



1. Azidifikatua dagoen $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$ merkurio metala \rightarrow merkurio $+1$ oxidatzeko joera termodinamikoa al du?
Datuak: $E^\circ \text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}/\text{Cr}^{3+} = 1,33\text{V}$ $E^\circ \text{Hg}_2^{2+}/\text{Hg} = 0,79\text{V}$
2. Lagin problema batean Cd^{2+} kontzentrazioa determinatzeko hurrengo pila muntatzen da: Cu-zko hari bat Cu^{2+} 1M disoluzio batean sartzen da eta disoluzio problematik sartu den Cd-zko ziri batekin lotzen da 25°C -tan. Neurtutako I.E.E. 0.74 volt-ekoa da.
 - a) Erdierreakzioak eta erreakzio osoa idatzi
 - b) Zein da anodoa eta zein katodoa?
 - c) Pilaren diagrama idatzi
 - d) Zein da Cd^{2+} kontzentrazioa disoluzio problematik?Datuak: $E^\circ (\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}) = 0,34$ volt; $E^\circ (\text{Cd}^{2+}/\text{Cd}) = -0,40$ volt
Emitza: 1M
3. AgNO_3 disoluzio problema batean Ag^+ kontzentrazioa determinatzeko pila bat muntatzen da Zn-ezko xafila bat Zn^{2+} 1M disoluzio batean sartuz, eta hau disoluzio problematik sartu den Agzko ziri batekin lotuz 25°C -tan. Neurtutako I.E.E. 1.42 volt-ekoa da.
 - a) Erdierreakzioak eta erreakzio osoa idatzi
 - b) Zein da anodoa eta zein katodoa?
 - c) Pilaren diagrama idatzi
 - d) Zein da Ag^+ kontzentrazioa disoluzio problematik?Datuak: $E^\circ (\text{Zn}^{2+}/\text{Zn}) = -0,76$ volt; $E^\circ (\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}) = 0,80$ volt
Emitza: $4,24 \times 10^{-3}$ M
4. Hurrengo pilaren Indar Elektro Eragilea kalkulatu ezazu 25°C -tan:
 $\text{Cd}/\text{Cd}^{2+}(0,01\text{M})//\text{Cu}^{2+}(0,01\text{M})/\text{Cu}$
Jakinda hurrengo elektrodo potentzial estandarrek: $E^\circ_{\text{Cd}^{2+}/\text{Cd}} = -0,403\text{V}$ y $E^\circ_{\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}} = 0,337\text{V}$.
Pilan ematen den erreakzioaren Gibbs aske energia ΔG° estandarra eta oreka konstantea kalkulatu ezazu 25°C -tan.
Emitza.: 0.740 V; $-142.8\text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$; 1×10^{25}
5. Hurrengo erreakzio globala ematen duen pila bat diseinatu ezazu:
 $\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l}) \rightarrow \text{H}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{OH}^-(\text{aq})$
Kalkulatu ΔG° a 298 K-etan eta erreakzioaren oreka konstantea.
Emitza: $80,095\text{ kJ/mol}$; 10^{-14}
6. Hurrengo ohizko elektrodoak erabiliz zelula elektrokimikoak eratu itzazu: a) Fe^{3+} kontzentrazioa disoluzioan determinatzeko, b) $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$ disolbagarritasun konstantea determinatzeko c) $\text{CuI}(\text{s})$ gatz disolbagaitzaren disolbagarritasun konstantea determinatzeko, d) I^- -ren edukia determinatzeko. Azaldu nola jokatu zenukeen.
 - (i) $\text{Cu}^+ + \text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Cu}(\text{s})$ $E^\circ = 0,521\text{V}$
 - (ii) $\text{ICu}(\text{s}) + \text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Cu}(\text{s}) + \text{I}^-$ $E^\circ = -0,185\text{V}$
 - (iii) $\text{Fe}^{3+} + \text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Fe}^{2+}$ $E^\circ = 0,771\text{V}$
 - (iv) $\text{AgCl}(\text{s}) + \text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Ag}(\text{s}) + \text{Cl}^-$ $E^\circ = 0,222\text{V}$

7. Disoluzio baten Na^+ kontzentrazioa, Na^+ -rekiko elektrodo selektiboaz neurtzen da. 10,0 mL kontzentrazio ezezaguna duen disoluzio batek $-0,2331\text{V}$ -eko potentziala eragiten du eta $-0,1846\text{V}$ -ekoa irakurtzen da $2,00 \times 10^{-2}\text{M}$ NaCl disoluzio 1,00 mL gehitzean. Zein da Na^+ kontzentrazioa jatorrizko disoluzioan?

Emaitza: $3,2 \times 10^{-4}\text{M}$

8. Li^+ rekiko ISE elektrodoak hurrengo taulako potentzialak markatzen ditu LiCl disoluzioekin.

a) Elektrodoaren kalibrazio kurba irudikatu eta Nerst-en ekuazioa egiaztatu.

b) Kontzentrazio ez ezagunak determinatu

Emaitza.: $0,020$ eta $7,88 \times 10^{-3}$

Disoluzioa (a Li^+)	ECS elektrodoaren aurrean neurtutako i.e.e (mV)
0,100M	+1
0,050M	-30
0,01M	-60
0,001M	-138,0
Ez ezagun 1	-48,5
Ez ezagun 2	-75,3

9. KSCN-ren 50 ml baloratu dira potenziometria bidez, horretarako AgNO_3 0.1 M erabili delarik. Kalomelanos || SCN^- , AgSCN | Ag pilaren i.e.e. neurtuz, datu hauek lortu dira:

Bol AgNO_3 (ml)	5	15	15	30	35	39	40	41	45	50
I.E.E (mV)	-78	-65	-48	-37	-17	26	204	382	422	439

a) Irudikatu balorazioaren kurba, eta baliokidetza puntuan AgNO_3 bolumena aurkitu.

b) Kalkulatu KSCN kontzentrazioa

c) Kalkulatu KSCN-ren Kps konstantea.

Emaitzak: 40 ml, 0,08 M, $6,4 \times 10^{-3}$

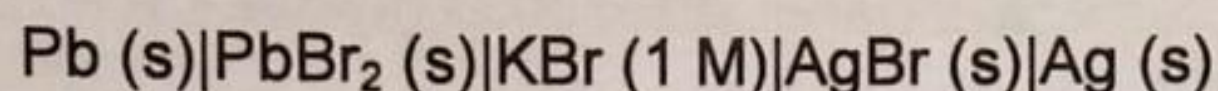
10. Azetaldehido/etanol eta Pirubato/laktato sistemen potentzial estandarrak -0.163V eta -0.190V dira hurrenez hurren. Disoluzio batek, 30°C -tan hurrengo errektiboak ditu:

Etanol	100 mM	$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$
Pirubato	100 mM	$\text{CH}_3\text{COCOO}^-$
Laktato	10 mM	$\text{CH}_3\text{CHOHCOO}^-$
Azetaldehido	1 mM	CH_3CHO

Zehaztu ezazu zein erredox erreakzioaren norabidea. Lau osagaien kontzentrazioa kalkulatu ezazu oreka egieran $\text{pH}=7$ denean.

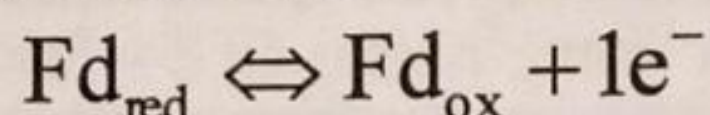
Emaitza: 0.0776; 0.776M; 0.0234M; 0.0324M.

11. Ondorengo zeldaren i.e.e. 0.360 v-ekoa da. PbBr_2 gatzaren Kps-a kalkulatu. Zeldak elektrokimikoa marraztu ezazu.



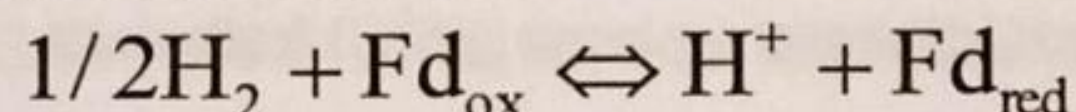
Datuak: $E^\circ (\text{AgBr}/\text{Ag}) = 0,070 \text{ V}$; $E^\circ (\text{Pb}^{2+}/\text{Pb}) = -0,130 \text{ V}$
Emaizta: $3,77 \times 10^{-6}$

12. Ferredoxinak azufrea eta burdina duten proteina txikiak dira, eta mikroorganismo askotan parte hartzen dute erredox erreakzio desberdinetan. Ferredoxina jakin bat, oxidatu egiten da edozein pH-tan hurrego erreakzioa jarraituz:



$\text{Fd}_{\text{red}}/\text{Fd}_{\text{ox}}$ sistemaren potentzial estandarra determinatzeko, kantitate ezagun bat jarri zen "buffer" batetan pH=7-an eta presio atmosferikoan H_2 burbuilak ateratzen zirelarik Platinozko elektrodo katalizatzaile batean. Orekan, espektrofotometrikoki ferredoxina erreduzitua heren bat zela aurkitu zen, eta gainontzekoa bi herenak ferredoxina oxidatua.

- a) Hurrengo sistemaren oreka konstantea determinatu ezazu.



- a) $\text{Fd}_{\text{red}}/\text{Fd}_{\text{ox}}$ sistemaren E° kalkulatu 25°C -tan.
Emaizta: 5.10^{-8} V

13. Pb(II) iodatoaren disolbagarritasun konstantea 3.2×10^{-13} bada, zein izango da $l/A = 0.344 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ konstantea duen zelula elektrokimiko batetan neurtutako gatz honen disoluzio saturatu baten erresistentzia?

Datuak: $\lambda^\circ (\text{IO}_3^-) = 40.8 \text{ } \Omega^{-1}\text{cm}^2\text{mol}^{-1}$; $\lambda^\circ (\text{Pb}^{2+}) = 53.5 \text{ } \Omega^{-1}\text{cm}^2\text{mol}^{-1}$
Emaizta: $5.9 \times 10^4 \Omega$

14. Zelula konduktimetroko batek, $\text{KCl } 2 \times 10^{-2} \text{ M}$ disoluzio batean sartzean, 312Ω neurtzen ditu (25°C -tan). Disoluzio honen $\kappa = 2.768 \times 10^{-3} \text{ } \Omega^{-1}\text{cm}^{-1}$ dela ezagutzen da. Zelula berdina azido kloroazetikoarekin (CH_2ClCOOH , 0.05 M) betetzen denean, neurtzen den konduktantziaren balioa $3.34 \times 10^{-3} \text{ } \Omega^{-1}$ -koa da. Kalkulatu zelularen konstantea, azido kloroazetikoaren disoziazio konstantea eta bere bukaerako kontzentrazioa, horretarako $\alpha = \Lambda_m/\Lambda_m^\circ$ dela suposatuz.

Datuak: $\Lambda_m^\circ (\text{NaBr}) = 128.41 \text{ } \Omega^{-1}\text{cm}^2\text{mol}^{-1}$; $\Lambda_m^\circ (\text{HBr}) = 428.12 \text{ } \Omega^{-1}\text{cm}^2\text{mol}^{-1}$; $\Lambda_m^\circ (\text{CH}_2\text{ClCOONa}) = 89.91 \text{ } \Omega^{-1}\text{cm}^2\text{mol}^{-1}$

Emaizak: 0.86 cm^{-1} , $1,27 \times 10^{-3}$, 0.147 , 0.04 M

15. $\text{Cu(OH)}_2 \text{ (s)}$ gatz disolbagaitzaren disolbagarritasun konstantea kalkulatu, bere disoluzio saturatuan $\kappa = 1.72 \times 10^{-7} \text{ S/cm}$ neurtu dela jakinik.

Datuak: $\lambda^\circ (\text{Cu}^{2+}) = 53.5 \text{ } \Omega^{-1}\text{cm}^2\text{mol}^{-1}$; $\lambda^\circ (\text{OH}^-) = 198 \text{ } \Omega^{-1}\text{cm}^2\text{mol}^{-1}$
Emaizta: 2.24×10^{-19}

16. Litro bat uretan, 2.4425 g azido bentzoiko disolbatzen dira (25°C). 0.150 cm⁻¹-ko konstantea duen zelda konduktimetroko batean disoluzio hau sartzen denean, 1114 Ω-eko erresistentzia neurtzen da. Disoluzioaren konduktibitate molarra, azidoaren disoziazio gradua ($\alpha = \Lambda_m/\Lambda_m^0$) eta azidoaren disoziazio konstantea kalkulatu.

Datuak: $\lambda^\circ(\text{H}^+) = 359 \text{ } \Omega^{-1}\text{cm}^2\text{mol}^{-1}$; $\lambda^\circ(\text{bentzoato}) = 32.4 \text{ } \Omega^{-1}\text{cm}^2\text{mol}^{-1}$

Emaitza: 6.7 cm²/Ω mol, 0.017, 5.98 x 10⁻⁶

17. Hurrengo 10⁻³ M disoluzioen konduktibitatea kalkulatu, kontzentrazio horretan ioiek migrazio independentea erakusten dutela suposatuz: a) KCl, b) FeCl₂, c) LaCl₃ y d) K₂SO₄.

Ioia	K ⁺	Fe ²⁺	La ²⁺	Cl ⁻	SO ₄ ²⁻
$\lambda_m \text{ (S cm}^2 \text{ mol}^{-1}\text{)}$	73.5	108	209	76.4	158

Emaitzak: a) 150 μS cm⁻¹, b) 261 μS cm⁻¹, c) 438 μS cm⁻¹ d) 305 μS cm⁻¹.

18. HBr-k disoluzio infinituan duen konduktibitate molarra (25°C) kalkulatu.

$\Lambda_m^\circ \text{NaCl} = 126,5 \text{ } \Omega^{-1}\text{cm}^2\text{mol}^{-1}$, $\Lambda_m^\circ \text{HAc} = 390,5 \text{ } \Omega^{-1}\text{cm}^2\text{mol}^{-1}$, $\Lambda_m^\circ \text{NaBr} = 128,2 \text{ } \Omega^{-1}\text{cm}^2\text{mol}^{-1}$,
 $\Lambda_m^\circ \text{NaAc} = 91 \text{ } \Omega^{-1}\text{cm}^2\text{mol}^{-1}$.

Emaitza: 427 Ω⁻¹cm²mol⁻¹

19. 50 mL Azido bentzoiko, NaOH 0,93 M-rekin baloratu dira. Ondorengo taulako konduktibitateak neurtu dira balorazioan zehar. Balio hauek erabiliz, azidoaren kontzentrazioa determinatu.

Bolumena (ml)	K(S)	Bolumena (ml)	K(S)
0	2,42	2,000	16,17
0,125	2,09	2,250	19,03
0,250	2,53	2,500	24,31
0,500	4,29	2,750	29,81
0,7500	6,16	3,000	35,31
1,000	8,14	3,250	40,70
1,250	10,12	3,750	51,70
1,500	12,10	4,250	62,59
1,750	14,08		

Emaitza.:0,040 M

20. Zenbait NaCl ur disoluzioren erresistentziak neurtu dira $0,2063 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ -eko konstantea duen zelula elektrokimiko batean eta emaitza hauek lortu dira (25°C):

C(mol.dm ⁻³)	0,0005	0,001	0,005	0,01	0,02	0,05
R(Ω)	3315	1669	342,1	174,1	89,08	37,14

- a) Kolrausch-en legea betetzen dele zihurtatu ezazu eta elektrolito honen konduktibitate molar muga determinatu ezazu konduktibitate molarra kalkulatu.
- b) ~~K-ren balioa dterminatu ezazu.~~
- c) K-ren balioa eta $\lambda_{\text{Na}^+} = 5,01 \text{ mS.m}^2 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ eta $\lambda_{\text{Cl}^-} = 7,68 \text{ mS.m}^2 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ erabili ezazu hurrengo magnitudeak iragartzeko: *Diluzio infinitua suposatuz*
- c.1) NaCl (0,01 M) ur disoluzio batem konduktibitate molarra 25°C -tan.
- c.2) Disoluzio horren konduktibitatea.
- c.3) Zelularen erresistentziaren neurketa disoluzio horretan.

Emaitza:

- a) 124,46; 123,61; 120,61; 118,50; 115,79; 111,91 $\Omega^{-1} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ mol}^{-1}$
- b) Sendoa
- c) 125,2 $\Omega^{-1} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ mol}^{-1}$
- d) 162,71

21. pH=2.00 duen Ni^{2+} 0.2 M disoluzio batetik, Ni metala depositatu nahi da. Oxigenoa 1.00 atm-rako presio partzialean eliminatzen da, platinozko anodo batean. Zelularen erresistentzia 3.15 Ω -koa da, 25°C -tako tenperaturan.

Kalkulatu:

- a) Ni depositatzeko behar den gutxieneko potentziala
- b) IR jeitsiera 1.10 A-tako korrante batentzat.
- c) Oxigenoaren gainbeltaia 0.85 V-takoa dela jakinda, hasieran aplikatutako potentziala.
- d) $[\text{Ni}^{2+}]$ 0.00020 M denean, beste aldagaiak konstante mantentzen direla suposatuz, aplikatu beharreko potentziala.

Datuak: $E^\circ(\text{Ni}^{2+}, \text{Ni}) = -0,25 \text{ V}$; $E^\circ(1/2 \text{ O}_2, \text{H}_2\text{O}) = 1.23 \text{ V}$

Erantzunak.: -1.382 V; 3.465 V; -5.697 V; -5.786 V

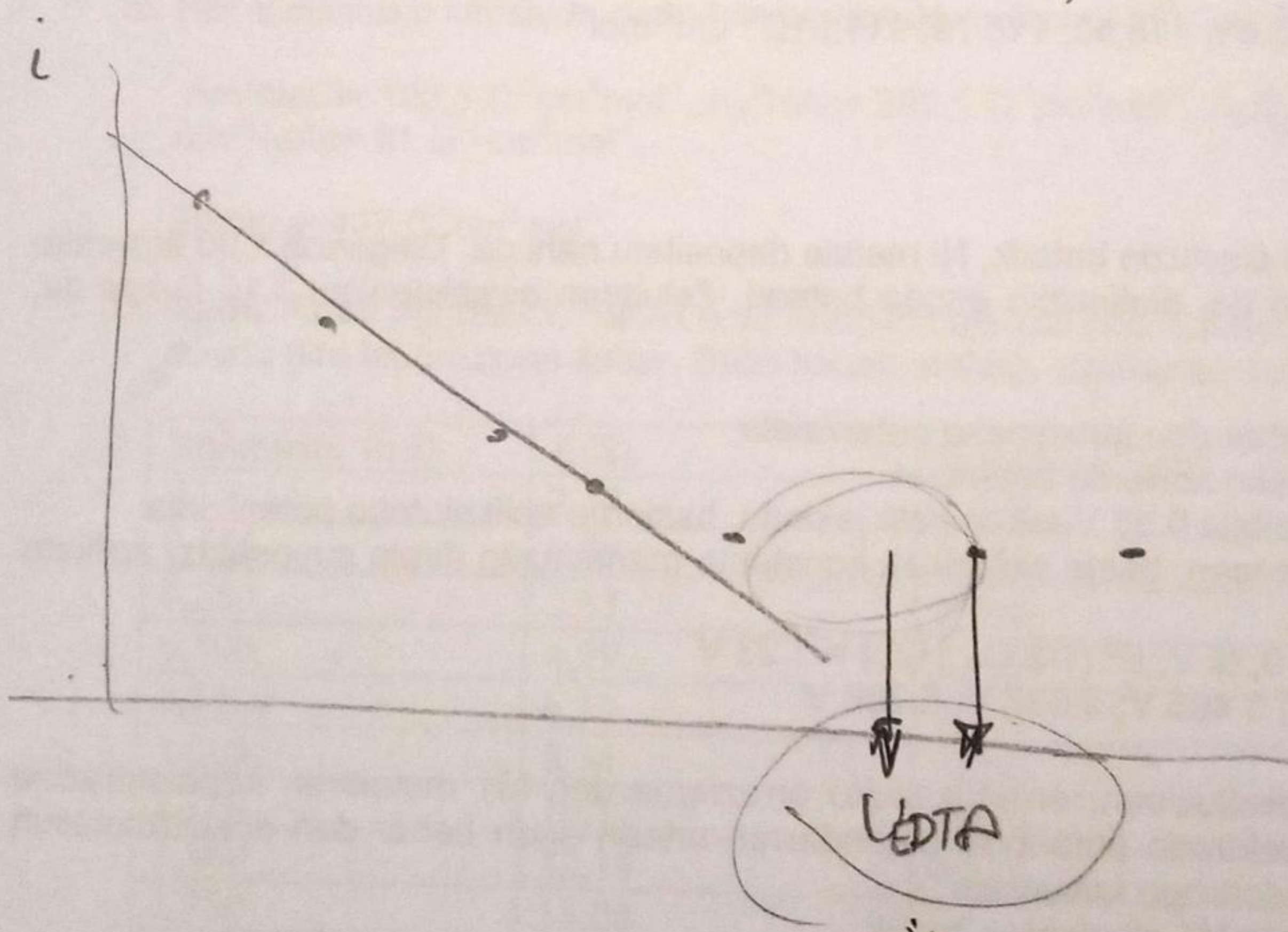
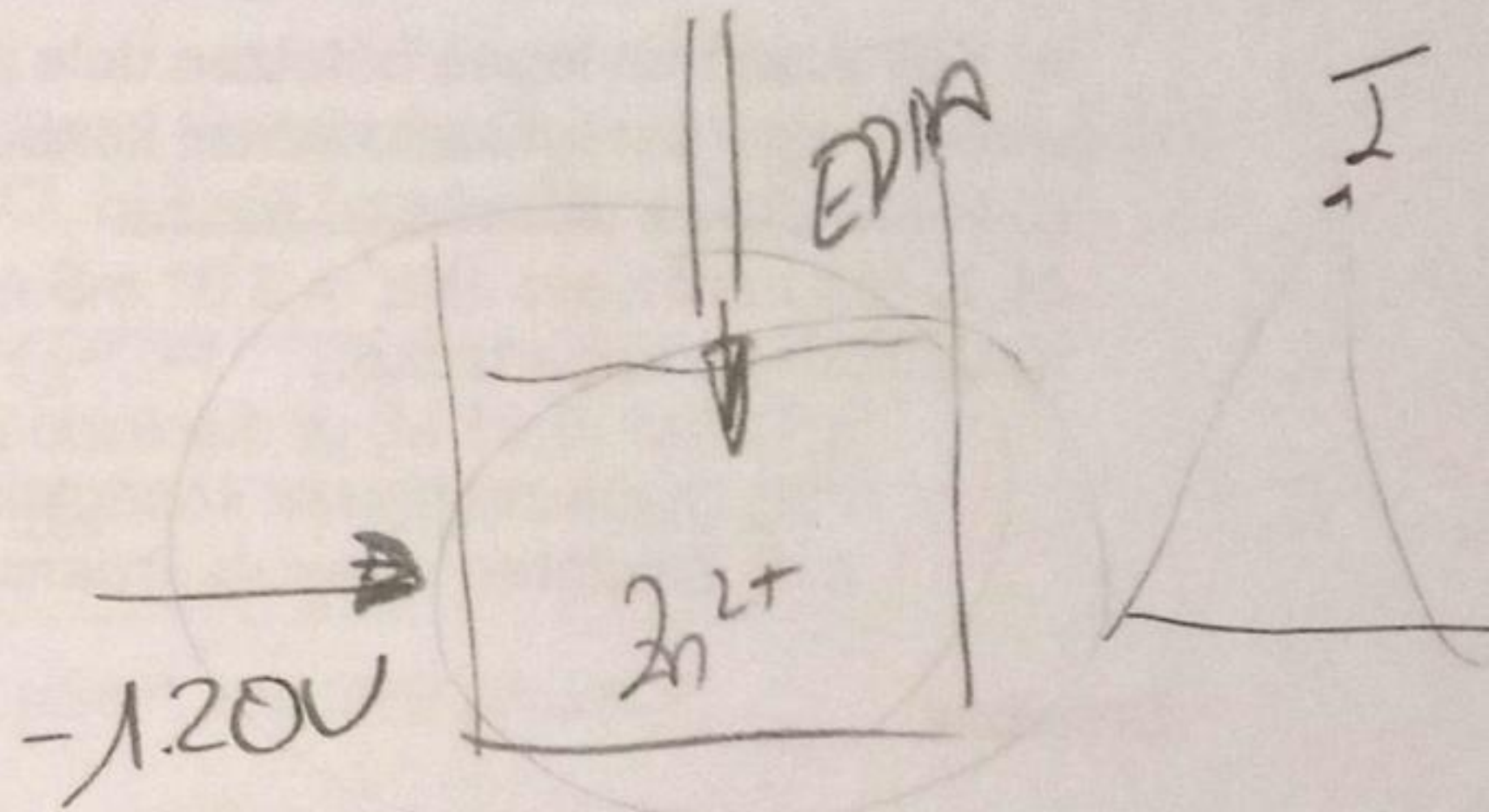
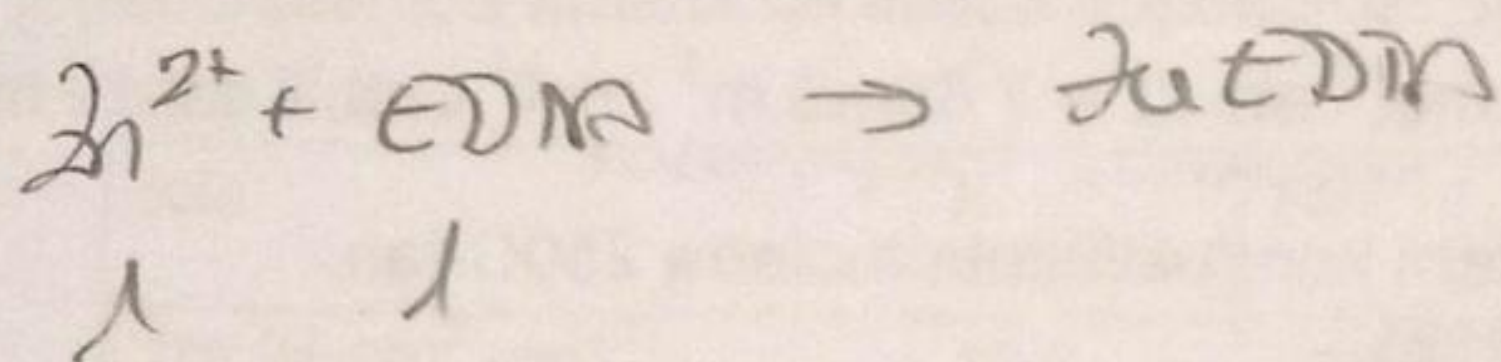
22. M2 metalaren 0.2M disoluzioan, errezutzeko errezagoa den M1 metalaren kontzentrazioa 10^{-4} M -tara jeisteko, elektrodo potentzial estandarren artean egon behar den desberdintasun minimoa kalkulatu, ondorengo kasuetan:

- a) M2 monobalentea eta M1 dibalentea izanik.
- b) M1 eta M2 dibalentea izanik
- c) M2 tribalentea eta M1 monobalentea izanik
- d) M2 dibalentea eta M1 monobalentea izanik
- e) M2 dibalentea y M1 tribalentea. *0,052V*

23. Kontzentrazio ezezaguneko Zn disoluzio baten 50 ml-ri, 0.1 M disodio dihidrogeno etilendiaminotetraacetato (EDTA) bolumenak gehitu zaizkio. Gehiketa bakoitzaren ondoren, korrontea -1.20 V -tan neurtu da, kalomelanos ase elektrodo bat erabiliz, eta ondorengo datu hauek lortu dira:

EDTA (ml)	0.00	2.00	4.00	6.00	8.00	11.00	14.00
$i(\text{mA})$	0.300	0.231	0.167	0.107	0.052	0.00	0.00

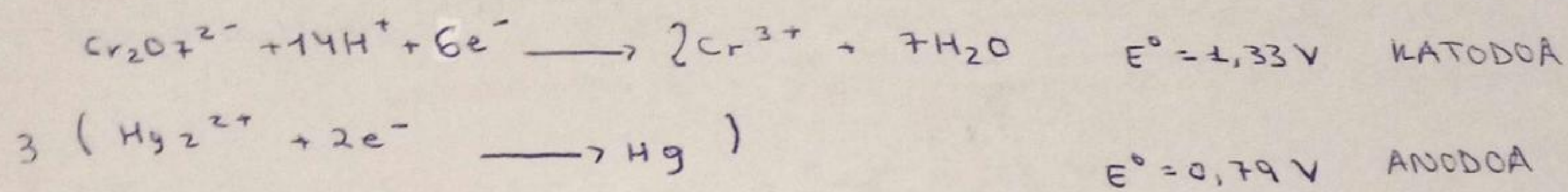
Aurkitu disoluzioaren Zn kontzentrazioa.
Emaizta : 0.02 M



$$y = mx + b = 0$$

↓
x

1. ARIKETA



$$\Delta G_K^\circ = -nFE = -6 \cdot 96500 \frac{\text{C}}{\text{mol}} \cdot 1,33\text{V} = -7,98 \text{ F}\cdot\text{V} \quad (\text{Faraday ordetkatu gabe})$$

$$\Delta G_A^\circ = -nFE = 3 \left(-2 \cdot 96500 \frac{\text{C}}{\text{mol}} \cdot 0,79\text{V} \right) = -4,79 \text{ F}\cdot\text{V}$$

$$\Delta G = \Delta G_K^\circ - \Delta G_A^\circ = -3,24 \text{ F}\cdot\text{V}$$

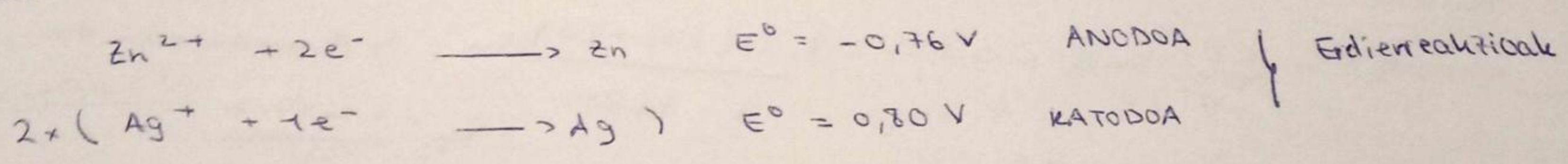
$$E_{\text{pila}}^\circ = E_K^\circ - E_A^\circ = 1,33 - 0,79 = 0,545\text{V}$$

Ez dira estentsiboak erredukzio potential estandarak!

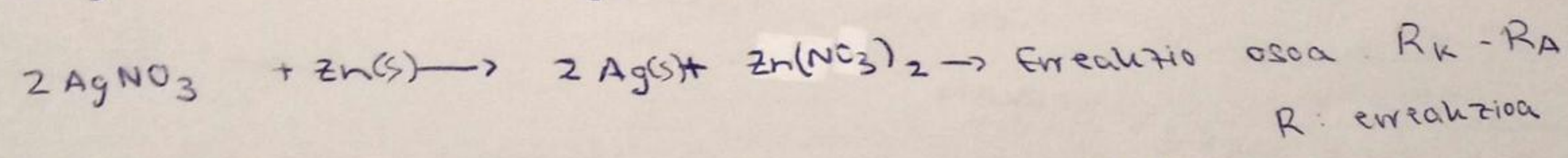
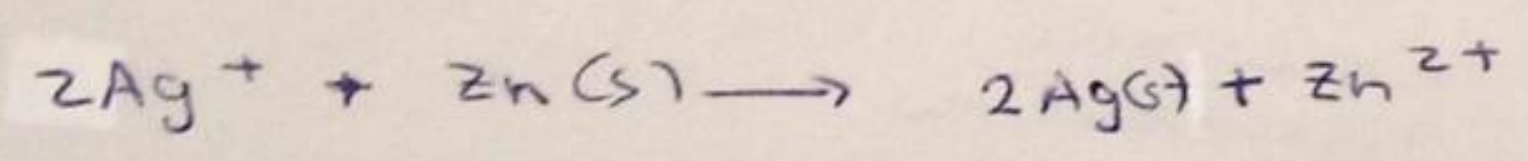
$$\Delta G = -nFE = -6 \cdot \text{F} \cdot 0,545 < 0$$

↳ espontanea da

3. ARIKETA



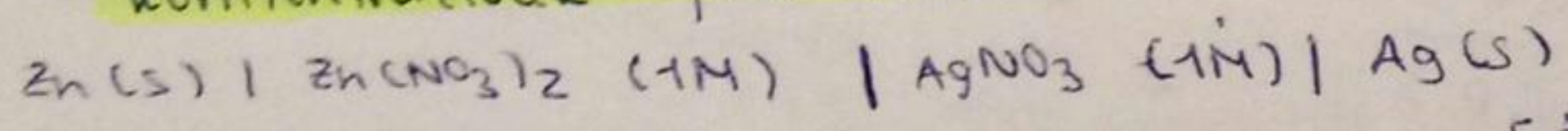
Edierreakzioak



Zn(s) | Zn²⁺ | Ag⁺ | Ag(s) pilaren diagrama: anodo | katodo

↳ ez delugu gutt zuchia dagoen edo ez

kontzentrazioak jani behar dira!



$$E_{\text{pila}} = E_K - E_A \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} E_K = E_{\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}}^\circ - \frac{RT}{nF} \cdot \ln \frac{[\text{Ag(s)}]}{[\text{Ag}^+]^2} \\ E_A = E_{\text{Zn}^{2+}/\text{Zn}}^\circ - \frac{RT}{nF} \cdot \ln \frac{[\text{Zn}^0]}{[\text{Zn}^{2+}]} \end{array} \right.$$

$$E_{\text{pila}} = 0,80 - \frac{RT}{nF} \cdot \ln \frac{1}{[\text{Ag}^+]^2} - \left(-0,76 - \frac{RT}{nF} \cdot \ln \frac{1}{[\text{Zn}^{2+}]} \right)$$

↳ (1)

$$= 0,80 + 0,76 - \frac{RT}{nF} \cdot \ln \frac{1}{[\text{Ag}^+]^2} \quad \text{ln } 1 = 0$$

$$1,42 \text{ V} = 1,56 - \frac{8,31 \cdot 298}{2 \cdot 96500} \cdot \ln \frac{1}{[\text{Ag}^+]^2} \rightarrow 1,42 = 1,56 - 0,0104 \ln \frac{1}{[\text{Ag}^+]^2}$$

$$-0,14 = \ln \frac{1}{[\text{Ag}^+]^2} \rightarrow e^{-0,14} = \frac{1}{[\text{Ag}^+]^2} \rightarrow 1,2 \cdot 10^{-6} = \frac{1}{[\text{Ag}^+]^2}$$

$$\rightarrow [\text{Ag}^+] = \sqrt{\frac{1}{1,2 \cdot 10^{-6}}} = 9,11 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ M}$$

Eguzia estandarrean: $E_{\text{pila}} = E^\circ - \frac{0,059}{n} \log Q$

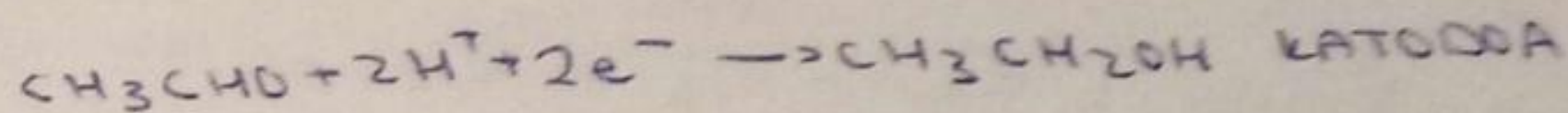
$$-0,14 = -0,0295 \cdot \log \frac{1}{[\text{Ag}^+]^2} \quad 1,42 = 1,56 - \frac{0,059}{2} \log \frac{[\text{Zn}^{2+}]}{[\text{Ag}^+]^2}$$

$$4,74 = \log \frac{1}{[\text{Ag}^+]^2}$$

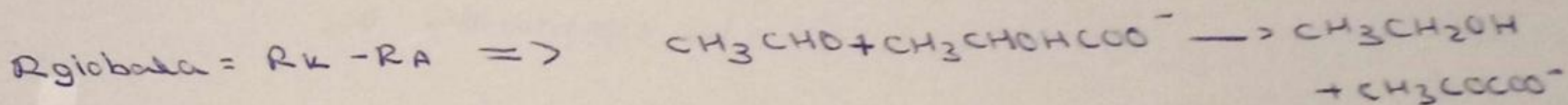
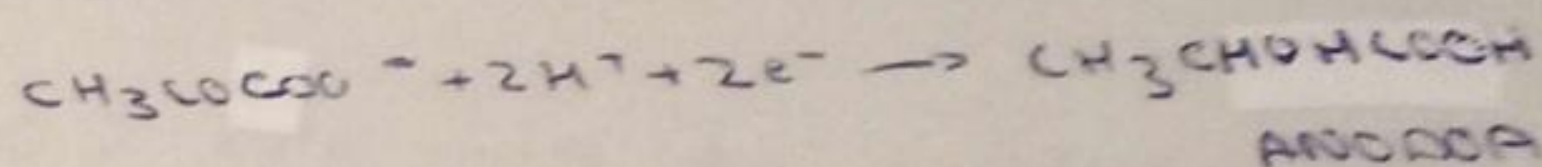
$$54954 = \frac{1}{[\text{Ag}^+]^2} \rightarrow [\text{Ag}^+] = 4,26 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ M}$$

10. ARIKETA

$$E^\circ(\text{azetaldehido / etanol}) = -0,163 \text{ V}$$



$$E^\circ(\text{pimbatu / eaktatu}) = -0,190 \text{ V}$$



$$E^\circ = E^\circ_K - E^\circ_A = -0,163 - (-0,190) = 0,027 \text{ V} > 0$$

$$\Delta G^\circ = -nFE^\circ < 0$$

$$E_{\text{pila}} = E^\circ - \frac{RT}{nF} \cdot \ln Q = 0,027 - \frac{8,31(273+30)}{2 \cdot 96500} \cdot \ln \frac{0,1 + 0,1}{0,001 + 0,01}$$

$$= -0,063 \text{ V} \quad \Delta G > 0$$

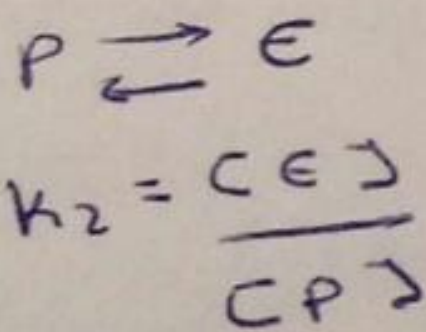
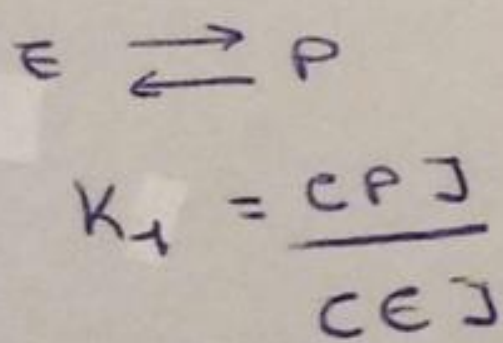
↳ 30°C tan erreakzioa ez da espontaneoa

$$E_{\text{pila}} = E^\circ - \frac{RT}{nF} \cdot \ln K$$

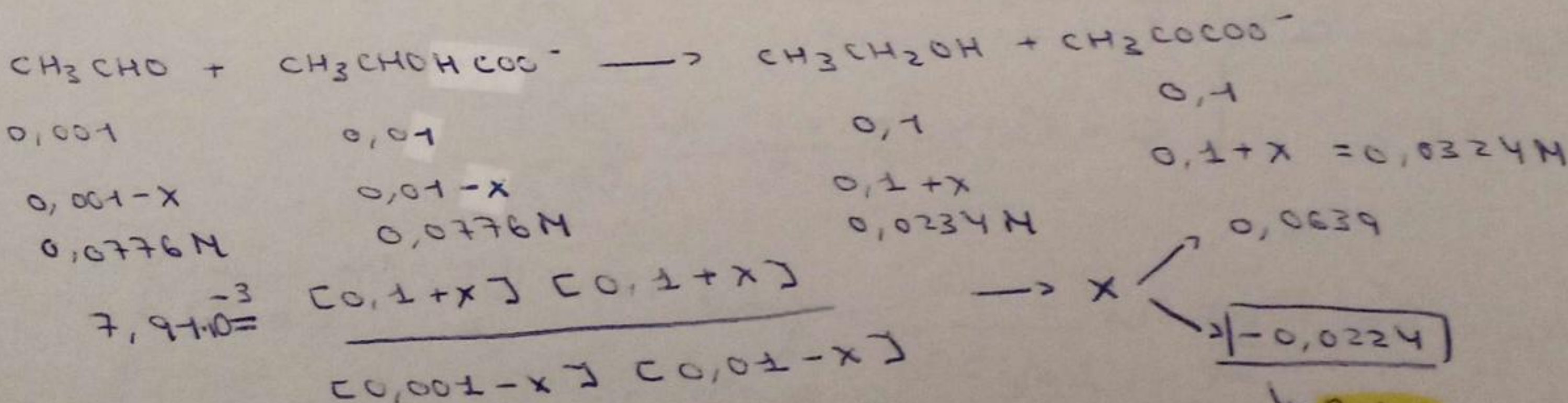
$$0 = E^\circ - \frac{RT}{nF} \cdot \ln K \rightarrow \text{OREKAN}$$

$$E^\circ = \frac{RT}{nF} \cdot \ln K \rightarrow \ln K = E^\circ \cdot \frac{nF}{RT}$$

$$K = 7,91 \cdot 10^{-3} \rightarrow \text{Erreakzio ez-espontaneoa}$$



2 oreka konstanteak erlazionatuta daude erreakzio espontaneoa eta ez-espontaneoa



$$\ln K = \frac{nF}{RT} \cdot 0,027 \rightarrow \ln K = \frac{2 \cdot 96500}{8,31 \cdot 303} \cdot (-0,063)$$

$$\rightarrow K = 0,00799$$

↳ Balio negatiboa hartu behar da produktuek desagertzen ari direla (ez-espont.)

K x 100 g oloko puzurto

K A → P

Espontaneoa

5. ARIKETA

A2

Pilaren erreakzio globala: $\text{H}_2\text{O}(\ell) \rightarrow \text{H}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{OH}^-(\text{aq})$

Erdierreakzioak: ANODOA $2\text{H}^+(\text{aq}) + 2e^- \rightarrow \text{H}_2(\text{g}) \quad E^\circ = 0,00\text{V}$

KATODOA $2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 2e^- \rightarrow \text{H}_2(\text{g}) + 2\text{OH}^- \quad E^\circ = -0,83\text{V}$

$$E^\circ_{\text{pila}} = E^\circ_{\text{K}} - E^\circ_{\text{A}} = -0,83 - 0 = -0,83\text{V} \quad \text{EZ da espontaneoa}$$

$$\Delta G^\circ = -nFE^\circ \quad 298\text{K} \quad \text{egerra estandarretan da}$$

$$\Delta G^\circ = -1 \cdot 96500(-0,83\text{V}) = 80095\text{J/mol} \rightarrow \boxed{80,095\text{kJ/mol} = \Delta G^\circ}$$

$$E_{\text{pila}} = E^\circ - \frac{RT}{nF} \cdot \ln K \quad \text{orekan} \quad E_{\text{pila}} = 0$$

$$0 = E^\circ - \frac{RT}{nF} \cdot \ln K \rightarrow \ln K = \frac{nF}{RT} \cdot E^\circ = \frac{1 \cdot 96500}{8,31 \cdot 298} (-0,83) = -32,34$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{K = 10^{-14}}$$

2. ARIKETA

$\text{Cu}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightarrow \text{Cu}^0 \quad 0,34\text{V}$

KATODOA 1M dis.

$\text{Cd}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightarrow \text{Cd}^0 \quad -0,40\text{V}$

ANODOA

$$R_{\text{globala}} = R_{\text{K}} - R_{\text{A}} \Rightarrow \text{Cu}^{2+} + \text{Cd}^0 \rightarrow \text{Cu}^0 + \text{Cd}^{2+} \quad |EE = 0,74\text{V}$$

$\text{Cd}(\text{s}) | \text{Cd}^{2+} (1\text{M}) | \text{Cu}^{2+} (1\text{M}) | \text{Cu}(\text{s}) \rightarrow$ Pilaren diagrama

25°C egerra estandarra da

$$E^\circ = E^\circ_{\text{K}} - E^\circ_{\text{A}} = 0,34 - (-0,40) = 0,74\text{V}$$

$$E_{\text{pila}} = E^\circ - \frac{0,059}{n} \cdot \log Q$$

$$0,74 = 0,74 - \frac{0,059}{2} \cdot \log \frac{[\text{Cu}^{2+}]}{[\text{Cd}^{2+}]}$$

$$0,74 = 0,74 - \frac{0,059}{2} \cdot \log \frac{1}{[\text{Cd}^{2+}]} \rightarrow 0 = -\frac{0,059}{2} \cdot \log \frac{1}{[\text{Cd}^{2+}]}$$

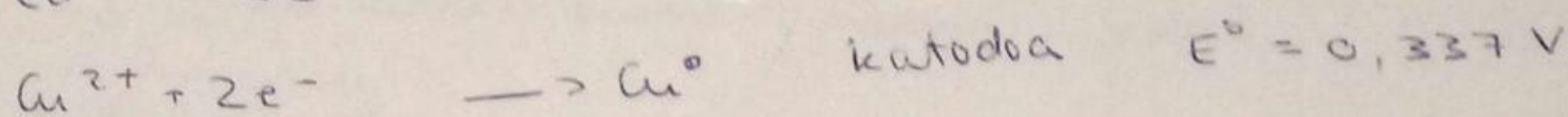
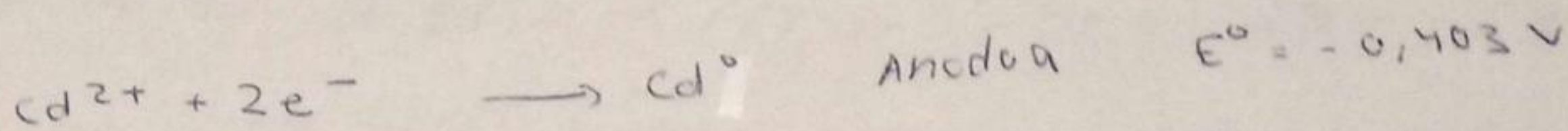
$$\log \frac{1}{[\text{Cd}^{2+}]} = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{[\text{Cd}^{2+}] = 1\text{M}}$$

4. ARIKETA

$$\Delta G^\circ = -nFE^\circ$$

$$E^\circ = E^\circ_K - E^\circ_A = 0,337 - (-0,403) = 0,74 \text{ V}$$

$$\Delta G^\circ = -2 \cdot 96500 \cdot 0,74 \text{ V} = -142820 \text{ J/mol} = \boxed{-142,8 \text{ kJ/mol}}$$



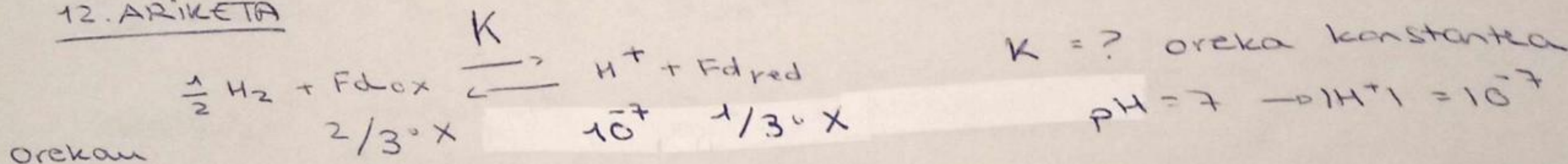
25°C, baldintza estandarrek dira

$$E_{\text{pila}} = E^\circ - \frac{RT}{nF} \ln K \quad \text{orekan} \quad E_{\text{pila}} = 0$$

$$0 = E^\circ - \frac{RT}{nF} \ln K \quad \rightarrow \quad E^\circ = \frac{RT}{nF} \ln K \quad \rightarrow \quad \ln K = E^\circ \cdot \frac{nF}{RT}$$

$$\ln K = 0,74 \cdot \frac{2 \cdot 96500}{8,31 \cdot 298} = 57,67 \quad \rightarrow \quad \boxed{K = 10^{25}}$$

12. ARIKETA

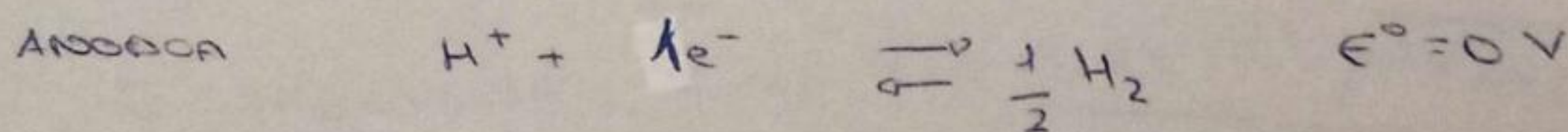
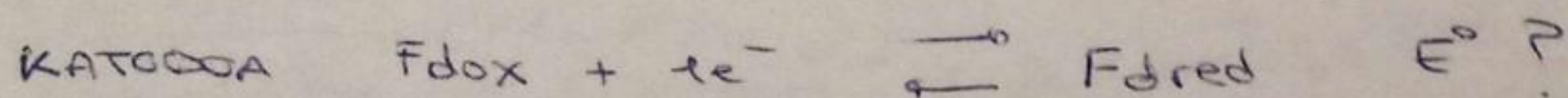


$$K = \frac{[\text{H}^+] \cdot [\text{F}_{\text{red}}]}{[\text{F}_{\text{dox}}]} \quad \rightarrow \quad K = \frac{10^{-7} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \times}{\frac{2}{3} \times} \quad \rightarrow \quad \boxed{K = 5 \cdot 10^{-8}}$$

$$E_{\text{pila}} = E^\circ - \frac{RT}{nF} \ln K \quad \text{orekan} \quad E_{\text{pila}} = 0$$

$$0 = E^\circ - \frac{RT}{nF} \ln K \quad \rightarrow \quad E^\circ = \frac{RT}{nF} \ln K$$

$$E^\circ_{\text{F}_{\text{dox}}/\text{F}_{\text{red}}} = \frac{8,31 \cdot 298}{1 \cdot 96500} \ln 5 \cdot 10^{-8} = \boxed{-0,431 \text{ V}}$$



18. ARIKETA

HBr Λ_m^0 ? konduktibitate molarra diluzio infinituan

$$\Lambda_{mNaCl}^0 = \lambda_{Na^+}^0 + \lambda_{Cl^-}^0 = 126,5 \Omega^{-1} cm^2 mol^{-1}$$

$$\Lambda_{mHAc}^0 = \lambda_{H^+}^0 + \lambda_{Ac^-}^0 = 390,5 \Omega^{-1} cm^2 mol^{-1}$$

$$\Lambda_{mNaBr}^0 = \lambda_{Na^+}^0 + \lambda_{Br^-}^0 = 128,2 \Omega^{-1} cm^2 mol^{-1}$$

$$\Lambda_{mNaAc}^0 = \lambda_{Na^+}^0 + \lambda_{Ac^-}^0 = 91 \Omega^{-1} cm^2 mol^{-1}$$

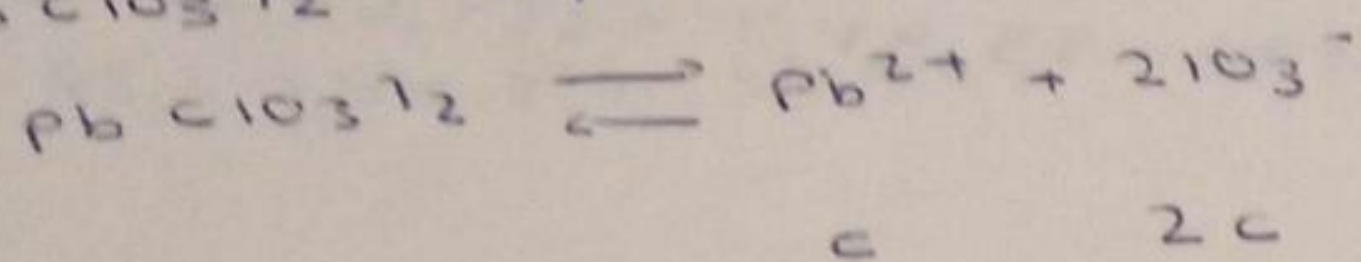
$$\Lambda_{mHAc}^0 - \Lambda_{mNaAc}^0 = \lambda_{H^+}^0 - \lambda_{Na^+}^0$$

$$\Lambda_{mHAc}^0 - \Lambda_{mNaAc}^0 + \Lambda_{mNaBr}^0 = \Lambda_{mHBr}^0 = 390,5 - 91 + 128,2 = \underline{\underline{427 \Omega^{-1} cm^2 mol^{-1}}}$$

$$\lambda_{H^+}^0 + \lambda_{Ac^-}^0 - \lambda_{Na^+}^0 - \lambda_{Ac^-}^0 + \lambda_{Na^+}^0 + \lambda_{Br^-}^0$$

13. ARIKETA

PbClO₃ 1/2 $K_{ps} = 3,2 \cdot 10^{-13}$



$$3,2 \cdot 10^{-13} = [Pb^{2+}] [ClO_3^-]^2 = c \cdot (2c)^2$$

$$c = 4,3 \cdot 10^{-5} M$$

$$\Lambda_{mPbClO_3}^0 = \lambda_{ClO_3^-}^0 \cdot 2 + \lambda_{Pb^{2+}}^0 = 40,8 \cdot 2 + 53,5 = 135,1 \Omega^{-1} cm^2 mol^{-1}$$

$\Lambda_m \approx \Lambda_m^0$ hurbilketa $\rightarrow K = \Lambda_m^0 \cdot c = 135,1 \Omega^{-1} cm^2 mol^{-1} \cdot 4,3 \cdot 10^{-5} \frac{mol}{cm^3}$

$$= 3,8 \cdot 10^{-6} \Omega^{-1} cm^{-1}$$

$$\Lambda_m = \frac{K}{c} \xrightarrow{\text{hurbilketa}} \Lambda_m^0 = \frac{K}{c}$$

$$4,3 \cdot 10^{-5} \frac{mol}{L} \cdot \frac{1L}{1 dm^3} \cdot \frac{1 dm^3}{10^3 cm^3} = 4,3 \cdot 10^{-8} \frac{mol}{cm^3}$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{K} = 1,72 \cdot 10^5 \Omega \cdot cm$$

$$\boxed{R = \rho \cdot k_{tea} = \rho \cdot \frac{e}{A} = 1,72 \cdot 10^5 \Omega \cdot cm \cdot 0,344 cm^{-1} = \underline{\underline{5,91 \cdot 10^4 \Omega}}}$$

14. ARIKETA

KCl $2 \cdot 10^{-2} M \rightarrow 312 \Omega$ $K = 2,768 \cdot 10^{-3} \Omega^{-1} cm^{-1}$

G (CCH₂COOH) 0,05 M = $3,34 \cdot 10^{-3} \Omega^{-1}$

$$K = \frac{1}{R}$$

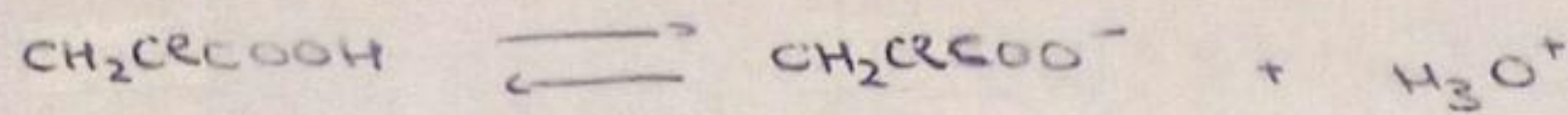
$$R = \rho \cdot \frac{e}{A}$$

$$G = \frac{1}{R}$$

$$\boxed{K = k_{tea} \cdot G}$$

$$k_{tea} = \frac{1}{R} \cdot k_{tea}$$

$$\boxed{k_{tea} = 312 \cdot 2,768 \cdot 10^{-3} = \underline{\underline{0,86 cm^{-1}}}}$$



C	-	-	$x = \alpha \cdot C$
C-x	x	x	$\alpha = \frac{x}{C}$
C-C \cdot \alpha	$\alpha \cdot C$	$\alpha \cdot C$	

$$K_a = \frac{C \alpha^2}{1 - \alpha} = \frac{C(1 - \alpha)}{C \alpha^2}$$

$$\Lambda_m = \frac{K}{C} = \frac{2,87 \cdot 10^{-3} \Omega^{-1} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}}{0,05 \cdot 10^{-3} \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{cm}^3}} = 57,4 \Omega^{-1} \cdot \text{cm}^2 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$K(\text{CH}_2\text{ClCOOH}) = G \cdot K_a = 3,34 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 0,86 = 2,87 \cdot 10^{-3} \Omega^{-1} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$$

$$\Lambda_m^\circ(\text{CH}_2\text{ClCOONa}) = \lambda_{\text{Na}^+}^\circ + \lambda_{\text{CH}_2\text{ClCOO}^-}^\circ$$

$$\Lambda_{\text{NaBr}}^\circ - \Lambda_{\text{HBr}}^\circ = \lambda_{\text{Na}^+}^\circ + \lambda_{\text{H}^+}^\circ = 128,41 - 428,12 = -299,71 \Omega^{-1} \cdot \text{cm}^2 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Lambda_{\text{NaBr}}^\circ = \lambda_{\text{Na}^+}^\circ + \lambda_{\text{Br}^-}^\circ$$

$$\Lambda_{\text{HBr}}^\circ = \lambda_{\text{H}^+}^\circ + \lambda_{\text{Br}^-}^\circ$$

$$\Lambda_{\text{NaBr}}^\circ - \Lambda_{\text{HBr}}^\circ - \Lambda_{\text{CH}_2\text{ClCOONa}}^\circ =$$

$$\lambda_{\text{Na}^+}^\circ + \lambda_{\text{H}^+}^\circ - \lambda_{\text{Na}^+}^\circ - \lambda_{\text{CH}_2\text{ClCOO}^-}^\circ =$$

$$-299,71 - 89,91 = -389,62 \Omega^{-1} \cdot \text{cm}^2 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\Lambda_m}{\Lambda_m^\circ} = \frac{57,4}{389,62} = 0,147$$

$$K_a = \frac{0,05 \cdot 0,147^2}{1 - 0,147} = 1,27 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$C(1 - \alpha) = 0,05(1 - 0,147) = 0,04 \text{ M}$$

7. ARITMETIKA: Adizio estandarra

[Na⁺] disoluzioa, elektrodo selektiboarekin neurtu

10 ml → -0,233 ± V potentziala

+ NaCl 1 ml → -0,1846 V
2 · 10⁻² M

[Na⁺] jatomizko disoluzioan?

$$E_{\text{zel}} = K - \frac{0,059}{n} \text{pX} \quad \text{pX} = -\log \text{Na}^+$$

$$E_{\text{zel}} = K - \frac{0,059}{n} \cdot \log \frac{1}{[\text{Na}^+]}$$

$$E_0 = -0,233 = K - \frac{0,059}{n} \cdot \log \frac{1}{[\text{Na}^+]_0}$$

$$E_1 = -0,1846 = K - \frac{0,059}{n} \cdot \log \frac{1}{[\text{Na}^+]_0 + [\text{Na}^+]_1}$$

$$-0,233 + 0,1846 = -\frac{0,059}{n} \cdot \log \frac{1}{[\text{Na}^+]_0} - \left(-\frac{0,059}{n} \cdot \log \frac{1}{[\text{Na}^+]_0 + [\text{Na}^+]_1} \right)$$

$$2 \cdot 10^{-2} = \frac{n}{10^{-3}} \rightarrow n_{\text{Na}^+} = 2 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \cdot 10 \text{ ml} = 2 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol}$$

$$M = \frac{2 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ mol}}{10 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ L}} = 2 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ M}$$

edo $CV = C'V'$

$$0,0485 = \frac{0,059}{n} \log \frac{[Na^+]_0 + [Na^+]_1}{[Na^+]_0} \quad n=1$$

$$0,637 = \frac{1,28 \cdot 10^{-3} M}{[Na^+]_0} \log \frac{[Na^+]_0 + [Na^+]_1}{[Na^+]_0} \rightarrow [Na^+]_0 = 3,2 \cdot 10^{-4} M$$

8. ARIKETA

C _{Li}	pX	v.e.e.
0,1	1	1
0,05	1,3	-30
0,01	2	-60
0,001	3	-138

Erregresio lineala (excel) → dindikatu
 $y = 64,885 - 66,64x$

1. ezezaguna:
 $-48,5 = 64,885 - 66,64x \rightarrow x = 1,70$
 $-\log [Li^+] = x \rightarrow [Li^+] = 10^{-1,7}$
 $[Li^+] = 0,019 M$

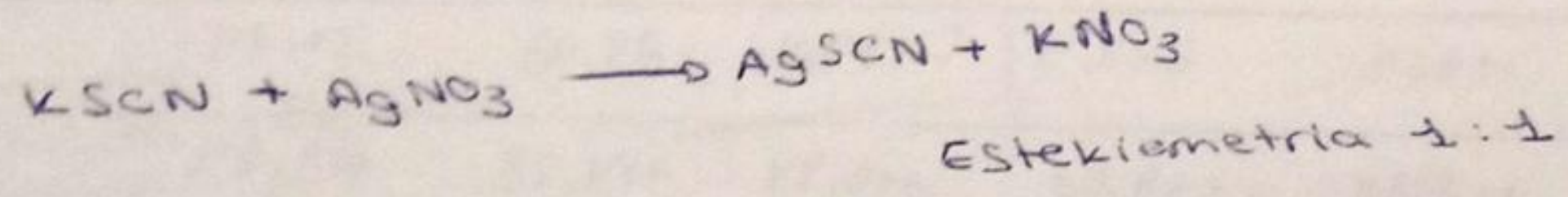
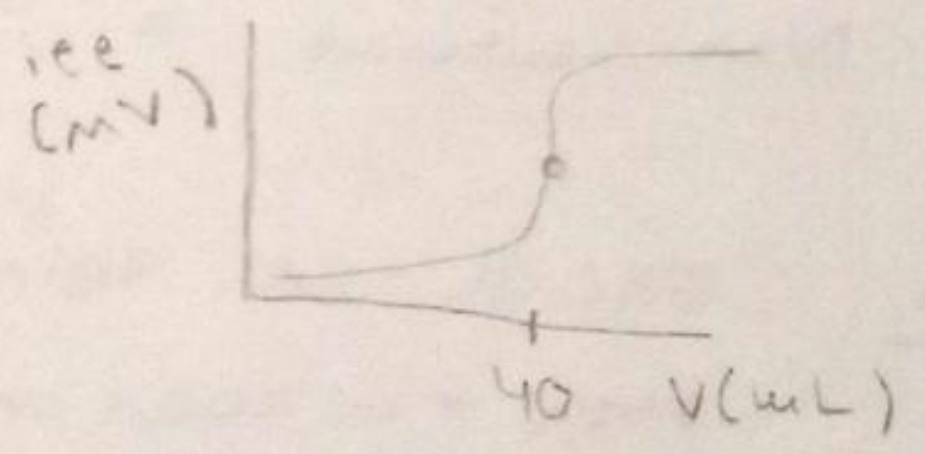
2. ezezaguna
 $-75,3 = 64,885 - 66,64x \rightarrow x = 2,1 = -\log [Li^+] \Rightarrow [Li^+] = 10^{-2,1}$
 $[Li^+] = 7,88 \cdot 10^{-3} M$

9. ARIKETA

Tantako bolicak indikatu excel-en

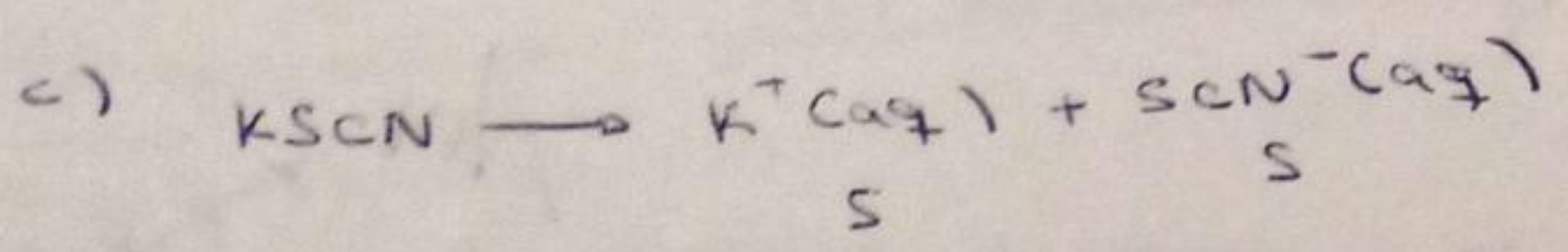
a) 40 ml → Bolicide punta

b) 50 ml KSCN baleratu,
 0,1 M AgNO₃ eraberrita



$N \cdot V_{KSCN} = N \cdot V_{AgNO_3}$

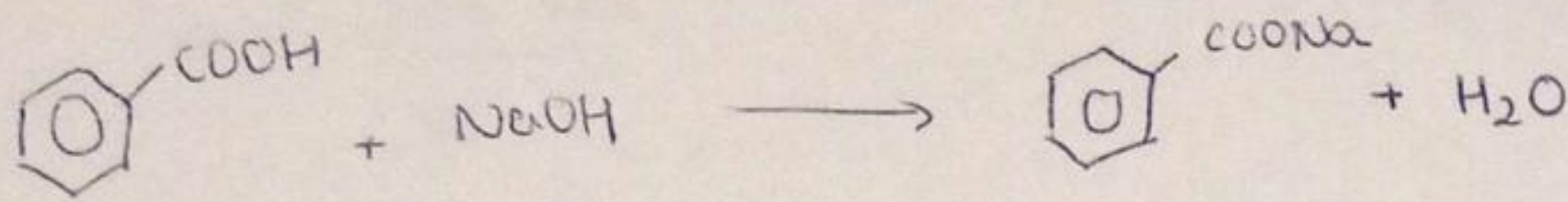
$N \cdot 50 = 0,1 \cdot 40 \rightarrow N_{KSCN} = 0,08 M$



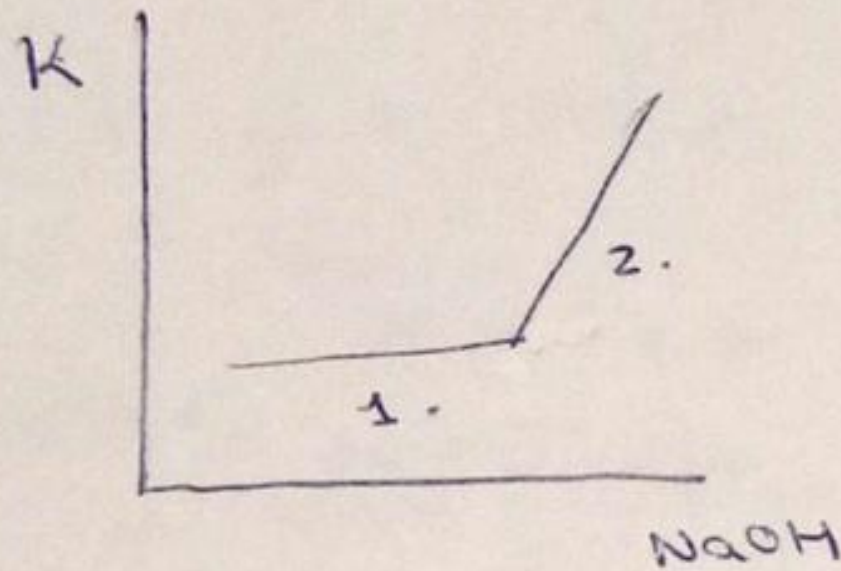
$K_{ps} = S \cdot S = S^2 = 0,08^2 \rightarrow K_{ps} = 6,4 \cdot 10^{-3}$

19. ARIKETA

50 ml azido bentzoiko NaOH 0,93 M-rekin baloratuz Azidoaren kontzentrazioa?



excel-en irudikatu



Azido ahula, base sendoa. Hau espero dugu

Erregresio lineala egin behar da 2 zuzenekin:

$$1. y = 7,8205x + 0,4007$$

$$2. y = 21,823x - 30,173$$

Lortu diren puntua:

$$7,8205x + 0,4007 = 21,823x - 30,173$$

$$-14,0025x = -30,5737 \rightarrow x = 2,183 \text{ ml NaOH} \Rightarrow \text{Balokide puntua}$$

Estequiometria 1:1

$$N \cdot V_{\text{NaOH}} = N \cdot V_{\text{az. bentzoiko}}$$

$$\text{Naz. bentzoiko} = \frac{0,93 \cdot 2,183}{50} = \underline{\underline{0,047 \text{ M}}}$$

20. ARIKETA

EXCEL-en egin

NaCl ur dis. $k_{\text{tea}} = 0,2063 \text{ cm}^{-1}$

$c \text{ (mol} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3})$	0,005	0,01	0,02	0,04	0,08	0,15
$R \text{ (}\Omega\text{)}$	3315	1669	342,1	174,1	89,08	37,14
$\Lambda_m \text{ K/C}$	122,84	121,99	119,03	116,94	114,28	109,64

Λ_m konduktibitate molarra $\text{cm}^2 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$

$$R = \rho \cdot k \cdot \text{zelula}$$

$$k = 1 / \rho \text{ konduktibitatea}$$

Kohlrausch-en egea betetzen da. Excel-en grafikoa

4) Diferentzia infinitua $\lambda_{\text{Na}^+} = 5,01 \text{ mS} \cdot \text{m}^2 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\lambda_{\text{I}^-} = 7,68 \text{ mS} \cdot \text{m}^2 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$

NaI 0,01 M Λ_m 250 °C

$$\Lambda_m = \Lambda_m^0 - A \cdot c^{1/2}$$

$$\Lambda_m^0 \text{ mikat} = \lambda_{\text{Na}^+}^0 + \lambda_{\text{I}^-}^0 = 5,01 + 7,68 = 12,69 \text{ mS} \cdot \text{m}^2 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$k_{\text{te}} = \frac{I}{A} \text{ Demagun } I = 1 \text{ cm}$$

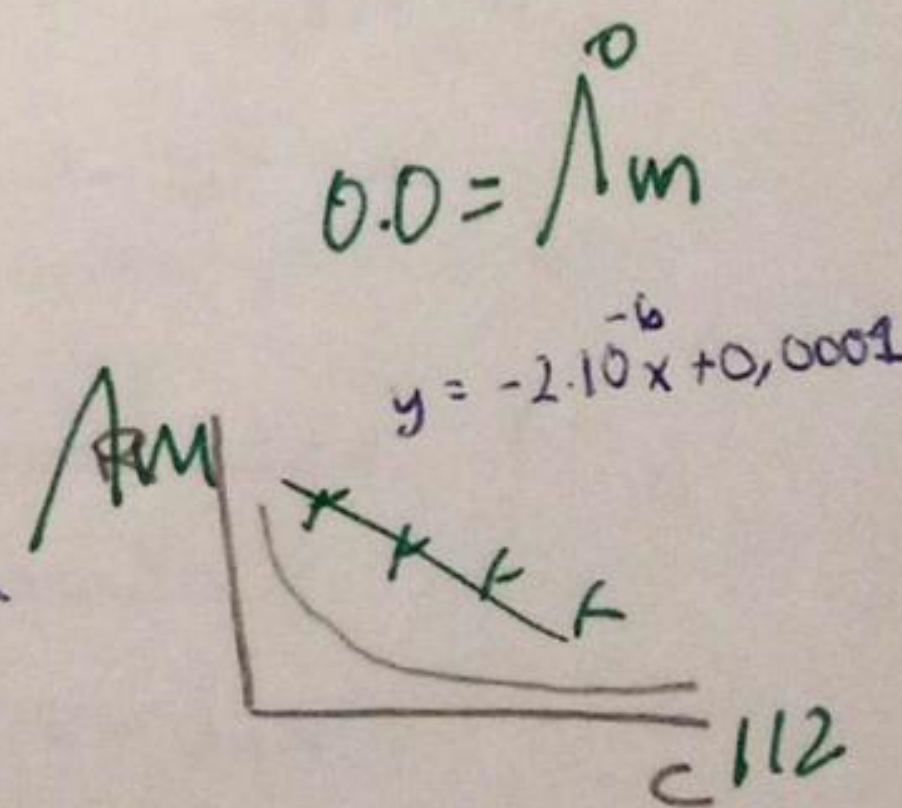
$$A = \frac{1}{0,2063 \text{ cm}^{-1}} = 4,847 \text{ cm}$$

$$\Lambda_m = 126,9 - 4,847 \cdot 0,01^{1/2}$$

$$\Lambda_{\text{mNaI}} = 126,41 \text{ } \Omega^{-1} \cdot \text{cm}^2 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$12,69 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ } \Omega^{-1} \cdot \text{m}^2 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$126,9 \text{ } \Omega^{-1} \cdot \text{cm}^2 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$



Konduktibitateak

$$k = \frac{1}{\rho} \quad \rho = \frac{R}{klz}$$

$$k = \frac{klz}{R}$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{k} = \frac{1}{1,269 \cdot 10^{-3} \Omega^{-1} \text{cm}^{-1}} = 788 \Omega \cdot \text{cm}$$

$$Am = \frac{K}{C} \rightarrow$$

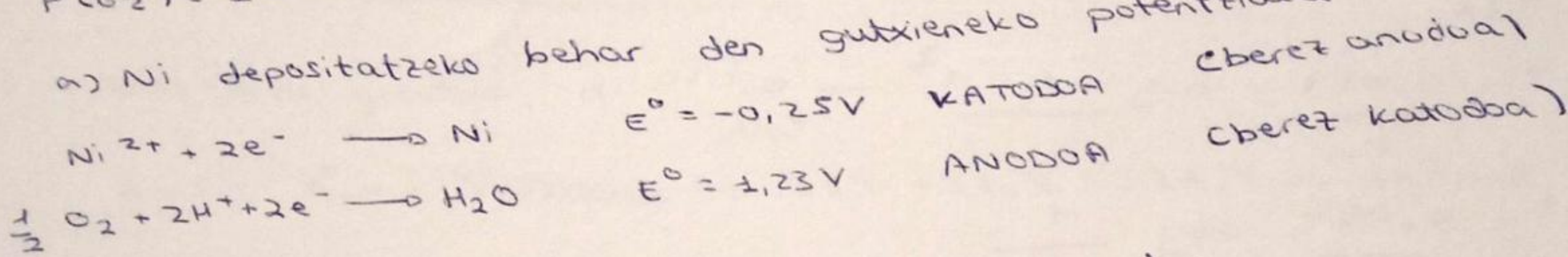
$$K = 126,9 \text{ mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{cm}^2 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot 0,01 \text{ mol} \cdot \frac{1}{10^3 \text{ cm}^3} = 1,269 \cdot 10^{-3} \Omega^{-1} \text{cm}^{-1}$$

$$R = \rho \cdot \frac{l}{A} = 788 \Omega \cdot \text{cm} \cdot 0,2063 \text{ cm}^{-1} = 162,57 \Omega$$

21. ARIKETA

pH = 2 Ni^{2+} 0,2M \rightarrow metala depositatu
 $P(\text{O}_2) = 1 \text{ atm}$ $R = 3,15 \Omega$ $T = 25^\circ \text{C}$

a) Ni depositatzeko behar den gutxieneko potentziala



$$E_K = E^\circ - \frac{RT}{nF} \cdot \ln \frac{1}{[\text{Ni}^{2+}]} \quad E_A = E^\circ - \frac{RT}{nF} \cdot \ln \frac{1}{[\text{H}^+]^2}$$

$$E_K = -0,25 - \frac{8,31 \cdot 298}{2 \cdot 96500} \cdot \ln \frac{1}{0,2} = -0,270 \text{ V}$$

$$E_A = 1,23 - \frac{8,31 \cdot 298}{2 \cdot 96500} \cdot \ln \frac{1}{(1 \cdot 10^{-2})^2} = 1,112 \text{ V}$$

$$\text{pH} = 2 \rightarrow [\text{H}^+] = 10^{-2} \text{ M}$$

$$E_{\text{zelda}} = E_K - E_A = -1,382 \text{ V}$$

b) IR jaitsiera 1,10A-ko korronte baten bitartez

$$IR = I \cdot R = 1,10 \cdot 3,15 = 3,465 \text{ V}$$

c) oxigenoaren gainbaltaria $\pi = 0,85 \text{ V}$. Hasieran aplikatutako potentziala?

$$E_{\text{apli}} = E_{\text{zelda}} - IR - \pi = -1,382 - 3,465 - 0,85 = -5,697 \text{ V}$$

d) $[\text{Ni}^{2+}]$ 0,0002M besteak beste. Aplikatu beharreko potentziala?

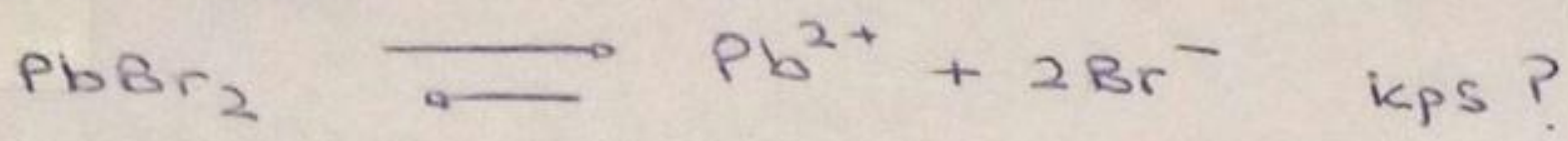
$$E_K = -0,25 - \frac{8,31 \cdot 298}{2 \cdot 96500} \cdot \ln \frac{1}{0,0002} = -0,359 \text{ V}$$

$$E_{\text{zelda}} = E_K - E_A = -0,359 - 1,112 = -1,471 \text{ V}$$

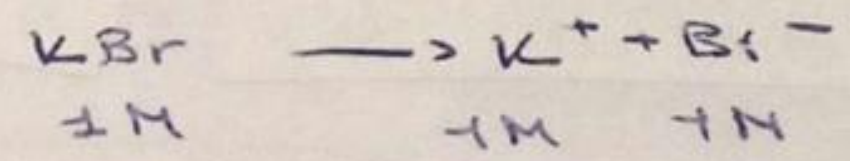
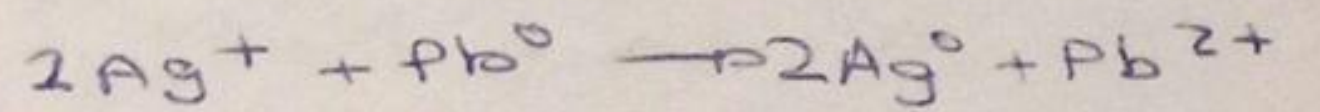
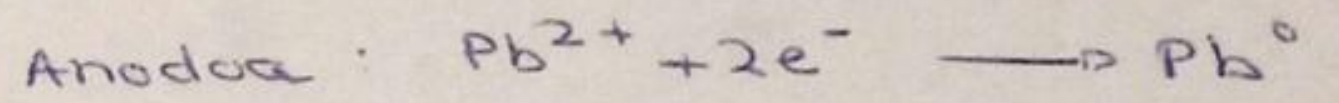
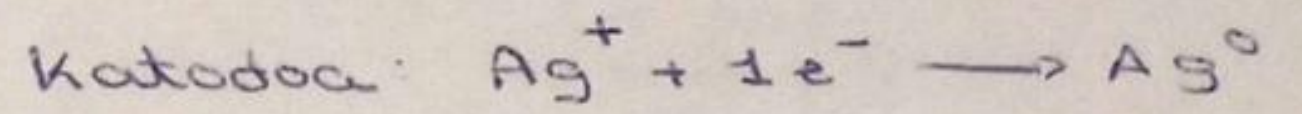
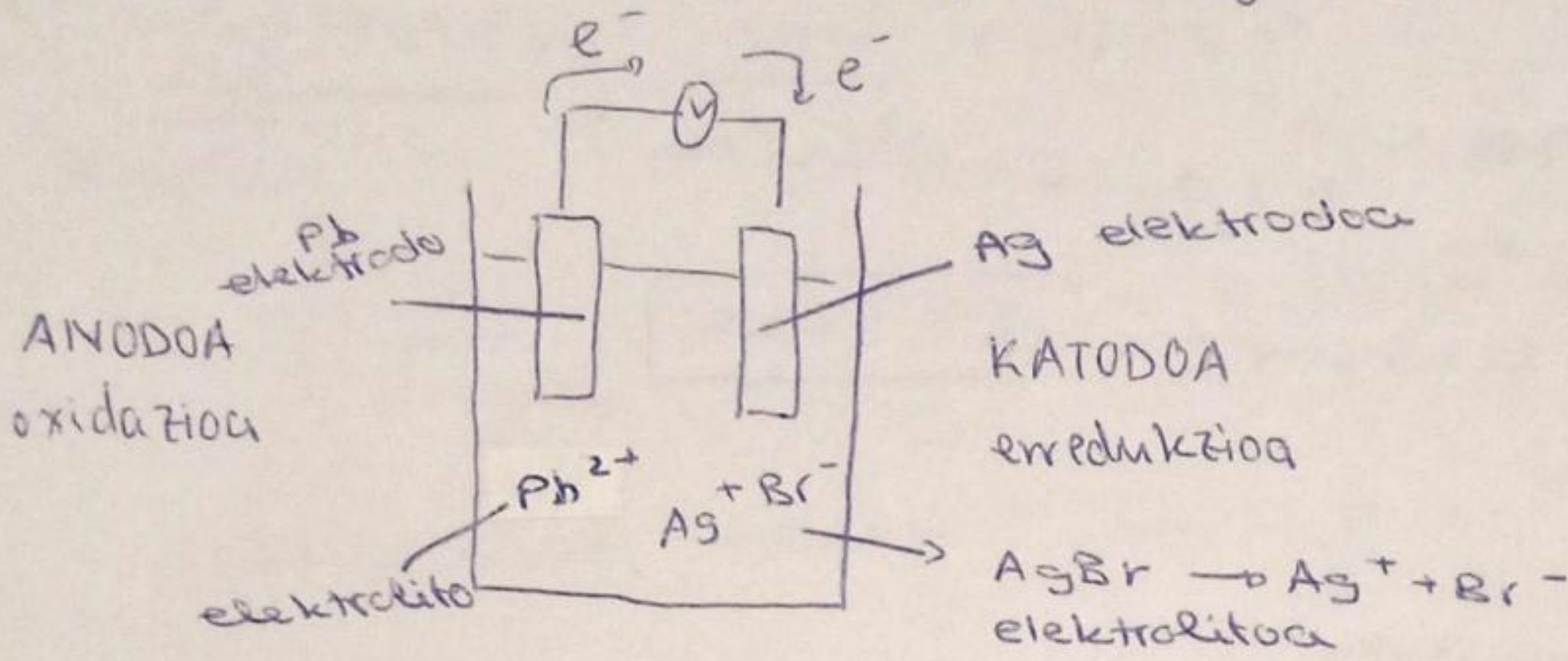
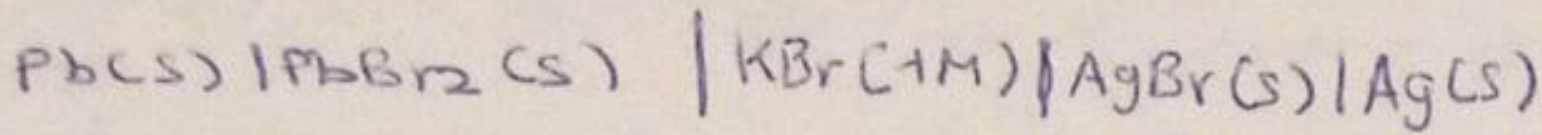
$$E_{\text{apli}} = -1,471 - 3,465 - 0,85 = -5,786 \text{ V}$$

11. ARIKETA

zeldaren i.e.e. 0,360 V.



$$kps = [Pb^{2+}] [Br^-]^2$$



Br⁻ 1M, orduan Ag⁺ ere 1M

$$E_{pila} = E_K - E_A$$

$$E_K = E^0 - \frac{0,059}{n} \cdot \log [Ag^+]^2$$

$$E_A = E^0 - \frac{0,059}{n} \cdot \log \frac{1}{[Pb^{2+}]}$$

$$0,360 = 0,070 - \frac{0,059}{2} \cdot \log 1^2 - \left(-0,130 - \frac{0,059}{2} \cdot \log \frac{1}{[Pb^{2+}]} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow 0,360 = 0,070 + 0,130 + 0,0295 \cdot \log \frac{1}{[Pb^{2+}]}$$

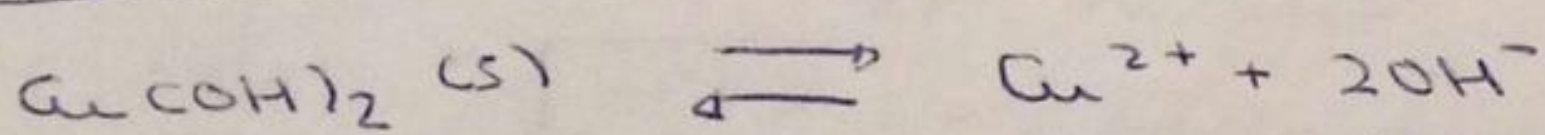
$$0,16 = 0,0295 \cdot \log \frac{1}{[Pb^{2+}]}$$

$$\rightarrow 5,42 = \log \frac{1}{[Pb^{2+}]} \rightarrow 10^{5,42} = \frac{1}{[Pb^{2+}]}$$

$$\rightarrow [Pb^{2+}] = 3,77 \cdot 10^{-6} M$$

$$kps = 3,77 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 1^2 = 3,77 \cdot 10^{-6}$$

15. ARIKETA



Disoluzio saturatua $k = 1,72 \cdot 10^{-7} S/cm$

disolbagaritasun konstantea? kps

$$kps = [Cu^{2+}] [OH^-]^2 = c \cdot (2c)^2 = 4c^3$$

$$\Lambda_m = \frac{k}{c}$$

$$\Lambda_m^0 = \lambda_{Cu^{2+}}^0 + 2 \cdot \lambda_{OH^-}^0 = 53,5 \Omega^{-1} cm^2 mol^{-1} + 2 \cdot 198 \Omega^{-1} cm^2 mol^{-1}$$

$$\Lambda_m^0 = 449,5 \Omega^{-1} cm^2 mol^{-1}$$

Hurbilketa eginet $\Lambda_m = \Lambda_m^0$

$$c = \frac{k}{\Lambda_m} = \frac{1,72 \cdot 10^{-7} S/cm}{449,5 \Omega^{-1} cm^2 mol^{-1}}$$

$$= 3,826 \cdot 10^{-7} mol/cm^3 \cdot \frac{cm^3}{10^{-3} dm^3} \cdot \frac{1 dm^3}{1 L}$$

$$= 3,826 \cdot 10^{-7} M$$

$$kps = 4 \cdot (3,826 \cdot 10^{-7})^3 = 2,24 \cdot 10^{-19}$$

16. ARIKETA $\rho_{Hm} = 122,12 \text{ g/mol}$
 1 L ura 2,4425g azido bentsoikoa. 25°C.
 kte zelada = 0,150 cm⁻¹ Erresistentzia 1114 Ω

$$\frac{2,4425 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ L}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{122,12 \text{ g}} = 0,02 \text{ M} \quad G = \frac{1}{R} \quad K = G \cdot \text{km}^2$$

$$k = \frac{1}{1114 \Omega} \cdot 0,150 \text{ cm}^{-1} = 1,35 \cdot 10^{-4} \Omega^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

konduktibitate molarra $\Lambda_m = \frac{k}{c} = \frac{1,35 \cdot 10^{-4} \Omega^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}}{0,02 \text{ M}} = 6,73 \cdot 10^{-3} \Omega^{-1} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ mol}^{-1}$

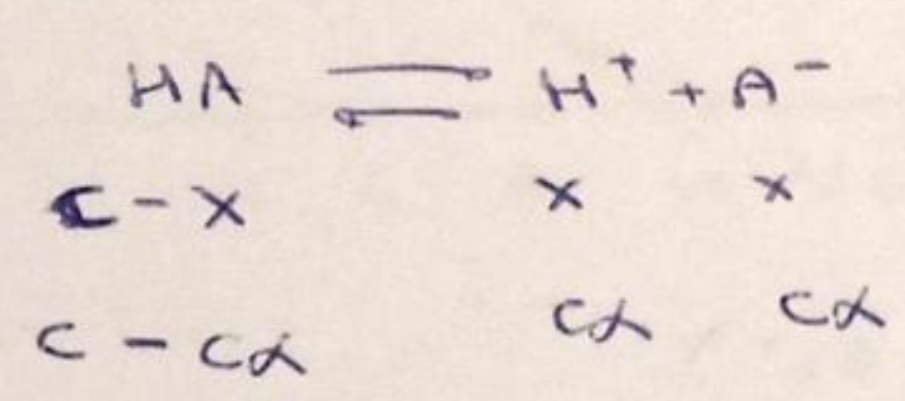
$\rightarrow \boxed{6,7 \text{ cm}^2 / \Omega \cdot \text{mol}}$

Disoziazio gradua $\alpha = \frac{\Lambda_m}{\Lambda_m^0}$

$\Lambda_m^0 = \lambda_{H^+}^0 + \lambda_{\text{bentsoate}}^0 = 359 + 32,4 = 391,4 \Omega^{-1} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ mol}^{-1}$

$\boxed{\alpha = \frac{6,7}{391,4} = 0,017}$

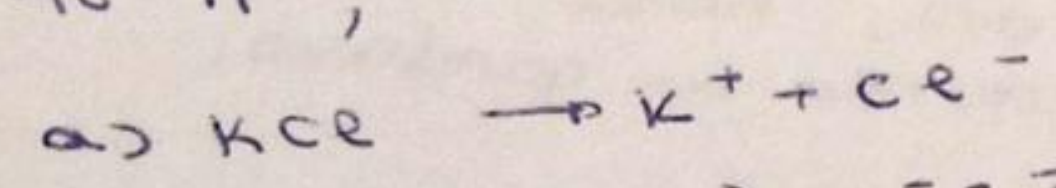
Azidoaren disoziazio konstantea: $K_a = \frac{[H^+][A^-]}{[HA]}$



$$K_a = \frac{cx^2}{1-cx} = \frac{0,02 \cdot 0,017^2}{1-0,017}$$

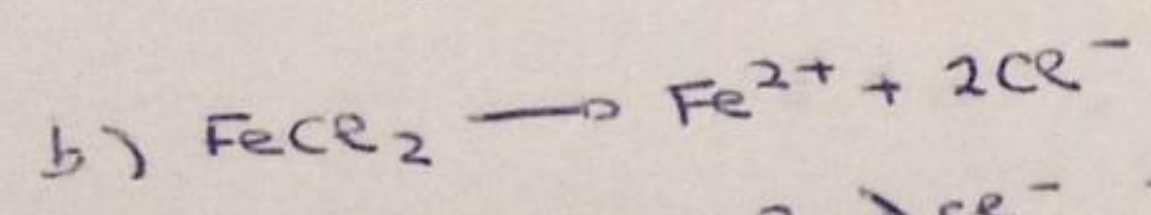
$\boxed{K_a = 5,96 \cdot 10^{-6}}$

17. ARIKETA 10^{-3} M , konduktibitatea? Migratio independentea.



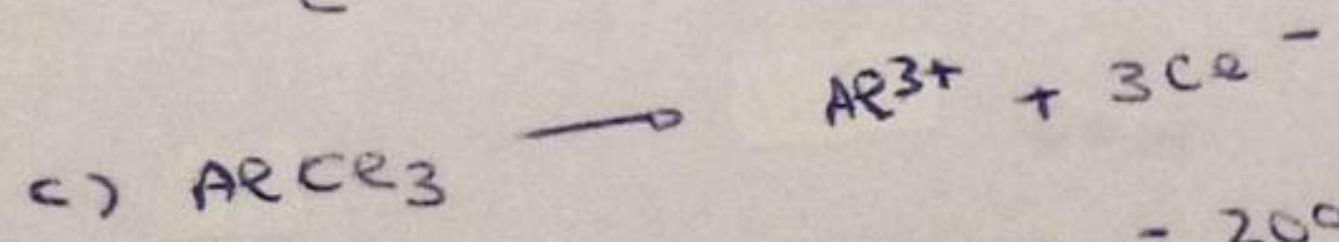
$\Lambda_m^0 = \lambda_{K^+} + \lambda_{Cl^-} = 73,5 + 76,4 = 149,9 \text{ S} \cdot \text{cm}^2 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$

$\Lambda_m = \frac{k}{c} \rightarrow k = \Lambda_m \cdot c = 149,9 \text{ S} \cdot \text{cm}^2 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot 10^{-3} \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{cm}^3} = 150 \mu \text{S cm}^{-1}$



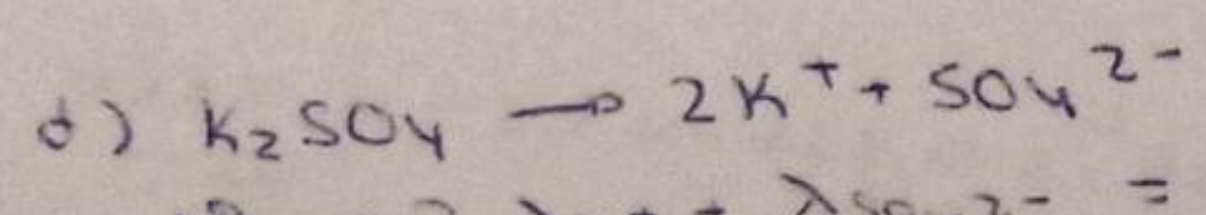
$\Lambda_m^0 = \lambda_{Fe^{2+}} + 2 \cdot \lambda_{Cl^-} = 108 + 2 \cdot 76,4 = 260,8 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ mol}^{-1}$

$\Lambda_m = \frac{k}{c} \rightarrow k = \Lambda_m \cdot c = 260,8 \cdot 10^{-3} = 261 \mu \text{S cm}^{-1}$



$\Lambda_m^0 = \lambda_{Al^{3+}} + 3 \cdot \lambda_{Cl^-} = 209 + 3 \cdot 76,4 = 438,2 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ mol}^{-1}$

$k = 438,2 \cdot 10^{-3} = 438,2 \mu \text{S cm}^{-1}$



$\Lambda_m^0 = 2 \cdot \lambda_{K^+} + \lambda_{SO_4^{2-}} = 2 \cdot 73,5 + 158 = 305 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ mol}^{-1}$

$k = 305 \mu \text{S cm}^{-1}$

22. ARIKETA

dibalentea
↑

M2: 0,2M

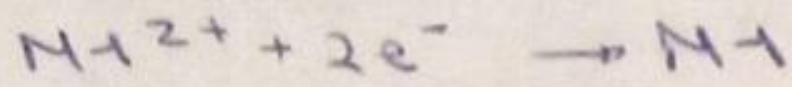
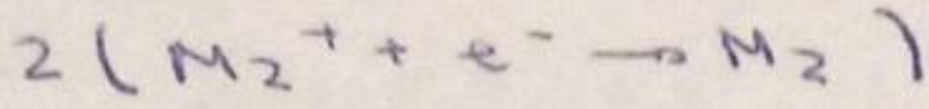
M1: 10^{-4} M

↳ Erreduktzio errozadura

↓
monobalentea

Elektrodo potentzial estandarren artean egon behar den desberdintasun minimoa.

a) M2 monobalentea, M1 dibalentea



$$E_1 = E_1^0 - \frac{RT}{nF} \cdot \ln \frac{1}{[M_1^{2+}]} = E_1^0 - \frac{8,31 \cdot 298}{2 \cdot 96500} \cdot \ln \frac{1}{10^{-4}} = E_1^0 - 0,118$$

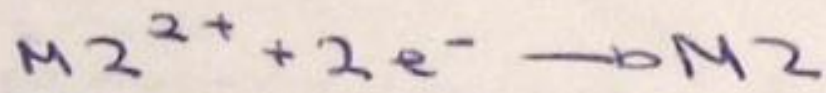
$$E_2 = E_2^0 - \frac{RT}{nF} \cdot \ln \frac{1}{[M_2^+]^2} = E_2^0 - \frac{8,31 \cdot 298}{2 \cdot 96500} \cdot \ln \frac{1}{(0,2)^2} = E_2^0 - 0,041$$

$$E_1 = E_2 \rightarrow E_1^0 - 0,118 = E_2^0 - 0,041$$

$$E_1^0 - E_2^0 = -0,041 + 0,118 = \underline{\underline{0,077V = \Delta E^0}}$$

b) M1 eta M2 dibalentea

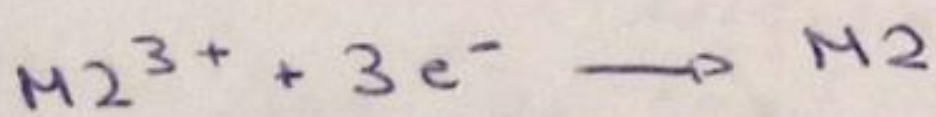
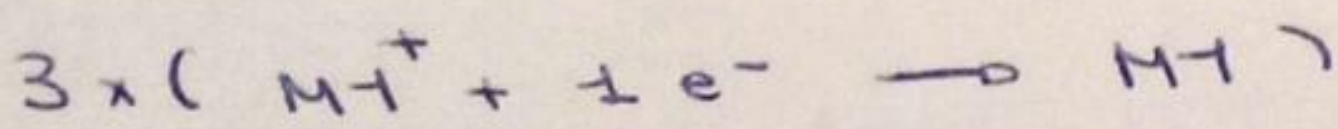
$$E_1 = E_1^0 - 0,118$$



$$E_2 = E_2^0 - \frac{RT}{nF} \cdot \ln \frac{1}{[M_2^{2+}]} = E_2^0 - 0,021$$

$$\Delta E^0 = 0,118 - 0,021 = \underline{\underline{0,097V}} \quad (E_1^0 - E_2^0)$$

c) M2 tribalentea eta M1 monobalentea



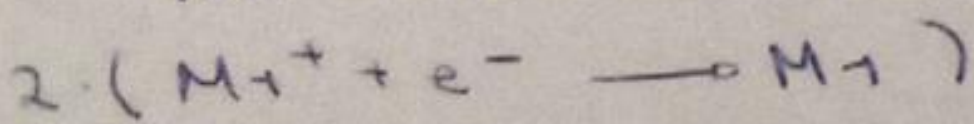
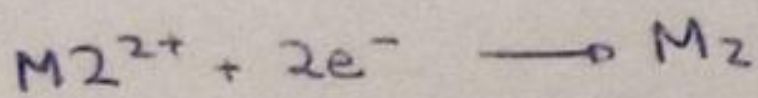
Denak erreduktzio moduan jami behar dira, horko diferentzia aztertzen ari garela.

$$E_1 = E_1^0 - \frac{RT}{nF} \cdot \ln \frac{1}{[M_1]^3} = E_1^0 - 0,236 \quad n=3$$

$$E_2 = E_2^0 - \frac{RT}{nF} \cdot \ln \frac{1}{[M_2]} = E_2^0 - 0,013 \quad n=3$$

$$\Delta E^0 = 0,236 - 0,013 = \underline{\underline{0,222V}}$$

d) M2 dibalentea eta M1 monobalentea $n=2$

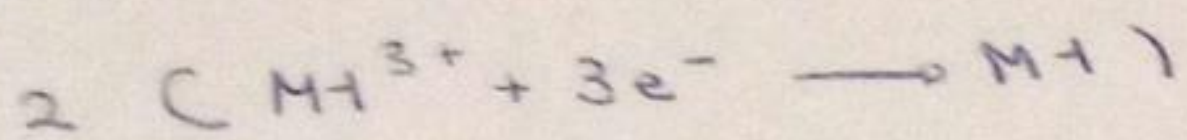
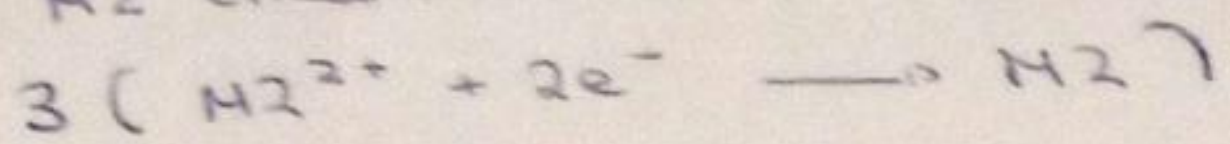


$$E_1 = E_1^0 - \frac{RT}{nF} \cdot \ln \frac{1}{[M_1^+]^2} = E_1^0 - 0,236$$

$$E_2 = E_2^0 - \frac{RT}{nF} \cdot \ln \frac{1}{[M_2^{2+}]} = E_2^0 - 0,02$$

$$\Delta E^0 = 0,236 - 0,02 = \underline{\underline{0,216V}}$$

e) M2 dibalenta eta M1 trivalenta $n = 6$



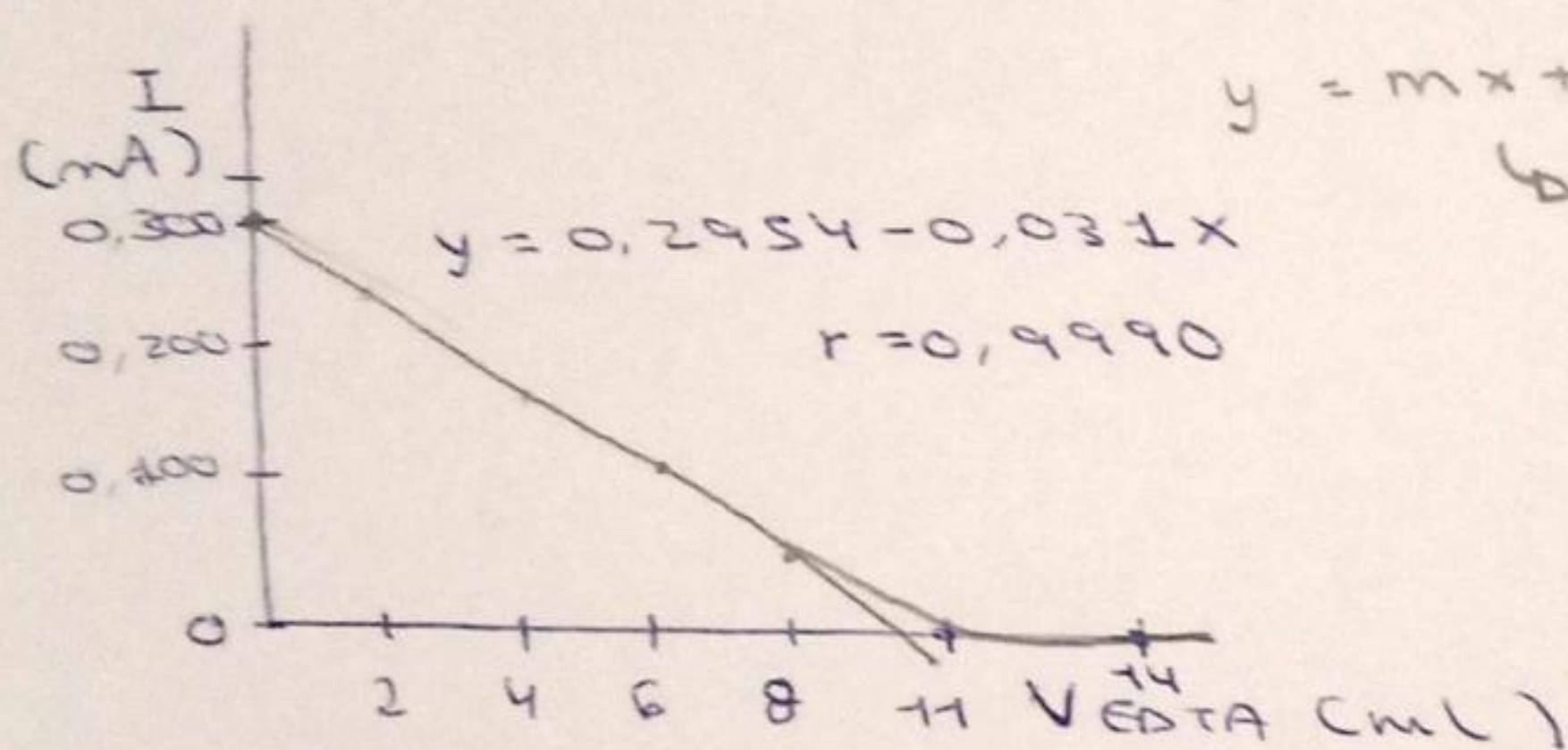
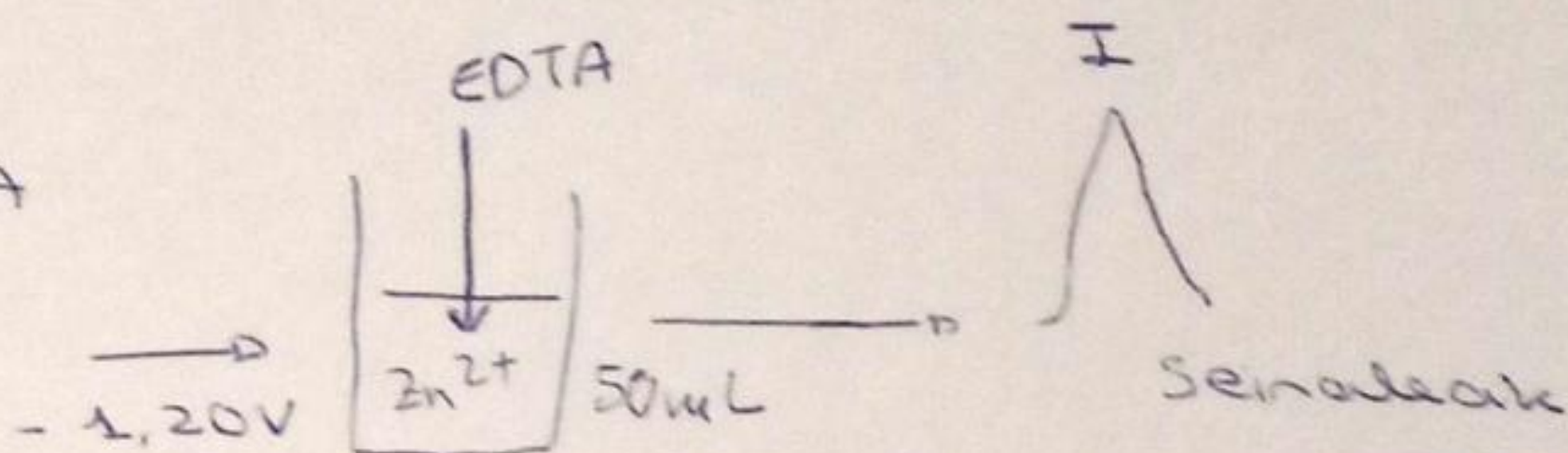
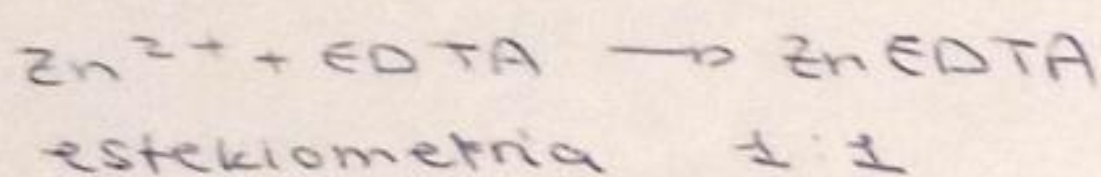
$$E_1 = E_1^0 - \frac{RT}{6 \cdot F} \cdot \ln \frac{1}{[M1]^2} = E_1^0 - 0,078$$

$$E_2 = E_2^0 - \frac{RT}{6 \cdot F} \cdot \ln \frac{1}{[M2]^3} = E_2^0 - 0,02$$

$$\Delta E = 0,078 - 0,02 = \underline{\underline{0,058V}}$$

23. ARIKETA Voltametrica

Zn dis 50ml 0,1 M EDTA



$$y = mx + b = 0$$

b) hau izango da EDTA bolumena Zn^{2+} guztiak errealizatzeko

$$0 = 0,2954 - 0,031x$$

$$\rightarrow x = 9,529 \text{ mL EDTA}$$

$$9,529 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ L} \cdot \frac{0,1 \text{ mol EDTA}}{1 \text{ L}} =$$

$$9,529 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol EDTA} = 9,529 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol } Zn^{2+}$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{0,2 \text{ M } Zn^{2+}}$$