

3. Máxi feladat

Falvián Orsolya
DNLID4

1. feladat: $[CaCl_2] = 0,5 M$
 $T = 25^\circ C = 298 K$
 $I = ?$
 $\gamma_{\pm} = ?$

$$Z_{Ca^{2+}} = 2$$

$$C_{Ca^{2+}} = x = 0,5$$

$$Z_{Cl^-} = -1$$

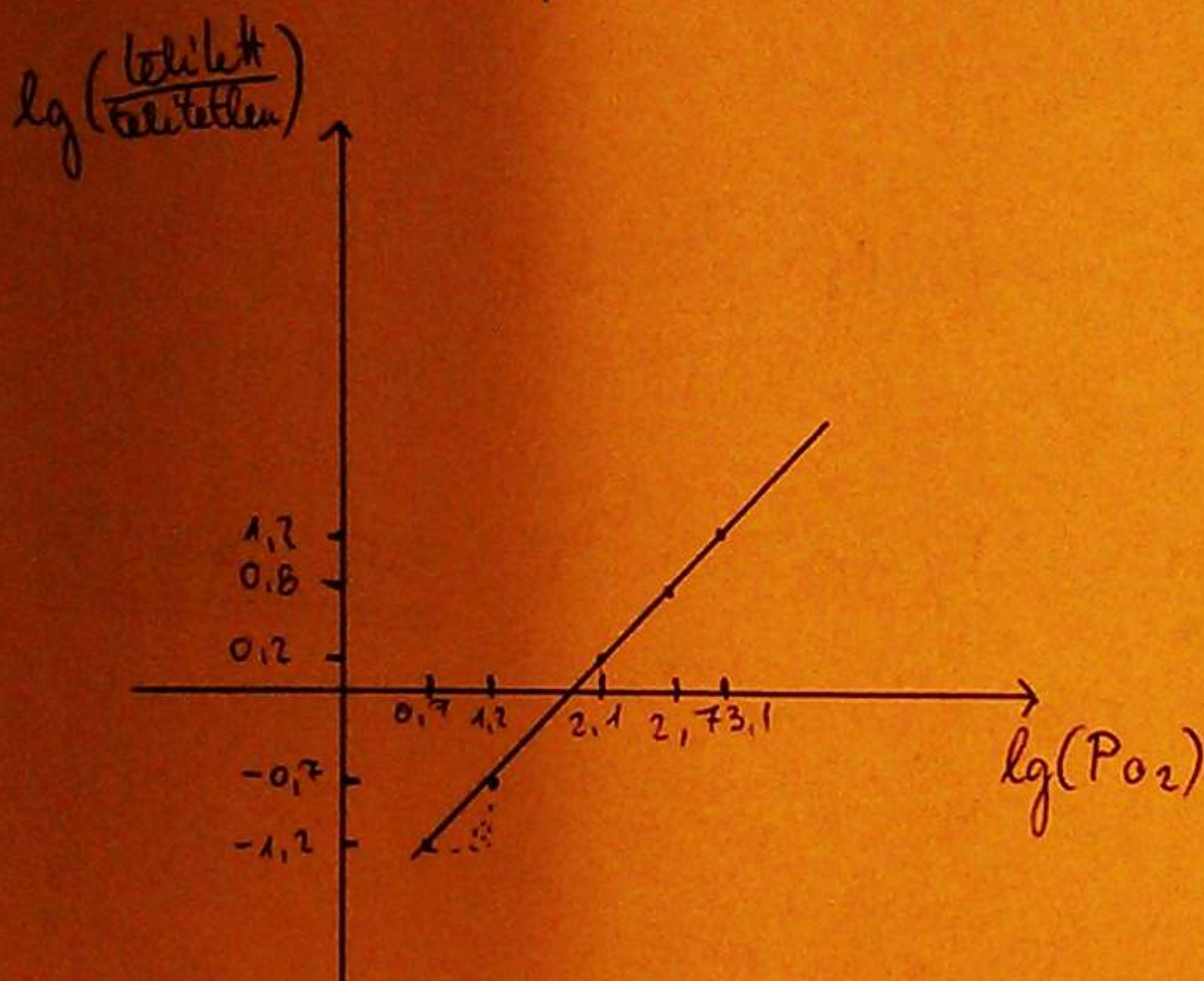
$$C_{Cl^-} = 2x = 1$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \sum C_i Z_i^2 = \frac{1}{2} (4 \cdot 0,5 + 2 \cdot 0,5) = 3 \cdot 0,5 = \underline{\underline{1,5}}$$

$$\lg \gamma_{\pm} = -0,51 \cdot |Z_+ \cdot Z_-| \cdot I^{\frac{1}{2}} = -0,51 \cdot |2 \cdot (-1)(-1)| \cdot \sqrt{1,5}$$

$$\gamma_{\pm} = 10^{-0,51 \cdot 2 \cdot \sqrt{1,5}} = \underline{\underline{0,0563}}$$

3. feladat: A fémje



$$m = \frac{0,5}{0,5} = 1 = x_A$$

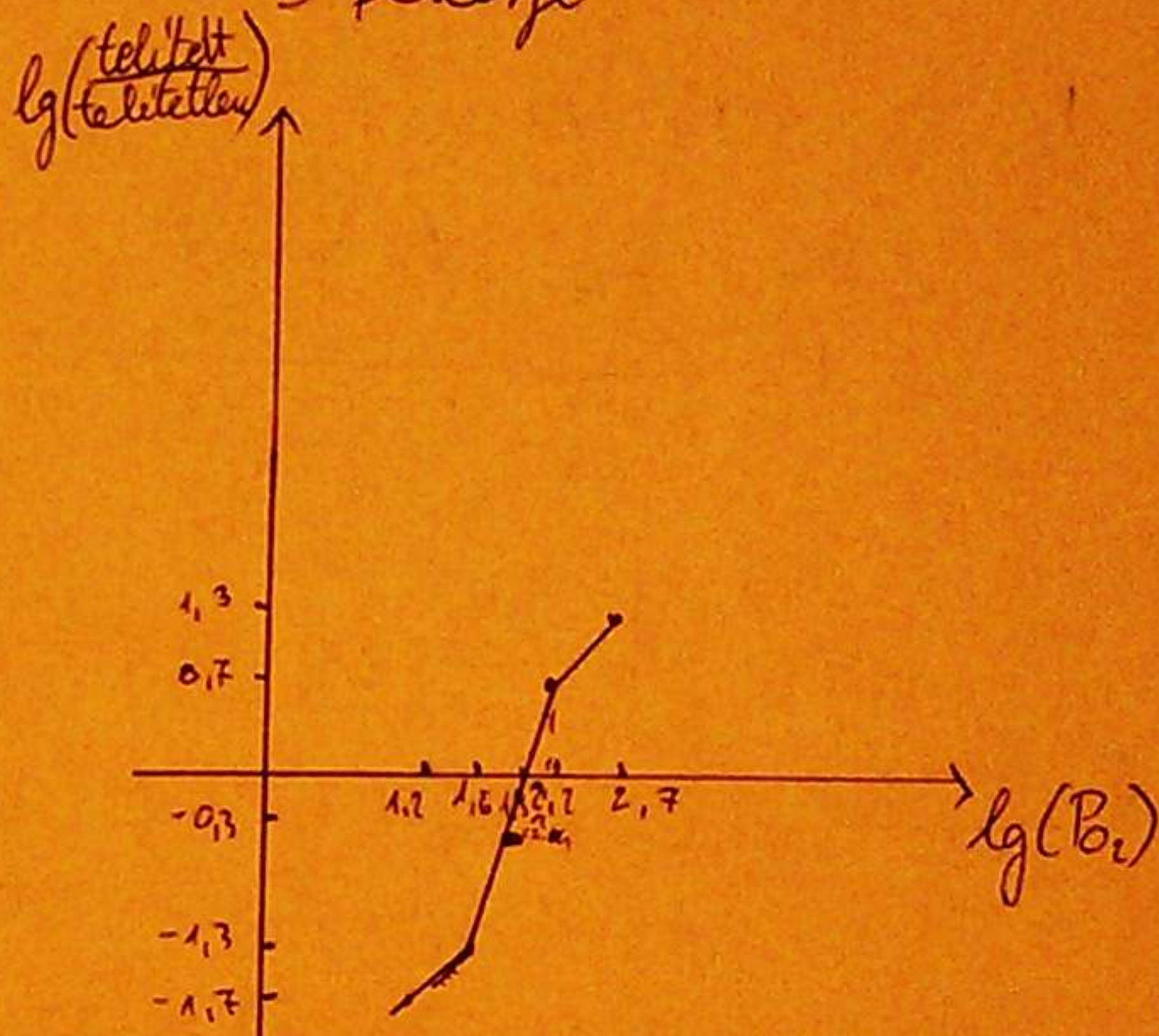
Itz A fémje nem köti kooperatíván az ~~oxigént~~, mert a kooperativitás mértéke, $x_A = 1$.

$$m_{\min A} \geq x_A = 1$$

$$m_{\min A} = 1$$

Kill plot: $\lg\left(\frac{y}{1-y}\right) = \lg k + x \cdot \lg[A]$
 $[A] \sim pO_2$ Raoult törvény
 $A = O_2$

B fémje



$$m = \frac{1,3}{0,4} = \frac{3,33}{1,33} = x_B = 3,33$$

erős a kooperativitás mértéke

$$m_{\min B} \geq x_B = 3,33$$

$$\underline{\underline{m_{\min B} = 4}}$$

$$\left(\frac{y}{1-y}\right) = \left(\frac{\text{telített}}{\text{telítetlen}}\right)$$

4. feladat: $\Delta\phi = -80 \text{ mV} = -0,08 \text{ V}$

$[K^+]_k = 200 \text{ mM} = 0,2 \text{ M}$

$T = 20^\circ\text{C} = 293 \text{ K}$

$R = 8,314 \text{ J/mol}$

$F = 96500 \text{ C/mol}$

$z = 1$

a, $\Delta\phi = \frac{RT}{zF} \ln \frac{[K^+]_k}{[K^+]_v}$

$e^{\frac{\Delta\phi z F}{RT}} = \frac{[K^+]_k}{[K^+]_v}$

$[K^+]_v = \frac{[K^+]_k}{e^{\frac{\Delta\phi z F}{RT}}} = \frac{0,2}{e^{\frac{-0,08 \text{ mV} \cdot 1 \cdot 96500}{8,314 \cdot 293}}} = \frac{0,2}{0,04204} = \underline{\underline{4,757 \text{ M}}}$

b, $T_2 = 40^\circ\text{C} = 313 \text{ K}$

$\frac{\Delta\phi_2}{\Delta\phi} = \frac{\frac{RT_2}{zF} \cdot \ln \frac{[K^+]_k}{[K^+]_v}}{\frac{RT}{zF} \cdot \ln \frac{[K^+]_k}{[K^+]_v}} = \frac{T_2}{T} \rightarrow \Delta\phi_2 = \frac{T_2}{T} \Delta\phi$

$\Delta\phi_2 - \Delta\phi = \frac{T_2}{T} \Delta\phi - \Delta\phi = \left(\frac{313}{293} - 1\right) (-80 \cdot 10^{-3}) \text{ V} = \underline{\underline{-5,46 \text{ mV}}}$

5. feladat: $[Ca^{2+}]_k = 1,5 \text{ mM} = 0,0015 \text{ M} = 1,5 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ M}$

$[Ca^{2+}]_v = 0,4 \text{ mM} = 0,4 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ M}$

$z = 2$

$\Delta\phi = -60 \text{ mV} = -0,06 \text{ V}$

$n_{Ca^{2+}} = 2 \text{ mmol} = 0,002 \text{ mol}$

$\Delta G = ?$

$\Delta G = n \cdot \Delta \bar{G}$

$\Delta \bar{G} = RT \ln \frac{[Ca^{2+}]_k}{[Ca^{2+}]_v} - zF\Delta\phi = 8,314 \text{ J/mol} \cdot 310 \text{ K} \cdot \ln \frac{1,5 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ M}}{0,4 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ M}} + 2 \cdot$

$+ 96500 \text{ C/mol} \cdot 60 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ V} = \underline{\underline{32790,25 \text{ J/mol}}}$

$\Delta G = n \cdot \Delta \bar{G} = 0,002 \text{ mol} \cdot 32790,25 \text{ J/mol} = \underline{\underline{65,58 \text{ J}}}$

6. feladat:

$$w = 0,1$$

$$Z_0 = -18$$

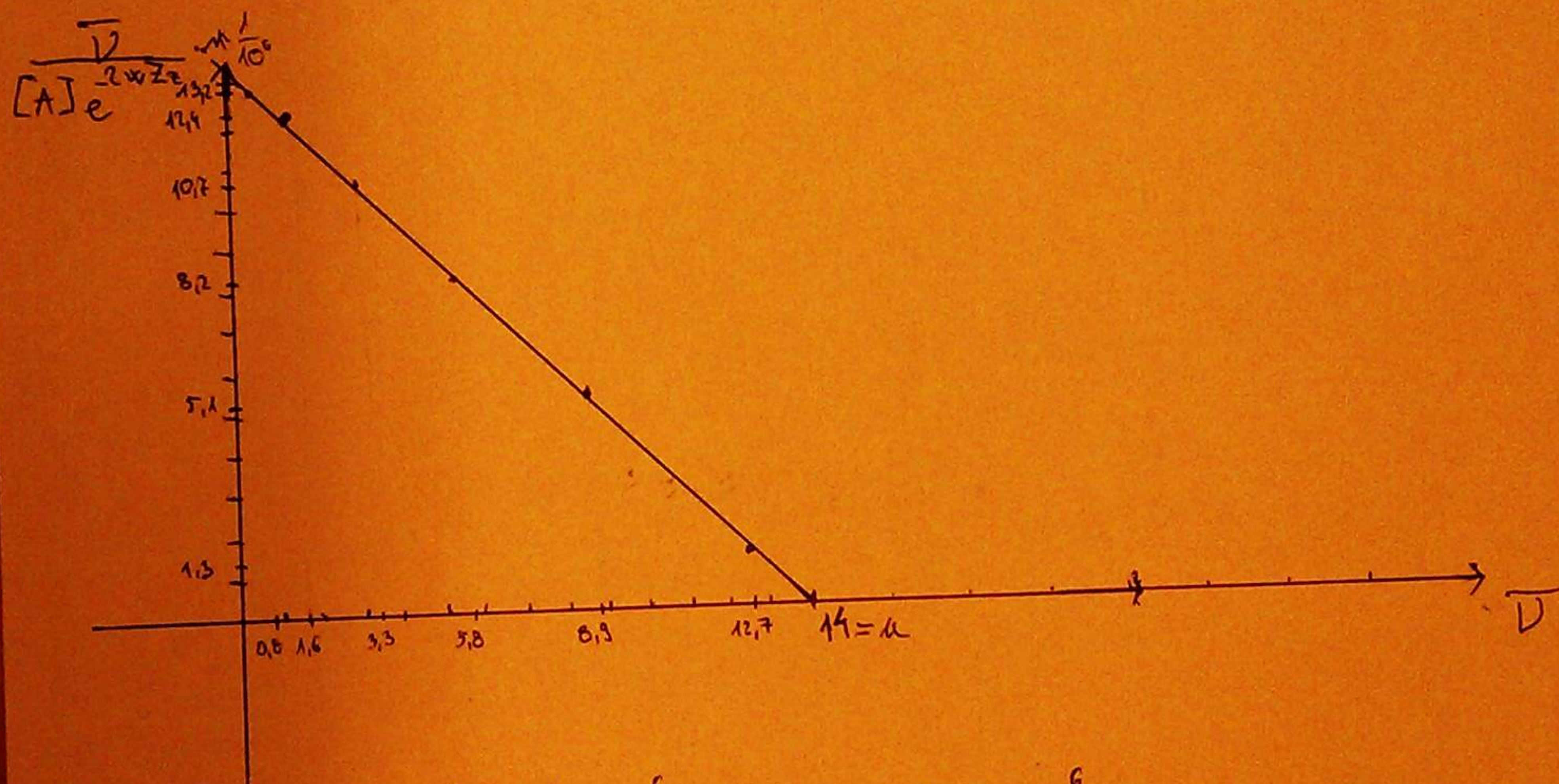
$$Z = +2$$

$$Z = Z_0 + Z\bar{D}$$

$$\frac{\bar{D}}{[A]e^{-2wZz}} = -ka\bar{D} + nka \rightarrow \text{telítettség}$$

$\downarrow$ ligandum $\downarrow$ ligandum $\downarrow$ kötőhelyek száma
 ligandum $\leftarrow$ $\bar{D}$ $\leftarrow$ ce -ja $\leftarrow$ ce -je $\leftarrow$ ce -je

$[A] \text{ M/l}$	$\bar{D}$	Z	$\frac{\bar{D}}{[A]e^{-2wZz}}$
$8,58 \cdot 10^{-11}$	0,8	-16,4	$13,2 \cdot 10^6$
$3,46 \cdot 10^{-10}$	1,6	-13,2	$12,4 \cdot 10^6$
$3,23 \cdot 10^{-9}$	3,3	-6,4	$10,7 \cdot 10^6$
$5,47 \cdot 10^{-8}$	5,8	-5,4	$8,2 \cdot 10^6$
$1,61 \cdot 10^{-6}$	8,9	-2,8	$5,1 \cdot 10^6$
$1,89 \cdot 10^{-4}$	12,7	-0,2	$1,3 \cdot 10^6$



$$ka = \left| \frac{8,2 \cdot 10^6 - 5,1 \cdot 10^6}{5,8 - 8,9} \right| = +1 \cdot 10^6 = \underline{\underline{10^6}}$$

$$nka = \bar{D}ka \quad 13,2 \cdot 10^6 = -0,8 \cdot 10^6 + n \cdot 10^6$$

$$\underline{\underline{n = 14}}$$

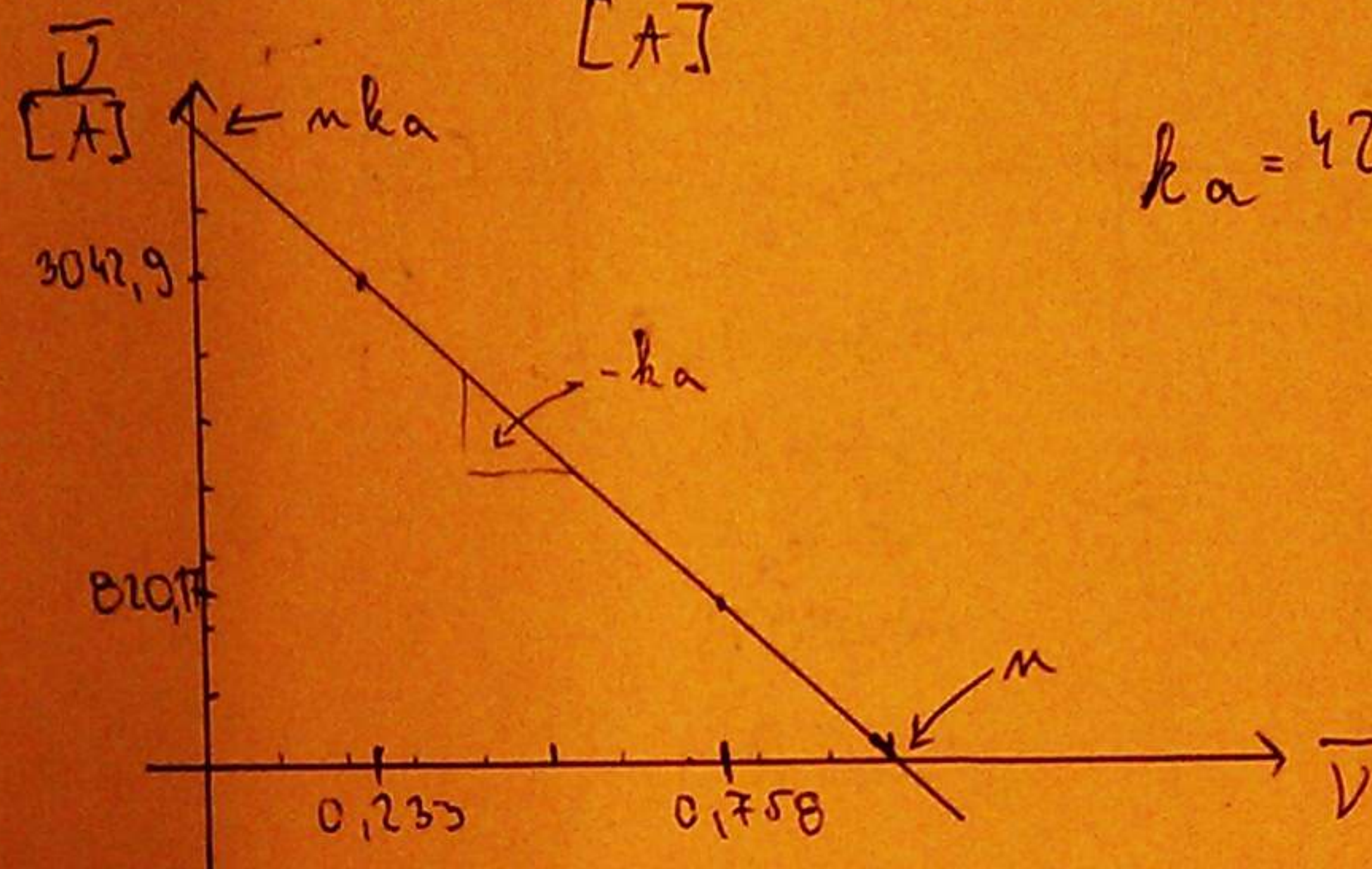
$$\text{mert } \frac{\bar{D}}{[A]e^{-2wZz}} = -ka\bar{D} + nka$$

mert $nka = \bar{D}ka$
 mert $nka = \bar{D}ka$

2 feladat:

$[FMN]_{\text{kezdeti}} [M]$	$[FMN]_{\text{vég}} [M]$	$\bar{v}$	$\frac{\bar{v}}{[FMN]_{\text{kezdeti}}}$
10^{-3}	$9,242 \cdot 10^{-4}$	0,756	820,17
10^{-4}	$7,667 \cdot 10^{-5}$	0,233	3042,9

$$\bar{v} = \frac{n k_a [A]^n}{1 + k_a [A]^n} \rightarrow \frac{\bar{v}}{[A]} = n k_a - \bar{v} k_a$$



$$k_a = 4230,21 \rightarrow n = 0,95$$