

Soluciones problemas U6: Reacciones Químicas

- 1-  $\text{CH}_4 + 2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{CO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$   
 $m = 2 \text{ kg} = 2000 \text{ g}$   
 a)  $m_{\text{O}_2} = ?$   
 $M_m(\text{CH}_4) = 12 + 4 \cdot 1 = 16 \text{ g/mol}$   
 $2000 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{16 \text{ g}} = 125 \text{ mol CH}_4$   
 $125 \text{ mol CH}_4 \cdot \frac{2 \text{ mol O}_2}{1 \text{ mol CH}_4} = 250 \text{ mol O}_2$   
 $M_m(\text{O}_2) = 2 \cdot 16 = 32 \text{ g/mol}$   
 $250 \text{ mol O}_2 \cdot \frac{32 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ mol}} \rightarrow m_{\text{O}_2} = 8000 \text{ g}$   
 1°. Ajustar reacción  
 2°. Calcular moles de dato  
 3°. Estequiometría  
 4°. Dar resultado

b)  $m_{\text{CO}_2} = ?$   
 $M_m(\text{CO}_2) = 12 + 2 \cdot 16 = 44 \text{ g/mol}$   
 $125 \text{ mol CH}_4 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol CO}_2}{1 \text{ mol CH}_4} = 125 \text{ mol CO}_2$   
 $125 \text{ mol CO}_2 \cdot \frac{44 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ mol}} \rightarrow m_{\text{CO}_2} = 5500 \text{ g}$

- 2-  $\text{Al} + 3\text{HCl} \rightarrow \text{AlCl}_3 + \frac{3}{2} \text{H}_2$   
 a) Datos  
 $M_{\text{Al}} = ?$   
 $V_{\text{HCl}} = 80 \text{ ml} = 0.08 \text{ L}$   
 $M_{\text{HCl}} = 0.5 \text{ mol/L}$   
 $M_{\text{Al}} = 27 \text{ g/mol}$   
 $0.08 \text{ L} \cdot \frac{0.5 \text{ mol}}{1 \text{ L}} = 0.04 \text{ mol HCl}$   
 $0.04 \text{ mol HCl} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol Al}}{3 \text{ mol HCl}} = 0.013 \text{ mol Al}$   
 $0.013 \text{ mol} \cdot \frac{27 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ mol}} \rightarrow M_{\text{Al}} = 0.36 \text{ g}$   
 b) Datos  
 $V_{\text{H}_2} = ?$   
 $T = 278 \text{ K}$   
 $C.N. \leftarrow P = 1 \text{ atm}$   
 Condiciones Normales  
 $0.04 \text{ mol HCl} \cdot \frac{3/2 \text{ mol H}_2}{3 \text{ mol HCl}} = 0.02 \text{ mol H}_2$   
 Ley de los gases ideales  $\rightarrow PV = nRT$   
 $R = 0.082 \text{ atm} \cdot \text{L/mol} \cdot \text{K}$   
 $V = \frac{nRT}{P} = \frac{0.02 \cdot 0.082 \cdot 278}{1} \rightarrow V = 0.49 \text{ L}$

- 3  $\text{CaCO}_3 \rightarrow \text{CaO} + \text{CO}_2$   
 Datos  
 $m_{\text{CaCO}_3} = 8 \text{ kg} = 8000 \text{ g}$  (piedra)  
 $R = 60\%$   $\leftarrow \begin{cases} 100 \text{ g piedra} \\ 60 \text{ g CaCO}_3 \end{cases}$   
 a)  $m_{\text{CaO}} = ?$   
 $M_m(\text{CaCO}_3) = 40 + 12 + 3 \cdot 16 = 100 \text{ g/mol}$   
 $M_m(\text{CaO}) = 40 + 16 = 56 \text{ g/mol}$   
 $8000 \text{ g (piedra)} \cdot \frac{60 \text{ g CaCO}_3}{100 \text{ g (piedra)}} = 4800 \text{ g CaCO}_3$   
 $4800 \text{ g CaCO}_3 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{100 \text{ g}} = 48 \text{ mol CaCO}_3$   
 $48 \text{ mol CaCO}_3 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol CaO}}{1 \text{ mol CaCO}_3} = 48 \text{ mol CaO}$   
 $48 \text{ mol CaO} \cdot \frac{56 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ mol}} \rightarrow m_{\text{CaO}} = 2688 \text{ g}$   
 b)  $V_{\text{CO}_2} = ?$   
 $P = 1.5 \text{ atm}$   
 $T = 18^\circ \text{C} = 291 \text{ atm}$   
 $48 \text{ mol CaCO}_3 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol CO}_2}{1 \text{ mol CaCO}_3} = 48 \text{ mol CO}_2$   
 $PV = nRT$   
 $V = \frac{nRT}{P} = \frac{48 \cdot 0.082 \cdot 291}{1.5} \rightarrow V = 7636 \text{ L}$

- 4  $\text{CaCO}_3 \rightarrow \text{CaO} + \text{CO}_2$   
 Datos  
 $m_{\text{CaCO}_3} = 10 \text{ kg} = 10000 \text{ g}$  (piedra)  
 $m_{\text{CaO}} = 4 \text{ kg} = 4000 \text{ g}$   
 Riqueza = ?  
 $M_m \text{CaO} = 40 + 16 = 56 \text{ g/mol}$   
 $4000 \text{ g CaO} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{56 \text{ g}} = 71.43 \text{ mol CaO}$   
 $71.43 \text{ mol CaO} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol CaCO}_3}{1 \text{ mol CaO}} = 71.43 \text{ mol CaCO}_3$  (puro)  
 $M_m \text{CaCO}_3 = 40 + 12 + 3 \cdot 16 = 100 \text{ g/mol}$   
 $71.43 \text{ mol CaCO}_3 \cdot \frac{100 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ mol}} = 7143 \text{ g CaCO}_3$  (puro)  
 $R = \frac{m_{\text{puro}}}{m_{\text{piedra}}} \cdot 100 = \frac{7143}{10000} \cdot 100 \rightarrow R = 71.43\%$

- 5  $\text{Zn} + 2\text{HCl} \rightarrow \text{ZnCl}_2 + \text{H}_2$   
 Datos  
 $m_{\text{Zn}} = 140 \text{ g}$   
 $V_{\text{HCl}} = 800 \text{ mL} = 0.8 \text{ L}$   
 $M_{\text{HCl}} = 0.9 \text{ mol/L}$   
 Riqueza = ?  
 $0.8 \text{ L HCl} \cdot \frac{0.9 \text{ mol}}{1 \text{ L}} = 0.72 \text{ mol HCl}$   
 $0.72 \text{ mol HCl} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol Zn}}{2 \text{ mol HCl}} = 0.36 \text{ mol Zn}$   
 $M_{\text{Zn}} = 65 \text{ g/mol}$   
 $0.36 \text{ mol} \cdot \frac{65 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ mol}} = 23.4 \text{ g Zn puros}$   
 $R = \frac{m_{\text{puro}}}{m_{\text{impuro}}} \cdot 100 = \frac{23.4}{140} \cdot 100 \rightarrow R = 16.71\%$   
 Riqueza =  $\frac{m_{\text{puro}}}{m_{\text{impuro}}} \cdot 100$   
 Los datos de la reacción son puros

- 6  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10} + 9\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 4\text{CO}_2 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$   
 Datos  
 $R = 85\%$   
 $V_{\text{CO}_2} = ?$   
 $P = 730 \text{ mmHg}$   
 $T = 20^\circ \text{C} = 293 \text{ K}$   
 $m_{\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}} = 2.5 \text{ kg} = 2500 \text{ g}$   
 $M_{\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}} = 4 \cdot 12 + 10 \cdot 1 = 58 \text{ g/mol}$   
 $P = 730 \text{ mmHg} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ atm}}{760 \text{ mmHg}} = 0.96 \text{ atm}$   
 $R = 0.082 \text{ atm} \cdot \text{L/mol} \cdot \text{K}$   
 $2500 \text{ g C}_4\text{H}_{10} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{58 \text{ g}} = 43.10 \text{ mol C}_4\text{H}_{10}$   
 $43.10 \text{ mol C}_4\text{H}_{10} \cdot \frac{4 \text{ mol CO}_2}{1 \text{ mol C}_4\text{H}_{10}} = 172.41 \text{ mol CO}_2$   
 $PV = nRT$   
 $V = \frac{nRT}{P} = \frac{172.41 \cdot 0.082 \cdot 293}{0.96} \rightarrow V_{\text{CO}_2} = 4314.92 \text{ L}$

- 7  $\text{CaH}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{Ca(OH)}_2 + 2\text{H}_2$   
 Datos  
 $m_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 60 \text{ g}$   
 $m_{\text{CaH}_2} = 80 \text{ g}$   
 $M_m(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 2 \cdot 1 + 16 = 18 \text{ g/mol}$   
 $M_m(\text{CaH}_2) = 40 + 2 \cdot 1 = 42 \text{ g/mol}$   
 a) reactivo limitante = ?  
 $m_{\text{reactivo sobra}} = ?$   
 1°. Calcular los moles de cada reactivo  
 2°. Por estequiometría calcular los moles de cada reactivo  
 3°. Decidir el reactivo limitante  
 1°  $60 \text{ g H}_2\text{O} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{18 \text{ g}} = 3.33 \text{ mol H}_2\text{O}$  (Tengo)  
 $80 \text{ g CaH}_2 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{42 \text{ g}} = 1.90 \text{ mol CaH}_2$  (Tengo)  
 2°  $3.33 \text{ mol H}_2\text{O} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol CaH}_2}{2 \text{ mol H}_2\text{O}} = 1.66 \text{ mol CaH}_2$  (Necesito)  
 $1.90 \text{ mol CaH}_2 \cdot \frac{2 \text{ mol H}_2\text{O}}{1 \text{ mol CaH}_2} = 3.8 \text{ mol H}_2\text{O}$  (Necesito)  
 3°  $\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 3.33 \text{ mol tengo y } 3.8 \text{ necesito limitante}$   
 $\text{CaH}_2 \rightarrow 1.90 \text{ mol tengo y } 1.66 \text{ necesito exceso}$   
 Solución. El reactivo limitante es el  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$   
 El reactivo en exceso es el  $\text{CaH}_2$   
 $m_{\text{sobrante}} = 1.9 \cdot 1.66 \rightarrow m_{\text{sobrante}} = 0.24 \text{ g}$

b)  $n_{\text{Ca(OH)}_2} = ?$   
 El cálculo de estequiometría se hace con el reactivo limitante (con los moles tengo)  
 $3.33 \text{ mol H}_2\text{O} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol Ca(OH)}_2}{2 \text{ mol H}_2\text{O}} \rightarrow n_{\text{Ca(OH)}_2} = 1.66 \text{ mol Ca(OH)}_2$

- 8  $\text{CaCO}_3 + 2\text{HCl} \rightarrow \text{CaCl}_2 + \text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$   
 Datos  
 $R = 62\%$   
 $m_{\text{CaCO}_3}$  (piedra) = ?  
 $V_{\text{CO}_2} = 100 \text{ L}$   
 $P_{\text{CO}_2} = 2 \text{ atm}$   
 $T_{\text{CO}_2} = 25^\circ \text{C} = 298 \text{ K}$   
 $M_m(\text{CaCO}_3) = 40 + 12 + 3 \cdot 16 = 100 \text{ g/mol}$   
 $PV = nRT$   
 $n = \frac{PV}{RT} = \frac{2 \cdot 100}{0.082 \cdot 298} = 8.18 \text{ mol CO}_2$   
 $8.18 \text{ mol CO}_2 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol CaCO}_3}{1 \text{ mol CO}_2} = 8.18 \text{ mol CaCO}_3$  puros  
 $8.18 \text{ mol CaCO}_3 \cdot \frac{100 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ mol}} = 818 \text{ g CaCO}_3$  puros  
 $R = \frac{m_{\text{puro}}}{m_{\text{piedra}}} \cdot 100$   
 $62 = \frac{818}{m_{\text{piedra}}} \cdot 100$   
 $62 \cdot m_{\text{piedra}} = 81800$   
 $m_{\text{piedra}} = \frac{81800}{62} \rightarrow m_{\text{piedra}} = 1319.35 \text{ g}$

- 9  $4\text{Fe} + 3\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$   
 Datos  
 $m_{\text{Fe}} = 150 \text{ g}$   
 $m_{\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3} = 80 \text{ g}$   
 Rendimiento = ?  
 $\text{Rendimiento} = \frac{m_{\text{produc.}} \cdot \text{Factor estequiométrico}}{m_{\text{reactivo}} \cdot \text{Factor estequiométrico}} \cdot 100$   
 $\text{Rendimiento} = \frac{m_{\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3} \cdot 2}{m_{\text{Fe}} \cdot 4} \cdot 100 = \frac{80 \cdot 2}{150 \cdot 4} \cdot 100$   
 $\text{Rendimiento} = 93.75\%$

- 10  $\text{KClO}_3 \rightarrow \text{KCl} + \frac{3}{2} \text{O}_2$   
 Datos  
 $m_{\text{KClO}_3} = 500 \text{ g}$  (impuro)  
 $V_{\text{O}_2} = 100 \text{ L}$   
 $C.N. \leftarrow T = 278 \text{ K}$   
 Riqueza = ?  
 $M_m \text{KClO}_3 = 39 + 35.5 + 3 \cdot 16 = 122.5 \text{ g/mol}$   
 $PV = nRT$   
 $n_{\text{O}_2} = \frac{PV}{RT} = \frac{1 \cdot 100}{0.082 \cdot 278} = 4.09 \text{ mol O}_2$   
 $4.09 \text{ mol O}_2 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol KClO}_3}{3/2 \text{ mol O}_2} = 2.73 \text{ mol KClO}_3$   
 $2.73 \text{ mol KClO}_3 \cdot \frac{122.5 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ mol}} = 334.02 \text{ g KClO}_3$  (puro)  
 $\text{Riqueza} = \frac{m_{\text{puro}}}{m_{\text{impuro}}} \cdot 100 = \frac{334.02 \cdot 100}{500}$   
 $\text{Riqueza} = 66.804\%$

- 11 Datos  
 $m_{\text{NH}_3} = 200 \text{ g}$   
 $m_{\text{O}_2} = 200 \text{ g}$   
 $M_m(\text{NH}_3) = 14 + 3 \cdot 1 = 17 \text{ g/mol}$   
 $M_m(\text{O}_2) = 2 \cdot 16 = 32 \text{ g/mol}$   
 $2\text{NH}_3 + \frac{5}{2} \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{NO} + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$   
 a) Reactivo limitante = ?  
 Masa sobra = ?  
 1° Calcular moles de cada reactivo  
 $200 \text{ g NH}_3 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{17 \text{ g}} = 11.76 \text{ mol NH}_3$  (Tengo)  
 $200 \text{ g O}_2 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{32 \text{ g}} = 6.25 \text{ mol O}_2$  (Tengo)  
 2° Calcular moles que necesita de cada reactivo Estequiometría  
 $11.76 \text{ mol NH}_3 \cdot \frac{5/2 \text{ mol O}_2}{2 \text{ mol NH}_3} = 14.7 \text{ mol O}_2$  (necesita)  
 $6.25 \text{ mol O}_2 \cdot \frac{2 \text{ mol NH}_3}{5/2 \text{ mol O}_2} = 5 \text{ mol NH}_3$  (necesita)  
 3° Decidir reactivo limitante y exceso  

Reactivo	Tengo	Necesito	
NH <sub>3</sub>	11.76	5	→ Exceso
O <sub>2</sub>	6.25	14.7	→ limitante

  
 4° Dar solución  
 El reactivo limitante es el  $\text{O}_2$   
 $m_{\text{NH}_3}$  sobra =  $11.76 - 5 = 6.76 \text{ mol NH}_3$   
 $6.76 \text{ mol NH}_3 \cdot \frac{17 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ mol}} \rightarrow m_{\text{sobra}} = 114.92 \text{ g NH}_3$

- b)  $m_{\text{NO}} = ?$   
 El ejercicio se hace con el dato de reactivo limitante  $200 \text{ g O}_2$   
 $6.25 \text{ mol O}_2 \cdot \frac{2 \text{ mol NO}}{5/2 \text{ mol O}_2} = 5 \text{ mol NO}$   
 $M_m(\text{NO}) = 14 + 16 = 30 \text{ g/mol}$   
 $5 \text{ mol NO} \cdot \frac{30 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ mol}} = 150 \text{ g NO}$  (Si la reacción tiene un rendimiento 100%)  
 $150 \text{ g NO} \cdot \frac{70 \text{ g NO real}}{100 \text{ g NO teórico}} \rightarrow m_{\text{NO}} = 105 \text{ g NO}$