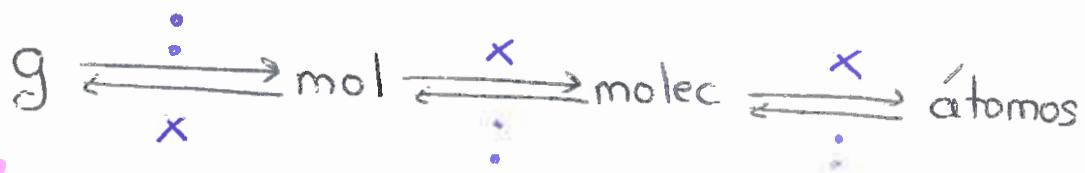


~ Estequioquímica ~



Disoluciones

$$\% \text{ masa} = \frac{\text{masa soluto}}{\text{masa ds}} \cdot 100$$

$$\% \text{ volumen} = \frac{\text{volumen soluto}}{\text{volumen ds}} \cdot 100$$

$$g/L = \frac{g \text{ soluto}}{L \text{ ds}}$$

$$(molaridad) m = \frac{\text{mol soluto}}{\text{kg disolvente}}$$

$$(molaridad) M = \frac{\text{mol soluto}}{L \text{ ds}}$$

$$(fracción molar) \chi = \frac{\text{mol soluto}}{\text{mol totales}}$$

Gases Ideales

$$PV = n RT$$

$$PV = \frac{m}{M} RT$$

$$P = \frac{dRT}{M}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} P \rightarrow \text{atm} \\ V \rightarrow L \\ n \rightarrow \text{mol} \\ R = 0.082 \\ T = K \end{array} \right.$$

$$760 \text{ mmHg} = 1 \text{ atm}$$

$$^{\circ}\text{C} + 273 = K$$

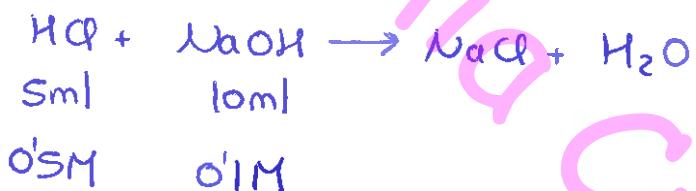
Rendimiento

$$R = \frac{g \text{ reales}}{g \text{ teóricos}} \cdot 100 \quad \left(\frac{x}{100} \rightarrow \frac{100}{x} \right)$$

Pureza

$$P = \frac{g \text{ puros}}{g \text{ totales}} \cdot 100 \quad \left(\frac{x}{100} \rightarrow \frac{100}{x} \right)$$

Reactivos limitante (Ejemplo)



$$\begin{array}{cccccc} \text{5ml HCl.} & \frac{1L}{1000ml} & \frac{0.5\text{mol HCl}}{1L \text{ HCl}} & \frac{1\text{mol NaOH}}{1\text{mol HCl}} & \frac{1L \text{ NaOH}}{0.1\text{mol NaOH}} & \frac{1000ml}{1L \text{ NaOH}} \end{array}$$

$= 25 \text{ ml NaOH} > 10 \text{ ml NaOH} \rightarrow$ no tenemos suficiente NaOH para que reaccione todo el HCl, por lo tanto, sobrará HCl y el reactivo limitante es el NaOH.

Fórmula empírica y fórmula molecular (Ejemplo)



15g

1'738g 0'711g

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1'738 \text{ g CO}_2}{44 \text{ g CO}_2} = 1 \text{ mol CO}_2 \quad \frac{1 \text{ mol C}}{1 \text{ mol CO}_2} = 1 \text{ mol C} \quad \frac{12 \text{ g C}}{12 \text{ g C}} = 1 \text{ mol C} \quad \frac{1 \text{ mol C}}{0'0395 \text{ mol C}} = 0'0395 \text{ mol C} \\ & \frac{0'711 \text{ g H}_2\text{O}}{18 \text{ g H}_2\text{O}} = 1 \text{ mol H}_2\text{O} \quad \frac{2 \text{ mol H}}{1 \text{ mol H}_2\text{O}} = 2 \text{ mol H} \quad \frac{1 \text{ g H}}{1 \text{ mol H}} = 0'079 \text{ g H} \quad \frac{1 \text{ mol H}}{0'079 \text{ mol H}} = 0'079 \text{ mol H} \end{aligned}$$

$$15 \text{ g C}_2\text{H}_4 - 0'474 \text{ g C} - 0'079 \text{ g H} = 0'947 \text{ g O} \quad \frac{1 \text{ mol O}}{16 \text{ g O}} = 0'059 \text{ mol O}$$

$$\frac{0'0395 \text{ mol C}}{0'0395 \text{ mol C}} = 1$$

$$\times 2 = 2$$

$$\frac{0'079 \text{ mol H}}{0'0395 \text{ mol C}} = 2$$

$$\times 2 = 4$$

$$\frac{0'059 \text{ mol O}}{0'0395 \text{ mol C}} = 1'5$$

$$\times 2 = 3$$



$$M_{FE} \cdot n = M_{FM} \Rightarrow 216n = 648 \Rightarrow n = 3$$