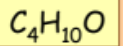
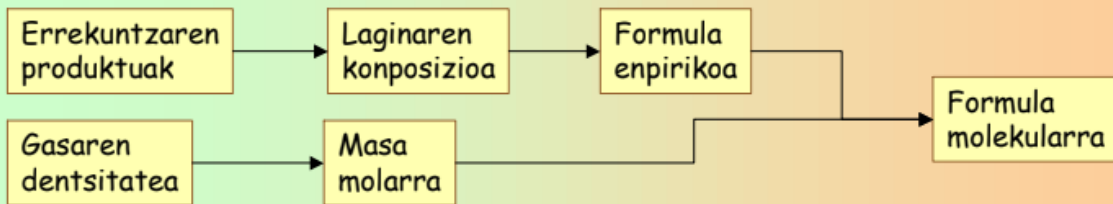


5. Substantzia organiko batek karbono, hidrogeno eta oxigeno du soilik. Baldintza normaletan lurrunaren dentsitatea 3,30 g/L-koa da. Konposatu honen 0,275 g errekontzetatik sortutako datuak hauek dira: 0,654 g karbono dioxido eta 0,3375 g ur. C=12; O=16; H=1.

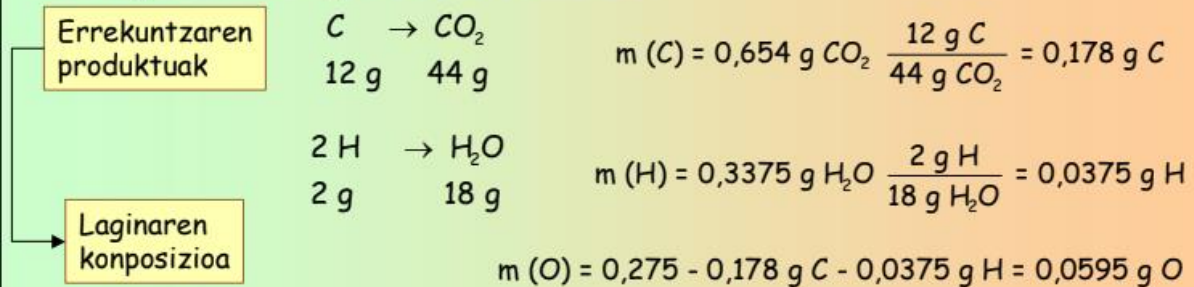
- a) Kalkulatu formula molekularra
b) Idatzi eta izendatu hiru isomero A, B, C



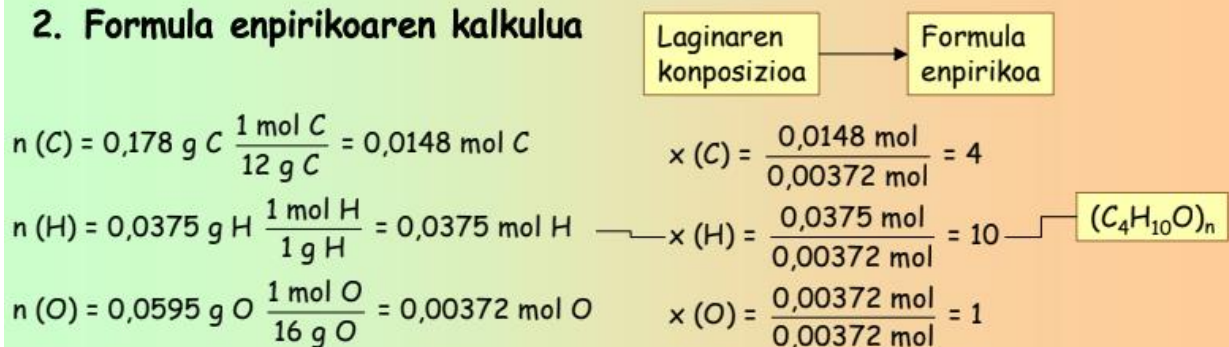
Estrategia



1. Laginareen konposizioaren kalkulua



2. Formula enpirikoaren kalkulua



3. Substantziaren masa molarra

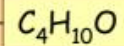
$$PV = nRT \rightarrow PV = \frac{m}{Mm} RT \rightarrow Mm = \frac{m}{V} \frac{RT}{P} \rightarrow Mm = d \frac{RT}{P}$$

$$Mm = 3,3 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{L}} \frac{(0,082 \text{ atm L} / \text{K mol}) 273 \text{ K}}{1 \text{ atm}} = 73,9 \text{ g/mol}$$

4. Substantziaren formula molekularra

$$Mm ((C_4H_{10}O)_n) = 73,9 = n (4 \cdot 12) + 10 n + 16 n = 74 n$$

$$n = \frac{73,9}{74} = 1$$



5. Isomeroak

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------|
| A) $CH_3-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2OH$ | 1-butanol |
| B) $CH_3-CH_2-CHOH-CH_3$ | 2-butanol |
| C) $CH_3-CH_2-O-CH_2-CH_3$ | dietileter |