



Rastvori

- Računski zadaci -

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Asistent sa doktoratom

Molski i zapreminski udeo

Molski udeo (x) ili molski procenat (x%) predstavlja odnos broja molova pojedinačne komponente (n_i) i ukupnog broja molova ($\sum_i n_i$):

$$x = \frac{n_i}{\sum_i n_i}$$

$$x\% = \frac{n_i}{\sum_i n_i} \cdot 100\%$$

Zapreminski procenat (Vol%) prikazuje odnos zapremina pojedinačnih komponenti i ukupne zapremine rastvora pomnožene sa 100%:

$$\text{Vol}\% = \frac{V_i}{\sum_i V_i} \cdot 100\%$$

Zadatak 1. Smeša gasova sadrži: 20 g O₂, 70 g N₂, 5 g He i 5 g H₂. Odrediti molски udeo O₂ u smeši.

$$m_{\text{O}_2} = 20 \text{ g}$$

$$m_{\text{N}_2} = 70 \text{ g}$$

$$m_{\text{He}} = 5 \text{ g}$$

$$m_{\text{H}_2} = 5 \text{ g}$$

$$x(\text{O}_2) = ?$$

$$x(\text{O}_2) = \frac{n_{\text{O}_2}}{n_{\text{O}_2} + n_{\text{N}_2} + n_{\text{He}} + n_{\text{H}_2}}$$

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

$$x(\text{O}_2) = \frac{\frac{m_{\text{O}_2}}{M(\text{O}_2)}}{\frac{m_{\text{O}_2}}{M(\text{O}_2)} + \frac{m_{\text{N}_2}}{M(\text{N}_2)} + \frac{m_{\text{He}}}{M(\text{He})} + \frac{m_{\text{H}_2}}{M(\text{H}_2)}}$$

Zadatak 1. Smeša gasova sadrži: 20 g O₂, 70 g N₂, 5 g He i 5 g H₂. Odrediti molški udeo O₂ u smeši.

$$m_{\text{O}_2} = 20 \text{ g}$$

$$m_{\text{N}_2} = 70 \text{ g}$$

$$m_{\text{He}} = 5 \text{ g}$$

$$m_{\text{H}_2} = 5 \text{ g}$$

$$x(\text{O}_2) = ?$$

$$A(\text{O}) = 16 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$A(\text{N}) = 14 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$A(\text{He}) = 4 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$A(\text{H}) = 1 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$M_r(\text{O}_2) = 2 \cdot A_r(\text{O}) = 2 \cdot 16 \text{ g/mol} = 32 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$M(\text{O}_2) = 32 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}}$$

$$M(\text{N}_2) = 28 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}}$$

$$M(\text{H}_2) = 2 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}}$$

Zadatak 1. Smeša gasova sadrži: 20 g O₂, 70 g N₂, 5 g He i 5 g H₂. Odrediti molski udeo O₂ u smeši.

$$m_{\text{O}_2} = 20 \text{ g}$$

$$m_{\text{N}_2} = 70 \text{ g}$$

$$m_{\text{He}} = 5 \text{ g}$$

$$m_{\text{H}_2} = 5 \text{ g}$$

$$x(\text{O}_2) = ?$$

$$x(\text{O}_2) = \frac{\frac{20 \text{ g}}{32 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}}}}{\frac{20 \text{ g}}{32 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}}} + \frac{70 \text{ g}}{28 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}}} + \frac{5 \text{ g}}{4 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}}} + \frac{5 \text{ g}}{2 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}}}}$$

$$x(\text{O}_2) = \frac{0,625 \text{ mol}}{0,625 \text{ mol} + 2,5 \text{ mol} + 1,25 \text{ mol} + 2,5 \text{ mol}}$$

$$x(\text{O}_2) = \frac{0,625 \text{ mol}}{6,875 \text{ mol}} = 0,0909$$

Zadatak 2. Koliko mL rastvora etanola zapreminskog procenta 70% a koliko mL destilovane vode je potrebno dodati kako bi se pripremilo 25 mL rastvora etanola zapreminskog procenta 35%?

$$\text{Vol}\%_{\text{rastvor 1}} = 70\%$$

$$\text{Vol}\%_{\text{rastvor 2}} = 35\%$$

$$V_{\text{rastvor 2}} = 25 \text{ mL}$$

$$V_{\text{rastvor 1}} = ?$$

$$V_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = ?$$

I način

$$\text{Vol}\% = \frac{V_{\text{rs}}}{V_{\text{r}}} \cdot 100\%$$

$$\text{Vol}\%_{\text{rastvor 2}} = \frac{V_{\text{rs}}}{V_{\text{rastvor 2}}} \cdot 100\%$$

$$35\% = \frac{V_{\text{rs}}}{25\text{mL}} \cdot 100\%$$

$$V_{\text{rs}} = \frac{35\% \cdot 25\text{mL}}{100\%} = 8,75\text{mL}$$

Zadatak 2. Koliko mL rastvora etanola zapreminskog procenta 70% a koliko mL destilovane vode je potrebno dodati kako bi se pripremilo 25 mL rastvora etanola zapreminskog procenta 35%?

$$\text{Vol\%}_{\text{rastvor 1}} = 70\%$$

$$\text{Vol\%}_{\text{rastvor 2}} = 35\%$$

$$V_{\text{rastvor 2}} = 25 \text{ mL}$$

$$V_{\text{rastvor 1}} = ?$$

$$V_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = ?$$

$$\text{Vol\%}_{\text{rastvor 1}} = \frac{V_{\text{rs}}}{V_{\text{rastvor 1}}} \cdot 100\%$$

$$70\% = \frac{V_{\text{rs}}}{V_{\text{rastvor 1}}} \cdot 100\%$$

$$V_{\text{rastvor 1}} = \frac{V_{\text{rs}} \cdot 100\%}{70\%} = \frac{8,75\text{mL} \cdot 100\%}{70\%} = 12,5\text{mL}$$

$$V_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = V_{\text{rastvor 2}} - V_{\text{rastvor 1}} = 25\text{mL} - 12,5\text{mL} = 12,5\text{mL}$$

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$$\text{Vol}\%_{\text{rastvor 1}} = 70\%$$

$$\text{Vol}\%_{\text{rastvor 2}} = 35\%$$

$$V_{\text{rastvor 2}} = 25 \text{ mL}$$

$$V_{\text{rastvor 1}} = ?$$

$$V_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = ?$$

II način

$$\text{Vol}\%_{\text{rastvor 1}} \cdot V_{\text{rastvor 1}} = \text{Vol}\%_{\text{rastvor 2}} \cdot V_{\text{rastvor 2}}$$

$$70 \% \cdot V_{\text{rastvor 1}} = 35 \% \cdot 25 \text{ ml}$$

$$V_{\text{rastvor 1}} = \frac{35 \% \cdot 25 \text{ ml}}{70\%} = \frac{875 \text{ mL}}{70} = 12,5 \text{ mL}$$

$$V_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 25 \text{ mL} - V_{\text{rastvor 1}} = 25 \text{ mL} - 12,5 \text{ mL} = 12,5 \text{ mL}$$

Molska i masena koncentracija

Molska koncentracija ili molaritet (c) je jedan od najčešćih načina prikazivanja koncentracije rastvora u praksi. Molaritet predstavlja broj molova rastvorene supstance ili rastvorka (n_{rs}) u određenoj zapremini rastvora (V_r):

$$c = \frac{n_{rs}}{V_r}$$

Jedinice molariteta su mol/dm³, a može se pisati ekvivalent jedinice koja se naziva molaritet i obeležava velikim slovom M.

Masena koncentracija (γ) predstavlja masu rastvorene supstance odnosno rastvorka (m_{rs}) u određenoj zapremini rastvora (V_r):

$$\gamma = \frac{m_{rs}}{V_r}$$

Jedinice masene koncentracije su g/dm³.

Zadatak 3. Koliko je grama K_2SO_4 potrebno odmeriti za pripremu 120 cm^3 rastvora kalijum-sulfata masene koncentracije $1,58 \text{ g/L}$.

$$V_r = 120 \text{ cm}^3$$
$$\gamma = 1,58 \text{ g/L}$$

$$m_{K_2SO_4} = ?$$

$$V_r = 120 \text{ cm}^3 = 120 \text{ mL} = 120 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ L} = 0,120 \text{ L}$$

$$1 \text{ mL} = 1 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$1 \text{ L} = 1 \text{ dm}^3$$

$$1 \text{ L} = 1000 \text{ mL} = 10^3 \text{ mL}$$

$$1 \text{ mL} = 10^{-3} \text{ L}$$

$$1 \text{ dm} = 10 \text{ cm}$$

$$1 \text{ dm}^3 = 10^3 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$1 \text{ cm}^3 = \frac{1}{10^3} \text{ dm}^3 = 10^{-3} \text{ dm}^3$$

Zadatak 3. Koliko je grama K_2SO_4 potrebno odmeriti za pripremu 120 cm^3 rastvora kalijum-sulfata masene koncentracije $1,58 \text{ g/L}$.

$$V_r = 0,120 \text{ L}$$

$$\gamma = 1,58 \text{ g/L}$$

$$m_{\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4} = ?$$

$$\gamma = \frac{m_{\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4}}{V_r}$$

$$m_{\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4} = \gamma \cdot V_r$$

$$m_{\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4} = 1,58 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{L}} \cdot 0,120 \text{ L}$$

$$m_{\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4} = 0,1896 \text{ g} = 0,190 \text{ g}$$

Zadatak 3. Kolika je molarna koncentracija rastvora dobijenog dodavanjem 350 cm^3 vode u 400 cm^3 rastvora NaOH čija je masena koncentracija $7,0 \text{ mg/cm}^3$.

$$\Delta V_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 350 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$V_{\text{r1}} = 400 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\gamma_1 = 7,0 \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{cm}^3}$$

$$c_2 = ?$$

$$\Delta V_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 350 \text{ cm}^3 = 350 \text{ mL} = 350 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ L} = 0,350 \text{ L}$$

$$V_{\text{r1}} = 400 \text{ cm}^3 = 400 \text{ mL} = 400 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ L} = 0,400 \text{ L}$$

$$\gamma_1 = 7,0 \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{cm}^3} = 7,0 \frac{10^{-3} \text{ g}}{\text{mL}} = 7 \frac{10^{-3} \text{ g}}{10^{-3} \text{ L}} = 7,0 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{L}}$$

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$$\Delta V_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 0,350 \text{ L}$$

$$V_{\text{r1}} = 0,400 \text{ L}$$

$$\gamma_1 = 7,0 \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}}$$

$$c_2 = ?$$

$$c_1 = \frac{n_{\text{NaOH}}}{V_{\text{r1}}} \quad \gamma = \frac{m_{\text{NaOH}}}{V_{\text{r1}}}$$

$$n_{\text{NaOH}} = \frac{m_{\text{NaOH}}}{M(\text{NaOH})}$$

$$c_1 = \frac{\frac{m_{\text{NaOH}}}{M(\text{NaOH})}}{V_{\text{r1}}}$$

$$c_1 = \frac{1}{M(\text{NaOH})} \cdot \frac{m_{\text{NaOH}}}{V_{\text{r1}}} = \frac{1}{M(\text{NaOH})} \cdot \gamma_1$$

Zadatak 3. Kolika je molarna koncentracija rastvora dobijenog dodavanjem 350 cm^3 vode u 400 cm^3 rastvora NaOH čija je masena koncentracija $7,0 \text{ mg/cm}^3$.

$$\Delta V_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 0,350 \text{ L}$$

$$V_{\text{r1}} = 0,400 \text{ L}$$

$$\gamma_1 = 7,0 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{L}}$$

$$c_2 = ?$$

$$c_1 = \frac{1}{M(\text{NaOH})} \cdot \gamma_1$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_r(\text{NaOH}) &= A_r(\text{Na}) + A_r(\text{O}) + A_r(\text{H}) = \\ &= (23 + 16 + 1) \text{ g/mol} = 40 \text{ g/mol} \end{aligned}$$

$$M(\text{NaOH}) = 40 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}}$$

$$c_1 = \frac{7 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{L}}}{40 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}}} = 0,175 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{L}} = 0,175 \text{ M}$$

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$$\Delta V_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 0,350 \text{ L}$$

$$V_{\text{r1}} = 0,400 \text{ L}$$

$$\gamma_1 = 7,0 \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}}$$

$$c_1 = 0,175 \text{ M}$$

$$c_2 = ?$$

$$n_{\text{NaOH},1} = n_{\text{NaOH},2}$$

$$c_1 \cdot V_{\text{r1}} = c_2 \cdot V_{\text{r2}}$$

$$c_1 \cdot V_{\text{r1}} = c_2 \cdot (V_{\text{r1}} + \Delta V_{\text{H}_2\text{O}})$$

$$c_2 = \frac{c_1 \cdot \Delta V_{\text{r1}}}{V_{\text{r1}} + V_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}}$$

$$c_2 = \frac{0,175 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{L}} \cdot 0,400 \text{ L}}{0,400 \text{ L} + 0,350 \text{ L}} = \frac{0,070 \text{ mol}}{0,750 \text{ L}} = 0,093 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{L}}$$

$$c_2 = 0,093 \text{ M}$$

Molalitet

Molalitet rastvora (b) prikazuje koncentraciju rastvora izraženu preko odnosa broja molova rastvorene supstance (n_{rs}) i mase rastvarača date u kilogramima ($m_{rastvarač}$).

$$b = \frac{n_{rs}}{m_{rastvarač}}$$

Jedinice molaliteta su mol/kg.

Zadatak 4. Koliko grama NaCl je potrebno za pripremanje 250 g rastvora u kome je molalitet NaCl 1,63 mol/kg?

$$m_r = 250 \text{ g}$$

$$b = 1,63 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{kg}}$$

$$m_{\text{NaCl}} = ?$$

$$b = \frac{n_{\text{NaCl}}}{m_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}}$$

$$n_{\text{NaCl}} = \frac{m_{\text{NaCl}}}{M(\text{NaCl})}$$

$$b = \frac{m_{\text{NaCl}}}{M(\text{NaCl})} \cdot \frac{1}{m_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}}$$

$$M(\text{NaCl}) = 58,5 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}}$$

Zadatak 4. Koliko grama NaCl je potrebno za pripremanje 250 g rastvora u kome je molalitet NaCl 1,63 mol/kg?

$$m_r = 250 \text{ g}$$

$$b = 1,63 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{kg}}$$

$$m_{\text{NaCl}} = ?$$

$$m_r = m_{\text{NaCl}} + m_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$$

$$m_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = m_r - m_{\text{NaCl}}$$

$$b = \frac{m_{\text{NaCl}}}{M(\text{NaCl}) \cdot (m_r - m_{\text{NaCl}})}$$

$$b \cdot M(\text{NaCl}) \cdot (m_r - m_{\text{NaCl}}) = m_{\text{NaCl}}$$

$$b \cdot M(\text{NaCl}) \cdot m_r - b \cdot M(\text{NaCl}) \cdot m_{\text{NaCl}} = m_{\text{NaCl}}$$

$$b \cdot M(\text{NaCl}) \cdot m_r = b \cdot M(\text{NaCl}) \cdot m_{\text{NaCl}} + m_{\text{NaCl}}$$

$$b \cdot M(\text{NaCl}) \cdot m_r = (b \cdot M(\text{NaCl}) + 1) \cdot m_{\text{NaCl}}$$

Zadatak 4. Koliko grama NaCl je potrebno za pripremanje 250 g rastvora u kome je molalitet NaCl 1,63 mol/kg?

$$m_r = 250 \text{ g}$$

$$b = 1,63 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{kg}}$$

$$m_{\text{NaCl}} = ?$$

$$m_{\text{NaCl}} = \frac{b \cdot M(\text{NaCl}) \cdot m_r}{b \cdot M(\text{NaCl}) + 1}$$

$$m_{\text{NaCl}} = \frac{1,63 \frac{\text{mol}}{10^3 \text{g}} \cdot 58,5 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}} \cdot 250 \text{ g}}{1,63 \frac{\text{mol}}{10^3 \text{g}} \cdot 58,5 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}} + 1}$$

$$m_{\text{NaCl}} = \frac{0,0954 \cdot 250 \text{ g}}{0,0954 + 1} = \frac{23,85 \text{ g}}{1,0954} = 21,77 \text{ g}$$

Međusobna preračunavanja različitih načina izražavanja koncentracije

- Ukoliko je prilikom preračunavanja koncentracije rastvora neophodna promena mase u broj molova rastvorka ili obrnuto neophodno je znati molsku masu rastvorka.
- Ukoliko preračunavanje koncentracije rastvora uključuje promenu zapremine rastvora u masu rastvarača tada je neophodno da je poznata gustina rastvora.

Zadatak 5. Izračunati molaritet rastvora hlorovodnične kiseline masenog udela 0,05 i gustine 0,9968 g/cm³.

$$\omega = 0,05$$

$$\rho_r = 0,9968 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{cm}^3}$$

$$c = ?$$

$$c = \frac{n_{\text{HCl}}}{V_r}$$

$$\omega = \frac{m_{\text{HCl}}}{m_r}$$

$$m_{\text{HCl}} = \omega \cdot m_r$$

$$n_{\text{HCl}} = \frac{m_{\text{HCl}}}{M(\text{HCl})}$$

$$n_{\text{HCl}} = \frac{\omega \cdot m_r}{M(\text{HCl})}$$

$$c = \frac{\omega \cdot m_r}{M(\text{HCl})} \cdot \frac{1}{V_r}$$

$$\rho_r = \frac{m_r}{V_r}$$

$$c = \frac{\omega \cdot \rho_r}{M(\text{HCl})}$$

Zadatak 5. Izračunati molaritet rastvora hlorovodnične kiseline masenog udela 0,05 i gustine 0,9968 g/cm³.

$$\omega = 0,05$$

$$\rho_r = 0,9968 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{cm}^3}$$

$$c = ?$$

$$c = \frac{\omega \cdot \rho_r}{M(\text{HCl})}$$

$$c = \frac{0,05}{36,5 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}}} \cdot 0,9968 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{cm}^3} = 0,001365 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{cm}^3}$$

$$c = 1,365 \cdot 10^{-3} \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{cm}^3} = 1,365 \frac{\text{mol}}{10^3 \text{cm}^3} = 1,365 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{dm}^3}$$

$$c = 1,365 \text{ M}$$

Zadatak 6. Masena koncentracija 32,0% rastvora hlorovodonične kiseline iznosi 377,6 g/L. Odrediti molaritet ovog rastvora kao i njegovu gustinu.

$$\omega\% = 32,0 \%$$

$$\gamma = 377,6 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{L}}$$

$$\rho_r = ?$$

$$c = ?$$

$$\omega\% = \frac{m_{\text{HCl}}}{m_r} \cdot 100\%$$

$$\gamma = \frac{m_{\text{HCl}}}{V_r}$$

$$\rho_r = \frac{m_r}{V_r}$$

$$\omega\% = \frac{m_{\text{HCl}}}{\rho_r \cdot V_r} \cdot 100\%$$

$$\omega\% = \frac{\gamma}{\rho_r} \cdot 100\%$$

Zadatak 6. Masena koncentracija 32,0% rastvora hlorovodonične kiseline iznosi 377,6 g/L. Odrediti molaritet ovog rastvora kao i njegovu gustinu.

$$\omega\% = 32,0 \%$$

$$\gamma = 377,6 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{L}}$$

$$\rho_r = ?$$

$$c = ?$$

$$\frac{\omega\%}{\gamma} = \frac{100\%}{\rho_r}$$

$$\rho_r = \frac{\gamma}{\omega\%} \cdot 100\%$$

$$\rho_r = \frac{377,6 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{L}}}{32,0 \%} \cdot 100\% = 1180 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{L}}$$

$$\rho_r = 1180 \frac{\text{g}}{10^3 \text{mL}} = 1180 \cdot 10^{-3} \frac{\text{g}}{\text{mL}} = 1,180 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{mL}}$$

Zadatak 6. Masena koncentracija 32,0% rastvora hlorovodonične kiseline iznosi 377,6 g/L. Odrediti molaritet ovog rastvora kao i njegovu gustinu.

$$\omega\% = 32,0 \%$$

$$\gamma = 377,6 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{L}}$$

$$\rho_r = ?$$

$$c = ?$$

$$c = \frac{n_{\text{HCl}}}{V_r} = \frac{m_{\text{HCl}}}{V_r} \cdot \frac{1}{M(\text{HCl})} = \frac{\gamma}{M(\text{HCl})}$$

$$M(\text{HCl}) = 36,5 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}}$$

$$c = \frac{\gamma}{M(\text{H}_2\text{O}_2)} = \frac{377,6 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{L}}}{36,5 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}}} = 10,3 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{L}} = 10,3 \text{ M}$$

Hvala na pažnji

Uvod u laboratorijski rad školska 2021/2022. godina