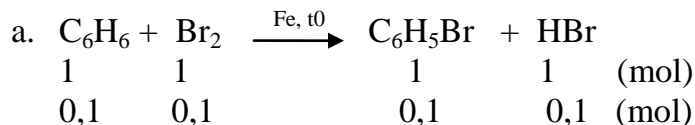


ĐÁP ÁN BÀI TẬP BÀI 39: BENZEN

Bài 1/125 (SGK): c

Bài 2/125 (SGK): b, d, e

Bài 3/125 (SGK):



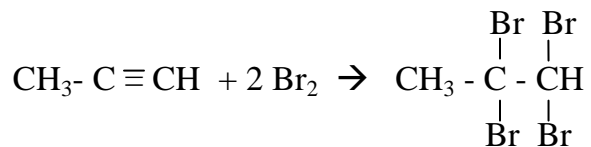
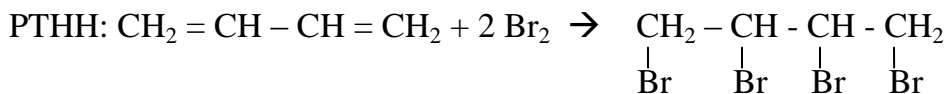
$$\text{b. } n_{\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Br}} = \frac{m}{M} = \frac{15,7}{157} = 0,1(\text{mol})$$

$$\text{a. } m_{\text{C}_6\text{H}_6} (\text{lý thuyết}) = n \cdot M = 0,1 \cdot 78 = 7,8 (\text{g})$$

$$m_{\text{C}_6\text{H}_6} (\text{thực tế}) = \frac{m_{\text{C}_6\text{H}_6} (\text{lý thuyết})}{H\%} \cdot 100\% = \frac{7,8 \cdot 100}{80} = 9,75(\text{g})$$

Bài 4/125 (SGK):

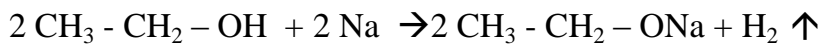
Chất (b), (c) có thể làm mất màu dd Brom vì trong công thức cấu tạo có liên kết đôi hoặc liên kết ba, là những liên kết kém bền



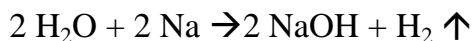
ĐÁP ÁN BÀI TẬP BÀI 44: RƯỢU ETYLIC

Bài 1/139 (SGK): d

Bài 2/139 (SGK):



Bài 3/139 (SGK):



Bài 4/139 (SGK):

- a. Rượu 45⁰ có nghĩa là trong 100ml rượu 45⁰ có 45ml là rượu etylic nguyên chất
Rượu 18⁰ có nghĩa là trong 100ml rượu 18⁰ có 18ml là rượu etylic nguyên chất
Rượu 12⁰ có nghĩa là trong 100ml rượu 12⁰ có 12ml là rượu etylic nguyên chất
- b..

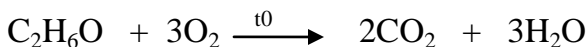
$$doruou = \frac{V_{C_2H_5OH} \cdot 100}{V_{honhop}} \Rightarrow V_{C_2H_5OH} = \frac{doruou \cdot V_{honhop}}{100} = \frac{45 \cdot 500}{100} = 225(ml)$$

c.

$$doruou = \frac{V_{C_2H_5OH} \cdot 100}{V_{honhop}} \Rightarrow V_{ruou25^0} = \frac{V_{C_2H_5OH} \cdot 100}{doruou} = \frac{225 \cdot 100}{25} = 900(ml)$$

Bài 5/139 (SGK):

a. $n_{C_2H_5OH} = \frac{m}{M} = \frac{9,2}{46} = 0,2(mol)$



$$V_{CO_2} = n \cdot 22,4 = 0,4 \cdot 22,4 = 8,96 (l)$$

b. $V_{O_2} = n \cdot 22,4 = 0,6 \cdot 22,4 = 13,44 (l)$

$$V_{kk} = 5 \cdot V_{O_2} = 5 \cdot 13,44 = 67,2 (l)$$

ĐÁP ÁN BÀI TẬP BÀI 45: AXIT AXETIC

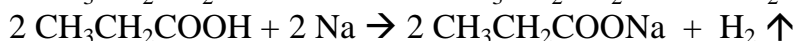
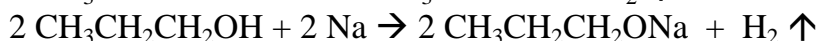
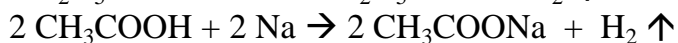
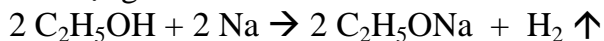
Bài 8/143 (SGK): giảm tải

Bài 1/143 (SGK):

- Lỏng, chua, vô hạn
- Chất dẻo, tơ nhân tạo, pha dấm ăn, phẩm nhuộm....
- Axit axetic
- Oxi hóa

Bài 2/143 (SGK)

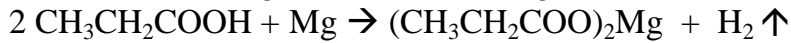
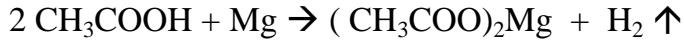
Tác dụng với Na:



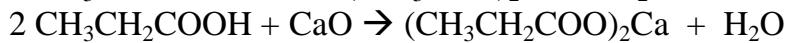
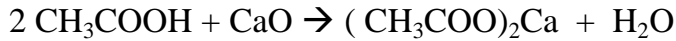
Tác dụng với NaOH:



Tác dụng với Mg:



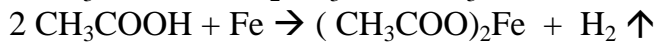
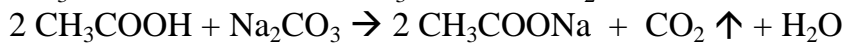
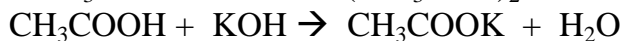
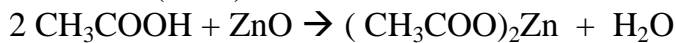
Tác dụng với CaO:



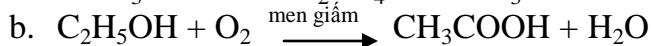
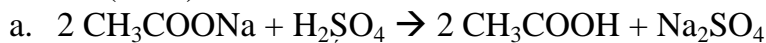
Bài 3/143 (SGK): d

Bài 4/143 (SGK): a

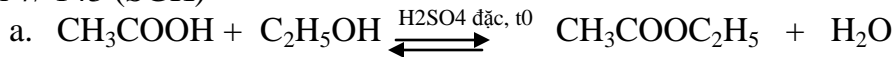
Bài 5/143 (SGK):



Bài 6/143 (SGK)



Bài 7/ 143 (SGK)

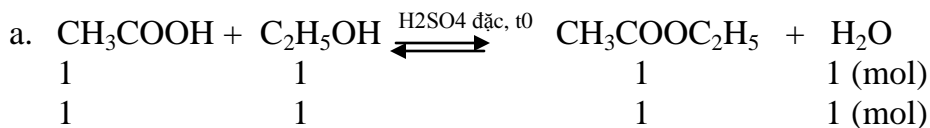


(etyl axetat)

$$n_{\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}} = \frac{m}{M} = \frac{100}{46} = 2,17(\text{mol})$$

$$n_{\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}} = \frac{m}{M} = \frac{60}{60} = 1(\text{mol})$$

Lập tỉ lệ: $\frac{n_{\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}}}{1} < \frac{n_{\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}}}{1} \left(\frac{1}{1} < \frac{2,17}{1} \right) \rightarrow$ rượu etylic dư, bài toán tính theo axit axetic



$$m_{\text{CH}_3\text{COOC}_2\text{H}_5}(\text{lý thuyết}) = n \cdot M = 1 \cdot 88 = 88(\text{g})$$

$$H\% = \frac{m_{\text{CH}_3\text{COOC}_2\text{H}_5}(\text{thucte})}{m_{\text{CH}_3\text{COOC}_2\text{H}_5}(\text{lythuyet})} \cdot 100\% = \frac{55}{88} \cdot 100 = 62,5(\%)$$