

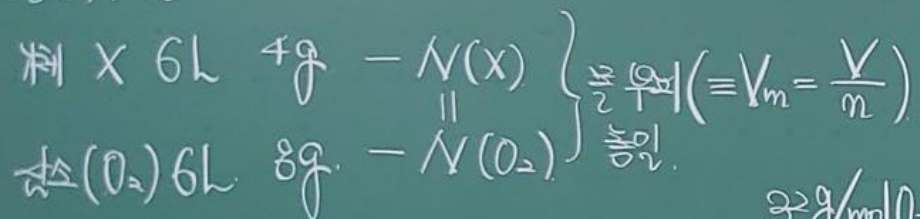
한의대편입 전문교육기관

동익 **M** 스쿨
since 2005

13~16강 판서 자료

P.37

(1) 25°C, 1기압



$$\frac{X \ 4\text{g}}{O_2 \ 8\text{g}} = \frac{M.W.(X)}{M.W.(O_2)} \rightarrow M.W.(X) = \overset{32\text{g/mol } O_2}{M.W.(O_2)} \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= 32\text{g} \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= 16\text{g X}$$

(2) X의 분자량

$$= \underbrace{N_2 \text{의 분자량}}_{28\text{g/mol } N_2} \times \frac{22\text{g X}}{1.4\text{g } N_2}$$

$$= 20 \times 2.2\text{g} = 44\text{g } CO_2$$

* $H_2 = 2$ $N_2 = 28$ $O_2 = 32$ $CH_4 = 16$ $CO_2 = 44$

10. 명명법

(1) IUPAC : 붙어 읽음

(2) 명명법의 규칙

① 2성분 화합물에 의거

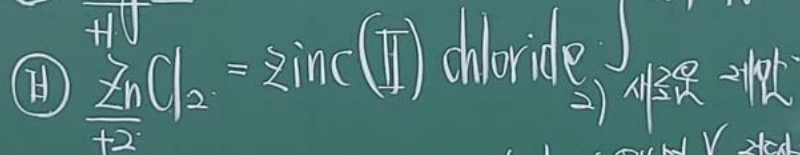
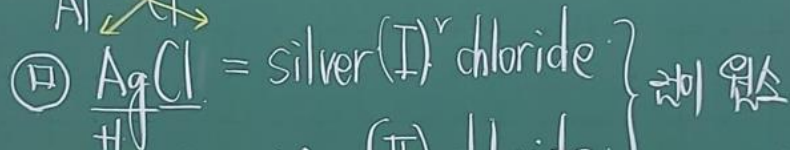
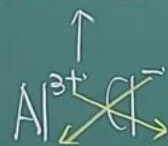
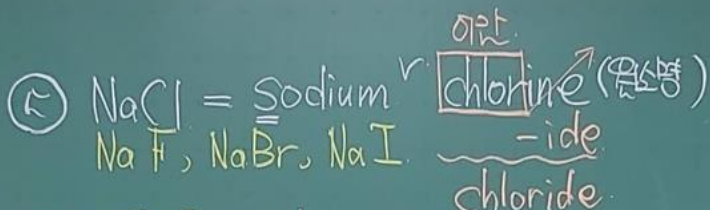
① 아른 결합 규칙 : 전형 원소 + 원소명 중

② 금속 원소 + 비금속 원소 (이안 + ide)

③ 전형 원소 : 전하 확립 (전하 표시 X)

④ 전이 원소 : 전하 불확립 (로마 숫자로 표시)

⑤ 원소명 : 표현

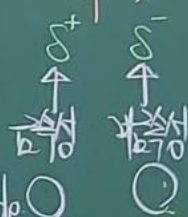


금속 + 원소명 + 전하 + 이안 + ide

(F) fluorine → fluoride
 (Br) bromine → bromide
 (I) iodine → iodide

⑤ 공유 결합 규칙 (전이 음성도)

① $\text{A} \text{---} \text{B}$ ($A < B : \text{EN}$)



② 가비 방식 명명

1) 전이 원소 표현 방식 이용
 원소명 (과 처) + 이안 + ide

③ 원소명 + 이안 + ide ⇒ 아른 결합 X

② 용어 선택 규칙의 예
 (→성분 화학식)

- 1) NO nitrogen oxide nitrogen(II) oxide
 $\begin{matrix} +2 & -2 \end{matrix}$
 NO_2 nitrogen dioxide nitrogen(IV) oxide
 $\begin{matrix} +4 & -2 \end{matrix}$
 N_2O dinitrogen oxide
 N_2O_2 dinitrogen dioxide
 $\begin{matrix} +2 & -2 \end{matrix}$
 N_2O_5 dinitrogen- penta + oxide
 → pentoxide
 → pentaoxide

「한글법」
 「한글법」
 「한글법」

- CO carbon oxide (x)
 carbon monoxide
 monoxide 「한글법」
 CO₂ carbon dioxide

- 3) H₂O dihydrogen oxide (x)
 water 「한글법」

- 4) PCl₃ phosphorus trichloride

③ 혼합소 규칙

- ① 기본: 원소명 이용
 ② H₂ hydrogen
 ③ O₂ oxygen
 ④ 동소체 준칙
 : 한글법 사용
 ex) O₃ ozone

(4) 전과 그 활성기의 명명법
 (이온 결합 분권)

① 2성분 산 (수용액에서, 수용액으로 존재) : $H\overset{\text{O가 아님 원소}}{\underset{\downarrow}{X}}$

㉠ $HCl(g) \xrightarrow{+H_2O} HCl(aq)$: 염산
 hydrogen chloride
 (염소 + (화) + 수소)
 -염화 수소
 hydrochloric acid

㉡ $HBr(g) \xrightarrow{+H_2O} HBr(aq)$
 hydrogen bromide
 hydrobromic acid

㉢ $HCN(g) \xrightarrow{+H_2O} HCN(aq)$
 hydrogen cyanide
 [참고] hydrocyanic acid

② 3성분 산 ($HO + X$) ($X < H : EN$)

㉠ $X-\overset{\text{비금속 원소}}{\underset{\downarrow}{O}}-H$ vs. $X-\overset{\text{금속 원소}}{\underset{\downarrow}{O}}-H \rightarrow X^+ + OH^-$
 (전자쌍 얻거나 줌) (전자쌍 잃거나 줌)
 (활성기) $XO^- + H^+$ (3성분 산)
 sodium hydroxide

$\downarrow NaOH(aq)$
 $H_2O(l) + Na^+(aq) + OX^-(aq) \xrightarrow[-\Delta]{+H_2O} NaOX(s)$
 H
 X

① 3성분 산 명명 (혼합물)

↑ 0 증가 ↑
 산의 세기 증가 ↓ 0 감소

① HClO_4 perchloric acid	과염소산	$\text{H}^+ + \text{ClO}_4^-$
HClO_3 (이준산) chloric acid	염소산	$\text{H}^+ + \text{ClO}_3^-$
HClO_2 chlorous acid	포함 아염소산	$\text{H}^+ + \text{ClO}_2^-$
HClO hypochlorous acid	하이포아 염소산	$\text{H}^+ + \text{ClO}^-$

H^+ 발견

② HNO_3 nitric acid (이준산: 3성분) $\text{H}^+ + \text{NO}_3^-$

HNO_2 nitrous acid 아염소산 $\text{H}^+ + \text{NO}_2^-$

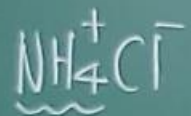
③ H_2SO_4 sulfuric acid (이준산: 4성분) $\text{H}^+ + \text{SO}_4^{2-}$

H_2SO_3 sulfurous acid (아염소산) $\text{H}^+ + \text{SO}_3^{2-}$

② 3성분 염의 명명 (양이온 H^+ 제외 ⊕ 음이온 OH^- 제외)
 이온 결합 확인

NaClO_4	perchlorate
NaClO_3	chlorate
NaClO_2	chlorite
NaClO	hypochlorite
NaNO_3	nitrate
NaNO_2	nitrite
Na_2SO_4	sulfate
Na_2SO_3	sulfite

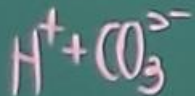
$\text{Na}^+ + \text{OH}^-$



ammonium chloride

H_2CO_3 carbonic acid $\rightarrow$ CO_3^{2-} carbonate.

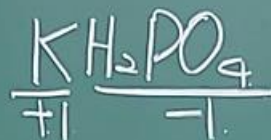
HCO_3^- hydrogen carbonate



H_3PO_4 phosphoric acid $\rightarrow$ PO_4^{3-} phosphate

hydrogen phosphate . HPO_4^{2-}

H_2PO_4^- dihydrogen phosphate



potassium dihydrogen phosphate



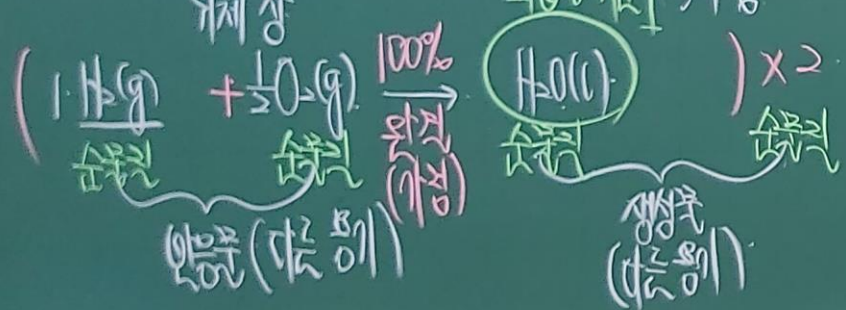
ammonium chlorate

II. 화학 반응식의 완성

(1) 늘 표현 → 화학 반응식 표현

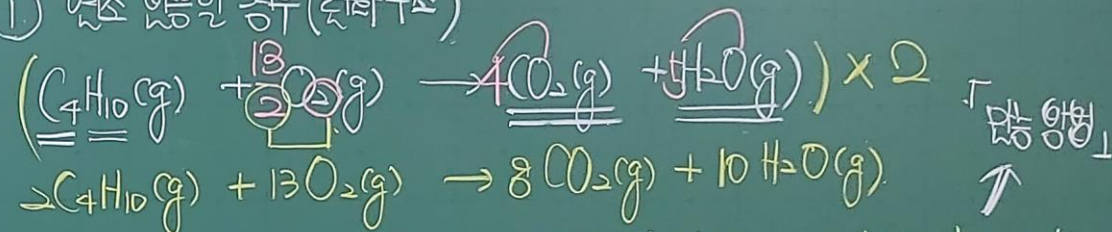
- ① 기량 보존(균형)
- ② 전자 보존(균형)
- ③ 에너지(열) 보존

④ 수소(H)와 산소(O)의 액체 $\text{H}_2\text{O}(l)$ 간단한 경우로 표현



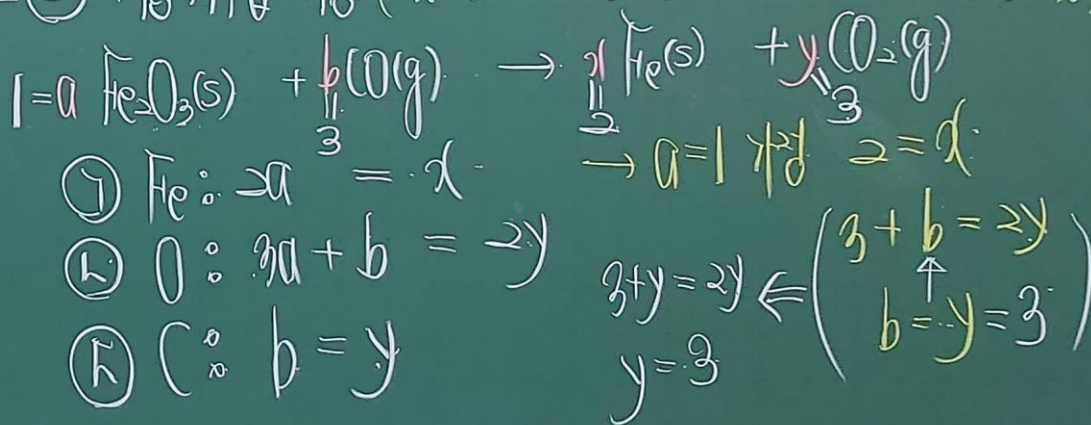
(2) 간단한 예

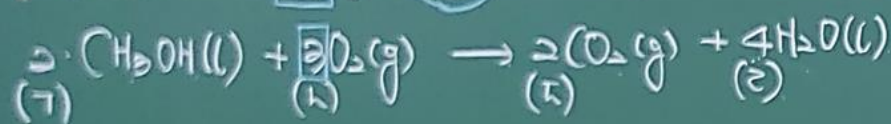
① 연소 반응의 경우 (탄화수소)



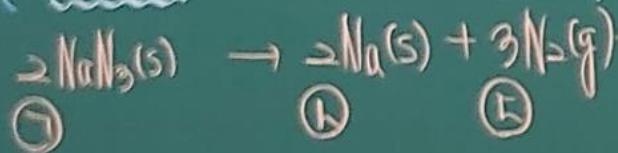
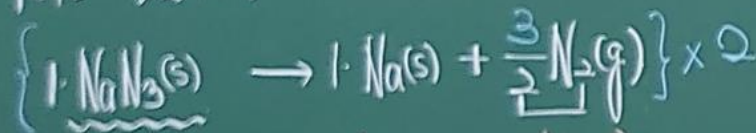
있음과
생성물
화학식
중립화
경우

② 미정계수법 이용 (원소별로 연립 방정식 작성 → 앞에서 값 대입)



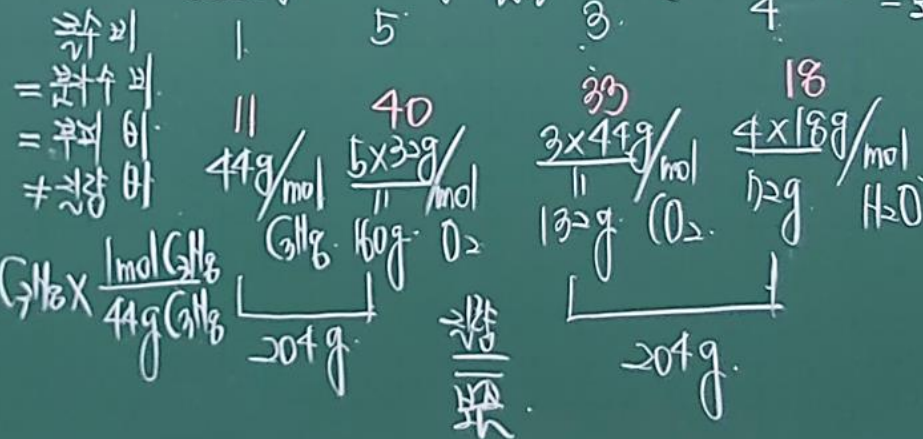
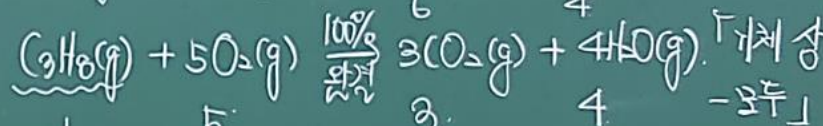
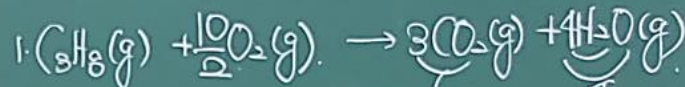
$$\left\{ 1 \text{ CH}_4\text{O}(l) + \frac{3}{2} \text{O}_2(g) \xrightarrow[\text{한음}]{\text{연소}} 1 \text{ CO}_2(g) + 2 \text{ H}_2\text{O}(l) \right\} \times 2$$


④ p.43 책인 곳에

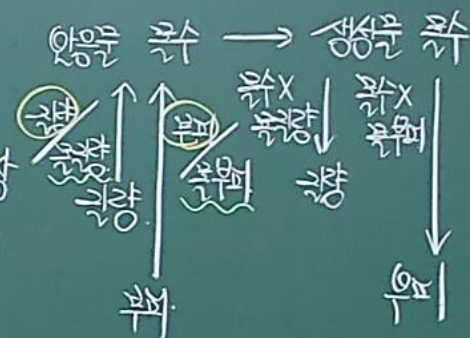


12. 하향량론

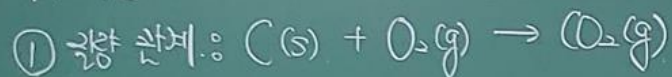
(1) 화학 반응식의 의미 (앞서 배웠음)



(2) 유행



(2) 유형

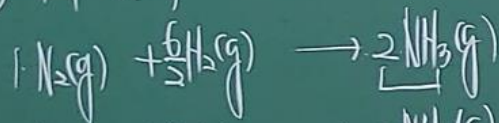


예 (1mol C) 12.0g C (1mol O_2)

① $12.0g C \times \frac{1mol C}{12g C} = 1mol C$

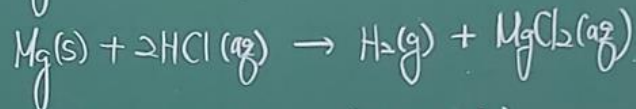
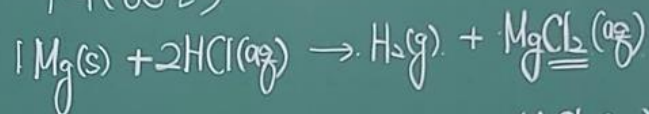
② 최종: 0 mol. 0 mol. $1mol CO_2 \times \frac{44g CO_2}{1mol CO_2} = 44g CO_2$

③ 부피 관계



$1 \text{ mol} \quad 3 \text{ mol} \quad 2 \text{ mol}$
 $11.2L \quad 33.6L \quad 22.4L$

③ 질량(몰)과 부피(상상적)

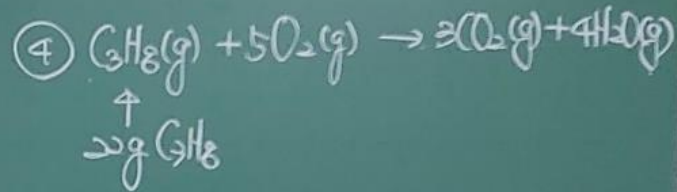


$2.4g Mg (0.1mol Mg) \quad (0.1mol H_2)$

$2.4g Mg \times \frac{1mol Mg}{24g Mg}$

$= 0.1mol Mg$

$0.1mol H_2 \times \frac{22.4L}{1mol H_2} = 2.24L$
 $2.4g Mg : 22.4L H_2(g) = 2.4g Mg : xL = 2.24L$



$20g C_3H_8 \times \frac{1mol C_3H_8}{44g C_3H_8} = 0.5mol C_3H_8$

↓

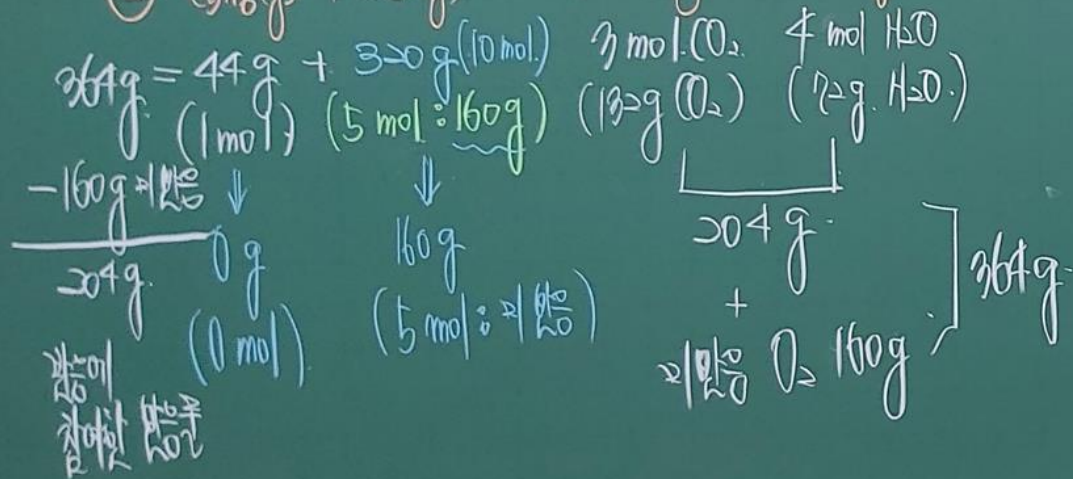
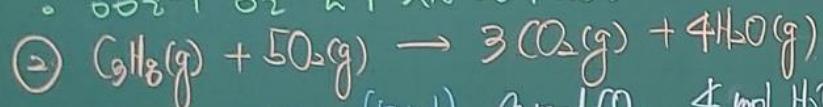
$1mol : 3NA = 0.5mol : y$
 $C_3H_8(g) \quad (O_2(g)) \quad (CO_2(g))$

$y = \frac{3NA}{6 \times 10^{23}} = 9 \times 10^{22} (개)$

(3) 한계 시양(=한계 반응물) 과 퍼센트 수율을.

① 한계 시양(=한계 반응물)

: 생성물의 양을 한계 짓는 시양의 반응물.



③ 퍼센트 수율(%)

$$= \frac{\text{실제 수율}}{\text{이론적 수율}} \times 10^2 = \frac{66\text{g}}{132\text{g}} \times 10^2$$

① C_3H_8 44g 과 O_2 320g 반응

