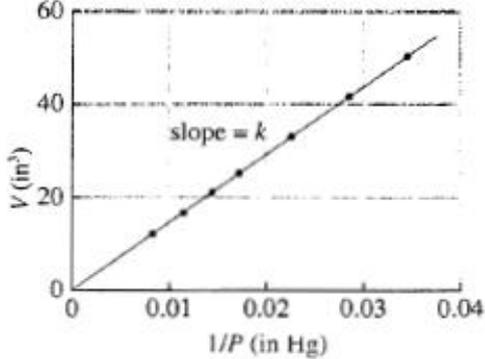
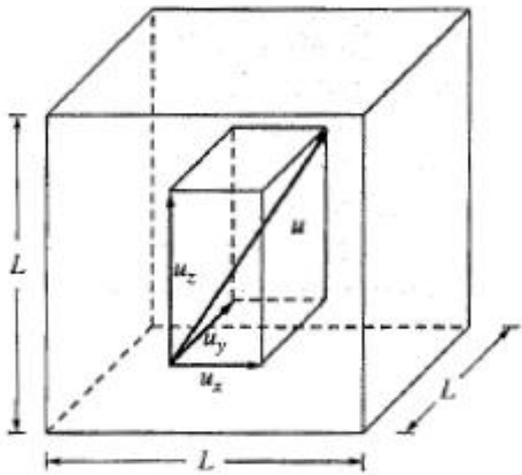


附錄 A.8 普化文本中基礎數學整理

內容	分析	
$1 \times 10^{-6} \text{ g C}_7\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_2 \times \frac{1 \text{ mol C}_7\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_2}{130.186 \text{ g C}_7\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_2}$ $= 8 \times 10^{-9} \text{ mol C}_7\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_2$	<p>Chapter 3 Stoichiometry Chapter 4 Types of Chemical Reactions and Solution Stoichiometry</p> <p>在此二章節中介紹到的莫耳數計算與莫耳質量，運用大量的單位換算與科學記號知能，而此在國中自然課程內教授，數學方面亦是國中知識。</p>	p.57
$PV = k$	<p>Chapter 5 Gases Boyle's Law (波以爾定律)</p> <p>波以爾定律是發現「在固定的溫度下對氣體施加壓力，氣體的體積與施加的壓力成反比」，其中 P 是大氣壓力，V 是體積，而 k 則是常數。</p> <p>在這樣的數學式裡我們發現僅需要國中數學學習過的〈正比與反比〉單元即可理解，而其定律也在國中自然課程內教授。而後文本中提到了將反比的概念轉化為直線方程式。</p>	p.141
	<p>5.2 The Gas Laws of Boyle, Charles, and Avogadro</p> <p>在這張圖中看到斜率的名詞，但斜率的觀念在高一數學教材中已教授。然而，p.441也有提及相同的直線斜率觀念。</p>	p.142

<p>圖 4.2.4.1 普化文本，<u>Chemical Principles</u>，5th，p.142</p>		
<p>$PV = nRT$</p>	<p>5.3 The Ideal Gas Law</p> <p>此為理想氣體方程式，為高中物理課程內範圍，這個方程式有 4 個變數，其中 p 是指理想氣體的壓力，V 為理想氣體的體積，n 表示氣體物質的量，而 T 則表示理想氣體的熱力學溫度；還有一個常量 R 為理想氣體常數。可以看出，此方程式的變數很多，在查詢化學的書籍中也發現，此方程式能應用的範圍也很廣，如氣體分壓定律 (5.5 Dalton's Law of Partial Pressures)、熱力學等，但其中也沒有牽涉到微積分的數學技巧。</p>	
 <p>圖 4.2.4.2 普化文本，<u>Chemical Principles</u>，5th，p.156</p>	<p>5.6 The Kinetic Molecular Theory of Gases</p> <p>由這張圖可以看出這一章節運用到高二數學中的向量與空間平面等知識。</p>	<p>p.156</p>
<p>$K_p = K(RT)^{\Delta n}$</p> <p>Where $\Delta n = (l + m) - (j + k)$</p>	<p>6.3 Equilibrium Expressions Involving Pressures</p> <p>這裡看到的 Δn 單純只是加減計算，並沒有提及 $\Delta n \rightarrow 0$ 等相關字眼。</p>	<p>p.198</p>

$K = 1.15 \times 10^2 = \frac{[\text{HF}]^2}{[\text{H}_2][\text{F}_2]} = \frac{(2.000 + 2x)^2}{(2.000 - x)^2}$	<p>6.7 Solving Equilibrium Problems 此算式解 x 僅需國中學過的一元二次方程式概念解之即可。</p> <p>在整個 6.7 節與第七章當中，許多例題均使用一元二次方程式的概念解題。</p>	p.204
<p>x represents a relatively small number. Consequently, the term $(0.50 - 2x)$ can be approximated by 0.50. That is, when x is small, $0.50 - 2x \approx 0.50$</p>	<p>6.7 Solving Equilibrium Problems</p> <p>這裡說明的很直觀，具有逼近、近似的涵義，但是並沒有提及極限等字眼。而在 Chapter 7 Acids and Bases 與 Chapter 8 Applications of Aqueous Equilibria 中也有提到相似觀念。</p>	p.209
<p>Because $[\text{H}^+]$ in an aqueous solution is typically quite small, the pH scale provides a convenient way to represent solution acidity. The pH is a log scale based on 10, where $\text{pH} = -\log[\text{H}^+]$</p> <p>Thus for a solution in which $[\text{H}^+] = 1.0 \times 10^{-7} \text{ M}$ then $\text{pH} = -(-7.00) = 7.00$</p>	<p>7.3 The pH Scale</p> <p>在計算 pH 酸鹼性時，使用了 log 的計算技巧，而 log 以 10 為底的常用對數觀念，在高一數學已有教授，而此對數觀念的計算技巧在整個第七章與第八章皆有出現。</p>	p.232
$x = \sqrt[3]{3.5 \times 10^{-8}} = 3.3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol/L}$	<p>8.8 Solubility Equilibria and the Solubility Product</p> <p>這裡有提及開三次方根的計算，但是書中直接給答案，並沒有說明怎麼解的。</p>	p.321
<p>The energy diagram for the combustion of methane is shown in Fig. 9.2, where $\Delta(\text{PE})$ represents the change in potential energy in the bonds of the products as compared with the bonds of the reactants.</p> <p>The net result is that the quantity of energy $\Delta(\text{PE})$ is transferred to the surroundings through heat.</p>	<p>9.1 The Nature of Energy</p> <p>書中提到的 $\Delta(\text{PE})$ 僅是位能變化量，並在圖中看出位能轉化成熱能，但並未提及微積分的觀念。</p>	p.350

FIGURE 9.2

The combustion of methane releases the quantity of energy $\Delta(\text{PE})$ to the surroundings via heat flow. This is an exothermic process.

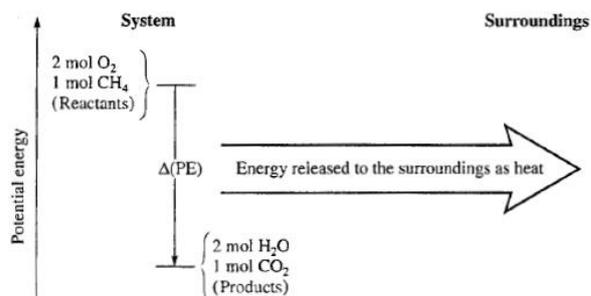
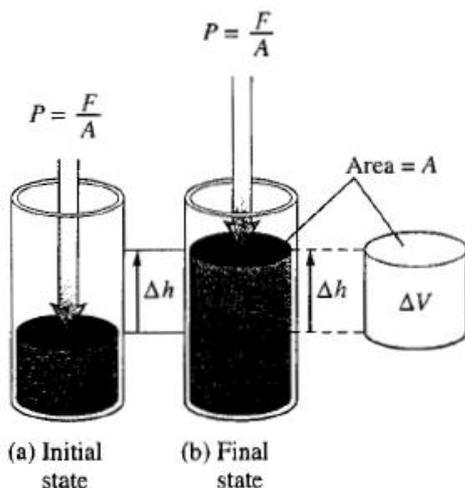


圖 4.2.4.5 普化文本，Chemical Principles，5th，p.350

**FIGURE 9.4**

(a) The piston, moving a distance Δh against a pressure P , does work on the surroundings. (b) Since the volume of a cylinder is the area of the base times its height, the change in volume of the gas is given by $\Delta h \times A = \Delta V$.

圖 4.2.4.6 普化文本，Chemical Principles，5th，p.352

9.1 The Nature of Energy

圖中可以看到計算體積，而其中 Δh 為活塞移動的距離，體積的計算在國中數學中已有教授。

p.352

<p>$\text{Work} = \text{force} \times \text{distance} = F \times \Delta h$</p> <p>Since $P = F/A$, or $F = P \times A$, then</p> <p>$\text{Work} = F \times \Delta h = P \times A \times \Delta h$</p> <p>$\Delta V = A \times \Delta h$</p> <p>$\text{Work} = P \times A \times \Delta h = P \Delta V$</p>	<p>9.1 The Nature of Energy</p> <p>介紹到功 (Work) 的公式，但在相關的題目裡沒有看到微積分的字眼。</p> <p>在整個 Chapter 9 Energy, Enthalpy, and Thermochemistry 當中，不斷地看到關於 Δ 的定義與計算，但都僅止於說明其為變化量，計算上都僅是簡單的四則運算，並沒有極限的概念在其中。</p>	<p>p.352</p>																
<p>$\Delta H_{\text{reaction}}^{\circ} = \sum \Delta H_f^{\circ}(\text{products}) - \sum \Delta H_f^{\circ}(\text{reactants})$ (9.1)</p> <p>Where the symbol \sum (sigma) means “to take the sum of the terms .”</p>	<p>9.6 Standard Enthalpies of Formation</p> <p>(9.1) 中我們看到了 \sum (sigma) 符號，但是並沒有看到有關於無限級數和的相關算式，僅給予計算公式與符號說明，但 \sum 在高一數學教材中已教授</p>	<p>p.375 p.430</p>																
<p>TABLE 10.2 Probability of Finding All the Molecules in the Left Bulb as a Function of the Total Number of Molecules</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="247 1310 861 1780"> <thead> <tr> <th>Number of Molecules</th> <th>Relative Probability of Finding All Molecules in the Left Bulb</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>$\frac{1}{2}$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2^2} = \frac{1}{4}$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2^3} = \frac{1}{8}$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2^5} = \frac{1}{32}$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>$\frac{1}{2^{10}} = \frac{1}{1024}$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>"</td> <td>$\frac{1}{2^n} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$6 \times 10^{23}$ (1 mole)</td> <td>$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{6 \times 10^{23}} = 10^{-(2 \times 10^{23})}$</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>圖 4.2.4.7 普化文本，<u>Chemical Principles</u>，5th，p.404</p>	Number of Molecules	Relative Probability of Finding All Molecules in the Left Bulb	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2^2} = \frac{1}{4}$	3	$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2^3} = \frac{1}{8}$	5	$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2^5} = \frac{1}{32}$	10	$\frac{1}{2^{10}} = \frac{1}{1024}$	"	$\frac{1}{2^n} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$	6×10^{23} (1 mole)	$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{6 \times 10^{23}} = 10^{-(2 \times 10^{23})}$	<p>Chapter 10 Spontaneity, Entropy, and Free Energy</p> <p>10.1 Spontaneous Processes</p> <p>這張表格在討論全部氣體分子都在左邊的球體內機率，而機率隨著氣體分子數量而變化，當氣體分子為 n 時，找到全部氣體分子都在左邊的球體內機率是 $\frac{1}{2^n} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$</p> <p>這裡對數學來說是簡單的指數率計算，而書中並沒有提到當 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 時的相關說明。</p>	<p>p.404</p>
Number of Molecules	Relative Probability of Finding All Molecules in the Left Bulb																	
1	$\frac{1}{2}$																	
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6×10^{23} (1 mole)	$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{6 \times 10^{23}} = 10^{-(2 \times 10^{23})}$																	

$\Delta S_{\text{reaction}}^{\circ} = \sum S_{\text{products}}^{\circ} - \sum S_{\text{reactants}}^{\circ}$ <p>Where , as usual , \sum represents the sum of the terms .</p>	<p>10.8 Entropy Changes in Chemical Reactions</p> <p>式子中使用了 \sum (sigma) 符號，但是並沒有看到有關於無限級數和的相關算式，僅給予計算公式與符號說明，而 \sum 在高一數學教材中已教授。</p>	<p>p.428 p.430</p>
$\Delta G^{\circ} = \sum \Delta G_f^{\circ}(\text{products}) - \sum \Delta G_f^{\circ}(\text{reactants})$	<p>10.9 Free Energy and Chemical Reactions</p> <p>式子中使用了 \sum (sigma) 符號，但是並沒有看到有關於無限級數和的相關算式，僅給予計算公式與符號說明，而 \sum 在高一數學教材中已教授。</p>	<p>p.432</p>

附錄 A.8 普化文本中基礎數學整理