

1) $\frac{0,3/60}{\frac{500}{18} + \frac{0,3}{60}} = 1,8 \cdot 10^{-4}$ Holtért #1 Ház (újra)

Holalitäts

$$\frac{5 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol}}{\frac{1}{2} \cdot 18 \text{ g}} = 10^{-2} \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{g}}$$

Holaritäts

$$\rightarrow 10^{-2} \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{dm}^3}$$

$$2) [v] = \frac{M}{\text{sec}} \quad [v] = [k \cdot [A]^n] = \frac{1}{\text{sec}} \cdot \frac{1}{M^{n-1}} \cdot M^n$$

A dimenzió's miatt: tehát ~~n~~ $n = 2,5$

$$3) t_{1/2} = \frac{0,693}{\lambda} \quad \lambda = 0,693 / t_{1/2} = \frac{0,693}{1,428 \cdot 10^5} =$$

$$= 4,010 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot \frac{1}{\text{sec}}$$

$$\tau = \frac{1}{\lambda} = 2,493 \cdot 10^5 [\text{sec}] \sim 68,25 \text{ h}$$

4)

[A] μM	$\mu\text{M/sec}$
100	0
90	
80	
70	

4)

$[A] \mu M$	$v \mu M/sec$	$\ln [A]$	$\ln v$
100	0,333	4,61	-1,10
50	0,0347	4,50	-3,45
80	0,0298	4,38	-3,51
20	0,0278	4,25	-3,58
		$\Sigma 17,74$	$\Sigma 11,64$

$(\ln [A])^2$	$\ln [A] \cdot \ln v$
21,3	-5,07
20,3	-15,5
19,2	-15,6
18,1	-15,2
$\Sigma 78,9$	$\Sigma -51,14$

$$n=4$$

$$r = \frac{n \cdot D - A \cdot B}{n \cdot C - A^2} = 2,03$$

$$\ln k = \frac{B \cdot C - D \cdot A}{n \cdot C - A^2} = 76,64 \cdot 10^{-6} = 2 \frac{1}{\mu M \cdot 0,03 \text{ sec}}$$

5)

6) ~~.....~~ $\Delta G^\circ = -71,8 \text{ J/mol} = -RT \cdot \ln K$
 $K = \exp\left(\frac{-71,8}{8,3145 \cdot 298,15}\right) = 17,53$

Species 1 0

alt -x +x

oppositely 1-x x

$$K = \frac{[G6P]}{[G1P]} = \frac{x}{1-x} \Rightarrow x = 0,946 \text{ mol}$$

$$T_2 = 313K \quad T_1 = 303K$$

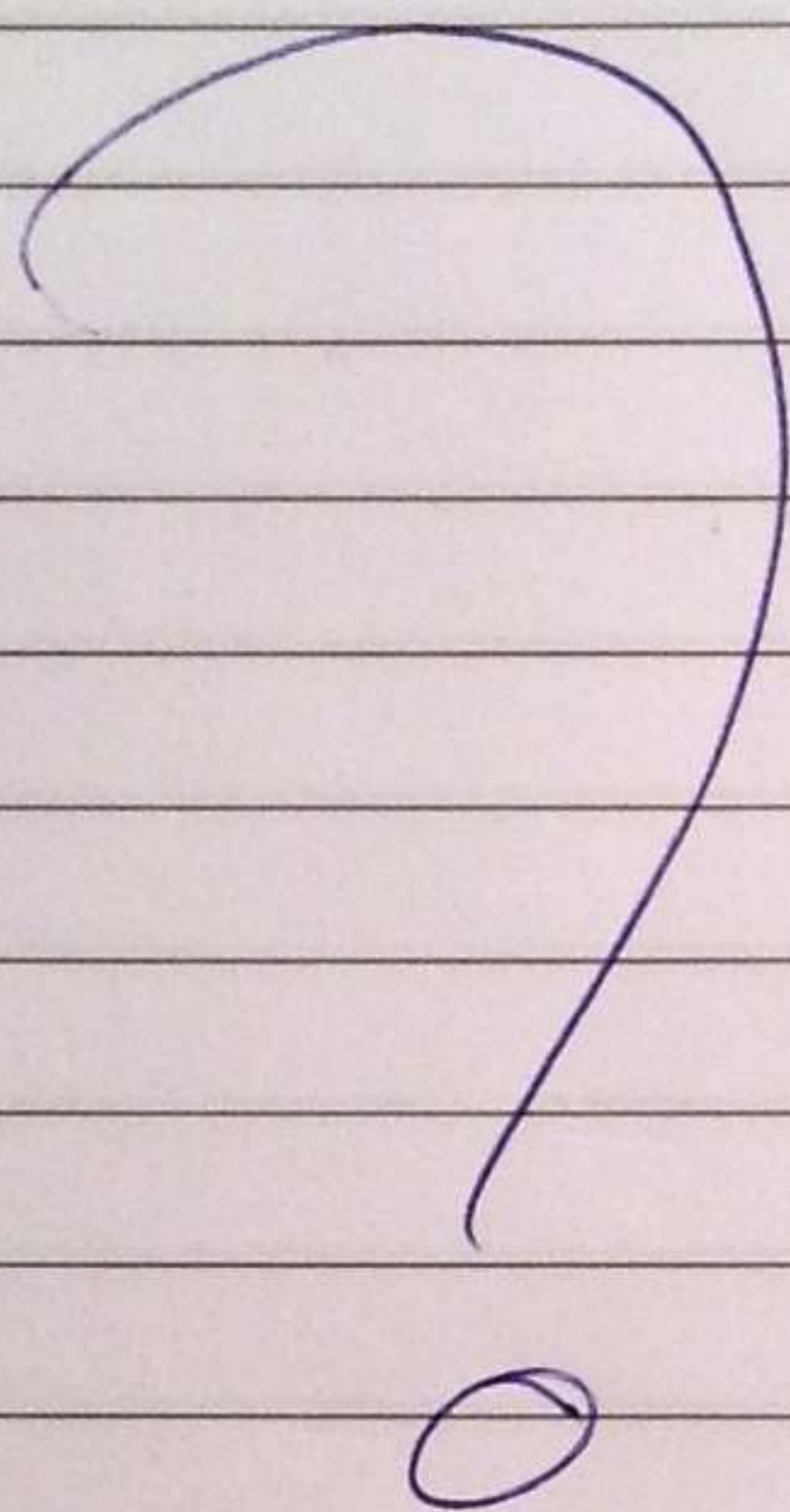
$$f) k_1 = e^{-\frac{E^*}{RT_1}} \cdot A$$

$$k_2 = e^{-\frac{E^*}{RT_2}} \cdot A$$

$$\frac{k_2}{k_1} \Rightarrow 20 = \frac{e^{-\frac{E^*}{RT_2}} \cdot A}{e^{-\frac{E^*}{RT_1}} \cdot A} = e^{-\frac{E^*}{RT_2} + \frac{E^*}{RT_1}}$$

$$\ln 20 = -\frac{E^*}{R} \left(\frac{1}{T_2} - \frac{1}{T_1} \right) \Rightarrow E^* = -R \cdot \ln 20 \cdot \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{T_2} - \frac{1}{T_1} \right)} = 236,21 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

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Hand over a lapitainy

#1 fizika feladat

$$\Delta y \gg \Delta x$$

1) Mólfrakt: $\frac{0,3/60}{\frac{500}{18} + \frac{0,3}{60}} = 1,8 \cdot 10^{-4}$

Molaritás: $\frac{5 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol}}{\frac{1}{2} \text{ kg}} = 10^{-2} \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{kg}}$

Molaritás: $10^{-2} \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{dm}^3}$

2) $[v] = \frac{M}{\text{sec}} = [g \cdot [A]^m] = \frac{1}{\text{sec}} \cdot M^{-(n-1)} \cdot M^n \quad n=2,5$

3) $\lambda = \frac{0,693}{1,729 \cdot 10^5} = 4,010 \cdot 10^{-6} \frac{1}{\text{sec}} \Rightarrow T = \frac{1}{\lambda} = 2,493 \cdot 10^5 \text{ sec}$

$\ln[A]$	$\ln v$	$(\ln[A])^2$	$\ln[A] \cdot \ln v$
4,61	-3,40	21,3	-15,7
4,50	-3,45	20,0	-15,5
4,38	-3,51	19,2	-15,4
4,25	-3,58	18,1	-15,2

} $n=4$

$\Sigma \quad A=14,44 \quad B=-13,91 \quad C=78,9 \quad D=-61,8$

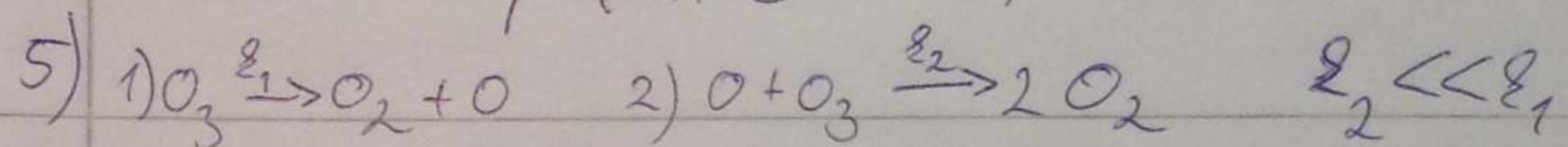
$r = \frac{n \cdot D - A \cdot B}{n \cdot C - A^2} = \frac{0,0956}{0,8924} = 0,107$

De a függvény pontatlan becsléséből
feladón (és értékek ~ hatálmértékű)

ezt az eredményt újra számoltam 10 tizedesjeggyel

és $r = 0,5085454$

$Q = \exp\left(\frac{B \cdot C - D \cdot A}{n \cdot C - A^2}\right) = 1,08 \cdot 10^{-4}$



$v = k_2 \cdot [O] \cdot [O_3]$ $K = \frac{[O_2] \cdot [O]}{[O_3]} = [O] = K \cdot \frac{[O_3]}{[O_2]}$

$v = k_2 \cdot K \cdot \frac{[O_3]}{[O_2]} \cdot [O_3] = \underbrace{k_2 \cdot K}_{Q} [O_3]^2 \cdot [O]^{-1}$

6) $\Delta G^\circ = -7100 \text{ J/mol} = -R \cdot T \cdot \ln K \Rightarrow K = \exp\left(\frac{-7100}{8,3145 \cdot 298,15}\right)$

$K = 17,53$ [G 1P] [G 6P]

Kezdeti 1 0

változás -x +x

egyensúly 1-x x

$K = \frac{[G 6P]}{[G 1P]} = \frac{x}{1-x} \Rightarrow x = 0,846 \text{ mol}$

7) $k_1 = e^{-\frac{E^*}{RT_1}} \cdot A$ $k_2 = e^{-\frac{E^*}{RT_2}} \cdot A$ $T_1 = 303 \text{ K}$ $T_2 = 313 \text{ K}$

$k_2/k_1 = 20 = e^{-\frac{E^*}{R} \left(\frac{1}{T_2} - \frac{1}{T_1}\right)} \Rightarrow E^* = -R \cdot \ln 20 \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{T_1} - \frac{1}{T_2}}$

$E^* = 236,21 \text{ kJ/mol}$