

Sadržaj:

1. Empirijska i molekulska formula
2. Stehiometrija
3. Konvertovanje jedinica

EMPIRIJSKA I MOLEKULSKA FORMULA

Empirijska formula predstavlja najjednostavniju formulu.

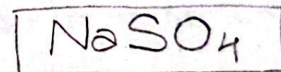
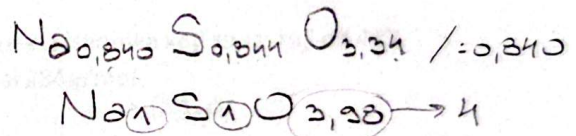
Molekulska formula predstavlja stvarnu formulu.

formula \rightarrow

$$n(X) = \frac{m(X)}{M(X)}$$

1. Odredi najjednostavniju formulu jedinjenja koje se sastoji od 19,3% natrijuma, 27,0% sumpora i 53,7% kiseonika.

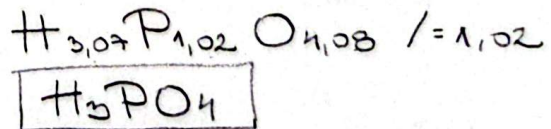
$$\begin{aligned} \% \cdot W(\text{Na}) &= 19,3\% \Rightarrow m(\text{Na}) = 19,3\text{g} \\ \% \cdot W(\text{S}) &= 27,0\% \Rightarrow m(\text{S}) = 27,0\text{g} \\ \% \cdot W(\text{O}) &= 53,7\% \Rightarrow m(\text{O}) = 53,7\text{g} \\ n(\text{Na}) &= \frac{m(\text{Na})}{M(\text{Na})} = \frac{19,3\text{g}}{23\text{g/mol}} = 0,840\text{mol} \\ n(\text{S}) &= \frac{m(\text{S})}{M(\text{S})} = \frac{27,0\text{g}}{32\text{g/mol}} = 0,844\text{mol} \\ n(\text{O}) &= \frac{m(\text{O})}{M(\text{O})} = \frac{53,7\text{g}}{16\text{g/mol}} = 3,35\text{mol} \end{aligned}$$



\hookrightarrow najjednostavnija / empirijska formula

2. Odredi empirijsku formulu jedinjenja koje se sastoji od 3,07% vodonika, 31,62% fosfora i 65,30% kiseonika.

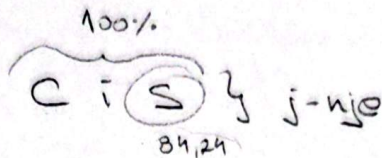
$$\begin{aligned} \% \cdot W(\text{H}) &= 3,07\% \Rightarrow m(\text{H}) = 3,07\text{g} \\ \% \cdot W(\text{P}) &= 31,62\% \Rightarrow m(\text{P}) = 31,62\text{g} \\ \% \cdot W(\text{O}) &= 65,30\% \Rightarrow m(\text{O}) = 65,30\text{g} \\ n(\text{H}) &= \frac{m(\text{H})}{M(\text{H})} = \frac{3,07\text{g}}{1\text{g/mol}} = 3,07\text{mol} \end{aligned}$$



Zadaci i definicije su preuzeti ili adaptirani iz publikacije "Praktikum iz hemije" i ispitnih materijala autora mr Dominik Brkić i Aleksandre Božić (VSSS Beogradska politehnika).

$$n(\text{P}) = \frac{m(\text{P})}{M(\text{P})} = \frac{31,62\text{g}}{31\text{g/mol}} = 1,02\text{mol}$$

$$n(\text{O}) = \frac{m(\text{O})}{M(\text{O})} = \frac{65,30\text{g}}{16\text{g/mol}} = 4,08\text{mol}$$



3. Odredi molekulska formulu jedinjenja ugljenika i sumpora, molarne mase 76 g/mol, koja sadrži 84,24% sumpora.

$$M = 76 \text{ g/mol}$$

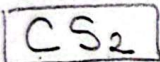
$$\% \cdot W(S) = 84,24\% \Rightarrow m(S) = 84,24 \text{ g}$$

$$\% \cdot W(C) = 100\% - 84,24\% = 15,76\% \Rightarrow m(C) = 15,76 \text{ g}$$

$$n(S) = \frac{m(S)}{M(S)} = \frac{84,24 \text{ g}}{32 \text{ g/mol}} = 2,63 \text{ mol}$$

$$n(C) = \frac{m(C)}{M(C)} = \frac{15,76 \text{ g}}{12 \text{ g/mol}} = 1,31 \text{ mol}$$

$$C_{1,31} S_{2,63} / : 1,31$$

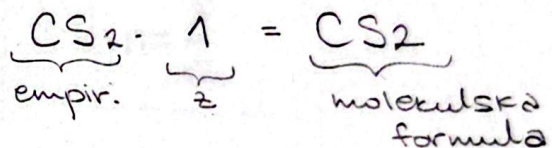


empirijska formula

$$M_e = Ar(C) + 2 \cdot Ar(S) = 12 + 2 \cdot 32 = 76 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$M_e \cdot z = M \quad 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 6$$

$$z = \frac{M}{M_e} = \frac{76 \text{ g/mol}}{76 \text{ g/mol}} = 1$$



4. Odredi empirijsku i molekulska formulu jedinjenja fosfora i kiseonika koji se sastoji od 44% fosfora i 56% kiseonika. Molekulska masa jedinjenja iznosi 284 g/mol.

$$M = 284 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$\% \cdot W(P) = 44\% \Rightarrow m(P) = 125,76 \text{ g}$$

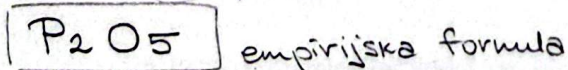
$$\% \cdot W(O) = 56\% \Rightarrow m(O) = 158,24 \text{ g}$$

$$n(P) = \frac{m(P)}{M(P)} = \frac{125,76 \text{ g}}{31 \text{ g/mol}} = 4,057 \text{ mol}$$

$$n(O) = \frac{m(O)}{M(O)} = \frac{158,24 \text{ g}}{16 \text{ g/mol}} = 9,89 \text{ mol}$$

$$P_{4,057} O_{9,89} / : 4,057$$

$$P_1 O_{2,45}$$



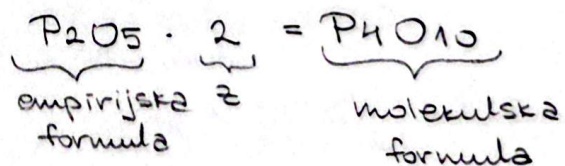
$$M_e = 2 \cdot Ar(P) + 5 \cdot Ar(O)$$

$$= 2 \cdot 31 + 5 \cdot 16$$

$$= 142 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$M_e \cdot z = M \Rightarrow z = \frac{M}{M_e}$$

$$z = \frac{284 \text{ g/mol}}{142 \text{ g/mol}} = 2$$



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STEHIMETRIJA

Mol predstavlja meru za količinu supstance.

Mol predstavlja onu količinu supstance koja sadrži isti broj čestica koliko ih se nalazi u 12g ugljenikovog izotopa ^{12}C .

n – količina supstance ili broj mol-ova

[mol] – jedinica za količinu supstance/ broj mol-ova

$$n = \frac{m}{M}$$

$$n = \frac{V}{V_m}$$

$$n = \frac{N}{N_A}$$

m – masa [g]

M – molarna masa [g/mol]

V – zapremina [dm^3]

V_m – zapremina pri normalnim uslovima; $V_m = 22,4 \text{ dm}^3/\text{mol}$ [dm^3/mol]

N – broj čestica [čestica]

N_A – Avogadrov broj; $N_A = 6,02 \times 10^{23}$ čestica/mol [čestica/mol]

1. Odredite broj molova koji se nalazi u 100g aluminijum-hidroksida.

$$n = ? \quad \text{Al(OH)}_3$$
$$m = 100 \text{ g}$$
$$n = \frac{m}{M}$$

$$M_r(\text{Al(OH)}_3) = A_r(\text{Al}) + 3 \cdot A_r(\text{O}) + 3 \cdot A_r(\text{H})$$
$$= 27 + 3 \cdot 16 + 3 \cdot 1 = 78$$
$$M(\text{Al(OH)}_3) = 78 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$n(\text{Al(OH)}_3) = \frac{m(\text{Al(OH)}_3)}{M(\text{Al(OH)}_3)} = \frac{100 \text{ g}}{78 \text{ g/mol}} = 1,28 \text{ mol} \checkmark$$

2. Koliku zapreminu zauzima 3 mol-a azota na normalnim uslovima?

$$V = ?$$
$$n = 3 \text{ mol}$$
$$V_m = 22,4 \text{ dm}^3/\text{mol}$$

$$n = \frac{V}{V_m} \Rightarrow V = n \cdot V_m$$
$$V = 3 \text{ mol} \cdot 22,4 \text{ dm}^3/\text{mol}$$
$$V = 67,2 \text{ dm}^3$$

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H₂, N₂, O₂
F₂, Cl₂, Br₂, I₂

N
↑

3. Odredi broj molekula vode koji se nalazi u 3 mol-a vode.

$N = ?$
 $n = 3 \text{ mol}$
 $N_A = 6,022 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ molekula/mol}$
 $n = \frac{N}{N_A} \Rightarrow N = n \cdot N_A$
 $N = 3 \text{ mol} \cdot 6,022 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ molekula/mol}$
 $N = 18,066 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ molekula}$

4. Izracunajte masu 3 molekula metana (CH₄), na normalnim uslovima.

$m(\text{CH}_4) = ?$
 $N = 3 \text{ molekula}$
 $V_m = 22,4 \text{ dm}^3/\text{mol}$
 $n = \frac{N}{N_A} = \frac{3 \text{ molekula}}{6,022 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ molekula/mol}}$
 $n = 0,5 \cdot 10^{-23} \text{ mol}$
 $n = \frac{m}{M} \Rightarrow m = n \cdot M$
 $m = 0,5 \cdot 10^{-23} \text{ mol} \cdot 16 \text{ g/mol}$
 $m = 8 \cdot 10^{-23} \text{ g}$

$M_r(\text{CH}_4) = A_r(\text{C}) + 4 \cdot A_r(\text{H}) = 12 + 4 \cdot 1 = 16$

$M(\text{CH}_4) = 16 \text{ g/mol}$

5. Izracunajte masu 5 l kiseonika na normalnim uslovima. $l = \text{dm}^3$

$m = ?$
 $V = 5 \text{ l} = 5 \text{ dm}^3$
 $V_m = 22,4 \text{ dm}^3/\text{mol}$
 $n = \frac{V}{V_m} = \frac{5 \text{ dm}^3}{22,4 \text{ dm}^3/\text{mol}}$
 $n = 0,22 \text{ mol}$
 $M_r(\text{O}_2) = 2 \cdot A_r(\text{O}) = 2 \cdot 16 = 32$
 $M(\text{O}_2) = 32 \text{ g/mol}$
 $n = \frac{m}{M} \Rightarrow m = n \cdot M = 0,22 \text{ mol} \cdot 32 \text{ g/mol}$
 $m = 7,04 \text{ g}$

O₂!

H₂
↑

6. Izracunajte masu 5 molekula vodonika na normalnim uslovima.

$m = ?$
 $N = 5 \text{ molekula}$
 $V_m = 22,4 \text{ dm}^3/\text{mol}$
 $n = \frac{N}{N_A} = \frac{5 \text{ molekula}}{6,022 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ molekula/mol}} = 0,83 \cdot 10^{-23} \text{ mol}$
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$M_r(\text{H}_2) = 2 \cdot A_r(\text{H}) = 2$
 $M(\text{H}_2) = 2 \text{ g/mol}$

$n = \frac{m}{M} \Rightarrow m = n \cdot M$
 $m = 0,83 \cdot 10^{-23} \text{ mol} \cdot 2 \text{ g/mol}$
 $m = 1,66 \cdot 10^{-23} \text{ g}$

O₂ - kiseonik
O₃ - ozon

7. Odredite broj atoma kiseonika u 280mg ozona na normalnim uslovima.

$$N(O) = ?$$

$$m(O_3) = 280 \text{ mg} = 0,28 \text{ g}$$

$$V_m = 22,4 \text{ dm}^3/\text{mol}$$

$$n = \frac{N}{N_A} \Rightarrow N = n \cdot N_A$$

$$N(O_3) = n \cdot N_A$$

$$N(O_3) = 0,005 \text{ mol} \cdot 6,022 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ molekula/mol}$$

$$N(O_3) = 3,01 \cdot 10^{21} \text{ molekula}$$

$$N(O) = 3 \cdot 3,01 \cdot 10^{21} \text{ molekula}$$

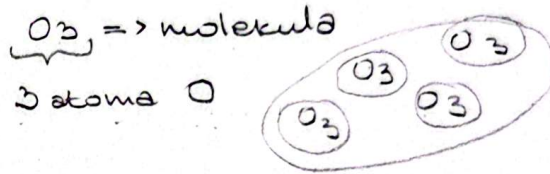
$$N(O) = 9,03 \cdot 10^{21} \text{ atoma}$$

$$n(O_3) = \frac{m(O_3)}{M(O_3)}$$

$$M_r(O_3) = 3 \cdot A_r(O) = 3 \cdot 16 = 48$$

$$M(O_3) = 48 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$n(O_3) = \frac{0,28 \text{ g}}{48 \text{ g/mol}} = 0,0058 \text{ mol}$$



8. Koliko molova atoma vodonika sadrzi 3,01 x 10²³ atoma vodonika.

$$N = 3,01 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ atoma}$$

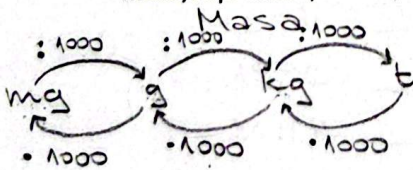
$$n = ?$$

$$n = \frac{N}{N_A} = \frac{3,01 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ atoma}}{6,022 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ atoma/mol}} = 0,5 \text{ mol}$$

9. Definisite pojam mol.

KONVERTOVANJE JEDINICA

Masa, zapremina, duzina, temperatura

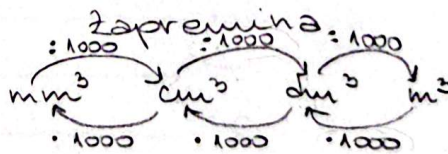


$$5 \text{ g} = \frac{0,005}{1000} \text{ kg}$$

$$0,2 \text{ kg} = \frac{200}{1000} \text{ g}$$

$$280 \text{ mg} = \frac{0,00028}{1000} \text{ kg}$$

$$1,5 \text{ g} = \frac{1500}{1000} \text{ mg}$$



$$500 \text{ ml} = \frac{500}{1000} \text{ cm}^3$$

$$1,4 \text{ dm}^3 = \frac{1,4}{1000} \text{ l}$$

$$2 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{2000}{1000} \text{ dm}^3$$

$$0,01 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{10000}{1000} \text{ cm}^3$$

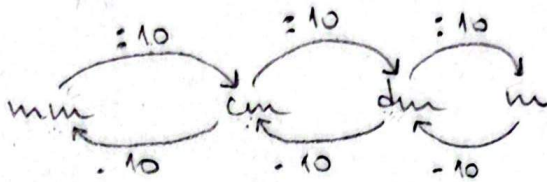
$$1250 \text{ cm}^3 = \frac{1,25}{1000} \text{ dm}^3$$

$$\text{dm}^3 = \text{l}$$

$$\text{cm}^3 = \text{ml}$$

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Dužina



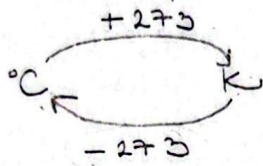
$$5 \text{ dm} = \frac{50}{1} \text{ cm}$$

$$120 \text{ mm} = \frac{1,2}{1} \text{ dm}$$

$$1,5 \text{ m} = \frac{15}{1} \text{ dm}$$

$$450 \text{ dm} = \frac{45000}{1} \text{ mm}$$

Temperatura



$$25^{\circ}\text{C} = \frac{293}{1} \text{ K}$$

$$100^{\circ}\text{C} = \frac{373}{1} \text{ K}$$

$$200 \text{ K} = \frac{-73}{1} ^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$0 \text{ K} = \frac{-273}{1} ^{\circ}\text{C}$$

0,05 kg	_____	mg
4500 mg	_____	kg
0,75 g	_____	kg
0,02 m ³	_____	cm ³
850 cm	_____	dm ³
12,5 dm ³	_____	m ³
0,03 km	_____	dm
750 mm	_____	m
4,2 dm	_____	mm
15 ^o C	_____	K
310 K	_____	^o C
-10 ^o C	_____	K

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