

4. a) MOLES EQUILIBRIO

MOLES	$\text{PCl}_5(g)$	\rightleftharpoons	$\text{PCl}_3(g)$	+	$\text{Cl}_2(g)$
INICIAL	2,5		—		—
FINAL	2,5 - x		x		x

$$P \cdot V = n \cdot R \cdot T; \quad n_T = \frac{P \cdot V}{R \cdot T} = \frac{15,6 \cdot 10}{0,082 \cdot 543}$$

$$n_{\text{TOTAL}} = 3,5 \text{ MOLES}$$

$$2,5 - x + x + x = 2,5 + x \quad \rightarrow \quad 2,5 + x = 3,5$$
$$x = 1 \text{ mol}$$

MOLES EQUILIBRIO: $\text{PCl}_3 = \text{Cl}_2 = \underline{1 \text{ mol}}$

$$\text{PCl}_5 = 2,5 - 1 = \underline{1,5 \text{ mol}}$$

b) PRESIONES PARCIALES ($P \cdot V = n \cdot R \cdot T$)

$$P_{\text{PCl}_3} = P_{\text{Cl}_2} = \frac{1 \cdot 0,082 \cdot 543}{10} = \underline{4,45 \text{ atm}}$$

$$P_{\text{PCl}_5} = \frac{1,5 \cdot 0,082 \cdot 543}{10} = \underline{6,68 \text{ atm}}$$

$$c) K_p = \frac{p_{Pd_3} \cdot p_{d_2}}{p_{Pd_5}} = \frac{4,45 \cdot 4,45}{6,68}; \underline{K_p = 2,96}$$

$$K_c = \frac{[Pd_3] \cdot [d_2]}{[Pd_5]} = \frac{0,1 \cdot 0,1}{0,15}; \underline{K_c = 6,67 \cdot 10^{-2}}$$