

第1章 化学反应中的质量关系和能量关系 习题参考答案

1. 解: 1.00 吨氨气可制取 2.47 吨硝酸。

2. 解: 氯气质量为 $2.9 \times 10^3 \text{ g}$ 。

3. 解: 一瓶氧气可用天数

$$\frac{n_1}{n_2} = \frac{(p - p_1)V_1}{p_2V_2} = \frac{(13.2 \times 10^3 - 1.01 \times 10^3) \text{ kPa} \times 32 \text{ L}}{101.325 \text{ kPa} \times 400 \text{ L} \times \text{d}^{-1}} = 9.6 \text{ d}$$

4. 解: $T = \frac{pV}{nR} = \frac{MpV}{mR}$
 $= 318 \text{ K} = 44.9 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

5. 解: 根据道尔顿分压定律

$$p_i = \frac{n_i}{n} p$$

$$p(\text{N}_2) = 7.6 \times 10^4 \text{ Pa}$$

$$p(\text{O}_2) = 2.0 \times 10^4 \text{ Pa}$$

$$p(\text{Ar}) = 1 \times 10^3 \text{ Pa}$$

6. 解: (1) $n(\text{CO}_2) = 0.114 \text{ mol}$; $p(\text{CO}_2) = 2.87 \times 10^4 \text{ Pa}$

$$(2) p(\text{N}_2) = p - p(\text{O}_2) - p(\text{CO}_2) = 3.79 \times 10^4 \text{ Pa}$$

$$(3) \frac{n(\text{O}_2)}{n} = \frac{p(\text{CO}_2)}{p} = \frac{2.67 \times 10^4 \text{ Pa}}{9.33 \times 10^4 \text{ Pa}} = 0.286$$

7. 解: (1) $p(\text{H}_2) = 95.43 \text{ kPa}$

$$(2) m(\text{H}_2) = \frac{pVM}{RT} = 0.194 \text{ g}$$

8. 解: (1) $\xi = 5.0 \text{ mol}$

$$(2) \xi = 2.5 \text{ mol}$$

结论: 反应进度(ξ)的值与选用反应式中的哪个物质的量的变化来进行计算无关, 但与反应式的写法有关。

9. 解: $\Delta U = Q_p - p\Delta V = 0.771 \text{ kJ}$

10. 解: (1) $V_1 = 38.3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3 = 38.3 \text{ L}$

$$(2) T_2 = \frac{pV_2}{nR} = 320 \text{ K}$$

$$(3) -W = -(-p\Delta V) = -502 \text{ J}$$

$$(4) \Delta U = Q + W = -758 \text{ J}$$

$$(5) \Delta H = Q_p = -1260 \text{ J}$$

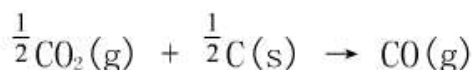
11. 解: $\text{NH}_3(\text{g}) + \frac{5}{4}\text{O}_2(\text{g}) \xrightarrow[\text{标准态}]{-298.15\text{K}} \text{NO}(\text{g}) + \frac{3}{2}\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g}) \quad \Delta_r H_m^\ominus = -226.2 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$

12. 解: $\Delta_r H_m = Q_p = -89.5 \text{ kJ}$

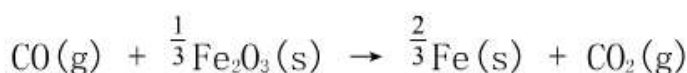
$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_r U_m &= \Delta_r H_m - \Delta nRT \\ &= -96.9 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

13. 解: (1) $\text{C}(\text{s}) + \text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{CO}_2(\text{g})$

$$\Delta_r H_m^\ominus = \Delta_r H_m^\ominus(\text{CO}_2, \text{g}) = -393.509 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$



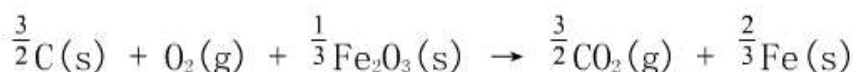
$$\Delta_r H_m^\ominus = 86.229 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$



$$\Delta_r H_m^\ominus = -8.3 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

各反应 $\Delta_r H_m^\ominus$ 之和 $\Delta_r H_m^\ominus = -315.6 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ 。

(2) 总反应方程式为



$$\Delta_r H_m^\ominus = -315.5 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

由上看出: (1)与(2)计算结果基本相等。所以可得出如下结论: 反应的热效应只与反应的始、终态有关, 而与反应的途径无关。

14. 解: $\Delta_r H_m^\ominus(3) = \Delta_r H_m^\ominus(2) \times 3 - \Delta_r H_m^\ominus(1) \times 2 = -1266.47 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$

15. 解: (1) $Q_p = \Delta_r H_m^\ominus = 4\Delta_r H_m^\ominus(\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3, \text{s}) - 3\Delta_r H_m^\ominus(\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4, \text{s})$
 $= -3347.6 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$

(2) $Q = -4141 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$

16. 解: (1) $\Delta_r H_m^\ominus = 151.1 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ (2) $\Delta_r H_m^\ominus = -905.47 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ (3) $\Delta_r H_m^\ominus = -71.7 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$

17. 解: $\Delta_r H_m^\ominus = 2\Delta_r H_m^\ominus(\text{AgCl}, \text{s}) + \Delta_r H_m^\ominus(\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{l}) - \Delta_r H_m^\ominus(\text{Ag}_2\text{O}, \text{s}) - 2\Delta_r H_m^\ominus(\text{HCl}, \text{g})$

$\Delta_r H_m^\ominus(\text{AgCl}, \text{s}) = -127.3 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$



$\Delta_r H_m^\ominus = \Delta_r H_m^\ominus(\text{CO}_2, \text{g}) + 2\Delta_r H_m^\ominus(\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{l}) - \Delta_r H_m^\ominus(\text{CH}_4, \text{g})$

$= -890.36 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$

$Q_p = -3.69 \times 10^4 \text{ kJ}$

第2章 化学反应的方向、速率和限度 习题参考答案

1. 解: $\Delta_r H_m^\ominus = -3347.6 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$; $\Delta_r S_m^\ominus = -216.64 \text{ J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$; $\Delta_r G_m^\ominus = -3283.0 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} < 0$

该反应在 298.15K 及标准态下可自发向右进行。

2. 解: $\Delta_r G_m^\ominus = 113.4 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} > 0$

该反应在常温(298.15 K)、标准态下不能自发进行。

(2) $\Delta_r H_m^\ominus = 146.0 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$; $\Delta_r S_m^\ominus = 110.45 \text{ J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$; $\Delta_r G_m^\ominus = 68.7 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} > 0$

该反应在 700 K、标准态下不能自发进行。

3. 解: $\Delta_r H_m^\ominus = -70.81 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$; $\Delta_r S_m^\ominus = -43.2 \text{ J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$; $\Delta_r G_m^\ominus = -43.9 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$

(2) 由以上计算可知:

$$\Delta_r H_m^\ominus(298.15 \text{ K}) = -70.81 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}; \Delta_r S_m^\ominus(298.15 \text{ K}) = -43.2 \text{ J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_r G_m^\ominus = \Delta_r H_m^\ominus - T \cdot \Delta_r S_m^\ominus \leq 0$$

$$T \geq \frac{\Delta_r H_m^\ominus(298.15 \text{ K})}{\Delta_r S_m^\ominus(298.15 \text{ K})} = 1639 \text{ K}$$

4. 解: (1) $K_c = \frac{c(\text{CO})\{c(\text{H}_2)\}^3}{c(\text{CH}_4)c(\text{H}_2\text{O})}$ $K_p = \frac{p(\text{CO})\{p(\text{H}_2)\}^3}{p(\text{CH}_4)p(\text{H}_2\text{O})}$

$$K^\ominus = \frac{\{p(\text{CO})/p^\ominus\}\{p(\text{H}_2)/p^\ominus\}^3}{\{p(\text{CH}_4)/p^\ominus\}\{p(\text{H}_2\text{O})/p^\ominus\}}$$

(2) $K_c = \frac{\{c(\text{N}_2)\}^{\frac{1}{2}}\{c(\text{H}_2)\}^{\frac{3}{2}}}{c(\text{NH}_3)}$ $K_p = \frac{\{p(\text{N}_2)\}^{\frac{1}{2}}\{p(\text{H}_2)\}^{\frac{3}{2}}}{p(\text{NH}_3)}$

$$K^\ominus = \frac{\{p(\text{N}_2)/p^\ominus\}^{\frac{1}{2}}\{p(\text{H}_2)/p^\ominus\}^{\frac{3}{2}}}{p(\text{NH}_3)/p^\ominus}$$

(3) $K_c = c(\text{CO}_2)$ $K_p = p(\text{CO}_2)$

$$K^\ominus = p(\text{CO}_2)/p^\ominus$$

(4) $K_c = \frac{\{c(\text{H}_2\text{O})\}^3}{\{c(\text{H}_2)\}^3}$ $K_p = \frac{\{p(\text{H}_2\text{O})\}^3}{\{p(\text{H}_2)\}^3}$

$$K^\ominus = \frac{\{p(\text{H}_2\text{O})/p^\ominus\}^3}{\{p(\text{H}_2)/p^\ominus\}^3}$$

5. 解: 设 $\Delta_r H_m^\ominus$ 、 $\Delta_r S_m^\ominus$ 基本上不随温度变化。

$$\Delta_r G_m^\ominus = \Delta_r H_m^\ominus - T \cdot \Delta_r S_m^\ominus$$

$$\Delta_r G_m^\ominus(298.15 \text{ K}) = -233.60 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_r G_m^\ominus(298.15 \text{ K}) = -243.03 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\lg K^\ominus(298.15 \text{ K}) = 40.92, \text{ 故 } K^\ominus(298.15 \text{ K}) =$$

$$8.3 \times 10^{40}$$

$$\lg K^\ominus(373.15 \text{ K}) = 34.02, \text{ 故 } K^\ominus(373.15 \text{ K}) = 1.0 \times 10^{34}$$

6. 解: (1) $\Delta_r G_m^\ominus = 2\Delta_r G_m^\ominus(\text{NH}_3, \text{g}) = -32.90 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} < 0$
 该反应在 298.15 K、标准态下能自发进行。

(2) $\lg K^\ominus(298.15 \text{ K}) = 5.76, K^\ominus(298.15 \text{ K}) = 5.8 \times 10^5$

7. 解: (1) $\Delta_r G_m^\ominus(1) = 2\Delta_r G_m^\ominus(\text{NO}, \text{g}) = 173.1 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$

$$\lg K_1^\ominus = \frac{-\Delta_r G_m^\ominus(1)}{2.303RT} = -30.32, \text{ 故 } K_1^\ominus = 4.8 \times 10^{-31}$$

(2) $\Delta_r G_m^\ominus(2) = 2\Delta_r G_m^\ominus(\text{N}_2\text{O}, \text{g}) = 208.4 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$

$$\lg K_2^\ominus = \frac{-\Delta_r G_m^\ominus(2)}{2.303RT} = -36.50, \text{ 故 } K_2^\ominus = 3.2 \times 10^{-37}$$

(3) $\Delta_r G_m^\ominus(3) = 2\Delta_r G_m^\ominus(\text{NH}_3, \text{g}) = -32.90 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$

$$\lg K_3^\ominus = 5.76, \text{ 故 } K_3^\ominus = 5.8 \times 10^5$$

由以上计算看出: 选择合成氨固氮反应最好。

8. 解: $\Delta_r G_m^\ominus = \Delta_r G_m^\ominus(\text{CO}_2, \text{g}) - \Delta_r G_m^\ominus(\text{CO}, \text{g}) - \Delta_r G_m^\ominus(\text{NO}, \text{g})$
 $= -343.94 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} < 0$, 所以该反应从理论上讲是可行的。

9. 解: $\Delta_r H_m^\ominus(298.15 \text{ K}) = \Delta_r H_m^\ominus(\text{NO}, \text{g}) = 90.25 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$

$$\Delta_r S_m^\ominus(298.15 \text{ K}) = 12.39 \text{ J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$$

$\Delta_r G_m^\ominus(1573.15 \text{ K}) \approx \Delta_r H_m^\ominus(298.15 \text{ K}) - 1573.15 \Delta_r S_m^\ominus(298.15 \text{ K})$

$$= 70759 \text{ J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$\lg K^\ominus(1573.15 \text{ K}) = -2.349, K^\ominus(1573.15 \text{ K}) = 4.48 \times 10^{-3}$

10. 解: $\text{H}_2(\text{g}) + \text{I}_2(\text{g})$
 $\rightleftharpoons 2\text{HI}(\text{g})$

平衡分压 / kPa 2905.74 - x
 2905.74 - x 2x

$$\frac{(2x)^2}{(2905.74-x)^2} = 55.3$$

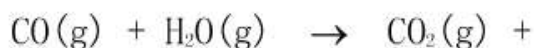
$$x = 2290.12$$

$$p(\text{HI}) = 2x \text{ kPa} = 4580.24 \text{ kPa}$$

$$n = \frac{pV}{RT} = 3.15 \text{ mol}$$

11. 解: $p(\text{CO}) = 1.01 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$, $p(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 2.02 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$

$p(\text{CO}_2) = 1.01 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$, $p(\text{H}_2) = 0.34 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$



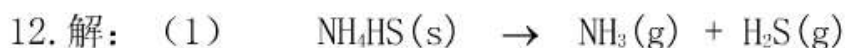
$\text{H}_2(\text{g})$

起始分压 / 10^5 Pa	1.01	2.02	1.01
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0.34

$$J = 0.168, K_p = 1 > 0.168 = J, \text{ 故反应正向进}$$

行。



平衡分压/kPa	x	x
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$$K^\ominus = \{p(\text{NH}_3)/p^\ominus\} \{p(\text{H}_2\text{S})/p^\ominus\} = 0.070$$

则 $x = 0.26 \times 100 \text{ kPa} = 26 \text{ kPa}$

平衡时该气体混合物的总压为 52 kPa

(2) T 不变, K^\ominus 不变。

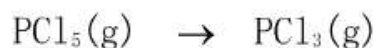


平衡分压/kPa	25.3+y	y
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$$K^\ominus = \{(25.3+y)/p^\ominus\} \{y/p^\ominus\} = 0.070$$

$$y = 17 \text{ kPa}$$

13. 解: (1)



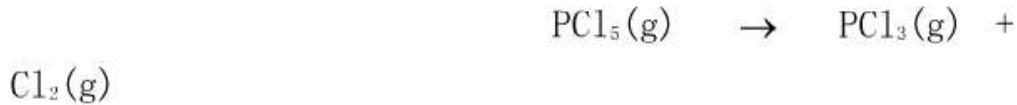
+ $\text{Cl}_2(\text{g})$

平衡浓度 / ($\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)	$\frac{0.70-0.50}{2.0}$	$\frac{0.50}{2.0}$
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$$\frac{0.50}{2.0}$$

$$K_c = \frac{c(\text{PCl}_3)c(\text{Cl}_2)}{c(\text{PCl}_5)} = 0.62 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1},$$

$$\alpha(\text{PCl}_5) = 71\%$$



$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{平衡分压} & 0.20 \frac{RT}{V} & 0.5 \frac{RT}{V} \\ 0.5 \frac{RT}{V} & & \end{array}$$

$$K^\ominus = \frac{\{p(\text{PCl}_3)/p^\ominus\} \{p(\text{Cl}_2)/p^\ominus\}}{\{p(\text{PCl}_5)/p^\ominus\}} = 27.2$$



$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{新平衡浓度} / (\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}) & 0.10 + y & 0.25 \\ -y & 0.25 + \frac{0.10}{2} - y & \end{array}$$

$$K_c = \frac{(0.25 - y)(0.30 - y)}{(0.10 + y)} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} = 0.62 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \quad (\text{T 不变, } K_c \text{ 不变})$$

$$y = 0.01 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}, \quad \alpha(\text{PCl}_5) =$$

$$68\%$$

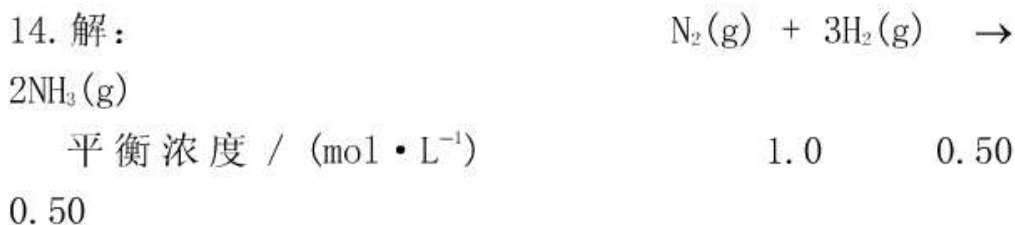


$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{平衡浓度} / (\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}) & 0.35 - z & z \\ 0.050 + z & & \end{array}$$

$$K_c = \frac{(0.050 + z)z}{0.35 - z} = 0.62 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

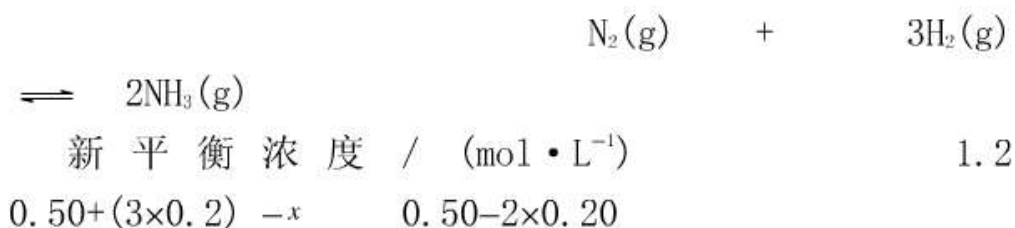
$$z = 0.24 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}, \quad \alpha(\text{PCl}_5) = 68\%$$

比较(2)、(3)结果,说明最终浓度及转化率只与始、终态有关,与加入过程无关。



$$K_c = \frac{\{c(\text{NH}_3)\}^2}{c(\text{N}_2)\{c(\text{H}_2)\}^3} = 2.0(\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1})^{-2}$$

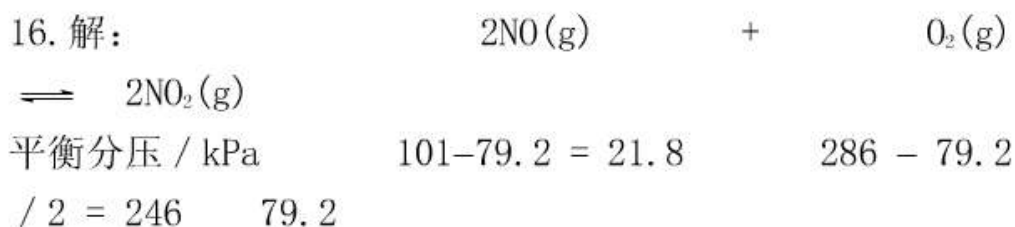
若使 N₂ 的平衡浓度增加到 1.2 mol · L⁻¹, 设需从容器中取走 x 摩尔的 H₂。



$$K_c = \frac{(0.50 - 2 \times 0.20)^2}{1.2 \times (0.50 + 3 \times 0.2 - x)^3} (\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1})^{-2} = 2.0(\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1})^{-2}$$

$$x = 0.94$$

15. 解: (1) α(CO) = 61.5%; (2) α(CO) = 86.5%; (3) 说明增加反应物中某一物质浓度可提高另一物质的转化率; 增加反应物浓度, 平衡向生成物方向移动。



$$K^\ominus(673\text{K}) = \frac{\{p(\text{NO}_2)/p^\ominus\}^2}{\{p(\text{NO})/p^\ominus\}^2 \{p(\text{O}_2)/p^\ominus\}} = 5.36$$

$$\Delta_r G_m^\ominus = -2.303RT \lg K^\ominus, \quad \Delta_r G_m^\ominus (673 \text{ K}) = -9.39 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

17. 解: $\Delta_r G_m^\ominus (298.15 \text{ K}) = -95278.54 \text{ J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$

$$\Delta_r G_m^\ominus (298.15 \text{ K}) = \Delta_r H_m^\ominus (298.15 \text{ K}) - 298.15 \text{ K} \cdot \Delta_r S_m^\ominus (298.15 \text{ K})$$

$$\Delta_r S_m^\ominus (298.15 \text{ K}) = 9.97 \text{ J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}, \quad \Delta_r G_m^\ominus (500 \text{ K}) \approx -97292 \text{ J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\lg K^\ominus (500 \text{ K}) = 0.16, \quad \text{故} \quad K^\ominus (500 \text{ K}) = 1.4 \times 10^{10}$$

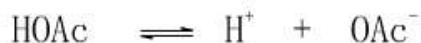
或者 $\ln \frac{K_2^\ominus}{K_1^\ominus} \approx \frac{\Delta_r H_m^\ominus (298.15 \text{ K})}{R} \left(\frac{T_2 - T_1}{T_1 T_2} \right), \quad K^\ominus (500 \text{ K}) = 1.4 \times 10^{10}$

18. 解: 因 $\Delta_r G_m^\ominus (298.15 \text{ K}) = \Delta_r G_m^\ominus (1) + \Delta_r G_m^\ominus (2) = -213.0 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} < 0$, 说明该耦合反应在上述条件可自发进行。

第3章 酸碱反应和沉淀反应 习题参考答案

解: (1) $\text{pH} = -\lg c(\text{H}^+) = 12.00$

(2) $0.050 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \text{HOAc}$ 溶液中,



$$c_{\text{平}} / (\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}) \quad 0.050 - x \quad x \quad x$$

$$K_a^\ominus = \frac{c(\text{H}^+)c(\text{OAc}^-)}{c(\text{HOAc})} = \frac{x \cdot x}{0.050 - x} = 1.8 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$c(\text{H}^+) = 9.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

$$\text{pH} = -\lg c(\text{H}^+) = 3.02$$

2. 解: (1) $\text{pH} = 1.00 \quad c(\text{H}^+) = 0.10 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$

$$\text{pH} = 2.00 \quad c(\text{H}^+) = 0.010 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

等体积混合后: $c(\text{H}^+) = (0.10 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} + 0.010 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}) / 2 = 0.055 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$

$$\text{pH} = -\lg c(\text{H}^+) = 1.26$$

$$(2) \text{pH} = 2.00 \quad c(\text{H}^+) = 0.010 \text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

$$\text{pH} = 13.00 \quad \text{pOH} = 14.00 - 13.00 = 1.00, \quad c(\text{OH}^-) = 0.10 \text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

$$\text{等体积混合后: } c(\text{H}^+) = \frac{0.010 \text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}}{2} = 0.0050 \text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

$$c(\text{OH}^-) = \frac{0.10 \text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}}{2} = 0.050 \text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$



$$c(\text{OH}^-) = 0.045 \text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

$$\text{pH} = 12.65$$

3. 解: 正常状态时

$$\text{pH} = 7.35 \quad c(\text{H}^+) = 4.5 \times 10^{-8} \text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

$$\text{pH} = 7.45 \quad c(\text{H}^+) = 3.5 \times 10^{-8} \text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

患病时

$$\text{pH} = 5.90 \quad c(\text{H}^+) = 1.2 \times 10^{-6} \text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

$$\frac{1.2 \times 10^{-6} \text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}}{4.5 \times 10^{-8} \text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}} = 27$$

$$\frac{1.2 \times 10^{-6} \text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}}{3.5 \times 10^{-8} \text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}} = 34$$

患此种疾病的人血液中 $c(\text{H}^+)$ 为正常状态的 27~34 倍。

4. 解: 一元弱酸 HA, $\text{pH} = 2.77 \quad c(\text{H}^+) = 1.7 \times 10^{-3} \text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$



$$c_{\text{平}} / (\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}) \quad 0.10 - 1.7 \times 10^{-3} \quad 1.7 \times 10^{-3} \quad 1.7 \times 10^{-3}$$

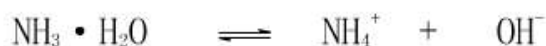
$$K_a^\ominus = \frac{c(\text{H}^+)c(\text{A}^-)}{c(\text{HA})} = \frac{(1.7 \times 10^{-3})^2}{0.10 - 1.7 \times 10^{-3}} = 2.9 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1.7 \times 10^{-3}}{0.10} \times 100\% = 1.7\%$$

5. 解: 溶液的 $\text{pH} = 9.00, \quad c(\text{H}^+) = 1.0 \times 10^{-9} \text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$

$$\text{故 } c(\text{OH}^-) = 1.0 \times 10^{-5} \text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

假设在 1.0 L $0.10 \text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 氨水中加入 $x \text{mol} \text{NH}_4\text{Cl}(\text{s})$ 。



$$c_{\text{平}} / (\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}) \quad 0.10 - 1.0 \times 10^{-5} \quad x + 1.0 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$1.0 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$\frac{c(\text{NH}_4^+)c(\text{OH}^-)}{c(\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O})} = K_b^\theta(\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O})$$

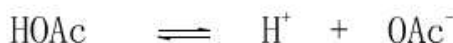
$$\frac{(x + 1.0 \times 10^{-5})(1.0 \times 10^{-5})}{0.10 - 1.0 \times 10^{-5}} = 1.8 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$x = 0.18$$

应加入 NH_4Cl 固体的质量为：

$$0.18 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \times 1 \text{ L} \times 53.5 \text{ g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} = 9.6 \text{ g}$$

6. 解：设解离产生的 H^+ 浓度为 $x \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ ，则



$$c_{\text{平}} / (\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}) \quad 0.078 - x \quad x \quad 0.74 + x$$

$$\frac{c(\text{H}^+)c(\text{OAc}^-)}{c(\text{HOAc})} = K_a^\theta(\text{HOAc})$$

$$\frac{0.74x}{0.078} = 1.8 \times 10^{-5}, \quad x = 1.9 \times 10^{-6}, \quad \text{pH} = -\lg$$

$$c(\text{H}^+) = 5.72$$

向此溶液通入 0.10 mol HCl 气体，则发生如下反应：



$$\text{反应后：} c(\text{HOAc}) = 0.18 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}, \quad c(\text{OAc}^-) = 0.64 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

设产生的 H^+ 变为 $x' \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ ，则



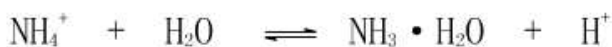
$$c_{\text{平}} / (\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}) \quad 0.18 - x' \quad x' \quad 0.64 + x'$$

$$\frac{(0.64 + x')x'}{0.18 - x'} = 1.8 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$x' = 5.1 \times 10^{-6}, \quad \text{pH} = 5.30$$

$$\Delta(\text{pH}) = 5.30 - 5.72 = -0.42$$

7. 解：（1）设 NH_4Cl 水解产生的 H^+ 为 $x \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ ，则



$$c_{\text{平}} / (\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}) \quad 0.010 - x \quad x$$

x

$$K_h^\theta = \frac{c(\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}) c(\text{H}^+)}{c(\text{NH}_4^+)} = \frac{K_w^\theta}{K_b^\theta(\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O})} = 5.6 \times 10^{-10}$$

$$\frac{xx}{0.010 - x} = 5.6 \times 10^{-10}$$

$$x = 2.4 \times 10^{-6}, \text{pH} = 5.62$$

(2) 设 NaCN 水解生成的 H^+ 为 x' mol · L⁻¹, 则



$$c_{\text{平}} / (\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}) \quad 0.10 - x' \quad x' \quad x'$$

$$\frac{c(\text{HCN})c(\text{OH}^-)}{c(\text{CN}^-)} = K_h^\theta$$

$$x' = 1.3 \times 10^{-3}, \text{pH} = 11.11$$

8. 解: (1) $K_a^\ominus(\text{HClO}) = 2.9 \times 10^{-8}$; (2) $K_{\text{sp}}^\ominus(\text{AgI}) = 8.51 \times 10^{-17}$

9. 解: (1) 设 CaF_2 在纯水中的溶解度(s)为 x mol · L⁻¹。因为 CaF_2 为难溶强电解质, 且基本上不水解, 所以在 CaF_2 饱和溶液中:

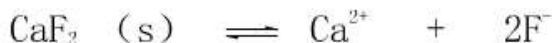


$$c_{\text{平}} / (\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}) \quad x \quad 2x$$

$$\{c(\text{Ca}^{2+})\} \cdot \{c(\text{F}^-)\}^2 = K_{\text{sp}}^\ominus(\text{CaF}_2)$$

$$x = 1.1 \times 10^{-3}$$

(2) 设 CaF_2 在 1.0×10^{-2} mol · L⁻¹ NaF 溶液中的溶解度(s)为 y mol · L⁻¹。



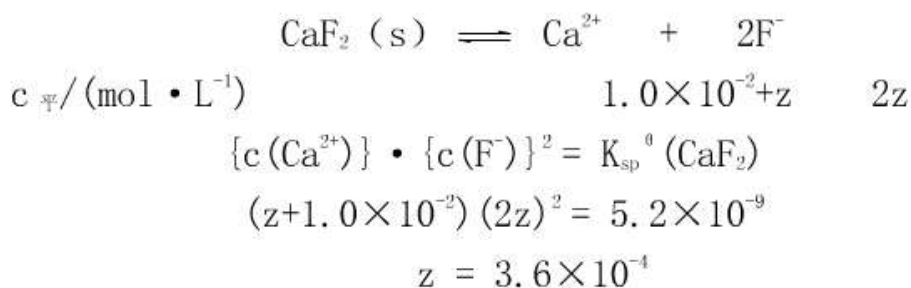
$$c_{\text{平}} / (\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}) \quad y \quad 2y + 1.0 \times 10^{-2}$$

$$\{c(\text{Ca}^{2+})\} \cdot \{c(\text{F}^-)\}^2 = K_{\text{sp}}^\ominus(\text{CaF}_2)$$

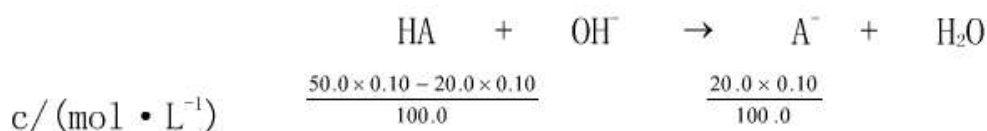
$$y(2y + 1.0 \times 10^{-2})^2 = 5.2 \times 10^{-9}$$

$$y = 5.2 \times 10^{-5}$$

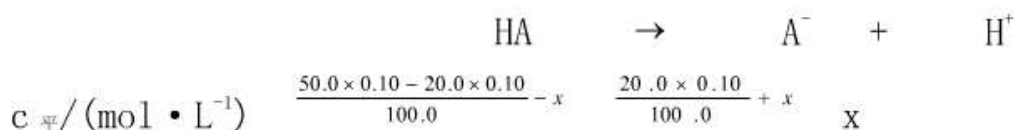
(3) 设 CaF_2 在 1.0×10^{-2} mol · L⁻¹ CaCl_2 溶液中的溶解度(s)为 z mol · L⁻¹。



7. 解：溶液混合后有关物质的浓度为：



设 $c(\text{H}^+) = x \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ ，则弱酸 HA，弱酸根 A^- 及氢离子 H^+ 的平衡浓度表示为：



$$\text{pH} = 5.00 = -\lg x, \quad x = 1.00 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

代入弱酸 HA 的解离平衡常数表示式：

$$K_a^{\ominus}(\text{HA}) = \frac{c(\text{A}^-) \cdot c(\text{H}^+)}{c(\text{HA})} = \frac{\left(\frac{20.0 \times 0.10}{100.0} + x\right) \cdot x}{\left(\frac{50.0 \times 0.10 - 20.0 \times 0.10}{100.0} - x\right)}$$

$$= \frac{\left(\frac{20.0 \times 0.10}{100.0}\right) \cdot (1.00 \times 10^{-5})}{\left(\frac{30.0 \times 0.10}{100.0}\right)}$$

(近似计算)

$$= 6.67 \times 10^{-6}$$

10. 解：(1) 由题意可知： $c(\text{Mg}^{2+}) = 0.050 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$

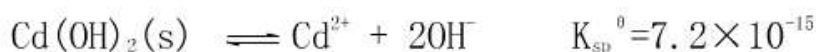
当 $c(\text{Mg}^{2+}) \cdot \{c(\text{OH}^-)\}^2 > K_{\text{sp}}^{\ominus}(\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2)$ 时开始有 $\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2$ 沉淀出。

$$\begin{aligned}
 c(\text{OH}^-) &> \sqrt{\frac{K_{sp}^\theta(\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2)}{c(\text{Mg}^{2+})}} \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{5.61 \times 10^{-12}}{5.0 \times 10^{-2}}} \\
 &= 1.0 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) $\{c(\text{Al}^{3+})\} \cdot \{c(\text{OH}^-)\}^3 = 4.0 \times 10^{-22} > K_{sp}^\theta(\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3)$, 所以还有 Al^{3+} 可被沉淀出。

$c(\text{Fe}^{3+}) \cdot \{c(\text{OH}^-)\}^3 = 2.0 \times 10^{-22} > K_{sp}^\theta(\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3)$, 所以还有 Fe^{3+} 可被沉淀出。

11. 解: $\text{Cd}^{2+} + \text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2 \rightarrow \text{Ca}^{2+} + \text{Cd}(\text{OH})_2 \downarrow$



若使 $c(\text{Cd}^{2+}) < 0.10 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} = \frac{1.0 \times 10^{-4} \text{ g}}{112.41 \text{ g mol}^{-1}} \text{ L}^{-1} = 8.9 \times 10^{-7} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$

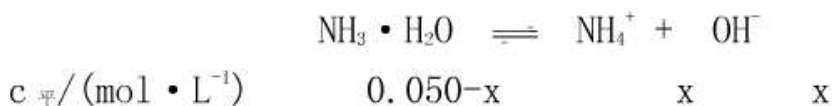
$$\begin{aligned}
 c(\text{OH}^-) &> \sqrt{\frac{K_{sp}^\theta(\text{Cd}(\text{OH})_2)}{c(\text{Cd}^{2+})/c^\theta}} = \sqrt{\frac{7.2 \times 10^{-15}}{8.9 \times 10^{-7}}} \\
 &= 9.0 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{pH} > (14.00 - \text{pOH}) = 10.0$$

12. 解: (1) 混合后: $c(\text{Mn}^{2+}) = 0.0010 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$

$$c(\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}) = 0.050 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

设 OH^- 浓度为 $x \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$



$$\frac{x^2}{0.050 - x} = 1.8 \times 10^{-5}$$

$x^2 = 9.0 \times 10^{-7}$, 即 $\{c(\text{OH}^-)\}^2 = 9.0 \times 10^{-7}$

$\{c(\text{Mn}^{2+})\} \cdot \{c(\text{OH}^-)\}^2 = 9.0 \times 10^{-10} > K_{sp}^\theta(\text{Mn}(\text{OH})_2) = 1.9 \times 10^{-13}$

所以能生成 $\text{Mn}(\text{OH})_2$ 沉淀。

(2) 已知 $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ 的相对分子质量为 132.15

$$c((\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4) = \frac{0.495 \times 1000}{132.15 \times 15} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} = 0.25 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

$$c(\text{NH}_4^+) = 0.50 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

设 OH^- 浓度为 $x \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$



$$c_{\text{平}} / (\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}) \quad 0.050 - x \quad 0.50 + x \quad x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{c(\text{NH}_4^+) c(\text{OH}^-)}{c(\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O})} &= K_b^\ominus(\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}) \\ &= \frac{(0.50 + x)x}{0.050 - x} = 1.8 \times 10^{-5} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{0.50x}{0.050} = 1.8 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$x = 1.8 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$c(\text{OH}^-) = 1.8 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

$\{c(\text{Mn}^{2+})\} \cdot \{c(\text{OH}^-)\}^2 = 3.2 \times 10^{-15} < K_{\text{sp}}^\ominus(\text{Mn}(\text{OH})_2)$, 所以不能生成 $\text{Mn}(\text{OH})_2$ 沉淀。

13. 解: 使 BaSO_4 沉淀所需

$$\begin{aligned} c(\text{SO}_4^{2-}) &> \frac{K_{\text{sp}}^\ominus(\text{BaSO}_4)}{c(\text{Ba}^{2+})} = \frac{1.08 \times 10^{-10}}{0.10} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \\ &= 1.08 \times 10^{-9} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

Ag_2SO_4 沉淀所需

$$\begin{aligned} c(\text{SO}_4^{2-}) &> \frac{K_{\text{sp}}^\ominus(\text{Ag}_2\text{SO}_4)}{\{c(\text{Ag}^+)\}^2} = \frac{1.20 \times 10^{-5}}{(0.10)^2} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \\ &= 1.2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

故 BaSO_4 先沉淀。

当 Ag^+ 开始沉淀时, $c(\text{Ba}^{2+}) < \frac{1.08 \times 10^{-10}}{1.2 \times 10^{-3}} < 10^{-5} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$

故此时 Ba^{2+} 已沉淀完全。即可用加入 Na_2SO_4 方法分离 Ba^{2+} 和 Ag^+ 。

14. 解: Fe^{3+} 沉淀完全时, $c(\text{OH}^-)$ 的最小值为

$$\begin{aligned} c(\text{OH}^-) &> \sqrt[3]{\frac{K_{\text{sp}}^\ominus(\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3)}{c(\text{Fe}^{3+})}} \\ &= \sqrt[3]{\frac{2.79 \times 10^{-39}}{1.0 \times 10^{-5}}} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \\ &= 6.5 \times 10^{-12} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{pH} = 2.81$$

若使 $0.10 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \text{MgCl}_2$ 溶液不生成 $\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2$ 沉淀, 此时 $c(\text{OH}^-)$ 最大值为

$$\begin{aligned} c(\text{OH}^-) &> \sqrt{\frac{K_{sp}^\theta(\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2)}{c(\text{Mg}^{2+})}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{5.61 \times 10^{-12}}{0.10}} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \\ &= 7.5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \\ \text{pH} &= 8.88 \end{aligned}$$

所以若达到上述目的, 应控制 $2.81 < \text{pH} < 8.88$ 。

15. 解: (1) $\text{Pb}(\text{OH})_2$ 、 $\text{Cr}(\text{OH})_3$ 开始析出所需 $c(\text{OH}^-)$ 的最低为

$$\begin{aligned} c_1(\text{OH}^-) &> \sqrt{\frac{K_{sp}^\theta(\text{Pb}(\text{OH})_2)}{c(\text{Pb}^{2+})}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{1.43 \times 10^{-15}}{3.0 \times 10^{-2}}} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \\ &= 2.2 \times 10^{-7} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \\ c_2(\text{OH}^-) &> \sqrt[3]{\frac{K_{sp}^\theta(\text{Cr}(\text{OH})_3)}{c(\text{Cr}^{3+})}} \\ &= \sqrt[3]{\frac{6.3 \times 10^{-31}}{2.0 \times 10^{-2}}} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \\ &= 3.2 \times 10^{-10} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

因为 $c_1(\text{OH}^-) \gg c_2(\text{OH}^-)$, 所以 $\text{Cr}(\text{OH})_3$ 先沉淀。

(2) $\text{Cr}(\text{OH})_3$ 沉淀完全时所需 OH^- 最低浓度为

$$c(\text{OH}^-) > \sqrt[3]{\frac{K_{sp}^\theta(\text{Cr}(\text{OH})_3)}{c(\text{Cr}^{3+})}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{6.3 \times 10^{-31}}{1.0 \times 10^{-5}}} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} = 4.0 \times 10^{-9} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

$\text{Pb}(\text{OH})_2$ 不沉出所容许的 OH^- 最高浓度为

$$c(\text{OH}^-) < 2.2 \times 10^{-7} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

即 $c(\text{OH}^-)$ 应控制在 $(4.0 \times 10^{-9} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \sim 2.2 \times 10^{-7}) \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$

$$\text{pH}_{\min} = 5.60$$

$$\text{pH}_{\max} = 7.34$$

所以若要分离这两种离子, 溶液的 pH 应控制在 $5.60 \sim 7.34$ 之间。

16. 解: (1)

$$\begin{aligned} K^\theta &= \frac{c(\text{CrO}_4^{2-})}{c(\text{S}^{2-})} = \frac{c(\text{CrO}_4^{2-})c(\text{Pb}^{2+})}{c(\text{S}^{2-})c(\text{Pb}^{2+})} \\ &= \frac{K_{sp}^\theta(\text{PbCrO}_4)}{K_{sp}^\theta(\text{PbS})} = \frac{2.8 \times 10^{-13}}{8.0 \times 10^{-28}} \\ &= 3.5 \times 10^{14} \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} K^\theta &= \frac{c(\text{CrO}_4^{2-})}{\{c(\text{Cl}^-)\}^2} = \frac{c(\text{CrO}_4^{2-})\{c(\text{Ag}^+)\}^2}{\{c(\text{Cl}^-)\}^2\{c(\text{Ag}^+)\}^2} \\ &= \frac{K_{sp}^\theta(\text{Ag}_2\text{CrO}_4)}{\{K_{sp}^\theta(\text{AgCl})\}^2} = \frac{1.12 \times 10^{-12}}{(1.77 \times 10^{-10})^2} \\ &= 3.6 \times 10^7 \end{aligned}$$

17. 解: (1) 设 Cu^{2+} 的起始浓度为 $x \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 。由提示可知:

	2Cu^{2+}	:	$26\text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-}$
反应物质的量比	2	:	26
$n/10^{-3} \text{ mol}$	x	:	30.0×0.100

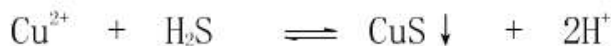
$$x = 0.230 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$$

$$c(\text{Cu}^{2+}) = 0.0115 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

(2) $c(\text{IO}_3^-) = 0.0230 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$

$$\begin{aligned} K_{sp}^\theta(\text{Cu}(\text{IO}_3)_2) &= \{c(\text{Cu}^{2+})\} \cdot \{c(\text{IO}_3^-)\}^2 \\ &= 6.08 \times 10^{-6} \end{aligned}$$

18. 解: 设残留在溶液中的 Cu^{2+} 的浓度为 $x \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 。



$c_{\text{平}} / (\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1})$	x	0.10
	$0.10 + 2(0.10 - x)$	

$$\begin{aligned} K^\theta &= \frac{\{c(\text{H}^+)\}^2}{\{c(\text{Cu}^{2+})\}\{c(\text{H}_2\text{S})\}} \frac{c(\text{S}^{2-})}{c(\text{S}^{2-})} \frac{c(\text{HS}^-)}{c(\text{HS}^-)} \\ &= \frac{K_{a(1)}^\theta K_{a(2)}^\theta}{K_{sp}^\theta(\text{CuS})} = \frac{1.4 \times 10^{-20}}{6.3 \times 10^{-36}} \\ &= 2.2 \times 10^{15} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{(0.30)^2}{0.10x} = 2.2 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$x = 4.1 \times 10^{-16} \quad c(\text{Cu}^{2+}) =$$

$$4.1 \times 10^{-16} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

故残留在溶液中的 Cu^{2+} 有

$$4.1 \times 10^{-16} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \times 0.10 \text{ L} \times 63.546 \text{ g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} = 2.6 \times 10^{-15} \text{ g}$$

19. 解: (1) $c(\text{Fe}^{3+}) = c(\text{Fe}^{2+}) \approx 0.010 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$

若使 Fe^{3+} 开始产生沉淀, 则

$$c(\text{OH}^-) > \sqrt[3]{\frac{K_{sp}^\theta(\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3)}{c(\text{Fe}^{3+})}}$$

$$= \sqrt[3]{\frac{2.79 \times 10^{-39}}{0.010}} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

$$= 6.5 \times 10^{-13} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

$$\text{pH} = 14.00 - 12.19 = 1.81$$

(2) $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$ 沉淀完全, 要求 $c(\text{Fe}^{3+}) \leq 10^{-5} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$,

则

$$c(\text{OH}^-) \geq \sqrt[3]{\frac{K_{sp}^\theta(\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3)}{c(\text{Fe}^{3+})}}$$

$$= \sqrt[3]{\frac{2.79 \times 10^{-39}}{1.0 \times 10^{-5}}} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

$$= 6.5 \times 10^{-12} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

$$\text{pH} = 2.81$$

第4章 氧化还原反应 习题参考答案

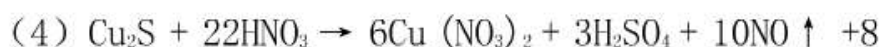
1. 解: S 的氧化数分别为 -2、0、2、4、5、6。

2. 解: (1) $3\text{Cu} + 8\text{HNO}_3(\text{稀}) \rightarrow 3\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + 2\text{NO} \uparrow + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$

(2) $4\text{Zn} + 5\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{浓}) \rightarrow 4\text{ZnSO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{S} \uparrow + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$

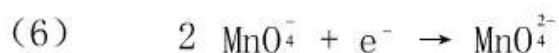
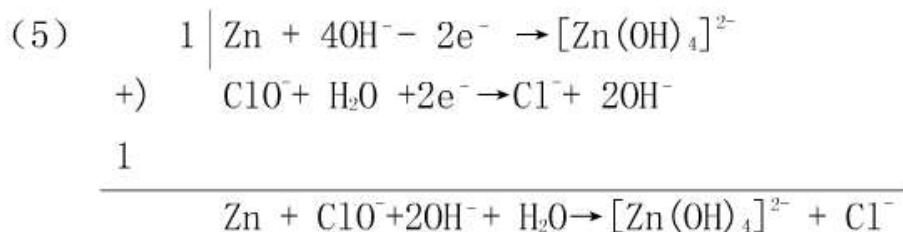
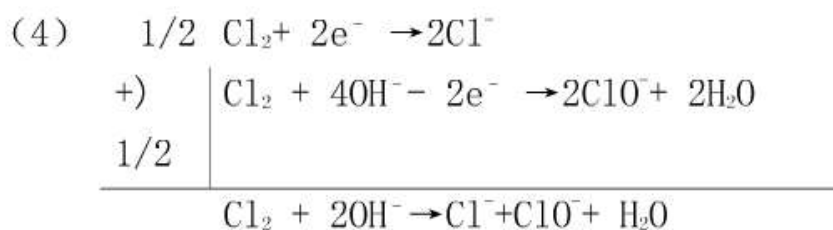
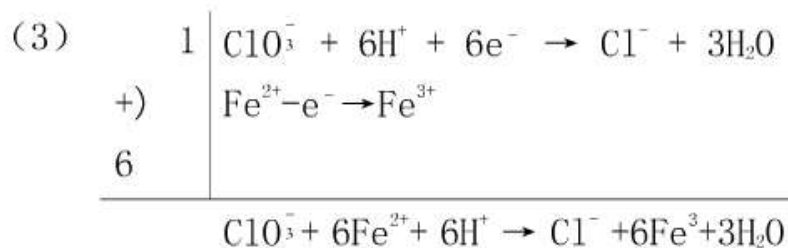
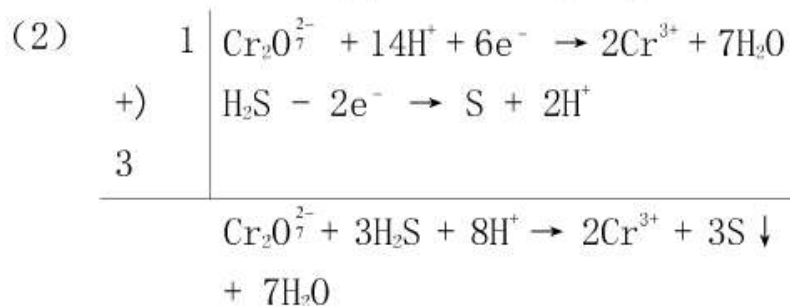
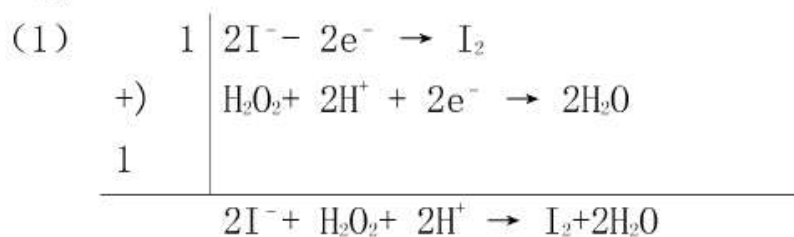
(3) $\text{KClO}_3 + 6\text{FeSO}_4 + 3\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow \text{KCl} + 3\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 +$

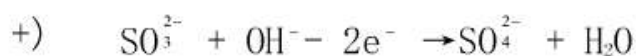
$3\text{H}_2\text{O}$



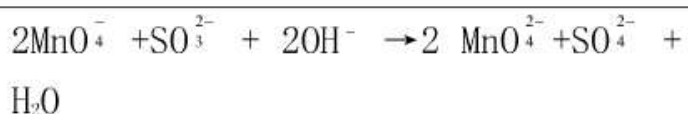
H_2O

3. 解:





1



4. 解: (1) (-) Pt, I₂(s) | I⁻(c₁) || Cl⁻(c₂) | Cl₂(P^o), Pt (+)

(2) (-) Pt | Fe²⁺, Fe³⁺ (c₃) || MnO₄⁻(c₃), Mn²⁺(c₄), H⁺(c₅) | Pt (+)

(3) (-) Zn | ZnSO₄ (c₁) || CdSO₄ (c₂) | Cd (+)

5. 解: 由于 $E^\circ(\text{F}_2/\text{HF}) > E^\circ(\text{S}_2\text{O}_8^{2-}/\text{SO}_4^{2-}) > E^\circ(\text{H}_2\text{O}_2/\text{H}_2\text{O}) > E^\circ(\text{MnO}_4^-/\text{Mn}^{2+}) > E^\circ(\text{PbO}_2/\text{Pb}^{2+}) > E^\circ(\text{Cl}_2/\text{Cl}^-) > E^\circ(\text{Br}_2/\text{Br}^-) > E^\circ(\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}) > E^\circ(\text{Fe}^{3+}/\text{Fe}^{2+}) > E^\circ(\text{I}_2/\text{I}^-)$

故氧化能力顺序为 $\text{F}_2 > \text{S}_2\text{O}_8^{2-} > \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 > \text{MnO}_4^- > \text{PbO}_2 > \text{Cl}_2 > \text{Br}_2 > \text{Ag}^+ > \text{Fe}^{3+} > \text{I}_2$, 其对应的还原产物为 HF, SO₄²⁻, H₂O, Mn²⁺, Pb²⁺, Cl⁻, Br⁻, Ag, Fe²⁺, I⁻。

6. 解: 由于 $E^\circ(\text{Zn}^{2+}/\text{Zn}) < E^\circ(\text{H}^+/\text{H}_2) < E^\circ(\text{S}/\text{H}_2\text{S}) < E^\circ(\text{Sn}^{4+}/\text{Sn}^{2+}) < E^\circ(\text{SO}_4^{2-}/\text{H}_2\text{SO}_3) < E^\circ(\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}) < E^\circ(\text{I}_2/\text{I}^-) < E^\circ(\text{Fe}^{3+}/\text{Fe}^{2+}) < E^\circ(\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}) < E^\circ(\text{Cl}_2/\text{Cl}^-)$

故还原能力顺序为 $\text{Zn} > \text{H}_2 > \text{H}_2\text{S} > \text{SnCl}_2 > \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3 > \text{Cu} > \text{KI} > \text{FeCl}_2 > \text{Ag} > \text{KCl}$ 。

7. 解: (1) $E^\circ(\text{Fe}^{3+}/\text{Fe}^{2+}) < E^\circ(\text{Br}_2/\text{Br}^-)$, 该反应能自发向左进行。

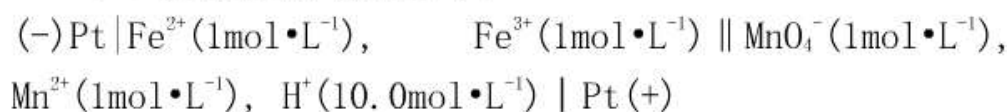
(2) $E > 0$, 该反应能自发向左进行。

(3) $\Delta_r G_m^\ominus < 0$, 该反应能自发向右进行。

8. 解: (1) $E^\circ(\text{MnO}_4^-/\text{Mn}^{2+}) > E^\circ(\text{Fe}^{3+}/\text{Fe}^{2+})$, 该反应能自发

向右进行。

(2) 原电池的电池符号:



$$E(\text{MnO}_4^{-}/\text{Mn}^{2+}) = E^{\circ}(\text{MnO}_4^{-}/\text{Mn}^{2+}) + \frac{0.0592\text{V}}{Z} \lg \frac{\{c(\text{MnO}_4^{-}/c^{\circ})\} \{c(\text{H}^{+}/c^{\circ})\}^8}{\{c(\text{Mn}^{2+}/c^{\circ})\}}$$

$$= \frac{1.51}{\text{V}} + \frac{0.0592\text{V}}{5} \lg(1/0.0)^8 = 1.60 \text{ V}$$

$$E = E(\text{MnO}_4^{-}/\text{Mn}^{2+}) - E^{\circ}(\text{Fe}^{3+}/\text{Fe}^{2+}) = 0.83 \text{ V}$$

$$(3) \lg K^{\circ} = Z' \{ E^{\circ}(\text{MnO}_4^{-}/\text{Mn}^{2+}) - E^{\circ}(\text{Fe}^{3+}/\text{Fe}^{2+}) \} / 0.0592$$

$$\text{V}$$

$$= 62.5$$

$$K^{\circ} = 3.2 \times 10^{62}$$

$$8. \text{ 解: } E(\text{Ag}^{+}/\text{Ag}) = E^{\circ}(\text{Ag}^{+}/\text{Ag}) + 0.0592\text{V} \lg \{c(\text{Ag}^{+}/c^{\circ})\}$$

$$= 0.6807 \text{ V}$$

$$E(\text{Zn}^{2+}/\text{Zn}) = E^{\circ}(\text{Zn}^{2+}/\text{Zn}) + 0.0592 \text{ V}/2 \lg \{c(\text{Zn})/c^{\circ}\}$$

$$= -0.7922 \text{ V}$$

$$E = E(\text{Ag}^{+}/\text{Ag}) - E(\text{Zn}^{2+}/\text{Zn})$$

$$= 1.4729 \text{ V}$$

$$\lg K^{\circ} = \frac{Z' \{ E^{\circ}(\text{Ag}^{+}/\text{Ag}) - E^{\circ}(\text{Zn}^{2+}/\text{Zn}) \}}{0.0592\text{V}}$$

$$= 52.8$$

$$K^{\circ} = 6.3 \times 10^{52}$$

$$9. \text{ 解: } (1) (-) \text{Zn} | \text{Zn}^{2+}(0.020 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}) || \text{Ni}^{2+}(0.080 \\ \text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}) | \text{Ni}(+) ; E^{\circ} = 0.524 \text{ V};$$

$$(2) (-) \text{Pt}, \text{Cl}_2(\text{P}^{\circ}) | \text{Cl}^{-}(10 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}) || \text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}(1.0 \\ \text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}), \text{Cr}^{3+}(1.0 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}), \text{H}^{+}(10 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}) | \text{Pt}(+) ;$$

$$E^{\ominus} = 0.21 \text{ V}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 10. \text{ 解: } E^{\ominus}(\text{AgBr}/\text{Ag}) &= E(\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}) \\ &= E^{\ominus}(\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}) + 0.0592 \text{ V} \times \lg \{c(\text{Ag}^+)/c^{\ominus}\} \\ &= E^{\ominus}(\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}) + 0.0592 \text{ V} \times \lg K_{\text{sp}}^{\ominus}(\text{AgBr}) \\ K_{\text{sp}}^{\ominus}(\text{AgBr}) &= 5.04 \times 10^{-13} \end{aligned}$$

$$11. \text{ 解: } c(\text{Ag}^+) = 0.040 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

$$12. \text{ 解: } (1) E(\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}) = E^{\ominus}(\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}) + \frac{0.0592 \text{ V}}{Z} \lg \{c(\text{Cu}^{2+})/c^{\ominus}\}$$

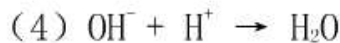
$$= +0.33 \text{ V}$$

$$(2) c(\text{Cu}^{2+}) = K_{\text{sp}}^{\ominus}(\text{CuS}) / (S^{2-}) = 6.3 \times 10^{-36} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

$$E(\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}) = -0.70 \text{ V}$$

$$(3) E(\text{H}^+/\text{H}_2) = E^{\ominus}(\text{H}^+/\text{H}_2) + \frac{0.0592 \text{ V}}{Z} \lg \frac{\{c(\text{H}^+)/c^{\ominus}\}^2}{\{p(\text{H}_2)/p^{\ominus}\}}$$

$$= -0.0592 \text{ V}$$

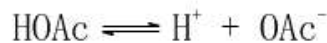


$$c/(\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}) \quad 0.1 \quad 0.1$$

刚好完全中和, 所以 $c(\text{H}^+) = 1.0 \times 10^{-7} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$

$$E(\text{H}^+/\text{H}_2) = -0.41 \text{ V}$$

(5) 加入的 NaOAc 与 HCl 刚好完全反应生成 $0.10 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 的 HOAc



$$\text{平衡浓度 } c/(\text{mol/L}) \quad 0.10-x \quad x \quad x$$

$$K_a^{\ominus}(\text{HOAc}) = x^2 / (0.10-x) = 1.8 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$x = 0.0013 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

$$E(\text{H}^+/\text{H}_2) = -0.17 \text{ V}$$

$$13. \text{ 解: } c(\text{H}^+) = 2.7 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}, \quad \text{pH} = 4.57; \quad K_a^{\ominus}(\text{HA}) =$$

$$2.7 \times 10^{-5}$$

14. 解: 由 $\lg K^\ominus = 4.3345$, 得 $K^\ominus = 4.63 \times 10^{-5}$

15. 解: $E(\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}) = E^\ominus(\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}) + \frac{0.0592\text{V}}{2} \lg\{c(\text{Cu}^{2+})/c^\ominus\} = +0.31\text{V}$

$E(\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}) = E^\ominus(\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}) + 0.0592\text{V} \times \lg\{c(\text{Ag}^+)/c^\ominus\} = +0.681\text{V}$

$E^\ominus(\text{Fe}^{2+}/\text{Fe}) = -0.44\text{V}$, $\{E(\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}) - E^\ominus(\text{Fe}^{2+}/\text{Fe})\} > \{E(\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}) - E^\ominus(\text{Fe}^{2+}/\text{Fe})\}$

故 Ag^+ 先被 Fe 粉还原。

当 Cu^{2+} 要被还原时, 需 $E(\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}) = E(\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu})$,

这时 $E^\ominus(\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}) + 0.0592\text{V} \times \lg\{c(\text{Ag}^+)/c^\ominus\} = E^\ominus(\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu})$ 。

即: $0.7991\text{V} + 0.0592\text{V} \times \lg\{c(\text{Ag}^+)/c^\ominus\} = 0.31\text{V}$, $c(\text{Ag}^+) = 5.0 \times 10^{-9} \text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$

16. 解: (1) $E(\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}) = E^\ominus(\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}) + 0.0592\text{V} \times \lg\{c(\text{Ag}^+)/c^\ominus\} = +0.74\text{V}$

$E(\text{Zn}^{2+}/\text{Zn}) = E^\ominus(\text{Zn}^{2+}/\text{Zn}) + (0.0592\text{V}/2) \times \lg\{c(\text{Zn}^{2+})/c^\ominus\} = -0.78\text{V}$

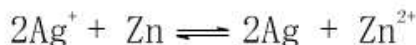
$E = E(\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}) - E(\text{Zn}^{2+}/\text{Zn}) = +1.5\text{V}$

(2) $\lg K^\ominus = z' \{E^\ominus(\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}) - E^\ominus(\text{Zn}^{2+}/\text{Zn})\} / 0.0592\text{V}$, $K^\ominus = 5.76 \times 10^{52}$

$E^\ominus = E^\ominus(\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}) - E^\ominus(\text{Zn}^{2+}/\text{Zn}) = +1.5617\text{V}$

$\Delta_r G_m^\ominus = -z' F E^\ominus = -3.014 \times 10^2 \text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$

(3) 达平衡时, $c(\text{Ag}^+) = x \text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$



平衡时浓度 $c/(\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1})$ x $0.30 + (0.10 - x)/2$

$$K^{\ominus} = \frac{c(\text{Zn}^{2+})/c^{\ominus}}{\{c(\text{Ag}^{+})/c^{\ominus}\}^2}$$

$$x = 2.5 \times 10^{-27}, \quad c(\text{Ag}^{+}) = 2.5 \times 10^{-27} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 17. \text{ 解: } (1) E^{\ominus}(\text{MnO}_4^{2-}/\text{MnO}_2) &= \{3E^{\ominus}(\text{MnO}_4^{-}/\text{MnO}_2) - \\ &E^{\ominus}(\text{MnO}_4^{-}/\text{MnO}_4^{2-})\}/2 \\ &= +2.27\text{V} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E^{\ominus}(\text{MnO}_2/\text{Mn}^{3+}) &= \{2E^{\ominus}(\text{MnO}_2/\text{Mn}^{2+}) - \\ &E^{\ominus}(\text{Mn}^{3+}/\text{Mn}^{2+})\}/1 = +1.0\text{V} \end{aligned}$$

(2) MnO_4^{2-} , Mn^{3+} 。

(3) 是 Mn^{2+} 。反应式为 $\text{Mn} + 2\text{H}^{+} \rightarrow \text{Mn}^{2+} + \text{H}_2$

18. 解: (1) $E^{\ominus}(\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}/\text{Cr}^{2+}) = 0.91\text{V}$; $E^{\ominus}(\text{Cr}^{3+}/\text{Cr}^{2+}) = -0.74\text{V}$;

(2) Cr^{3+} , Cr^{2+} 均不歧化, Cr^{3+} 较稳定, Cr^{2+} 极不稳定。

第5章 原子结构与元素周期性 习题参考答 案

1. 解: (1) $n \geq 3$ 正整数;

(2) $l = 1$;

(3) $m_s = +\frac{1}{2}$ (或 $-\frac{1}{2}$);

(4) $m = 0$ 。

2. 解: (1) 不符合能量最低原理;

(2) 不符合能量最低原理和洪德规则;

(3) 不符合洪德规则;

(4) 不符合泡利不相容原理;

(5) 正确。

$$K^{\ominus} = \frac{c(\text{Zn}^{2+})/c^{\ominus}}{\{c(\text{Ag}^{+})/c^{\ominus}\}^2}$$

$$x = 2.5 \times 10^{-27}, \quad c(\text{Ag}^{+}) = 2.5 \times 10^{-27} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

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(2) MnO_4^{2-} , Mn^{3+} 。

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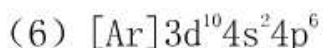
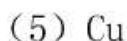
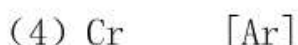
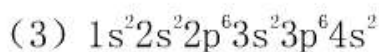
(4) 不符合泡利不相容原理;

(5) 正确。

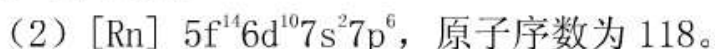
3. 解: (1) $2p_x$ 、 $2p_y$ 、 $2p_z$ 为等价轨道;
 (2) 第四电子层共有四个亚层, 最多能容纳 32 个电子。

亚层	轨道数	容纳电子数
s	1	2
p	3	6
d	5	10
f	7	14
		32

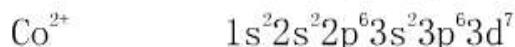
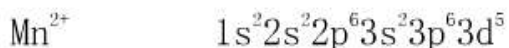
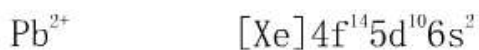
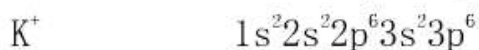
4. 解: (2) P ($Z=15$)



5. 解: (1) [Rn] $5f^{14} 6d^{10} 7s^2 7p^2$, 第 7 周期, IVA 族元素, 与 Pb 的性质最相似。



6. 解: 离子 电子分布式



7. 解:

原子序数	电子分布式	各层电子数	周期	族	区	金属还是非金属
11	[Ne]3s ¹	2, 8, 1	三	I A	s	金属
21	[Ar]3d ¹ 4s ²	2, 8, 9, 2	四	III B	d	金属
53	[Kr]4d ¹⁰ 5s ² 5p ⁵	2, 8, 18, 18, 7	五	VII A	p	非金属
60	[Xe]4f ⁴ 6s ²	2, 8, 18, 22, 8, 2	六	III B	f	金属
80	[Xe]4f ¹⁴ 5d ¹⁰ 6s ²	2, 8, 18, 32, 18, 2	六	II B	ds	金属

8. 解:

元素	周期	族	最高氧化数	价层电子构型	电子分布式	原子序数
甲	3	II A	+2	3s ²	[Ne]3s ²	12
乙	6	VII B	+7	5d ⁵ 6s ²	[Xe]4f ¹⁴ 5d ⁵ 6s ²	75
丙	4	IV A	+4	4s ² 4p ²	[Ar]3d ¹⁰ 4s ² 4p ²	32
丁	5	II B	+2	4d ¹⁰ 5s ²	[Kr]4d ¹⁰ 5s ²	48

9. 解: (1) A、B;

(2) C^- 、 A^+ ;

(3) A;

(4) 离子化合物, BC_2 。

10. 解: (1) 有三种, 原子序数分别为 19、24、29;

(2)

原子序数	电子分布式	周期	族	区
19	$1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^1$	四	I A	s
24	$1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 3d^5 4s^1$	四	VIB	d
29	$1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 3d^{10} 4s^1$	四	I B	ds

11. 解:

元素代号	元素符号	周期	族	价层电子构型
A	Na	三	I A	$3s^1$
B	Mg	三	II A	$3s^2$
C	Al	三	IIIA	$3s^2 3p^1$
D	Br	四	VIIA	$4s^2 4p^5$
E	I	五	VIIA	$5s^2 5p^5$
G	F	二	VIIA	$2s^2 2p^5$
M	Mn	四	VIB	$3d^5 4s^2$

12. 解:

元素代号	电子分布式	周期	族	元素符号
------	-------	----	---	------

D	$1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^5$	三	VIIA	Cl
C	$[\text{Ar}] 3d^{10} 4s^2 4p^4$	四	VIA	Se
B	$[\text{Kr}] 5s^2$	五	IIA	Sr
A	$[\text{Xe}] 6s^1$	六	IA	Cs

A B C D

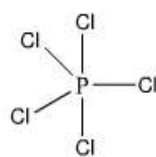
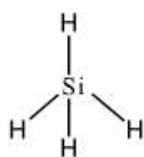
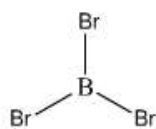
- (1) 原子半径 ←——大 小
- (2) 第一电离能 →——小 大
- (3) 电负性 ———小 大
- (4) 金属性 ←——强 弱

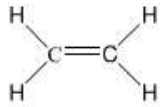
第 6 章 分子的结构与性质 习题参考答案

1. 解：C 原子的共价半径为： $154\text{pm} / 2 = 77.0\text{pm}$
 N 原子的共价半径为： $145\text{pm} / 2 = 72.5\text{pm}$
 Cl 原子的共价半径为： $(175 - 72.5)\text{pm} = 102.5\text{pm}$
 故 C—Cl 键的键长为： $(77.0 + 102.5)\text{pm} = 179.5\text{pm}$

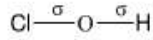
2. 解：分子的热稳定性为 $\text{HF} > \text{HCl} > \text{HBr} > \text{HI}$ 。

3. 解： BBr_3 CS_2 SiH_4
 PCl_5

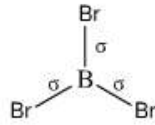




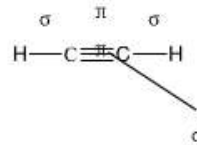
4. 解: HClO



BBr₃



C₂H₂



5. 解: 由成键原子的未成对电子直接配对成键: HgCl₂、PH₃。

由电子激发后配对成键: AsF₅、PCl₅。

形成配位键: NH₄⁺、[Cu(NH₃)₄]²⁺。

6. 解: (1) ZnO > ZnS

(2) NH₃ < NF₃

(3) AsH₃ < NH₃

(4) H₂O > OF₂

(5) IBr < ICl

7. 解: Na₂S > H₂O > H₂S > H₂Se > O₂

8. 解:

分子或离子	中心离子杂化类型	分子或离子的几何构型
BBr ₃	等性 sp ²	平面正三角形
PH ₃	不等性 sp ³	三角锥形
H ₂ S	不等性 sp ³	V形
SiCl ₄	等性 sp ³	正四面体形
CO ₂	等性 sp	直线形


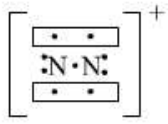
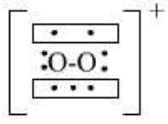
NH_4^+	等性 sp^3	正四面体形
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9. 解:

分子或离子	价层电子对数	成键电子对数	孤电子对数	几何构型
PbCl_3	3	2	1	V形
BF_3	3	3	0	平面正三角形
NF_3	4	3	1	三角锥形
PH_4^+	4	4	0	正四面体
BrF_5	6	5	1	正四棱锥形
SO_4^{2-}	4	4	0	正四面体
NO_3^-	3	2	1	V形
XeF_4	6	4	2	四方形
CHCl_3	4	4	0	四面体

* 10. 解:

分子或离子	分子轨道表示式	成键的名称和数目	价键结构式或分子结构式	能否存在
H_2	$(\sigma 1s)^1$	一个单电子 σ 键	$[\text{H}\cdot\text{H}]^+$	能
He_2^+	$(\sigma 1s)^2(\sigma^* 1s)^1$	一个叁电子 σ 键	$[\text{He}:\text{He}]^+$	能
C_2	$\text{KK}(\sigma 2s)^2(\sigma^* 2s)^2$ $(\pi 2p_y)^2(\pi 2p_z)^2$	2个 π 键	$\begin{array}{c} \boxed{\cdot\cdot} \\ \text{:C C:} \\ \boxed{\cdot\cdot} \end{array}$	能
Be_2	$\text{KK}(\sigma 2s)^2(\sigma^* 2s)^2$	不成键		不

	$)^2$			能
B_2	$KK(\sigma 2s)^2(\sigma^* 2s)^2(\pi 2p_y)^1(\pi 2p_z)^1$	2 个单电子 π 键		能
N_2^+	$KK(\sigma 2s)^2(\sigma^* 2s)^2(\pi 2p_y)^2(\pi 2p_z)^2(\sigma 2p_x)^1$	2 个 π 键 一个单电子 σ 键		能
O_2^+	$KK(\sigma 2s)^2(\sigma^* 2s)^2(\sigma 2p_x)^2(\pi 2p_y)^2(\pi 2p_z)^2(\pi^* 2p_y)^1$	1 个 π 键 一个叁电子 π 键 1 个 σ 键		能

11. 解:

分子或离子	O_2^+	O_2	O_2^-	O_2^{2-}	O_2^+
键级	2.5	2	1.5	1	0.5

结构稳定性的次序为: $O_2^+ > O_2 > O_2^- > O_2^{2-} > O_2^+$

12. 解: (1) He_2 的分子轨道表示式为 $(\sigma 1s)^2(\sigma^* 1s)^2$, 净成键电子数为 0, 所以 He_2 分子不存在;

(2) N_2 的分子轨道表示式为 $(\sigma 1s)^2(\sigma^* 1s)^2(\sigma 2s)^2(\sigma^* 2s)^2(\pi 2p_y)^2(\pi 2p_z)^2(\sigma 2p_x)^2$, 形成一个 σ 键, 两个 π 键, 所以 N_2 分子很稳定, 并且电子均已配对, 因而具有反磁性;

(3) O_2^- 的分子轨道表示式为 $(\sigma 1s)^2(\sigma^* 1s)^2(\sigma 2s)^2(\sigma^* 2s)^2(\sigma 2p_x)^2(\pi 2p_y)^2(\pi 2p_z)^2(\pi^* 2p_y)^2(\pi^* 2p_z)^1$, 形成一个叁电子 π 键, 所以 O_2^- 具有顺磁性。

13. 解: 非极性分子: Ne 、 Br_2 、 CS_2 、 CCl_4 、 BF_3 ;

极性分子: HF 、 NO 、 H_2S 、 $CHCl_3$ 、 NF_3 。

14. 解：(1) 色散力； (2) 色散力、诱导力； (3) 色散力、诱导力、取向力。

第7章 固体的结构与性质 习题参考答案

1. 解：熔点高低、硬度大小的次序为：TiC > ScN > MgO > NaF。

2. 解：(1) 熔点由低到高的次序：KBr < KCl < NaCl < MgO。

(2) 熔点由低到高的次序：N₂ < NH₃ < Si。

3. 解： 离子 电子分布式
离子电子构型

9~17 Fe³⁺ 1s²2s²2p⁶3s²3p⁶3d⁵

18 Ag⁺ 1s²2s²2p⁶3s²3p⁶3d¹⁰4s²4p⁶4d¹⁰

8 Ca²⁺ 1s²2s²2p⁶3s²3p⁶

2 Li⁺ 1s²

8 S²⁻ 1s²2s²2p⁶3s²3p⁶

18+2 Pb²⁺ [Xe]4f¹⁴5d¹⁰6s²

18 Pb⁴⁺ [Xe]4f¹⁴5d¹⁰

18+2 Bi³⁺ [Xe]4f¹⁴5d¹⁰6s²

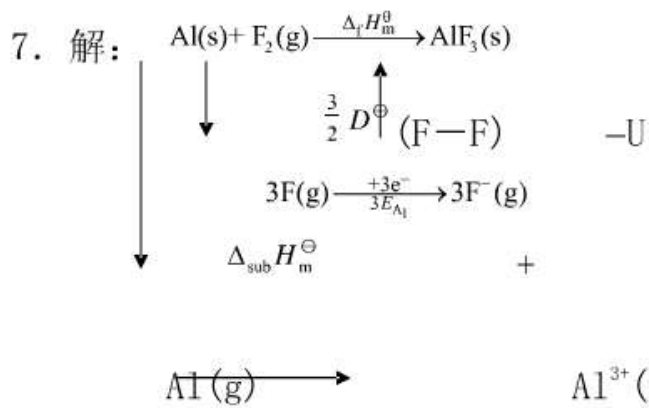
4. 解：B 为原子晶体，LiCl 为离子晶体，BCl₃ 为分子晶体。

5. 解：（1）O₂、H₂S 为分子晶体，KCl 为离子晶体，Si 为原子晶体，Pt 为金属晶体。

（2）AlN 为共价键，Al 为金属键，HF(s) 为氢键和分子间力，K₂S 为离子键。

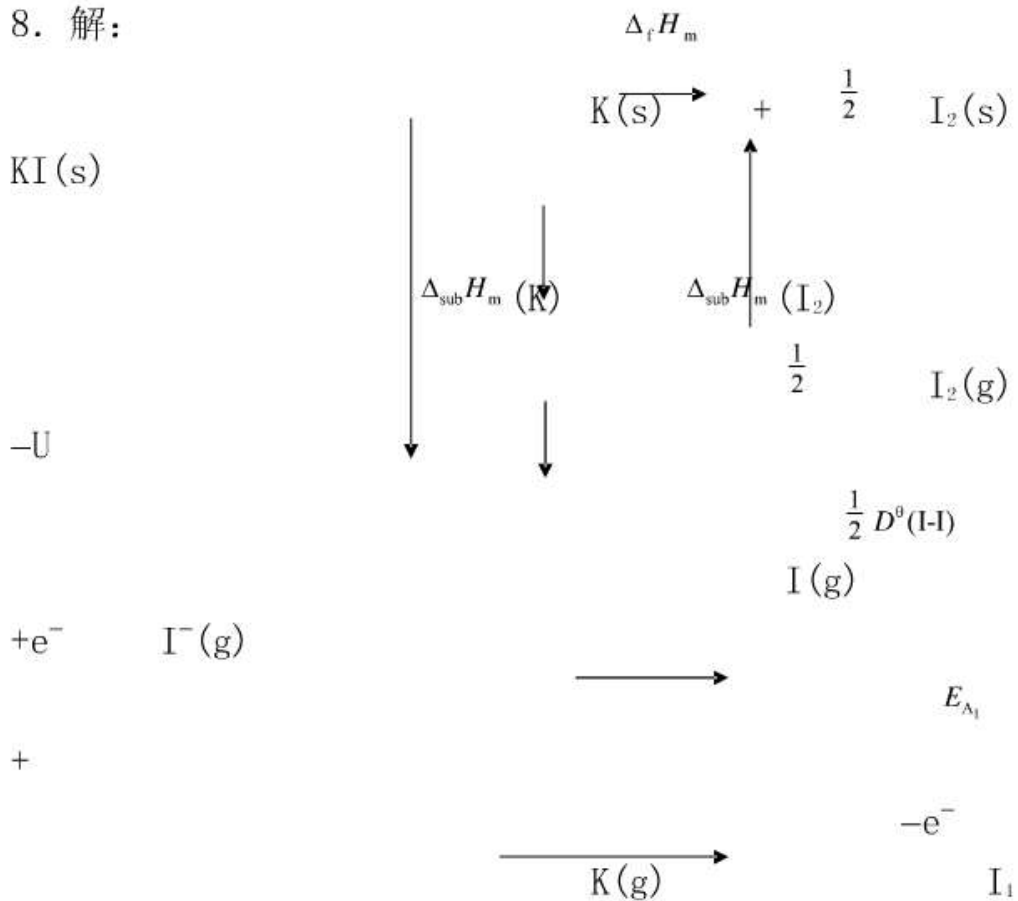
6. 解：

物质	晶格结点上的粒子	晶格结点上离子间的作用力	晶体类型	预测熔点（高或低）
N ₂	N ₂ 分子	分子间力	分子晶体	很低
SiC	Si 原子、C 原子	共价键	原子晶体	很高
Cu	Cu 原子、离子	金属键	金属晶体	高
冰	H ₂ O 分子	氢键、分子间力	氢键型分子晶体	低
BaCl ₂	Ba ²⁺ 、Cl ⁻	离子键	离子晶体	较高



$$\begin{aligned}
 U &= \Delta_{\text{sub}} H_m^\ominus + D^\ominus (\text{F-F}) + 3E_{\Lambda_1} + I - \Delta_f H_m^\ominus \\
 &= [326.4 + \frac{3}{2} \times 156.9 + 3 \times (-322) + 5139.1 - (-1510)] \text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \\
 &= 6245 \text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

8. 解:



$K^+(g)$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta_f H_m^\ominus &= \Delta_{\text{sub}} H_m^\ominus (K) + \frac{1}{2} \Delta_{\text{sub}} H_m^\ominus (I_2) + \frac{1}{2} D^0(I-I) + E_{\lambda_1} + I_1 - U \\ &= [90 + \frac{1}{2} \times 62.4 + \frac{1}{2} \times 152.549 + (-295) + 418.9 - 649] \\ &\text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \\ &= -328 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}\end{aligned}$$

9. 解：（1）极化力： Na^+ ， Al^{3+} ， Si^{4+} ；变形性： Si^{4+} ， Al^{3+} ， Na^+ 。

（2）极化力： I^- ， Sn^{2+} ， Ge^{2+} ；变形性： Ge^{2+} ， Sn^{2+} ， I^- 。

10. 解：极化作用： $SiCl_4 > AlCl_3 > MgCl_2 > NaCl$ 。

11. 解：（1）阴离子相同。阳离子均为 18 电子构型，极化力、变形性均较大，但 Zn^{2+} 、 Cd^{2+} 、 Hg^{2+} 依次半径增大，变形性增大，故 ZnS 、 CdS 、 HgS 依次附加离子极化作用增加，键的共价程度增大，化合物的溶解度减小。

（2）阳离子相同，但 F^- 、 Cl^- 、 I^- 依次半径增大，变形性增大。故 PbF_2 、 $PbCl_2$ 、 PbI_2 极化作用依次增大，键的共价程度增大，化合物的溶解度减小。

（3）阴离子相同，但 Ca^{2+} 、 Fe^{2+} 、 Zn^{2+} 电子构型分别为 8、9~17、18，变形性依次增大，键的共价程度增大，化合物的溶解度减小。

第 8 章 配位化合物（习题参考答案）

1. 解：

配离子	形成体	配体	配位原子	配位数
$[\text{Cr}(\text{NH}_3)_6]^{3+}$	Cr^{3+}	NH_3	N	6-
$[\text{Co}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+}$	Co^{2+}	$-\text{H}_2\text{O}$	O-	6-
$[\text{Al}(\text{OH})_4]^-$	Al^{3+}	OH^-	O-	4
$[\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4]^+$	Fe^{2+}	OH^- 、 $-\text{H}_2\text{O}$	O	-6
$[\text{PtCl}_5(\text{NH}_3)]^-$	Pt^{4+}	Cl^- 、 NH_3	$-\text{Cl}$ 、N	6-

2. 解:

配合物	名称	配离子电荷	形成体氧化数
$[\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4][\text{PtCl}_4]$	四氯合铂(II)酸四氨合铜(II)	+2、-2	+2、+2
$\text{Cu}[\text{SiF}_6]$	六氟合硅(IV)酸铜	-2	+4
$\text{K}_3[\text{Cr}(\text{CN})_6]$	六氰合铬(III)酸钾	-3	+3
$[\text{Zn}(\text{OH})(\text{H}_2\text{O})_3]\text{NO}_3$	硝酸一羟基·三水合锌(II)	+1	+2
$[\text{CoCl}_2(\text{NH}_3)_3(\text{H}_2\text{O})]\text{Cl}$	一氯化二氯·三氨·一水合钴(III)	+1	+3
$[\text{PtCl}_2(\text{en})]$	二氯·一乙二胺合铂(II)	0	+2

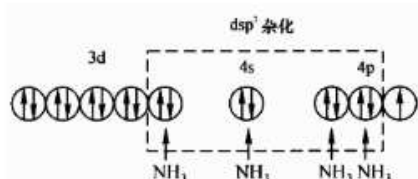
3. 解:

- (1) $\text{KPtCl}_3(\text{NH}_3)$
- (2) $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_6](\text{ClO}_4)_2$
- (3) $[\text{Ni}(\text{NH}_3)_6]\text{Cl}_2$
- (4) $\text{NH}_4[\text{Cr}(\text{NCS})_4(\text{NH}_3)_2]$
- (5) $[\text{Cr}(\text{OH})_9\text{C}_2\text{O}_4](\text{H}_2\text{O})(\text{en})$
- (6) $\text{Na}_2[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_5(\text{CO})]$

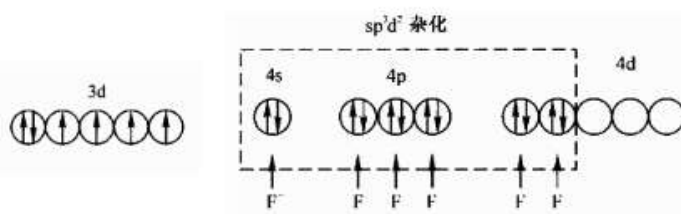
4. 解：三种配合物的化学式分别为

物质	I	II	III
配合物化学式	$[\text{Pt}(\text{NH}_3)_6]\text{Cl}_4$	$[\text{PtCl}_2(\text{NH}_3)_4]\text{Cl}_2$	$[\text{PtCl}_4(\text{NH}_3)_2]$

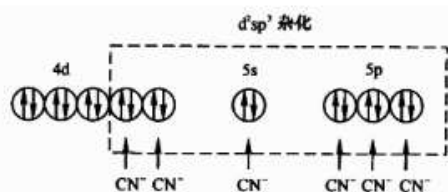
5. 解： $[\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4]^{2+}$



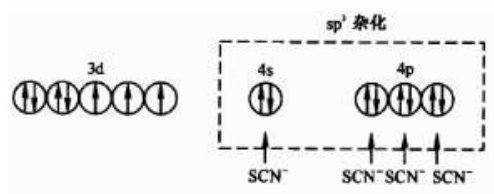
$[\text{CoF}_6]^{3-}$



$[\text{Ru}(\text{CN})_6]^{4-}$



$[\text{Co}(\text{NCS})_4]^{2-}$

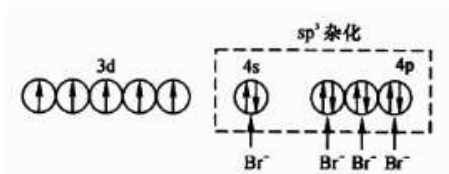


6. 解：已知： $[\text{MnBr}_4]^{2-}$ $\mu = 5.9 \text{ B. M.}$, $[\text{Mn}(\text{CN})_6]^{3-}$ $\mu = 2.8 \text{ B. M.}$

由： $\mu = \sqrt{n(n+2)}$ 式求得：

$[\text{MnBr}_4]^{2-}$ 中 $n=5$ } $\text{Mn}^{2+}(n=5)$
 $[\text{Mn}(\text{CN})_6]^{3-}$ 中 $n=2$ } $\text{Mn}^{3+}(n=4)$ 相比较，可推测：

$[\text{MnBr}_4]^{2-}$ 价层电子分布为

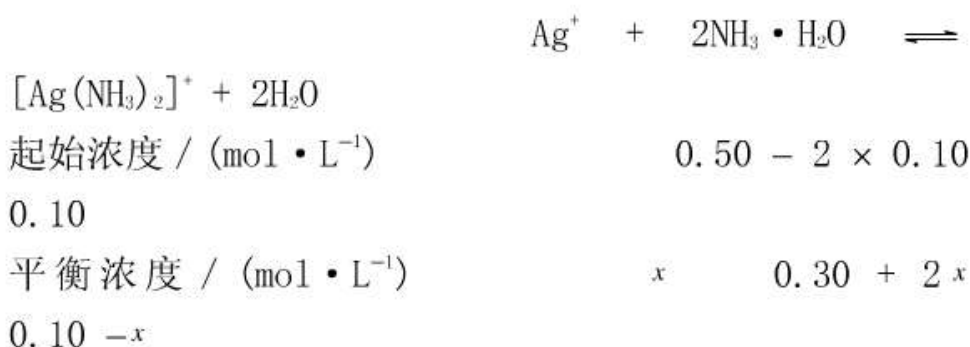


7. 解：混合后尚未反应前：

$$c(\text{Ag}^+) = 0.10 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

$$c(\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}) = 0.50 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

又因 $K_f^\ominus([\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2]^+)$ 较大，可以认为 Ag^+ 基本上转化为 $[\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2]^+$ ，达平衡时溶液中 $c(\text{Ag}^+)$ 、 $c(\text{NH}_3)$ 、 $c([\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2]^+)$ 由下列平衡计算：



$$K_f^\ominus = \frac{\{c([\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2]^+)\}}{\{c(\text{Ag}^+)\} \{c(\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O})\}^2} = 1.12 \times 10^7$$

$$\frac{0.10 - x}{x(0.30 + 2x)^2} = 1.12 \times 10^7$$

$$x = 9.9 \times 10^{-8} \text{ 即 } c(\text{Ag}^+) = 9.9 \times 10^{-8} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

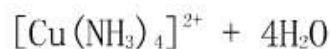
$$c([\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2]^+) = (0.10 - x) \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \approx 0.10 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

$$c(\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}) = (0.30 + 2x) \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \approx 0.30 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

8. 解：混合后未反应前：

$$c(\text{Cu}^{2+}) = 0.050 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

$$c(\text{NH}_3) = 3.0 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$



$$0.050 - x$$

$$K_f^\ominus = \frac{\{c([\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4]^{2+})\}}{\{c(\text{Cu}^{2+})\}\{c(\text{NH}_3)\}^4} = \frac{0.050 - x}{x(2.8 + 4x)^4} = 2.09 \times 10^{13}$$

$$\frac{0.050}{x(2.8)^4} = 2.1 \times 10^{13}, \quad x = 3.9 \times 10^{-17}$$

$$c([\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4]^{2+}) \approx 0.050 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}, \quad c(\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}) \approx 2.8 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

若在此溶液中加入 $0.010 \text{ mol NaOH(s)}$, 即: $c(\text{OH}^-) = 0.50 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$

$$J = 3.9 \times 10^{-17} \times (0.50)^2 = 9.8 \times 10^{-18} > K_{\text{sp}}^\ominus(\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2)$$

故有 $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$ 沉淀生成。

9. 解: 设 $1.0 \text{ L } 6.0 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ 溶解 $x \text{ mol AgI}$, 则 $c([\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2]^+) = x \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ (实际上应略小于 $x \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)

$$c(\text{I}^-) = x \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$



平衡浓度 / ($\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)

$$6.0 - 2x$$

x

x

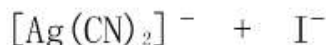
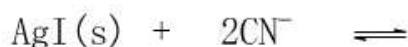
$$K^\ominus = \frac{\{c([\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2]^+)\{c(\text{I}^-)\}\{c(\text{Ag}^+)\}}{\{c(\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O})\}^2 \{c(\text{Ag}^+)\}}$$

$$= K_f^\ominus([\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2]^+) \cdot K_{\text{sp}}^\ominus(\text{AgI}) = 9.54 \times 10^{-10}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{(6.0 - 2x)^2} = 9.54 \times 10^{-10}$$

$$x = 1.9 \times 10^{-4}$$

同上方法:



平衡浓度 / ($\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)

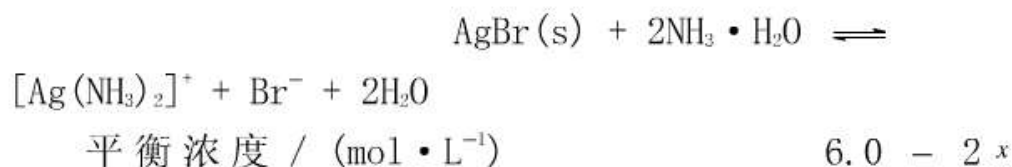
$$1.0 - 2y$$

$$K^{\ominus} = K_f^{\ominus}([\text{Ag}(\text{CN})_2]^-) \cdot K_{\text{sp}}^{\ominus}(\text{AgI}) = (1.26 \times 10^{21}) \times (8.52 \times 10^{-17}) \\ = 1.07 \times 10^5$$

$$y = 0.49$$

可见 KCN 可溶解较多的 AgI。

10. 解：设 1.0 L 1.0 mol · L⁻¹ 氨水可溶解 x mol AgBr，并设溶解达平衡时 $c([\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2]^+) = x \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ （严格讲应略小于 $x \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ ） $c(\text{Br}^-) = x \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$



$$K^{\ominus} = K_f^{\ominus}([\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2]^+) \cdot K_{\text{sp}}^{\ominus}(\text{AgBr}) = 5.99 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{(1.0 - 2x)^2} = 5.99 \times 10^{-6} \quad x = 2.4 \times 10^{-3}$$

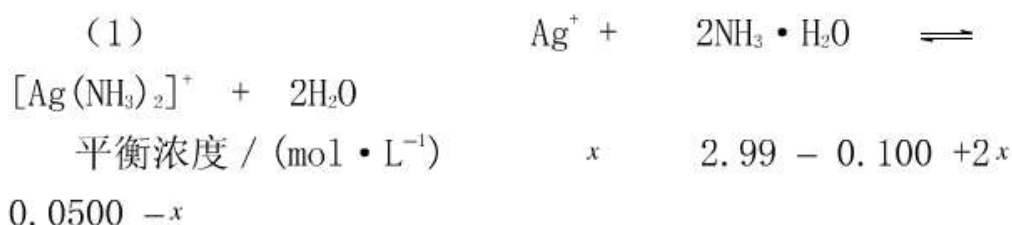
故 1.0 L 1.0 mol · L⁻¹ NH₃ · H₂O 可溶解 1.9×10^{-4} mol AgBr。则 100 mL 1.0 mol · L⁻¹ NH₃ · H₂O 只能溶解 AgBr 的克数为 $2.4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \times 0.10 \text{ L} \times 187.77 \text{ g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} = 0.045 \text{ g} < 0.10 \text{ g}$

即 0.10 g AgBr 不能完全溶解于 100 mL 1.00 mol · L⁻¹ 的氨水中。

11. 解： $c(\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}) = 9.98 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$

$$\text{混合冲稀后：} c(\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}) = 9.98 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \times \frac{30\text{mL}}{100\text{mL}} = 2.99 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

$$c(\text{Ag}^+) = 0.100 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \times \frac{50.0\text{mL}}{100\text{mL}} = 0.0500 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$



K_f^\ominus 较大, 故可近似计算

$$K_f^\ominus = \frac{0.0500 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}}{(2.89 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1})^2 (x \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1})} = 1.12 \times 10^7, \quad x = 5.35 \times 10^{-10}$$

$$\text{即 } c(\text{Ag}^+) = 5.35 \times 10^{-10} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

$$c([\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2]^+) = 0.0500 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}, \quad c(\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}) = 2.89 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

$$(2) \text{ 加入 } 0.0745 \text{ g KCl(s)}: c(\text{Cl}^-) = 0.0100 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

$$J = 5.35 \times 10^{-10} \times 0.0100 = 5.35 \times 10^{-12} <$$

$$K_{sp}^\ominus(\text{AgCl}) = 1.77 \times 10^{-10}$$

故无 AgCl 沉淀形成。

欲阻止 AgCl 沉淀形成,

$$c(\text{Ag}^+) \leq \frac{K_{sp}^\ominus(\text{AgCl})}{c(\text{Cl}^-)/c^\ominus} c^\ominus = 1.77 \times 10^{-8} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

$$c(\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}) \geq \sqrt{\frac{0.0500}{1.77 \times 10^{-8} \times 1.12 \times 10^7} c^\ominus} = 0.502 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

$$(3) c(\text{Br}^-) = 0.120 \text{ g} \div 119.00 \text{ g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \div 0.1 \text{ L} = 0.0101 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

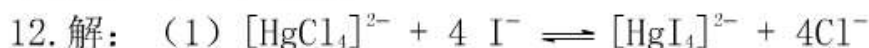
$$J = 5.40 \times 10^{-12} > K_{sp}^\ominus(\text{AgBr}) = 5.35 \times 10^{-13}$$

故有 AgBr 沉淀形成。

欲阻止 AgBr 沉淀形成,

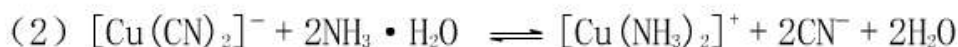
$$c(\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}) \geq \sqrt{\frac{0.0500}{5.30 \times 10^{-11} \times 1.12 \times 10^7} c^\ominus} = 9.18 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

由(2)、(3)计算结果看出, AgCl 能溶于稀 $\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$, 而 AgBr 须用浓 $\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ 溶解。

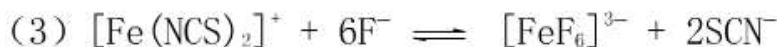


$$K^\ominus = \frac{K_f^\ominus([\text{HgI}_4]^{2-})}{K_f^\ominus([\text{HgCl}_4]^{2-})} = 5.78 \times 10^{-14}$$

K^\ominus 很大, 故反应向右进行。

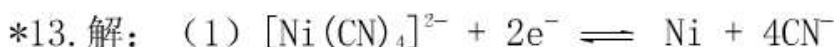


$$K^\ominus = \frac{K_f^\ominus([\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_2]^+)}{K_f^\ominus([\text{Cu}(\text{CN})_2]^-)} = 7.24 \times 10^{-14}$$



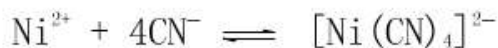
$$K^\ominus = \frac{K_f^\ominus([\text{FeF}_6]^{3-})}{K_f^\ominus([\text{Fe}(\text{NCS})_2]^+)} = 8.91 \times 10^{10}$$

K^\ominus 很大, 故该反应向右进行。



对于电极反应: $\text{Ni}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Ni}$

$$E(\text{Ni}^{2+}/\text{Ni}) = E^\ominus(\text{Ni}^{2+}/\text{Ni}) + (0.0592 \text{ V} / 2) \lg \{c(\text{Ni}^{2+})/c^\ominus\}$$

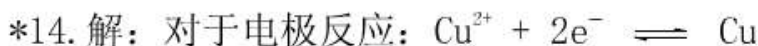


$$\text{则 } c(\text{Ni}^{2+}) = c^\ominus / K_f^\ominus([\text{Ni}(\text{CN})_4]^{2-}) = 5.03 \times 10^{32} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

$$\text{因此 } E^\ominus([\text{Ni}(\text{CN})_4]^{2-}/\text{Ni}) = E(\text{Ni}^{2+}/\text{Ni})$$

$$= E^\ominus(\text{Ni}^{2+}/\text{Ni}) + \frac{0.0592 \text{ V}}{2} \lg \frac{1}{K_f^\ominus([\text{Ni}(\text{CN})_4]^{2-})} =$$

$$-0.0295 \text{ V}$$



$$E(\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}) = E^\ominus(\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}) + \frac{0.0592 \text{ V}}{2} \lg \{c(\text{Cu}^{2+})\}$$

其中 Cu^{2+} 浓度可由下列平衡式求得:



$$\text{则 } c(\text{Cu}^{2+}) = c^\ominus / K_f^\ominus([\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4]^{2+}) = 4.8 \times 10^{-14} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

$$E^{\ominus}([\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4]^{2+}/\text{Cu}) = E(\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu})$$

$$= E^{\ominus}(\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}) + \frac{0.0592 \text{ V}}{2} \lg \{c(\text{Cu}^{2+})\} = -0.054 \text{ V}$$

在 $c(\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}) = 1.0 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 的溶液中:



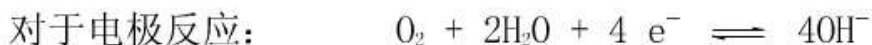
$$\text{平衡浓度} / (\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}) \quad 1.0 - x \quad x$$

x

$$K^{\ominus}(\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}) = \frac{x^2}{1.0 - x} = 1.8 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$x = 4.2 \times 10^{-3} \quad \text{即 } c(\text{OH}^-) =$$

$$4.2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$



$$E(\text{O}_2/\text{OH}^-) = E^{\ominus}(\text{O}_2/\text{OH}^-) + \frac{0.0592 \text{ V}}{4} \times \lg \frac{p(\text{O}_2)/p^{\ominus}}{\{c(\text{OH}^-)\}^4}$$

$$= 0.542 \text{ V}$$

$$E(\text{O}_2/\text{OH}^-) \gg E^{\ominus}([\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4]^{2+}/\text{Cu})。$$

*15. 解: 由电极反应: $\text{Ag}^+ + \text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Ag}$ 可以写出:

$$E(\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}) = E^{\ominus}(\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}) + 0.0592 \text{ V} \lg \{c(\text{Ag}^+)\}$$

可导出:

$$E^{\ominus}([\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2]^+/\text{Ag}) = E^{\ominus}(\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}) + 0.0592 \text{ V} \times$$

$$\lg \frac{1}{K_f^{\ominus}([\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2]^+)}$$

$$E^{\ominus}([\text{Ag}(\text{CN})_2]^-/\text{Ag}) = E^{\ominus}(\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}) + 0.0592 \text{ V} \times$$

$$\lg \frac{1}{K_f^{\ominus}([\text{Ag}(\text{CN})_2]^-)}$$

$$\text{因 } K_f^{\ominus}([\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2]^+) \ll K_f^{\ominus}([\text{Ag}(\text{CN})_2]^-)$$

$$\text{故 } E^{\ominus}([\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2]^+/\text{Ag}) > E^{\ominus}([\text{Ag}(\text{CN})_2]^-/\text{Ag})$$

*16. 解: $E(\text{Fe}^{3+}/\text{Fe}^{2+}) = E([\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{3-}/[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{4-})$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } E^{\ominus}(\text{Fe}^{3+}/\text{Fe}^{2+}) + 0.0592 \text{ V} \times \lg \frac{c(\text{Fe}^{3+})/c^{\ominus}}{c(\text{Fe}^{2+})/c^{\ominus}} \\ = E^{\ominus}([\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{3-}/[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{4-}) + 0.0592 \text{ V} \times \\ \lg \frac{c([\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{3-})/c^{\ominus}}{c([\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{4-})/c^{\ominus}} \end{aligned}$$

$$E^{\ominus}([\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{3-}/[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{4-}) = 0.361 \text{ V}, \text{ 得 } K_r^{\ominus}([\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{3-}) = 8.4 \times 10^{41}$$

$$\begin{aligned} *17. \text{ 解: 由题意知: } E_1 = E^{\ominus}([\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4]^{2+}/\text{Cu}) - E^{\ominus}(\text{Zn}^{2+}/\text{Zn}) \\ = 0.7083 \text{ V} \quad E^{\ominus}(\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}) = 0.340 \text{ V}, \quad E^{\ominus}(\text{Zn}^{2+}/\text{Zn}) = -0.7626 \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$

$$E^{\ominus}([\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4]^{2+}/\text{Cu}) = -0.0543 \text{ V}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{而 } E^{\ominus}([\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4]^{2+}/\text{Cu}) = E^{\ominus}(\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}) + \\ \frac{0.0592 \text{ V}}{2} \times \lg \{c(\text{Cu}^{2+})/c\} - 0.0543 \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$

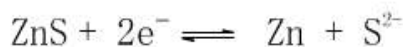
$$= 0.340 \text{ V} + \frac{0.0592 \text{ V}}{2} \times \lg \{c(\text{Cu}^{2+})/c\}, \text{ 得: } c(\text{Cu}^{2+}) = 4.78 \times 10^{-14} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}.$$

$$\text{由题意知: } \text{Cu}^{2+} + 4\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{NH}_4^+ + [\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4]^{2+} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$$

$$K_r^{\ominus}([\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4]^{2+}) = \frac{c([\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4]^{2+})/c^{\ominus}}{\left\{ \frac{c(\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O})}{c^{\ominus}} \right\}^4 \{c(\text{Cu}^{2+})/c^{\ominus}\}} = \frac{c^{\ominus}}{c(\text{Cu}^{2+})} = 2.09 \times 10^{13}$$

(2) 向左半电池中加入 Na_2S , 达平衡时:

$$C(\text{Zn}^{2+}) = \frac{K_{\text{sp}}(\text{ZnS})}{c(\text{S}^{2-})/c^{\ominus}} \cdot c^{\ominus} = 1.6 \times 10^{-24} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$



$$E^{\ominus}(\text{ZnS}/\text{Zn}) = E^{\ominus}(\text{Zn}^{2+}/\text{Zn}) + \frac{0.0592 \text{ V}}{2} \lg \{c(\text{Zn}^{2+})/c\} = -1.4670 \text{ V}$$

$$\text{故 } E_2 = E^{\ominus}([\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4]^{2+}/\text{Cu}) - E^{\ominus}(\text{ZnS}/\text{Zn}) = 1.4127 \text{ V}$$

(3) $(-)\text{Zn}, \text{ZnS}(\text{S}) \mid \text{S}^{2-}(1.00 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}) \parallel \text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$

(1.00 mol · L⁻¹) , [Cu(NH₃)₄]²⁺ (1.00 mol · L⁻¹) | Cu (+)

(4) 电极反应: (-) Zn + S²⁻ - 2e⁻ ⇌ ZnS (S)

(+) [Cu(NH₃)₄]²⁺ + 2e⁻ ⇌ Cu + 4NH₃

电池反应: Zn + [Cu(NH₃)₄]²⁺ + S²⁻ ⇌ ZnS↓ + Cu + 4NH₃

$$(5) \lg K = \frac{2 \times [-0.0543\text{V} - (-1.4670\text{V})]}{0.0592\text{V}} = 47.73$$

故 $E^\ominus \approx -272.5 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$

第9章 元素概论 习题参考答案

1. 解: (1) 2Na + 2H₂O (冷) → 2NaOH + H₂ ↑

(2) Mg + 2H₂O $\xrightarrow{\Delta}$ Mg(OH)₂ + H₂ ↑

(3) 3Fe + 4H₂O (g) → Fe₃O₄ + 4H₂ ↑

(4) Zn + 2H⁺ → Zn²⁺ + H₂ ↑

(5) 2Al + 2OH⁻ + 6H₂O → 2 [Al(OH)₄]⁻ + 3H₂ ↑

2. 解: 宜选用焦炭为还原剂

3. 解: (1) SiHCl₃ + H₂ → Si + 3HCl

(2) 2Na + H₂ $\xrightarrow{\Delta}$ 2NaH

(3) WO₃ + 3H₂ → W + 3H₂O

(4) CaH₂ + 2H₂O → Ca(OH)₂ + 2H₂ ↑

(5) TiCl₄ + 4NaH → Ti + 4NaCl + 2H₂ ↑

(6) 4LiH + AlCl₃ $\xrightarrow{\text{乙醚}}$ Li[AlH₄] + 3LiCl

(7) 2XeF₂ + 2H₂O → 2Xe ↑ + 4HF + O₂ ↑

(8) XeF₂ + H₂O → Xe ↑ + 2HF + O₂ ↑

(9) XeF₆ + 3H₂O → XeO₃ + 6HF

(10) Xe + PtF₆ → Xe⁺[PtF₆]⁻

4. 解: $\Delta_r H_m^\ominus(\text{XeF}_4, \text{g}) = -214.5 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$

5. 解: 质量为 360g。

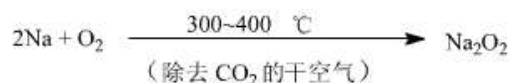
第 10 章 碱金属和碱土金属元素 习题参考答案

1. 解: (1) $2\text{Na}(\text{s}) + (\text{x}+\text{y}) \text{NH}_3 \rightarrow 2\text{Na}^+(\text{NH}_3)_\text{x} + \text{e}^-(\text{NH}_3)_\text{y}$
 (2) $\text{Na}_2\text{O}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2\text{NaOH} + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2$; $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O} + 1/2 \text{O}_2 \uparrow$
 (3) $2\text{KO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2\text{KOH} + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 + \text{O}_2 \uparrow$; $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O} + 1/2$
 $\text{O}_2 \uparrow$
 (4) $2\text{Na}_2\text{O}_2 + 2\text{CO}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 + \text{O}_2 \uparrow$
 (5) $4\text{KO}_2 + 2\text{CO}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3 + 3 \text{O}_2 \uparrow$
 (6) $\text{Be}(\text{OH})_2 + 2\text{OH}^- \rightarrow [\text{Be}(\text{OH})_4]^-$
 (7) $\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2 + 2\text{NH}_4^+ \rightarrow \text{Mg}^{2+} + 2\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$; $2\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow$
 $2\text{NH}_3 \uparrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
 (8) $\text{BaO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{稀}) \rightarrow \text{BaSO}_4 \downarrow + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2$; $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O} + 1/2$
 $\text{O}_2 \uparrow$

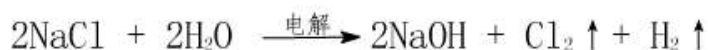
2. 解: (1) Na:



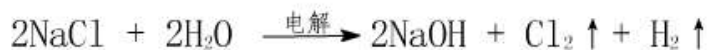
- (2) Na_2O_2 :



- (3) NaOH:



- (4) Na_2CO_3 :



3. 解：(1) 该混合物中不含 CaCO_3 ，且 MgSO_4 、 BaCl_2 不会同时存在；

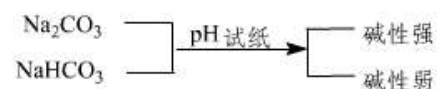
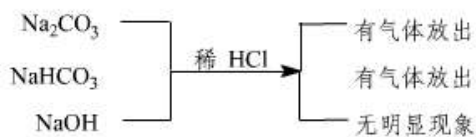
(2) 该混合物中含有 KCl ；

(3) 该混合物中含有 MgSO_4 。

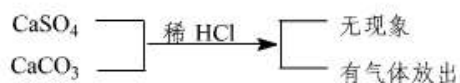
故混合物中只有 KCl 、 MgSO_4 。

4. 解：鉴别上述各组物质有不同方法，现仅举一例供参考：

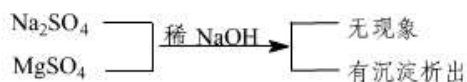
(1)



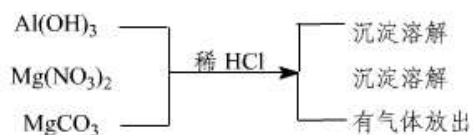
(2)



(3)



(4)



5. 解：加入适量 BaCl_2 、 Na_2CO_3 和 NaOH ，分别生成 BaSO_4 、 CaCO_3 、 Mg(OH)_2 、 BaCO_3 沉淀（方程式略）。

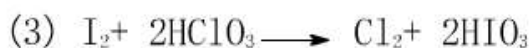
6. 解：

第 11 章 卤素和氧族元素 习题参考答案

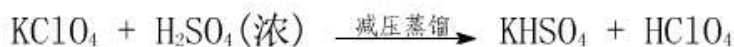
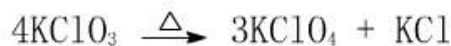
1. 解: (1) $2\text{NaCl} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \xrightarrow{\text{电解}} 2\text{NaOH} + 2\text{H}_2 \uparrow + \text{Cl}_2 \uparrow$



2. 解: (1) $2\text{Br}^- + \text{Cl}_2 \longrightarrow \text{Br}_2 + 2\text{Cl}^-$

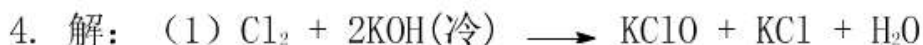
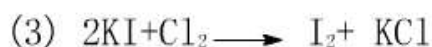


3. 解: (1) 以食盐为基本原料制备 Cl_2 、 NaOH 、 NaClO 、 $\text{Ca}(\text{ClO})_2$ 、 KClO_3 、 HClO_4 ;



(2) 以萤石(CaF_2)为基本原料制备 F_2 。





5. 解: (1) $FeCl_3$ 与 Br_2 水能共存。因 $E^\ominus(BrO_3^-/Br_2) = 1.5V > E^\ominus(Fe^{3+}/Fe^{2+}) = 0.771V$, 所以 $FeCl_3$ 和 Br_2 不会发生氧化还原反应, 也不发生其它反应, 故能共存。

(2) $FeCl_3$ 与 KI 溶液不能共存。因 $E^\ominus(Fe^{3+}/Fe^{2+}) = 0.771V > E^\ominus(I_2/I^-) = 0.5355V$, 故发生反应: $2Fe^{3+} + 2I^- \longrightarrow 2Fe^{2+} + I_2$

(3) $NaBr$ 与 $NaBrO_3$ 在酸性溶液中不能共存。因 $E^\ominus(BrO_3^-/Br_2) = 1.5V > E^\ominus(Br_2/Br^-) = 1.065V$, 故发生反应: $BrO_3^- + 5Br^- + 6H^+ \longrightarrow 3Br_2 + 3H_2O$

(4) KI 与 KIO_3 在酸性溶液中不能共存。因 $E^\ominus(IO_3^-/I_2) = 1.195V > E^\ominus(I_2/I^-) = 0.5355V$, 故发生反应: $IO_3^- + 5I^- + 6H^+ \longrightarrow 3I_2 + 3H_2O$

6. 解: (4) 式 = (1) + (2) - 2 × (3), $K^\ominus = 9 \times 10^{15}$

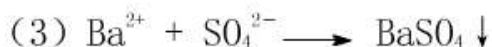
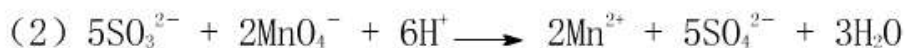
7. 解: $\Delta_r H_m^\ominus = 202.4 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$, 压力升高, 平衡左移, K^\ominus 不变; 温度升高, 平衡右移, K^\ominus 变大

8. 解: 因为 $E^\ominus(\text{右}) > E^\ominus(\text{左})$, 所以能向右移动, $\lg K^\ominus = 25.2$, $K^\ominus = 1.6 \times 10^{25}$

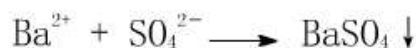
9. 解: (1) 混合物中含 5.82g KI; (2) 混合物中含 1.35 g CaCl_2 ; 混合物中含 2.26 g NaCl

10. 解: $\Delta_r H_m^\ominus = -187.8 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$

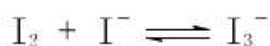
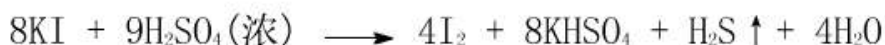
11. 解: A 为 SO_2 水溶液。有关反应式如下:



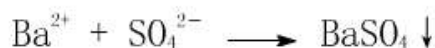
12. 解: A 为 $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$; B 为 SO_2 ; C 为 S; D 为 BaSO_4 。有关反应式如下:



13. 解: A 为易溶碘化物(如 KI); B 为浓 H_2SO_4 ; C 为 I_2 ; D 为 I_3^- ; E 为 $\text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-}$; F 为 Cl_2 。有关反应式如下:



黄色



白色

14. 解：可用稀 HCl 加以鉴别。五种固体各取少许分装于试管中，并加水配成溶液，再分别滴入 HCl。其中：

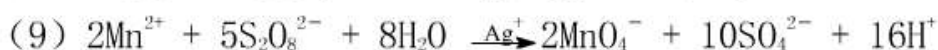
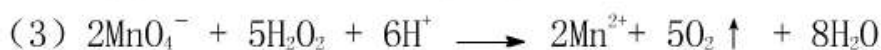
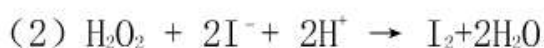
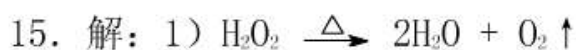
有臭气放出，该气体使湿润的 $\text{Pb}(\text{OAc})_2$ 试纸变黑者为 Na_2S ；

有同上臭气放出且有黄色沉淀生成者为 Na_2S_2 ；

有使品红试纸褪色的气体产生者为 Na_2SO_3 ；

有使品红试纸褪色的气体产生且有黄色沉淀生成者为 $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ ；

无明显现象者为 Na_2SO_4 。



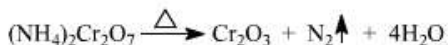
16. 解：选用 $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$ 最合理。反应式如下：



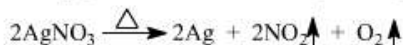
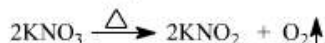
可见选用 $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$ 作氧化剂, 既可将 FeSO_4 氧化为 $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$, 又不引进其它杂质, 而且 $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$ 被还原为 $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$, 这正是制取 $\text{NH}_4\text{Fe}(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 需要的物质, 不必另外再加 $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ 。

第 12 章 氮族、碳族和硼族元素 习题参考答案

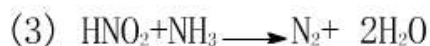
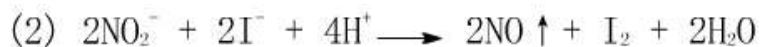
1. (1) 解:



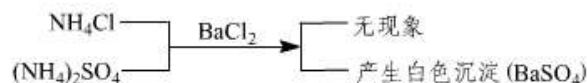
(2) 解:



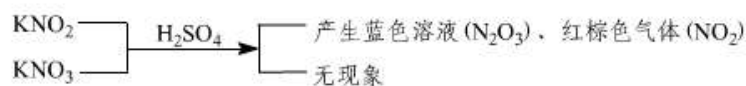
2. 解: (1) $5\text{NO}_2^- + 2\text{MnO}_4^- + 6\text{H}^+ \longrightarrow 5\text{NO}_3^- + 2\text{Mn}^{2+} + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$



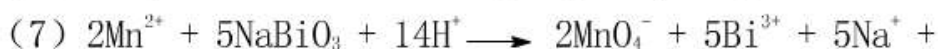
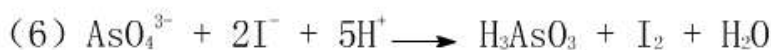
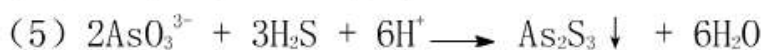
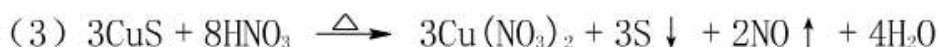
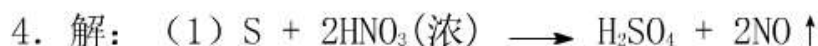
3. 解: (1)



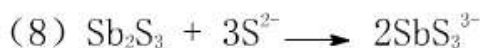
(2)



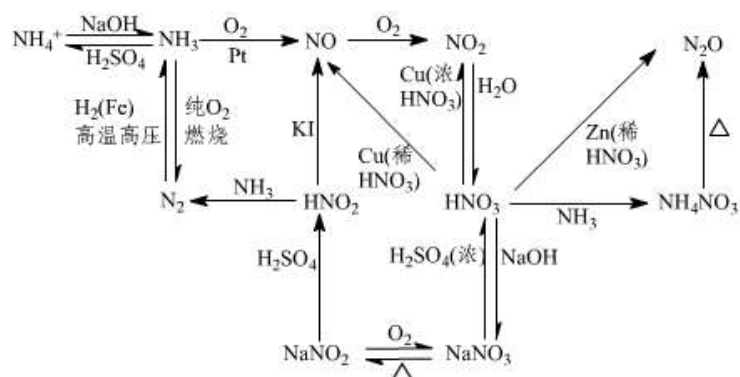
(3)



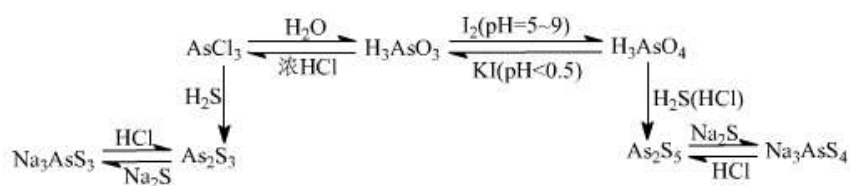
$7\text{H}_2\text{O}$



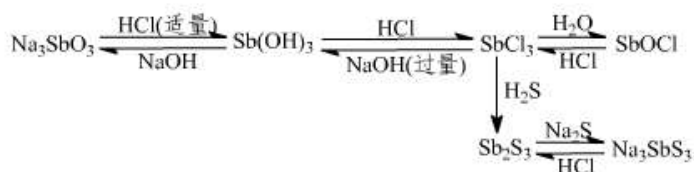
5. 解: (1)



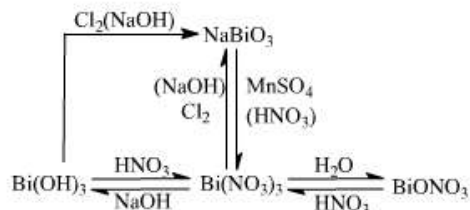
(2)



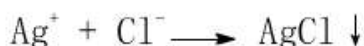
(3)



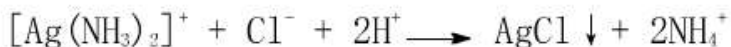
(4)



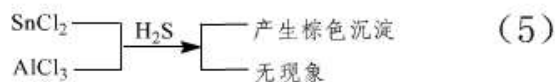
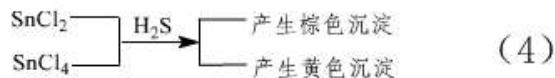
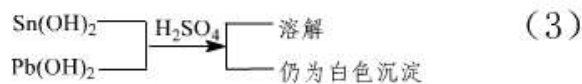
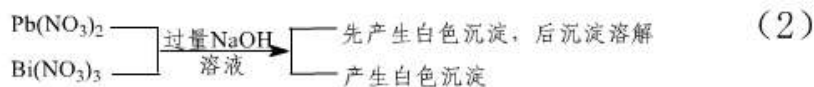
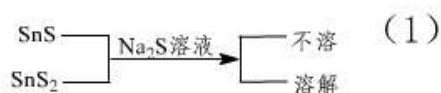
6. 解: A 是 AsCl_3 , B 是 AgCl , C 是 $[\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2]\text{Cl}$, D 是 As_2S_3 , E 是 $(\text{NH}_4)_3\text{AsS}_4$, F 是 As_2S_5 , G 是 H_2S 。有关反应式如下:

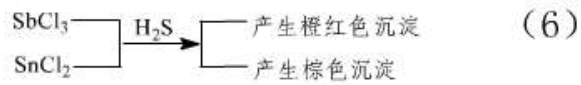


白色

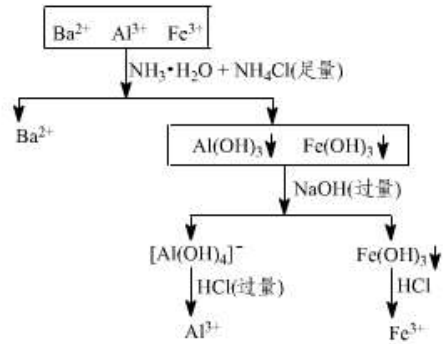


7. 解:

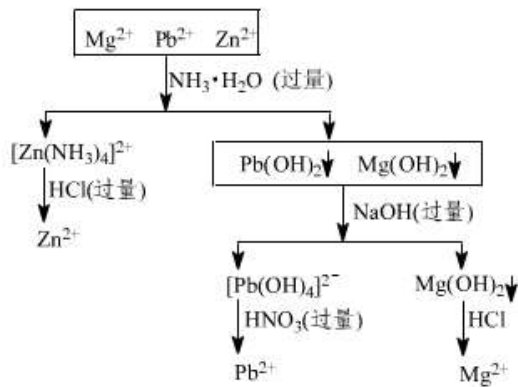




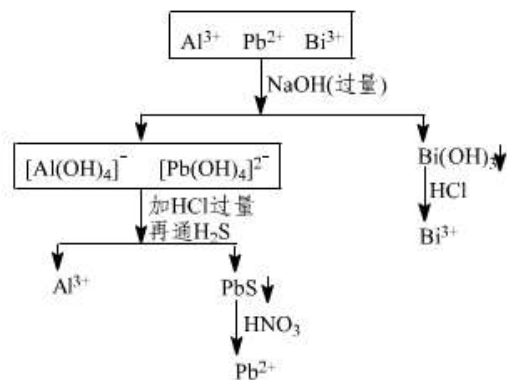
8. 解: (1)



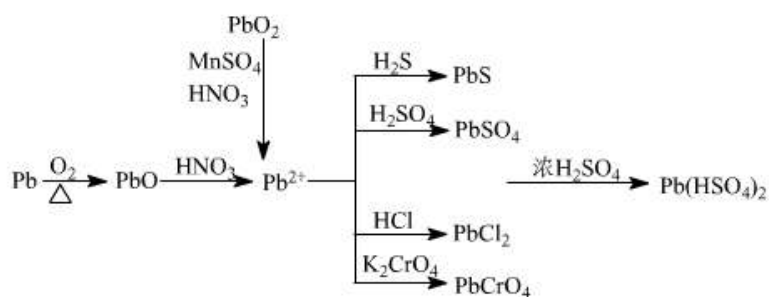
(2)



(3)



9. 解: A 是 SnCl_2 (固体), B 是 $\text{Sn}(\text{OH})\text{Cl}$, C 是 $\text{SnCl}_2(\text{aq})$,



11. 解: (1) $\text{SiO}_2 + \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \xrightarrow{\text{熔融}} \text{Na}_2\text{SiO}_3 + \text{CO}_2 \uparrow$
 (2) $\text{Na}_2\text{SiO}_3 + \text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \longrightarrow \text{H}_2\text{SiO}_3 \downarrow + \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$
 (3) $\text{SiO}_2 + 4\text{HF} \longrightarrow \text{SiF}_4 \uparrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
 (4) $\text{B}_2\text{H}_6 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} \longrightarrow 2\text{H}_3\text{BO}_3 + 6\text{H}_2 \uparrow$

12. 解: (1) Sn^{2+} 和 Fe^{2+} 能共存。

(2) Sn^{2+} 和 Fe^{3+} 不能共存, 其反应为:

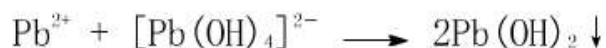


(3) Pb^{2+} 和 Fe^{3+} 能共存。

(4) SiO_3^{2-} 和 NH_4^+ 不能共存, 其反应为:



(5) Pb^{2+} 和 $[\text{Pb}(\text{OH})_4]^{2-}$ 不能共存, 其反应为:



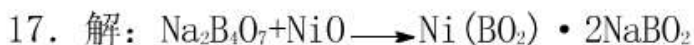
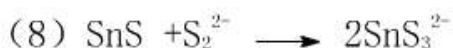
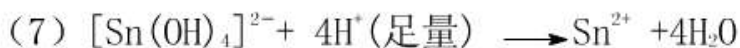
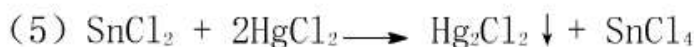
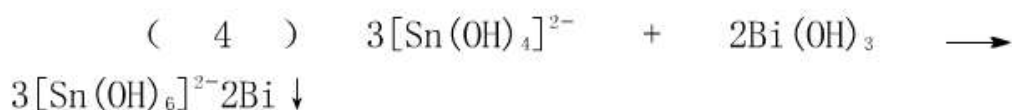
(6) $[\text{PbCl}_4]^{2-}$ 和 $[\text{SnCl}_6]^{2-}$ 能共存。

13. 解: 该金属是 Sn。

14. 解: X 为 Pb_3O_4 , A 为 PbO_2 , B 为 PbCrO_4 , C 为 Cl_2 。

15. 解: A 是 PbCO_3 (或是 $\text{Pb}_2(\text{OH})_2\text{CO}_3$), B 是 PbO , C 是 CO_2 ,
 D 是 $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$, E 是 PbCl_2 , F 是 PbS , G 是 HCl , H 是 S,
 I 是 NO 。

16. 解: (1) $\text{PbO}_2 + 6\text{H}^+ + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \longrightarrow \text{Pb}^{2+} + \text{O}_2 \uparrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$



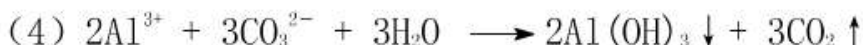
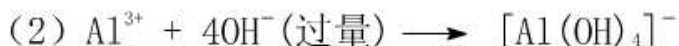
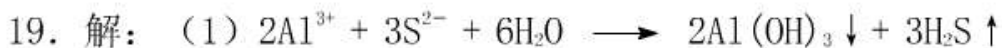
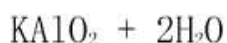
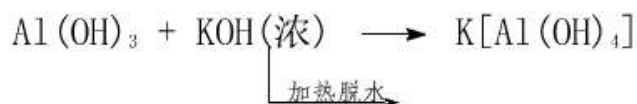
18. 解: 将明矾 $\text{KAl}(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 溶于水, 加入适量 NaOH , 控制 pH 在 3.4~4.7 之间:



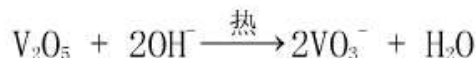
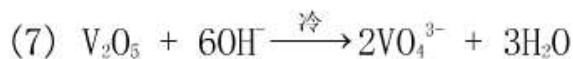
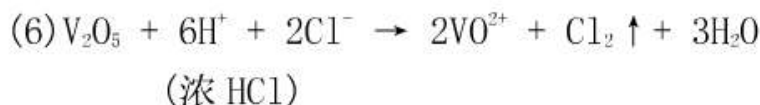
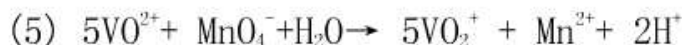
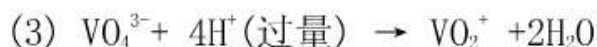
过滤并洗涤沉淀即得 $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$ 。

将上述滤液蒸发浓缩可得 K_2SO_4 。

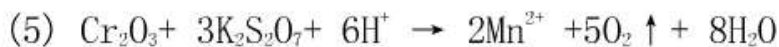
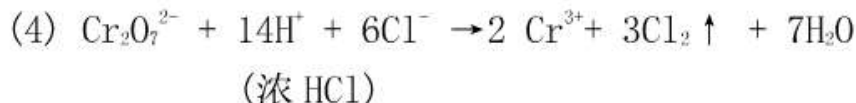
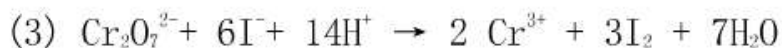
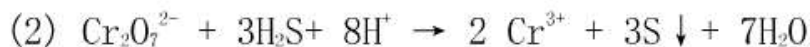
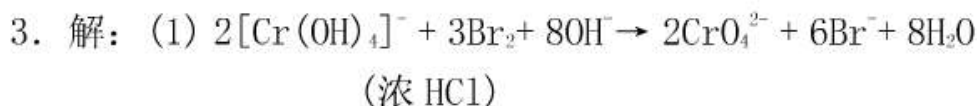
在上述制得的 $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$ 中加入浓 KOH 溶液:



第 13 章 过渡元素 习题参考答案



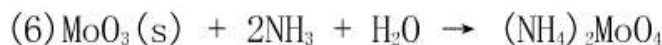
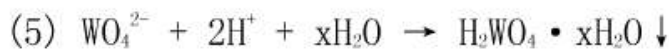
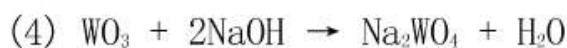
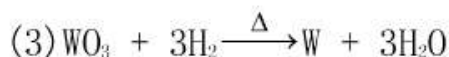
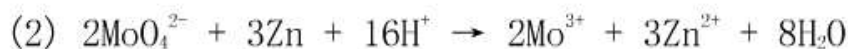
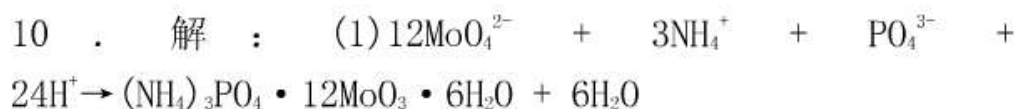
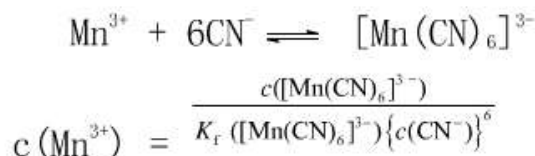
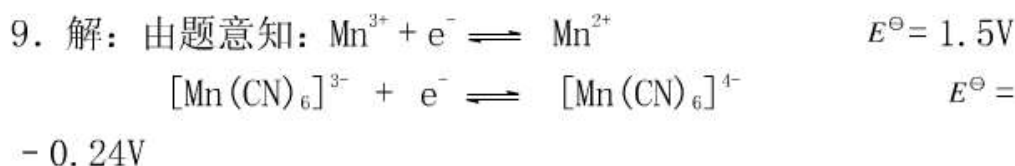
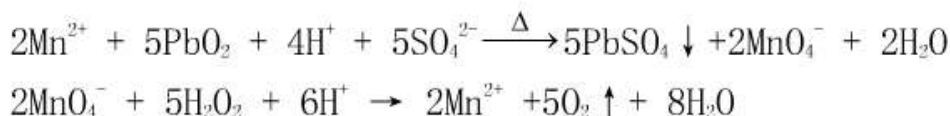
2. 解: 最终产物分别为 VO^{2+} 、 V^{3+} 、 V^{2+}



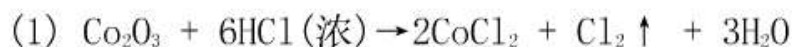
4. 解:

加入试剂	NaNO_2	H_2O_2	FeSO_4	NaOH	$\text{Ba}(\text{NO}_3)_2$
现	橙红→	橙红→蓝	橙红→	橙红	黄色沉

棕黑色



11. 解: A 为 Co_2O_3 。



(A) (B) (C)



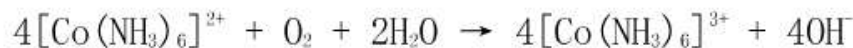
(C) 在 CCl_4 层中呈紫红色



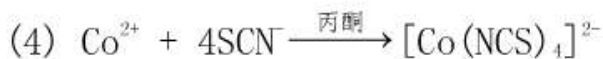
(B) 粉红色



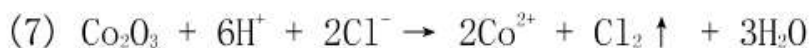
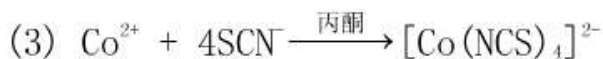
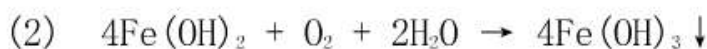
(B) 土黄色



红褐色



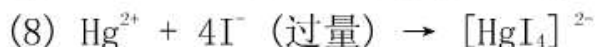
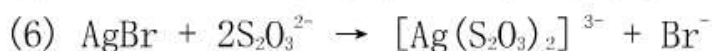
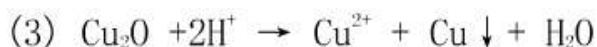
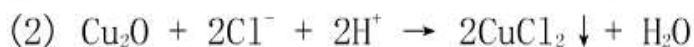
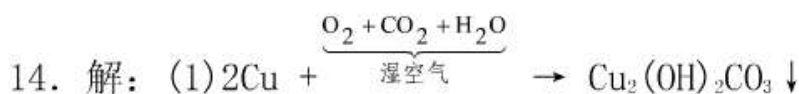
(B) 宝石蓝

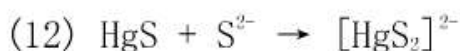
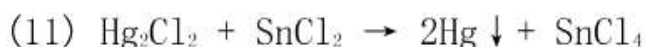


13. 解: (1) 分别用 $\text{Na}_2\text{S}(\text{过量})$, $(\text{NaOH}, \text{H}_2\text{O}_2)$, HNO_3 , $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}(\text{S})$;

(2) 分别用 $\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$, HOAC , $(\text{NaOH}, \text{H}_2\text{O}_2)$;

(3) 分别用 $(\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{过量}), \text{NH}_4\text{Cl}(\text{S}))$, CrO_4^{2-} , OH^-





15. 解: 简单工艺流程如下:

(1) 配制工业纯 ZnCl_2 溶液, 用稀 HCl 调节溶液 $\text{pH} = 1 \sim 2$, 加入少量 Zn 粉, 除去重金属离子 (Pb^{2+} 、 Cu^{2+} 等) 杂质。

(2) 过滤, 除去重金属离子后的清液中加入少量 H_2O_2 (3%), 将 Fe^{2+} 氧化为 Fe^{3+} 。

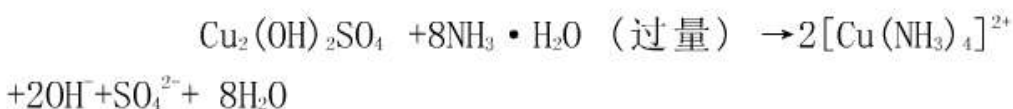
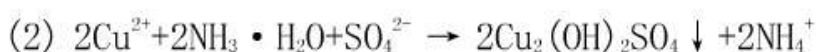
(3) 用 $\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ 调节溶液 $\text{pH} = 4$, 通 $\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g})$ 加热, 使 Fe^{3+} 沉淀完全, 过滤除去 $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$ 。

(4) 滤液中加入饱和 NH_4HCO_3 溶液, 调节溶液 $\text{pH} = 8$, 生成白色沉淀。

(5) 过滤, 将沉淀离心甩干, 再用热水洗涤多次, 直到用 AgNO_3 试剂检查 Cl^- 含量达标为止。

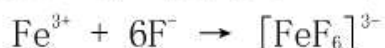
(6) 沉淀经干燥焙烧, 即得产品 ZnO 试剂。

16. 解: (1) $\text{Zn}^{2+} + 2\text{OH}^- (\text{适量}) \rightarrow \text{Zn}(\text{OH})_2 \downarrow$

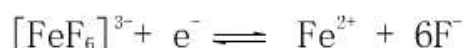
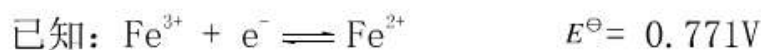


17. 解: 因混合液中含有大量 F^- , 它可与 Fe^{3+} 配合, 使 $c(\text{Fe}^{3+})$

降低，导致 Fe^{3+} 的氧化能力下降，所以加入 KI 溶液时， Cu^{2+} 可氧化 I^- 而生成白色 CuI 沉淀和单质 I_2 。反应式如下：



这可用电极电势值说明。



将两电极组成原电池，电动势为零 ($E = 0$) 时，则：

$$E(\text{Fe}^{3+}/\text{Fe}^{2+}) = E([\text{FeF}_6]^{3-}/\text{Fe}^{2+})$$

$$E^\ominus(\text{Fe}^{3+}/\text{Fe}^{2+}) + 0.0592\text{V} \times \lg \frac{c(\text{Fe}^{3+})}{c(\text{Fe}^{2+})}$$

$$= E^\ominus([\text{FeF}_6]^{3-}/\text{Fe}^{2+}) + 0.0592\text{V} \times \lg \frac{c([\text{FeF}_6]^{3-})}{\{c(\text{Fe}^{2+})\}\{c(\text{F}^-)\}^6}$$

$$E^\ominus([\text{FeF}_6]^{3-}/\text{Fe}^{2+}) = E^\ominus(\text{Fe}^{3+}/\text{Fe}^{2+}) + 0.0592\text{V} \times$$

$$\lg \frac{1}{K_f^\ominus([\text{FeF}_6]^{3-})}$$

$$= -0.076\text{V} \ll E^\ominus(\text{I}_2/\text{I}^-) = 0.536\text{V}$$

查表： $E^\ominus(\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{CuI}) = 0.86\text{V} > E^\ominus(\text{I}_2/\text{I}^-)$

故有 Cu^{2+} 氧化 I^- 的反应发生，而无 $[\text{FeF}_6]^{3-}$ 氧化 I^- 的反应发生。

18. 解：A 为 CuCl_2 ，B 为 $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$ ，C 为 CuS ，D 为 AgCl 。



(A) 浅蓝色沉淀 B



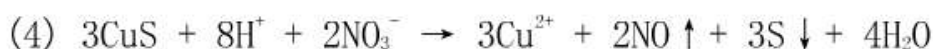
(B)



(B)



(A) 黑色沉淀 C

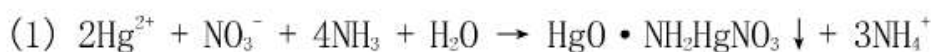


(A) 白色沉淀 D



(D)

19. 解: 这无色溶液中含有 $\text{Hg}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ 。



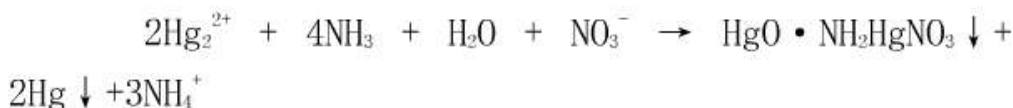
白色



黄色



橘红色



白色

黑

色

20. 解: A 为 HgCl_2 、B 为 HgO 、C 为 HgS 、D 为 $[\text{HgS}_2]^{2-}$ 、E 为 AgCl 、F 为 $[\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2]^+$ 、G 为 Hg_2Cl_2 、H 为 Hg 。

21. 解: (1) 加过量 NaOH ; (2) 加 $\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$; (3) 加过量 $\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$;

(4) 加 HNO_3 ; (5) 加 $\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$; (6) 加稀 HCl (或根据颜色); (7)

加过量 $\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$; (8) 加 Na_2S 或 HCl

22. 解: (1) 由已知电对的 E^\ominus 值可知:

$$E^\ominus = E^\ominus (\text{Cu}^+/\text{Cu}) - E^\ominus (\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}^+) = 0.36 \text{ V} > 0$$

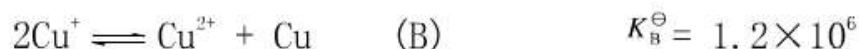
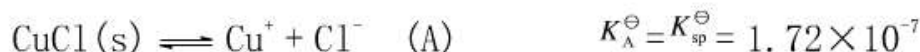
故 Cu^+ 发生歧化反应: $2\text{Cu}^+ \rightarrow \text{Cu}^{2+} + \text{Cu}$

反应平衡常数可由下式求得:

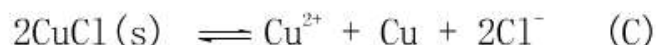
$$\lg K^{\ominus} = \frac{z'E^{\ominus}}{0.0592V} = \frac{1 \times 0.36V}{0.0592V} = 6.08 \quad K^{\ominus} = 1.2 \times 10^6$$

K^{\ominus} 值较大, 表明 Cu^+ 在水溶液中发生歧化反应较完全。

(2) 下面两个平衡反应:



(A) 式 $\times 2$ + (B) 式得:



$$\begin{aligned} \text{则: } K_{\text{C}}^{\ominus} &= \{K_{\text{sp}}^{\ominus}(\text{CuCl})\}^2 \cdot K_{\text{B}}^{\ominus} \\ &= 3.6 \times 10^{-8} \end{aligned}$$

该反应的逆反应为



$$K_{\text{D}}^{\ominus} = 1/K_{\text{C}}^{\ominus} = 1/(3.6 \times 10^{-8}) = 2.8 \times 10^7$$

计算结果表明: 当 $\text{Cu}(\text{I})$ 形成沉淀或配合物时, 可使 $\text{Cu}(\text{II})$ 转化为 $\text{Cu}(\text{I})$ 的化合物, 即发生歧化反应的逆过程。

23. 解: (1) $(-)\text{Ag}, \text{AgI}(s) | \text{I}^-(1 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}) || \text{Ag}^+(1 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}) | \text{Ag}(+)$

(2) 电池反应为 $\text{Ag}^+ + \text{I}^- \rightarrow \text{AgI} \downarrow$

$$(3) K_{\text{sp}}^{\ominus}(\text{AgI}) = 8.63 \times 10^{-17}$$

24. 解: $K_{\text{f}}^{\ominus}([\text{AuCl}_2]^-) = 3.09 \times 10^{11}$; $K_{\text{f}}^{\ominus}([\text{AuCl}_4]^-) = 1.41 \times 10^{26}$

25. 解: (1) 常温下气态 $\text{Cu}(\text{I})$ 比 $\text{Cu}(\text{II})$ 稳定; (2) 常温下 Cu_2O 、 CuO 均稳定; (3) 高温下 Cu_2O 比 CuO 稳定; (4) 水溶液中 $\text{Cu}(\text{I})$ 不稳定, 会自发歧化为 $\text{Cu}(\text{II})$ 和 Cu

26. 解: (1) $2\text{MoS}_2 + 7\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{MoO}_3 + 4\text{SO}_2 \uparrow$

