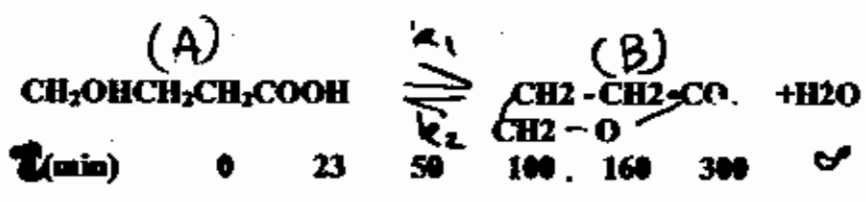


31

لديك التفاعل المتعكس من الرتبة الأولى في الاتجاهين التالي:



أوجد k_1 و k_2
 عند $t = 23$ min

(A) g L⁻¹

t (min)	0	23	50	100	160	300
[A] g L ⁻¹	18.5	16.1	13.5	10.2	7.9	5.7

المطلوب: k_1 و k_2 عند $t = 23$ min
 المعادلة المستخدمة هي:

$$\ln \left(\frac{x_e}{x_e - x} \right) = (k_1 + k_2) t$$

البيانات: $x_e = 18.5$ g L⁻¹ عند $t = 0$
 عند $t = 23$ min، $x = 16.1$ g L<sup>-1
 عند $t = 50$ min، $x = 13.5$ g L<sup>-1
 عند $t = 100$ min، $x = 10.2$ g L<sup>-1
 عند $t = 160$ min، $x = 7.9$ g L<sup>-1
 عند $t = 300$ min، $x = 5.7$ g L⁻¹</sup></sup></sup></sup>

t (min)	0	23	50	100	160	300	50
[A] g L ⁻¹	18.5	16.1	13.5	10.2	7.9	5.7	13.5
$\frac{x_e}{x_e - x}$	1	1.22	1.59	2.60	4.66	19.29	
$\ln \left(\frac{x_e}{x_e - x} \right)$	0	0.20	0.46	0.95	1.54	3.00	

$$k_1 + k_2 = 0.01 \text{ (min}^{-1}\text{)} = \frac{k_1 \cdot x_e}{x_e}$$

$$k_1 = \frac{(0.01 \text{ min}^{-1})(13.5)}{18.5} = 7.30 \times 10^{-3} \text{ min}^{-1}$$

$$k_1 + k_2 = 0.01 \text{ (min}^{-1}\text{)}$$

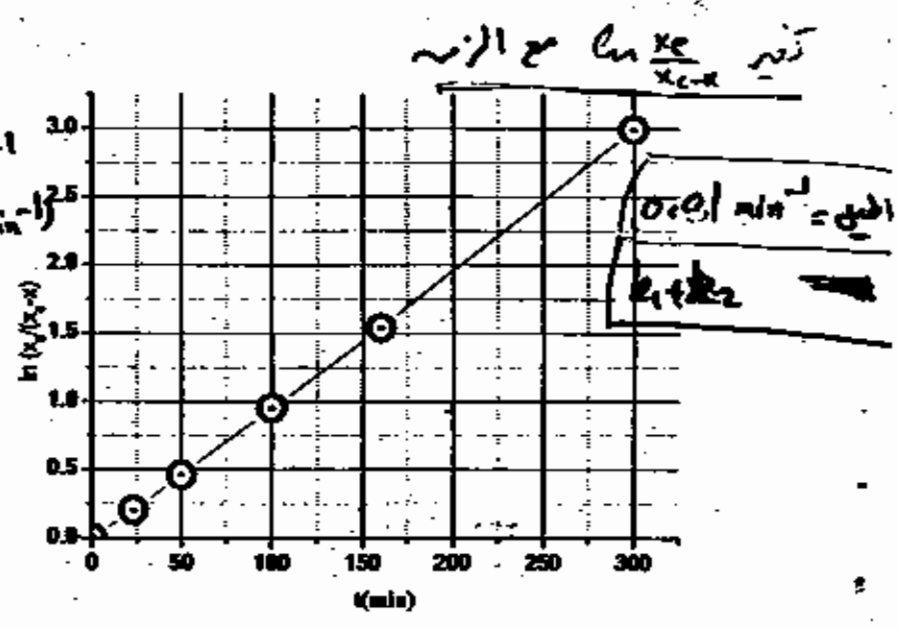
$$(7.3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ min}^{-1}) + k_2 = 0.01 \text{ min}^{-1}$$

$$k_2 = (0.01 \text{ min}^{-1}) - 7.30 \times 10^{-3} \text{ min}^{-1}$$

$$k_2 = 2.70 \times 10^{-3} \text{ min}^{-1}$$

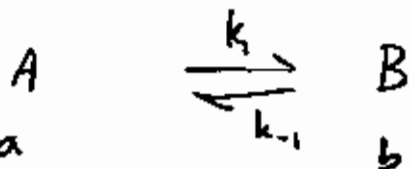
$$K = \frac{k_1}{k_2} = \frac{7.3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ min}^{-1}}{2.70 \times 10^{-3} \text{ min}^{-1}}$$

$$K = 2.70$$



(32)

$[B] = b$ & $[A] = a$ $t=0$ $x=0$



$t=0$

a b

t
 ∞

$a-x$ $b+x$
 $a-ye$ $b+xe$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = k_1(a-x) - k_{-1}(b+x)$$

$$= k_1 a - k_1 x - k_{-1} b - k_{-1} x$$

①

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = k_1 a - k_{-1} b - x(k_1 + k_{-1})$$

X $\frac{k_1 + k_{-1}}{k_1 + k_{-1}}$ *الفرضية*

$$\therefore \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{(k_1 a - k_{-1} b)(k_1 + k_{-1})}{k_1 + k_{-1}} - x(k_1 + k_{-1})$$

أخذنا لها من أجل $(k_1 + k_{-1})$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = (k_1 + k_{-1}) \left[\frac{(k_1 a - k_{-1} b)}{(k_1 + k_{-1})} - x \right]$$

فرضنا $\frac{k_1 a - k_{-1} b}{k_1 + k_{-1}} = y$

$$\therefore \frac{dx}{dt} = (k_1 + k_{-1}) [y - x]$$

$$\frac{dx}{(y-x)} = (k_1 + k_{-1}) dt$$

$t = t_0$ *من أجل*

$$\int_{x_0}^{x_t} \frac{dx}{y-x} = (k_1 + k_{-1}) \int_0^t dt$$

33) $-\ln(y-x) = (k_1 + k_{-1})t + I$

∴ $0 = x \leftarrow t=0$ عند

∴ $I = -\ln y$

∴ $-\ln(y-x) = (k_1 + k_{-1})t + \ln y$

$\ln \left(\frac{y}{y-x} \right) = (k_1 + k_{-1})t$

بالستوفية y

$\ln \left(\frac{k_1 a - k_{-1} b}{k_1 + k_{-1}} \right) - \ln \left(\frac{k_1 a - k_{-1} b}{k_1 + k_{-1}} - x \right) = (k_1 + k_{-1})t$ — (9)

① عند التوازن $x_e \leftarrow x$

$0 = \frac{dx}{dt}$ عند التوازن

∴ $\frac{dx}{dt} = 0 = k_1 a - k_{-1} b - x_e (k_1 + k_{-1})$

∴ $x_e = \frac{(k_1 a - k_{-1} b)}{(k_1 + k_{-1})}$

بالستوفية x_e (9) ع

$\ln \frac{x_e}{x_e - x} = (k_1 + k_{-1})t$

∴ $(k_1 + k_{-1}) = \frac{1}{t} \ln \frac{x_e}{x_e - x}$

أي انه العلاقة بين $\ln \left(\frac{x_e}{x_e - x} \right)$ و t خطي

وهو لذلك يسمى خط أول



(34)

1-1-1

$$\begin{array}{r}
 A + B \quad \xrightarrow[k_1]{k_2} \quad C + D \\
 t=0 \quad a \quad b \quad - \quad - \\
 x \quad a - \frac{1}{2}x \quad b - \frac{1}{2}x \quad x \quad x
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{dx}{dt} &= k_1 (a - \frac{1}{2}x)(b - \frac{1}{2}x) - k_2 x^2 \\
 &= k_1 (\frac{1}{4}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x(a+b) + ab) - k_2 x^2 \quad \times 4
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore 4 \frac{dx}{dt} &= k_1 (x^2 - 2x(a+b) + 4ab) - 4k_2 x^2 \\
 \frac{k_1}{K} &= k_2 \quad \therefore K = \frac{k_1}{k_2} \quad \text{علاقة}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{k_1}{4} (x^2 - 2x(a+b) + 4ab) - \frac{4k_2 x^2}{K} \quad \text{بالتعويض}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{dx}{dt} &= \frac{k_1}{4} (x^2 - 2x(a+b) + 4ab - \frac{4x^2}{K}) \\
 &= \frac{k_1}{4} (x^2 (1 - \frac{4}{K}) - 2x(a+b) + 4ab) \quad \text{بالتعويض}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{k_1}{4} (1 - \frac{4}{K}) \left(x^2 - \frac{2(a+b)x}{(1 - \frac{4}{K})} + \frac{4ab}{1 - \frac{4}{K}} \right)$$

$$y = \frac{k_1}{4} (1 - \frac{4}{K}) \quad z = \frac{2(a+b)}{1 - \frac{4}{K}} \quad G = \frac{4ab}{1 - \frac{4}{K}} \quad \text{لغرض}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dx}{dt} = y (x^2 - zx + G)$$

$$\frac{dx}{x^2 - zx + G} = y dt \quad \text{بالدمج}$$

$$\frac{k_1}{k_2} = \frac{1}{t} \left(\frac{1}{b-a} \ln \left(\frac{b-x}{b} \cdot \frac{a}{a-x} \right) \right)$$

معادله دیفرانسیل مرتبه اول است
 در این معادله $x \in \mathbb{R}$ و $k_2 < k_1$ است.