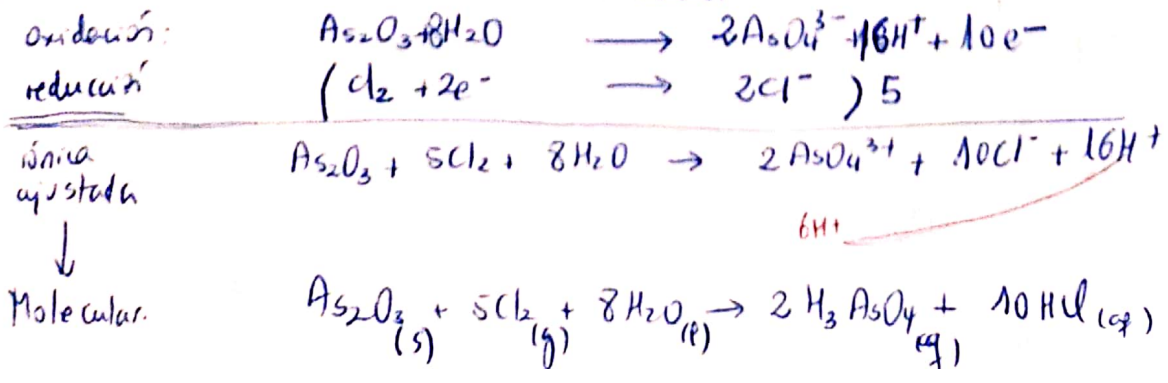
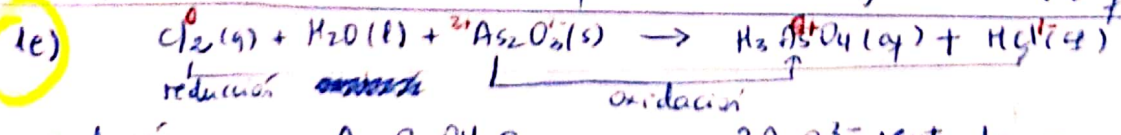
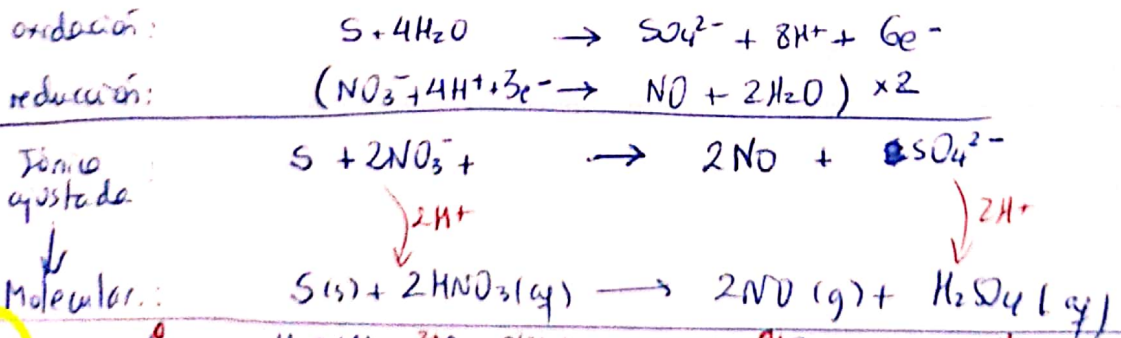
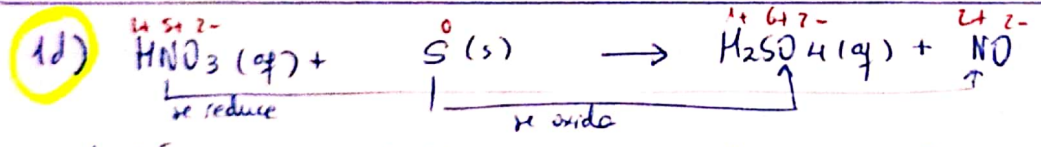
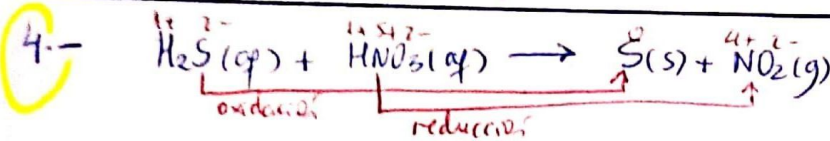
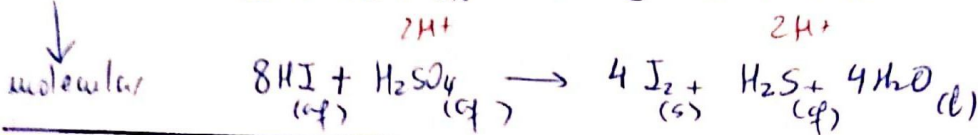
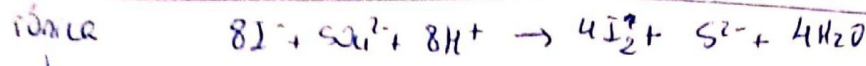
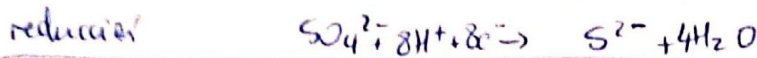
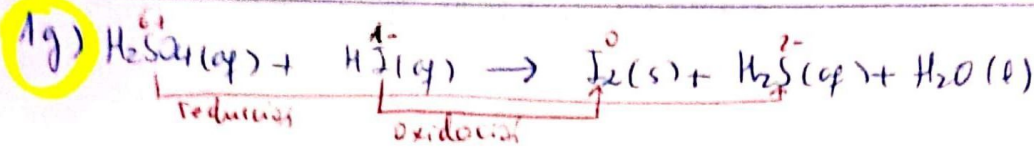
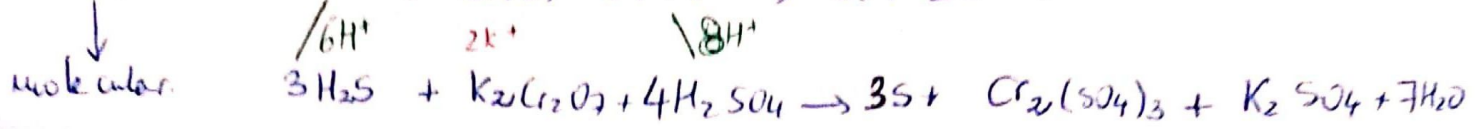
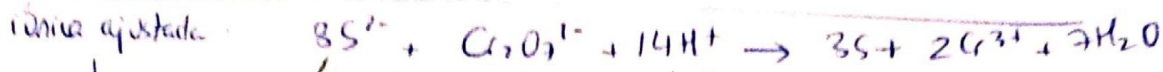
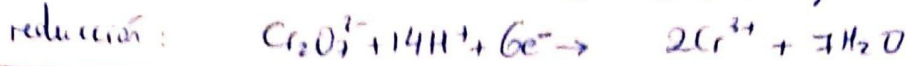
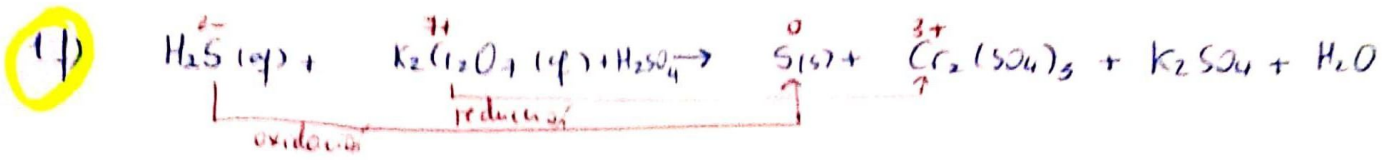
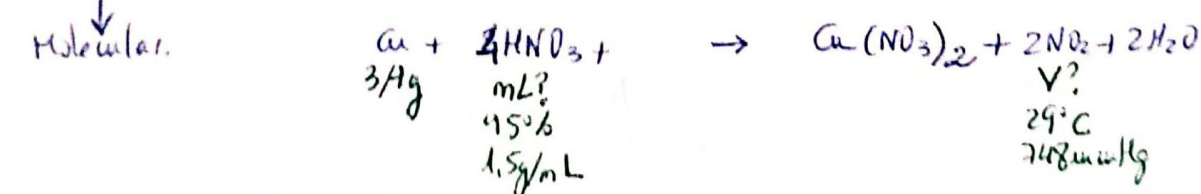
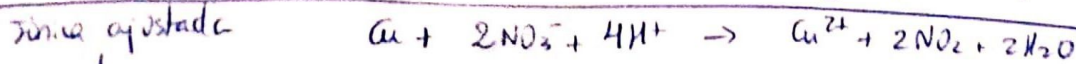
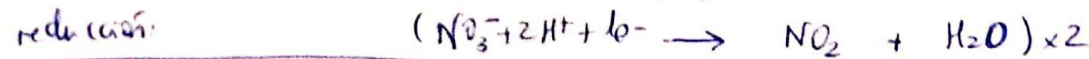
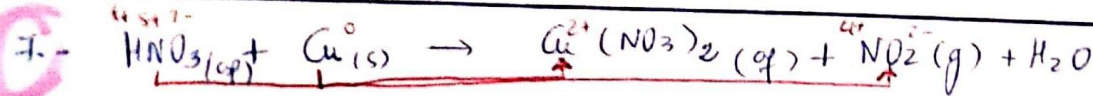
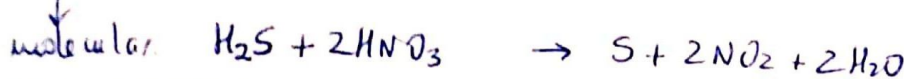
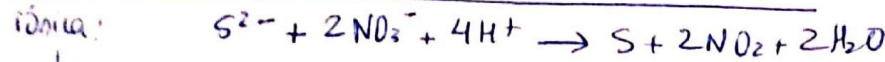
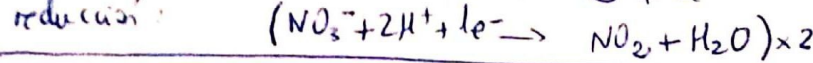
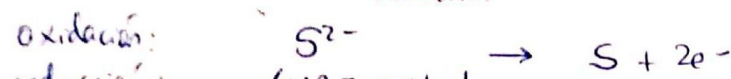


1c)





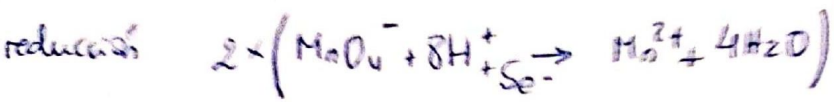
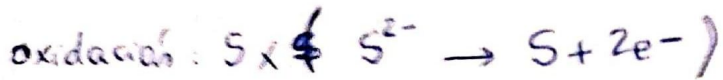
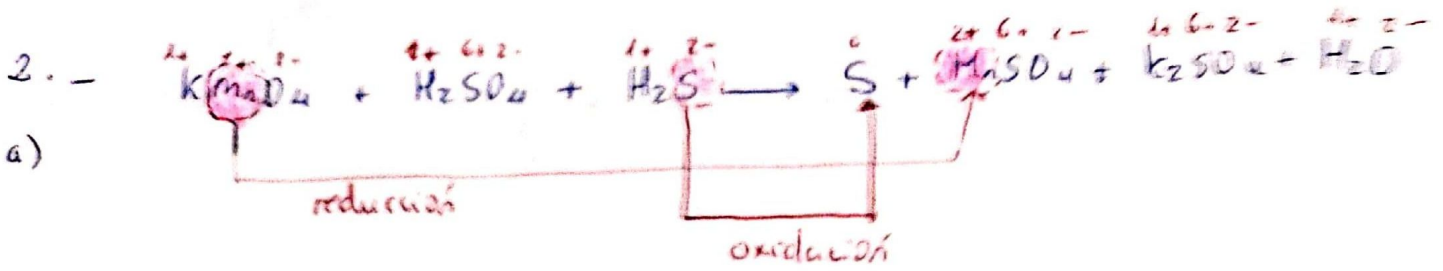
Se oxida el  $\text{S}^{2-}$  ("H<sub>2</sub>S") pq aumenta su n.o. Es el reductor  
Se reduce el  $\text{NO}_3^-$  ("HNO<sub>3</sub>") pq disminuye su n.o. Es el oxidante



b)  $3/4\text{g Cu} \cdot \frac{1\text{mol Cu}}{63.54\text{g Cu}} \cdot \frac{4\text{mol HNO}_3}{1\text{mol Cu}} \cdot \frac{63\text{g HNO}_3}{1\text{mol HNO}_3} \cdot \frac{100\text{g dis}}{95\text{g HNO}_3} \cdot \frac{1\text{mL dis}}{1.5\text{g dis}} = \boxed{4.5\text{mL}}$

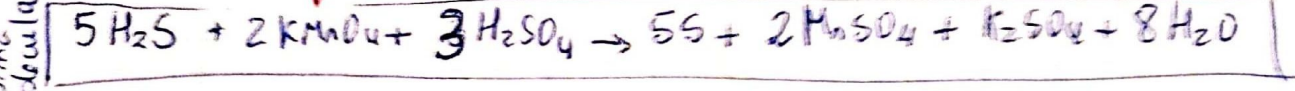
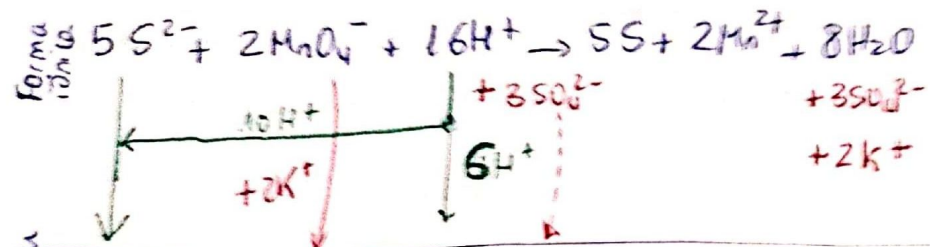
c) " "  $\cdot \frac{2\text{mol NO}_2}{1\text{mol Cu}} = 0.107\text{mol NO}_2 \rightarrow V = \frac{nRT}{P} = \frac{0.107 \cdot 0.082 \cdot (29+273)}{748/760} = \boxed{2.69\text{L}}$

Ejercicios 2, 3, 5 y 6 de Balda

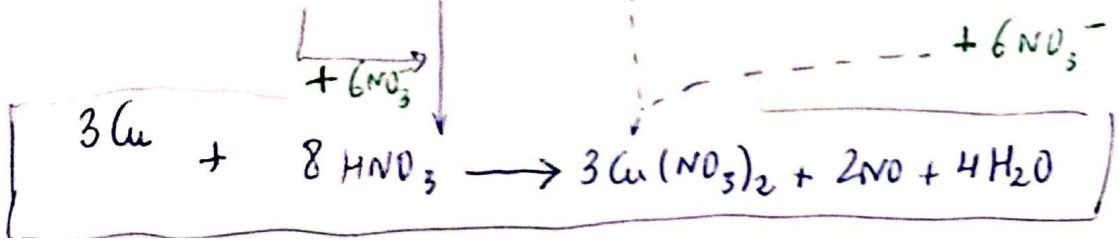
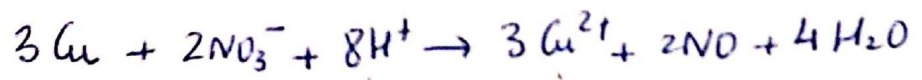
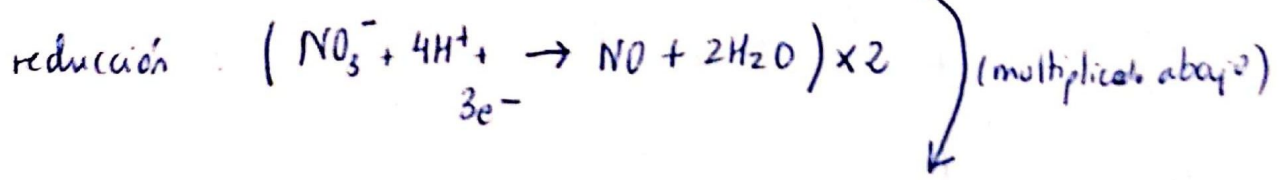
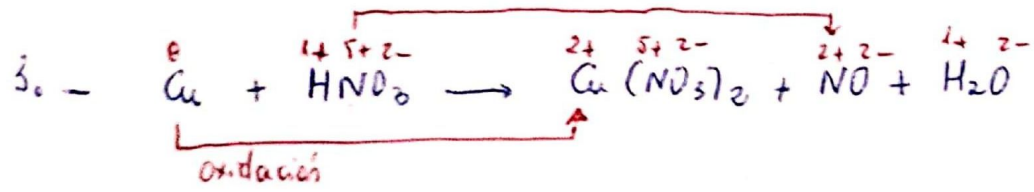


CHULETA para ver cómo son las formas iónicas que tengo que considerar.

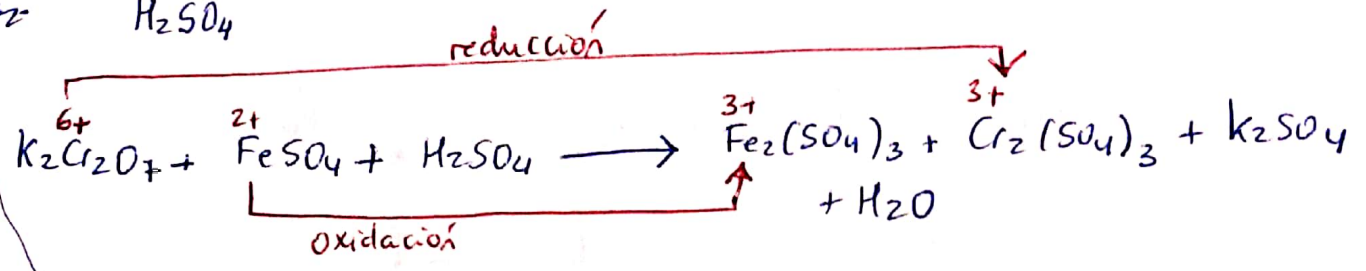
$KMnO_4 \rightarrow K^+ + MnO_4^-$   
 $H_2S \rightarrow 2H^+ + S^{2-}$   
 $MnSO_4 \rightarrow Mn^{2+} + SO_4^{2-}$



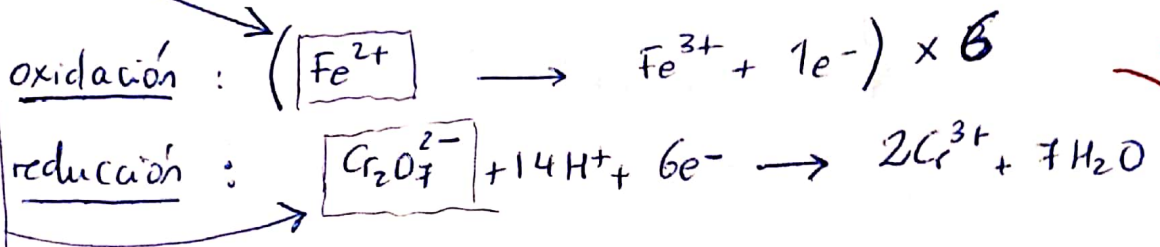
b y c)  $MnO_4^-$  se reduce por lo que es el OXIDANTE  
 $S^{2-}$  se oxida " " " " " REDUCTOR



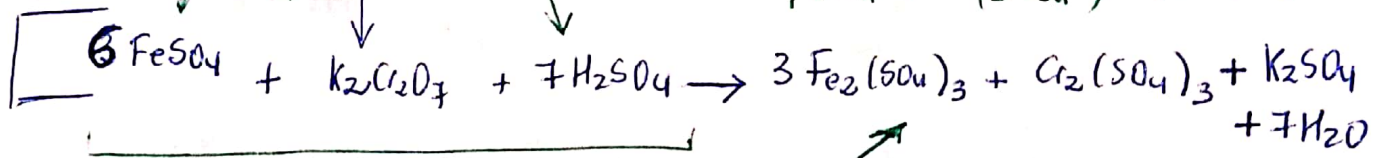
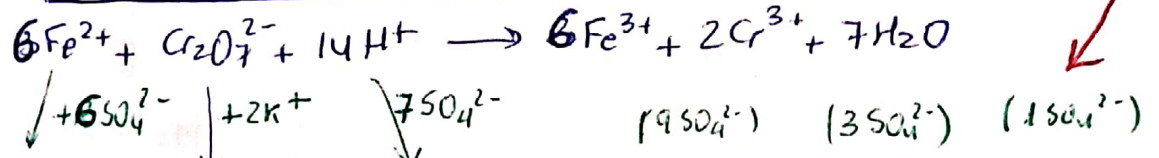
S<sub>3</sub> - medio  
H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>



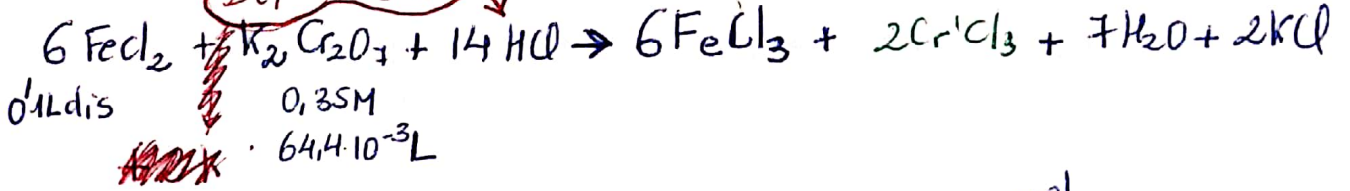
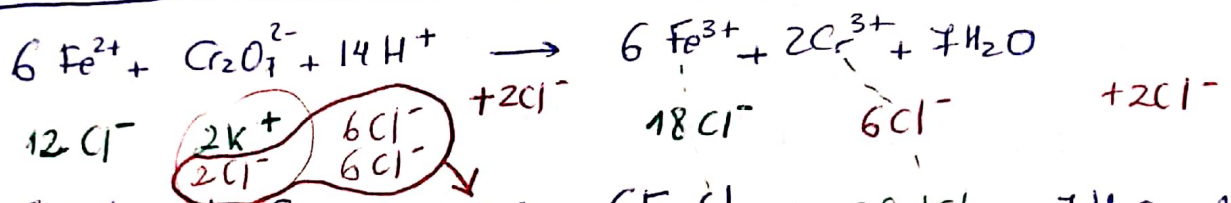
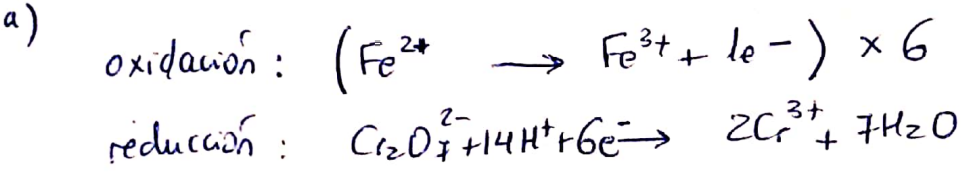
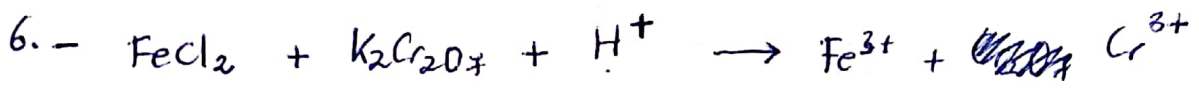
Estos son las especies que se oxidan y reducen. Por ello, se dice que el Fe<sup>2+</sup> es la especie reductora y el Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub><sup>2-</sup> la especie oxidante



multiplicado sumo



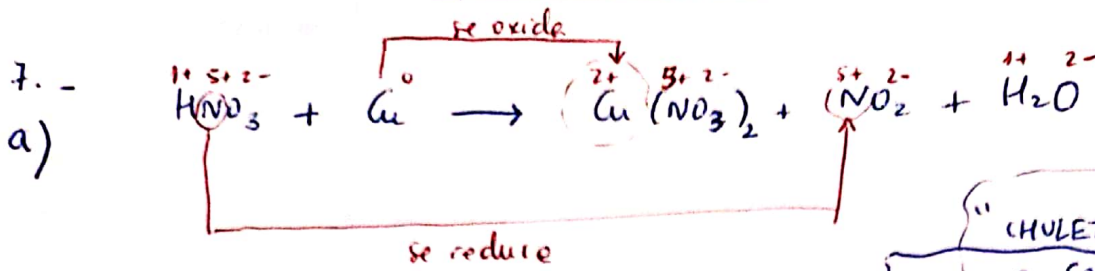
He sumado un total de 13 SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup> tienen que aparecer tb a la deha



b) 0,1L dis. 0,35M 64,4 · 10<sup>-3</sup>L

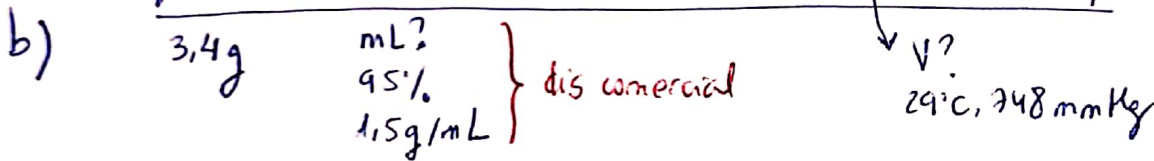
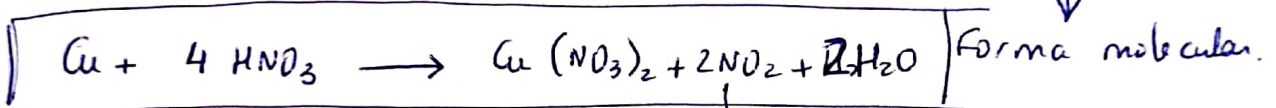
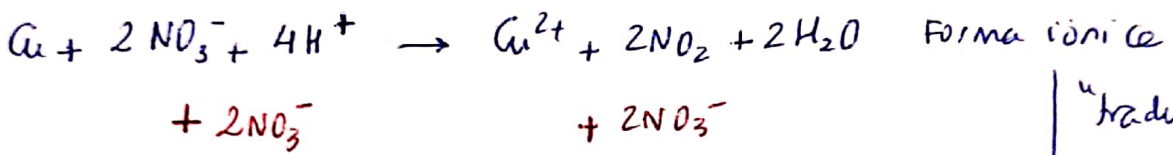
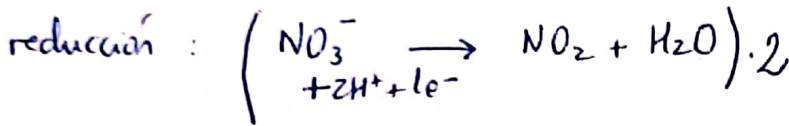
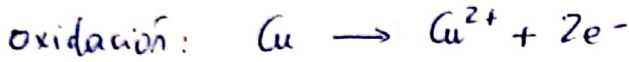
$$[FeCl_2] = \frac{64,4 \cdot 10^{-3} L \text{ dis.} \cdot \frac{0,35 \text{ mol } K_2Cr_2O_7}{1 L \text{ dis.}} \cdot \frac{6 \text{ mol } FeCl_2}{1 \text{ mol } K_2Cr_2O_7}}{0,1 L} = 1,35 M$$

Ejercicios 7, 9, 10 Buía



"CHULETA" para pasar a forma iónica.

$$\text{HNO}_3 = \text{H}^+ + \text{NO}_3^-$$

$$\text{Cu(NO}_3)_2 = \text{Cu}^{2+} + 2\text{NO}_3^-$$


$$\boxed{3,4\text{g Cu} \cdot \frac{1\text{mol Cu}}{63,55\text{g Cu}} \times \frac{4\text{mol HNO}_3}{1\text{mol Cu}} \times \frac{63\text{g HNO}_3}{1\text{mol HNO}_3} \times \frac{100\text{g dis com}}{95\text{g HNO}_3} \cdot \frac{1\text{mL dis com}}{1,5\text{g dis}} = 9,5\text{mL}}$$

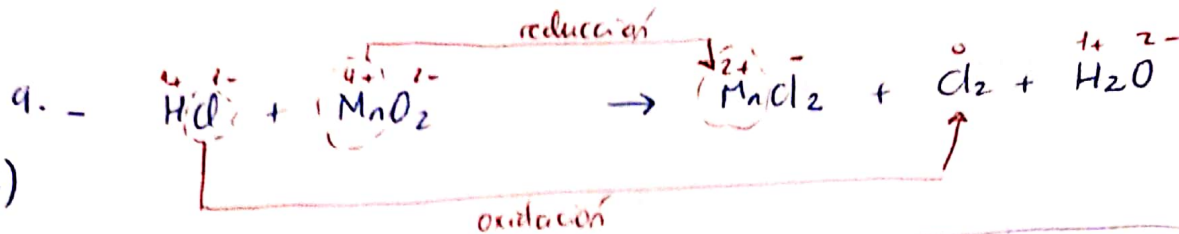
c)

$$\boxed{3,4\text{g Cu} \cdot \frac{1\text{mol Cu}}{63,55\text{g Cu}} \times \frac{2\text{mol NO}_2}{1\text{mol Cu}} = 0,107\text{mol NO}_2}$$

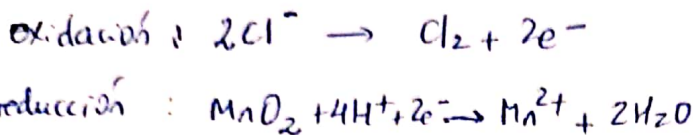
$$V = \frac{nRT}{P} = \frac{0,107\text{mol} \cdot 0,082 \frac{\text{atm L}}{\text{mol K}} \cdot (29+273)\text{K}}{748\text{mmHg} / 760\text{mmHg/atm}}$$

$$\boxed{V = 2,69\text{L}}$$

En ambos apartados "arrancamos" igual. (Pisando el dato a miles)

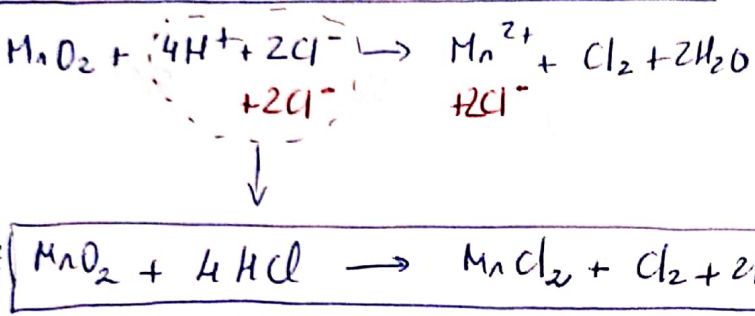


a)



"CHULETA" para escribir las especies en forma iónica  
 $\text{HCl} = \text{H}^+ + \text{Cl}^-$   
 $\rightarrow \text{MnO}_2 = \text{óxido} = \text{Lo DESO TAL WAL (Forma molecular)}$   
 $\rightarrow \text{MnCl}_2 = \text{Mn}^{2+} + 2\text{Cl}^-$

Forma iónica  
Forma molecular



b)

Disolución  
150 mL  
35%  
d = 1,17 g/mL

V?  
0,92 atm  
30°C

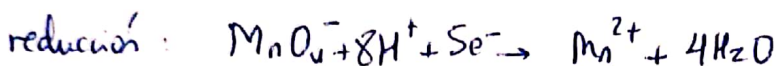
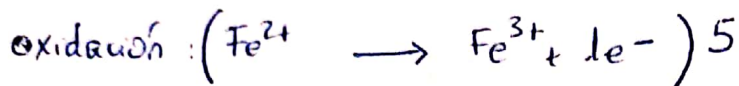
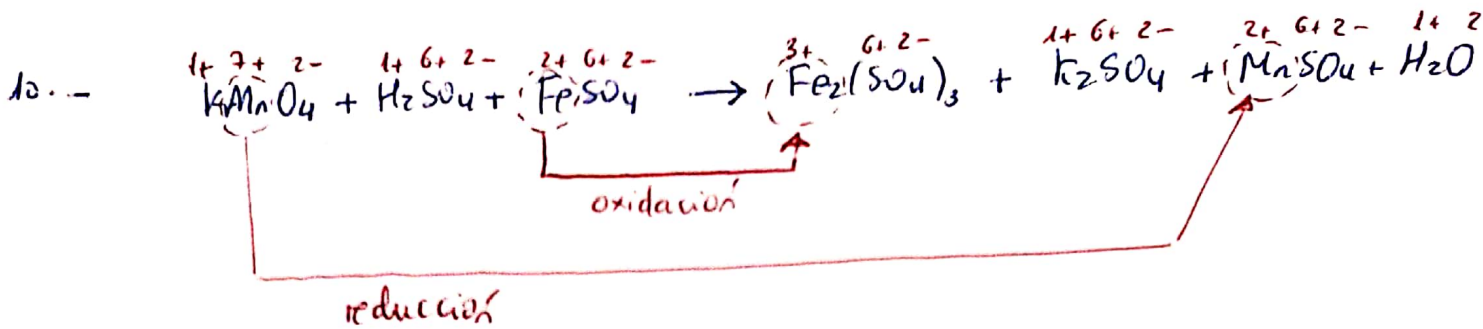
PASO 1: Paso el dato a molar

$150 \text{ mL dis.} \cdot \frac{1,17 \text{ g dis.}}{1 \text{ mL dis.}} \cdot \frac{35 \text{ g HCl}}{100 \text{ g dis.}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol HCl}}{36,5 \text{ g HCl}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol Cl}_2}{4 \text{ mol HCl}} = 0,42 \text{ mol Cl}_2$

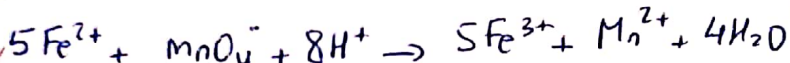
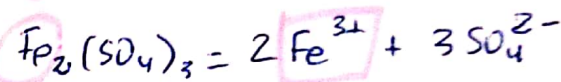
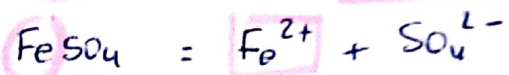
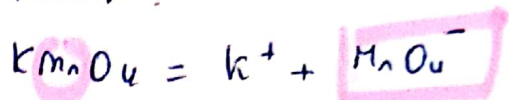
PASO 2; Aplico la estequiometria

PASO 3; Calculo lo que me piden

$V = \frac{nRT}{P} = \frac{0,42 \text{ mol} \cdot 0,082 \text{ atmL/molK} \cdot (30+273) \text{ K}}{0,92 \text{ atm}} = 11,25 \text{ L}$



CHULETA:

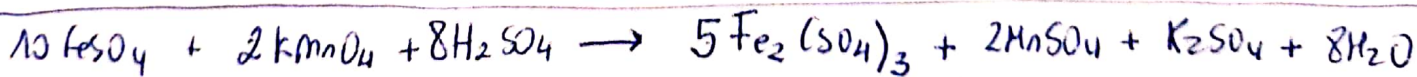
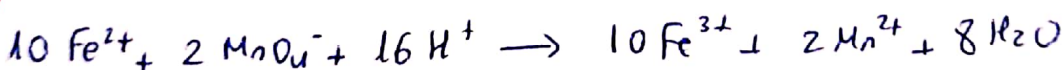


① cada  $MnO_4^-$  necesita  $1K^+$

② PERO EN ESTE LADO, los  $K^+$  que quedan, van a ir necesariamente de 2 en 2

(ya que tiene que aparecer  $K_2SO_4$ )

③ Por ello, multiplico la ecuación iónica por 2.



b) 2,40g  $V(cm^3)?$   
0,5M

① PASAR EL DATO A MOL

$$2,40g FeSO_4 \cdot \frac{1mol FeSO_4}{151,85g FeSO_4} \cdot \frac{2KMnO_4}{10mol FeSO_4}$$

③ CONTESTAR A LO QUE SE PIDE

$$\frac{1Ldis}{0,5mol KMnO_4} \cdot \frac{1000cm^3}{1Ldis} = 6,3cm^3$$

② ESTEQUIOMETRÍA