

# The tutorial answers

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# I The tutorial answers

## 1. Exercise 1

1. Water is in a liquid state at atmospheric pressure, and to change to a gaseous (or solid) state all you have to do is raise the temperature above 100°C (or lower it below 0°C).

2. One kilogram (1 kg) of pure water is placed in the freezer.

a-Volume of water :

$$V = \frac{m}{\rho} \rightarrow V = \frac{1}{10^{-3}} \rightarrow V = 10^3 mL = 1L$$

b- The water turns to ice and solidifies.

c-Following this transformation: Since the mass of the body does not change, therefore the volume varies inversely proportional to the density:  $\rho_{\text{water}} > \rho_{\text{ice}}$  therefore  $V_{\text{ice}} > V_{\text{eau}}$

## 2. Exercise 2

### 1. Before starting the exercise we need to know

$$n = \frac{m}{M}; N = n \cdot N_A$$

With : n: number of moles; N: number of atoms and  $N_A$  avogadro's number

a- In: 6 g de Fe :

$$n_{Fe} = \frac{6}{56} = 0,107 \text{ mol} \rightarrow 0,107 \cdot 6,023 \cdot 10^{23} = 6,444 \cdot 10^{22} \text{ atoms}$$

b- In 6 g de C:

$$n_c = \frac{6}{12} = 0,5 \text{ mol} \rightarrow 0,5 \cdot 6,023 \cdot 10^{23} = 3,011 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ atoms}$$

c- In 6 g de Ag:

$$n_{Ag} = \frac{6}{108} = 0,055 \text{ mol} \rightarrow 0,055 \cdot 6,023 \cdot 10^{23} = 3,312 \cdot 10^{22} \text{ atoms}$$

### 2. The mass in grams of :

a-1.52 mol of Cu:  $m_{Cu} = n_{Cu} \cdot M_{Cu} = 1.52 \cdot 63.5 = 96, 52 \text{ g}$

b-1.52mol of Na:  $m_{Na} = n_{Na} \cdot M_{Na} = 1.52 \cdot 23 = 34, 96 \text{ g}$

c-1.52 mol Au:  $m_{Au} = n_{Au} \cdot M_{Au} = 1.52 \cdot 197 = 299, 44 \text{ g}$

### 3. In a sample of 1.59 g of copper oxide CuO:

$$\text{We have } n_{Cu} = n_O = n_{CuO} = \frac{1,59}{63,5+16} = 0,02 \text{ mol}$$

$N = 0.02 \cdot 6.023 \cdot 10^{23} = 1, 204 \cdot 10^{22}$  atoms of Cu and of O, and  $1, 204 \cdot 10^{22}$  molecules of CuO

#### 1. Sample 1:

$$0.2 \text{ mol } Fe_2(SO_4)_3 N = 2 \cdot 0.2 \cdot 6 \cdot 10^{23} = 2,409 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ atoms of Iron}$$

#### 2. Sample 2:

$$20 \text{ g of iron } n = \frac{m}{M} = \frac{20}{56} = 0,357 \text{ mol}; N = 0,357 \cdot 6,023 \cdot 10^{23} = 2,151 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ atoms of iron}$$

**3. Sample 3:**

$N = 2,5 - 10^{23}$  atoms of iron  $\rightarrow$  it 's the sample 3 that contains the most iron atoms .

**3. Exercise 3**

**A-**For each of the following statements, the transformation is :

The melting of ice	Physical transformation
Dissolution of table salt in water	Physical transformation
Toast a slice of bread	Chemical transformation
Cutting a sheet of cardboard	physical transformation
Melt chocolate	physical transformation
The bleaching of a pair of jeans by bleach	Chemical transformation
Sugar caramelization	Chemical transformation

**B-**according to the table

1. At  $-30^{\circ}\text{C}$  water is in a solid state and at  $120^{\circ}\text{C}$  water is in a state of vapour.
2. At  $1600^{\circ}\text{C}$  sodium chloride is in a gaseous state and at  $25^{\circ}\text{C}$  it is in a solid state.
3. Butane is a liquid at  $-134^{\circ}\text{C}$