} \quad \text{--- ④}$$

2번째 각 운동량 $l_n = n\hbar = m_e v r_n$ 이므로

$$v = \frac{n\hbar / 2\pi}{m_e r_n} \quad \text{--- ⑤}$$

⑤ → ③ 대입

$$\frac{1}{2} m_e \frac{n^2 \hbar^2 / 4\pi^2}{m_e^2 r_n^2} = \frac{ze^2}{8\pi\epsilon_0 r_n}$$

$$\therefore r_n = \frac{n^2 \hbar^2 \epsilon_0}{ze^2 m_e \pi} \quad \text{--- ⑥}$$

⑥ → ④ 대입

$$\therefore E_n = - \frac{ze^2}{8\pi\epsilon_0 \frac{n^2 \hbar^2 \epsilon_0}{ze^2 m_e \pi}} = - \frac{z^2 e^4 m_e}{8 n^2 \hbar^2 \epsilon_0^2}$$

Rydberg 상수 : $R_H \equiv \frac{z^2 e^4 m_e}{8 \hbar^2 \epsilon_0^2 h^2}$ 32 높이하면

$$\therefore E_n = - \frac{R_H}{n^2}$$

$\therefore$ 전자가 $n_i \rightarrow n_f$ 상태로 떨어지면 ($n_i > n_f$)

$$h\nu = \Delta E = E_{n_i} - E_{n_f} = - \frac{R_H}{n_i^2} - \left(- \frac{R_H}{n_f^2} \right) = R_H \left(\frac{1}{n_f^2} - \frac{1}{n_i^2} \right)$$

이 에너지를 갖는 빛을 방출 이때 주파수 ν 는

$$\boxed{\nu = \Delta E / h}$$