

误差

绝对误差 $E = x - x_T$
 相对误差 $E_r = \frac{E}{x_T}$

标准偏差

标准偏差 $S = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}}$
 相对标准偏差 (变异系数) $S_r = \frac{S}{\bar{x}}$

误差传递 (E_r 为 R 的绝对误差)

系统误差	随机误差	极值误差
$R = aA - bB$ $E_R = aE_A - bE_B$	$S_R^2 = a^2 S_A^2 + b^2 S_B^2$	$ E_R _{max} = a E_A + b E_B $
$R = m \frac{AB}{C}$ $\frac{E_R}{R} = \frac{E_A}{A} + \frac{E_B}{B} - \frac{E_C}{C}$	$\frac{S_R^2}{R^2} = \frac{S_A^2}{A^2} + \frac{S_B^2}{B^2} + \frac{S_C^2}{C^2}$	$ \frac{E_R}{R} _{max} = \frac{E_A}{A} + \frac{E_B}{B} + \frac{E_C}{C} $
$R = mA^n$ $\frac{E_R}{R} = n \frac{E_A}{A}$	$\frac{S_R}{R} = n \frac{S_A}{A}$	
$R = m \lg A$ $E_R = 0.434 \frac{E_A}{A}$	$S_R = 0.434 \cdot m \cdot \frac{S_A}{A}$	

有效数字

修约 "四舍六入五成双", 一次修约
 运算 { 加减 位数
 { 乘除 有效数字
 注意 ① 对数 \longleftrightarrow 指数 (有效数字取决于小数部分位数)
 $\text{pH} = 10.28$ 5.2×10^{11}
 ② 第一位为 9, 多计一个有效数字

统计

总体标准偏差 $\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x_i - \mu)^2}{n}}$ 平均值的标准偏差 $\sigma_{\bar{x}} = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$ (有限)
 总体平均值 $\mu = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$
 $\delta = 0.797\sigma \approx 0.80\sigma$
 总体平均偏差 $\delta = \frac{\sum |x_i - \mu|}{n}$ 平均值的平均偏差 $\delta_{\bar{x}} = \frac{\delta}{\sqrt{n}}$
 $n \rightarrow \infty$

正态分布

$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$ t 分布
 u 分布 $N(0,1)$ $\begin{cases} u = \frac{x-\mu}{\sigma} \\ \phi(u) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{u^2}{2}} \end{cases}$
 $\begin{cases} t = \frac{\bar{x}-\mu}{S_{\bar{x}}} & S_{\bar{x}} = \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} \\ t_{\alpha, f} \end{cases}$ 置信区间 $\begin{cases} \mu = \bar{x} \pm u \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} & n \rightarrow \infty \\ \mu = \bar{x} \pm t \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} & n \rightarrow \infty \end{cases}$

偏差

偏差 $d = x - \bar{x}$
 平均偏差 $\bar{d} = \frac{1}{n} \sum |d_i|$
 相对平均偏差 $\bar{d}_r = \frac{\bar{d}}{\bar{x}}$
 极差 $R = x_{max} - x_{min}$

F 检验

① 精度差异
 $F = \frac{S_A^2}{S_B^2}$

显著性检验

t 检验
 ① 平均值与标准值 $t = \frac{|\bar{x} - \mu|}{S} \sqrt{n}$, $f = n - 1$
 ② 两样本平均值 $S = \sqrt{\frac{S_1^2(n_1-1) + S_2^2(n_2-1)}{(n_1-1) + (n_2-1)}}$
 $t = \frac{|\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2|}{S} \sqrt{\frac{n_1 n_2}{n_1 + n_2}}$
 $f = n_1 + n_2 - 2$

线性回归

$y = a + bx$

$a = \bar{y} - b\bar{x}$
 $b = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$
 相关系数 $r = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2}}$

酸碱滴定法

平衡常数 { 活度 $K^a = \frac{a_A \cdot a_{HB^+}}{a_B \cdot a_{HA}}$
 { 浓度 $K^c = \frac{[A^-][HB^+]}{[B][HA]}$
 { 混合 $K_{mix} = \frac{[A^-]a_{HB^+}}{[B][HA]}$

平衡 { MBE (material)
 { CBE (charge)
 { PBE (proton)

指示剂
 ① 理论变色点 $\text{pH} = \text{p}K_a$
 ② 理论变色范围 $\text{pH} = \text{p}K_a \pm 1$

分布系数

$H_n A \quad \delta_n = \frac{[H_n A]}{c} = \frac{[H^+]^n K_{a1} \cdots K_{a_{n-n}}}{[H^+]^n K_{a1} \cdots K_{a_{n-n}} + [H^+]^{n-1} K_{a1} \cdots K_{a_{n-1}} + \cdots + 1}$
 eg. $\delta_2 = \frac{[H_2 PO_4^-]}{c} = \frac{[H^+]^2 K_{a1}}{[H^+]^2 K_{a1} + [H^+] K_{a1} K_{a2} + K_{a1} K_{a2} K_{a3} + 1}$

pH

① 强酸/碱 $C \begin{cases} > 10^{-6} & [H^+] = C \\ < 10^{-7} & [H^+] = \frac{C + \sqrt{C^2 + 4K_w}}{2} \end{cases}$
 ② 一元弱酸/碱 $K_a C \begin{cases} \geq 10K_w & [H^+] = \frac{-K_a + \sqrt{K_a^2 + 4K_a C}}{2} \xrightarrow{\frac{C}{K_a} \geq 100} [H^+] = \sqrt{K_a C} \\ < 10K_w & \xrightarrow{\frac{C}{K_a} \geq 100} [H^+] = \sqrt{K_a C + K_w} \end{cases}$

③ 二元弱酸/碱 $\frac{K_{a2}}{\sqrt{K_{a1} C}} < 0.05 \rightarrow$ 只考虑第一步电离 \rightarrow 一元弱酸/碱

④ 两性物质 $[H^+] = \sqrt{\frac{K_{a1}(K_{a2}C + K_w)}{K_{a1} + C}} \xrightarrow{K_{a2}C > 10K_w} [H^+] = \sqrt{\frac{K_{a1}K_{a2}C}{K_{a1} + C}} \xrightarrow{C > 10K_{a1}} [H^+] = \sqrt{K_{a1}K_{a2}}$

⑤ 弱酸弱碱盐 $K_{a1} = K_a \quad K_{a2} = K_b' \rightarrow H^+ \lambda \text{ ④}$

⑥ 强酸 + 弱酸 $[H^+] \approx C_{强}$ 强碱 + 弱碱 $[OH^-] \approx C_{强}$

⑦ 两弱酸 $[H^+] = \sqrt{K_{HA}C_{HA} + K_{HB}C_{HB}} \xrightarrow{K_{HA}C_{HA} \gg K_{HB}C_{HB}} [H^+] = \sqrt{K_{HA}C_{HA}}$

⑧ 弱酸 + 弱碱 $[H^+] = \sqrt{K_{HA}K_{HB}C_{HA}/C_B}$

⑨ 缓冲溶液 $\begin{cases} \text{pH} < 6 & [H^+] = K_a \frac{C_a - [H^+]}{C_b + [H^+]} \\ \text{pH} > 8 & [H^+] = K_a \frac{C_a + [OH^-]}{C_b - [OH^-]} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{C_a \cdot C_b \geq [H^+][OH^-]} [H^+] = K_a \frac{C_a}{C_b} \quad (\text{pH} = \text{p}K_a + \lg \frac{C_b}{C_a})$

缓冲容量 $\beta = \frac{db}{d\text{pH}} = -\frac{da}{d\text{pH}}$ (1L 缓冲溶液 pH 增加 dPH 单位所需强碱量 db (mol))

终点误差 $E_t = \frac{10^{-\Delta\text{pH}} - 10^{\Delta\text{pH}}}{\sqrt{K_w} \times C_{HA}^{sp}}$
 ① \Rightarrow 强酸 $E_t = \frac{10^{-\Delta\text{pH}} - 10^{\Delta\text{pH}}}{\sqrt{K_w} \times C_{HA}^{sp}}$
 ② \Rightarrow 弱酸 $E_t = \frac{10^{-\Delta\text{pH}} - 10^{\Delta\text{pH}}}{\sqrt{K_a/K_w} \times C_{HA}^{sp}}$
 ③ 多元酸 { 第一终点 $E_t = \frac{10^{-\Delta\text{pH}} - 10^{\Delta\text{pH}}}{\sqrt{K_{a1}/K_{a2}}}$
 { 第二终点 $E_t = \frac{10^{-\Delta\text{pH}} - 10^{\Delta\text{pH}}}{2\sqrt{K_{a2}C_{HA}^{sp}/K_w}}$
 ④ \Rightarrow 混合弱酸 HA, HB $E_t = \frac{10^{-\Delta\text{pH}} - 10^{\Delta\text{pH}}}{\sqrt{K_{HA}C_{HA}/K_{HB}C_{HB}}}$

配位滴定法

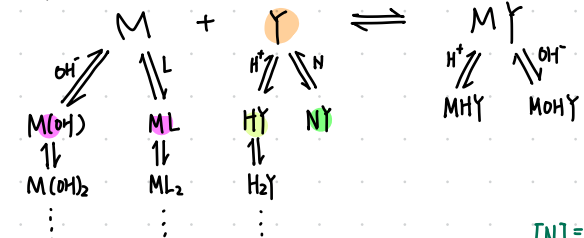
稳定常数 $K_{稳} = \frac{[CaY^{2-}]}{[Ca^{2+}][Y^{4-}]}$

逐级稳定常数 $\beta_n = \prod_{i=1}^n K_{稳i}$

分布系数 $C_M = [M](1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i [L]^i)$

$\delta_{MLn} = \frac{[ML_n]}{C_M} = \frac{\beta_n [L]^n}{1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i [L]^i}$

副反应系数



$\alpha_{M(L)} = 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i [L]^i$
 $\alpha_{Y(H)} = 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i [H^+]^i$ (查表)
 $\alpha_{Y(N)} = 1 + K_{NY} [N]$
 $\alpha_Y = \alpha_{Y(H)} + \alpha_{Y(N)} - 1$
 $[N] = \frac{C_N}{\alpha_{N(L)}}$

条件稳定常数

$K_{MY}' = K_{MY} \cdot \frac{\alpha_{MY}}{\alpha_M \alpha_Y} \Leftrightarrow \lg K_{MY}' = \lg K_{MY} - \lg \alpha_M - \lg \alpha_Y$

化学计量点

$[M]_{sp} = \sqrt{\frac{C_M^{sp}}{K_{MY}'}} \Leftrightarrow pM_{sp} = \frac{1}{2}(pC_M^{sp} + \lg K_{MY}')$

滴定终点

$pM_{ep} = pM_{sp} - \lg \alpha_M$

滴定突跃

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{SP 前 } pM' = \lg K_{MY}' - 3.0 \\ \text{SP 后 } pM' = pC_M^{sp} + 3.0 \end{array} \right.$

理论变色点

$pM = \lg K_{MY}'$

终点误差

$\Delta pM' = pM_{ep}' - pM_{sp}' = \frac{10^{\Delta pM'} - 10^{-\Delta pM'}}{\sqrt{K_{MY}' C_M^{sp}}}$

准确滴定

$\lg(C_M^{sp} \cdot K_{MY}') \geq 6$

分别滴定

$\lg(K_{MY}' C_M^{sp}) - \lg(K_{MY}' C_N^{sp}) \geq 5$

酸度控制

$\lg \alpha_{Y(H)} \leq \lg K_{MY}' - 8 \quad C = 0.01 \text{ mol} \cdot L^{-1}$

指示剂

$pM_{ep}' = pM_{sp}'$

指示剂

$[OH^-] \leq \left(\frac{K_{sp}}{[M]}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}}$

氧化还原滴定法

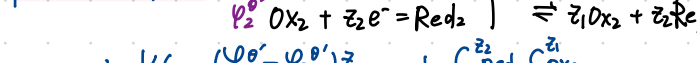
Nernst 方程 $E_{Ox/Red} = E^\circ + \frac{0.059}{n} \lg \frac{a_{Ox}}{a_{Red}}$

$= E^\circ + \frac{0.059}{n} \lg \frac{C_{Ox} a_{Red}}{C_{Red} a_{Ox}} + \frac{0.059}{n} \lg \frac{C_{Ox}}{C_{Red}}$

条件电极电位 E'

$E' = E^\circ + \frac{0.059}{n} \lg \frac{C_{Ox} a_{Red}}{C_{Red} a_{Ox}}$
 $E_{Ox/Red} = E' + \frac{0.059}{n} \lg \frac{C_{Ox}}{C_{Red}}$

氧化还原平衡常数



$\lg K' = \frac{(\varphi_1^\circ - \varphi_2^\circ)z}{0.059V} = \lg \frac{C_{Red_1}^{z_2} C_{Ox_2}^{z_1}}{C_{Ox_1}^{z_2} C_{Red_2}^{z_1}}$
 (z 为 z1 与 z2 的最小公倍数)

进行程度

用 $\frac{C_{Red_1}}{C_{Ox_1}}$ or $\frac{C_{Ox_2}}{C_{Red_2}}$ 表示反应进行程度

反应进行 99.9% 以上 $\Rightarrow \frac{C_{Red_1}}{C_{Ox_1}} \geq 10^3, \frac{C_{Ox_2}}{C_{Red_2}} \geq 10^3$

理论变色点

$\varphi_{In}^\circ (V) = \varphi_{ep}$

理论变色范围

$\varphi_{In}^\circ \pm \frac{0.059}{z} (V)$

化学计量点电势

$\varphi_{sp} = \frac{z_1 \varphi_1^\circ + z_2 \varphi_2^\circ}{z_1 + z_2}$

滴定突跃

滴定剂: φ_1°, z_1 待测物: φ_2°, z_2
 $(\varphi_2^\circ + \frac{0.059V}{z_2} \lg 10^3) \sim (\varphi_1^\circ + \frac{0.059V}{z_1} \lg 10^{-3})$

终点误差

$\Delta \varphi = \varphi_{ep} - \varphi_{sp}$

条件

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \circ \text{ 对称电对} \\ \circ \text{ 电子转移数为 } 1 \end{array} \right.$
 $E_t = \frac{10^{\Delta \varphi / 0.059V} - 10^{-\Delta \varphi / 0.059V}}{10^{\Delta p / 2 \times 0.059V}}$

重量分析法



溶解度

$S^\circ = a_{MA(aq)}$
 $S = S^\circ + [M^+] \approx [M^+] \approx [A^-]$

溶解度积

$K_{sp}^\circ = a_{M^+} \cdot a_{A^-}$
 $K_{sp} = [M^+] \cdot [A^-] = \frac{K_{sp}^\circ}{\gamma_{M^+} \gamma_{A^-}}$

多元酸滴定的误差

$E_t = \frac{10^{-\Delta pH} - 10^{\Delta pH}}{2 \sqrt{K_{a2} C_{HA}^{sp} / K_w}}$
 $E_t = \frac{10^{\Delta pH} - 10^{-\Delta pH}}{\sqrt{K_{a1} / K_{a2}}}$
 $E_t = \frac{10^{\Delta pH} - 10^{-\Delta pH}}{\sqrt{K_{a2} / K_{a3}}}$
 $E_t = \frac{10^{\Delta pH} - 10^{-\Delta pH}}{\sqrt{K_{a3} \cdot C_{HA}^{sp} / K_w}}$

$E_t = \frac{10^{\Delta pH} - 10^{-\Delta pH}}{2 \sqrt{K_{a2} C_{HA}^{sp} / K_w}}$
 $E_t = \frac{10^{\Delta pH} - 10^{-\Delta pH}}{\sqrt{K_{a1} / K_{a2}}}$
 $E_t = \frac{10^{\Delta pH} - 10^{-\Delta pH}}{\sqrt{K_{a2} \cdot C_{HA}^{sp} / K_w}}$

误差

$E_t = \frac{10^{\Delta pH} - 10^{-\Delta pH}}{\sqrt{C_x^{sp} / K_{sp}}}$

关系 $M_m A_n$
 $S = \left(\frac{K_{sp}}{m^m n^n}\right)^{\frac{1}{m+n}}$
 $\alpha_{A(H)} = 1 + \frac{1}{K_{a2}} [H^+] + \frac{1}{K_{a1} K_{a2}} [H^+]^2$
 条件: 溶解度积 $\alpha_M(L) = 1 + \beta_1 [L] + \beta_2 [L]^2$

$MA(s) \rightleftharpoons M^+ + A^-$
 $K_{sp}' = K_{sp} \cdot \alpha_M \alpha_A = \frac{K_{sp}}{\delta_M \cdot \delta_A}$
 $S' = \left(\frac{K_{sp}'}{m^m \cdot n^n}\right)^{\frac{1}{m+n}}$

$K_{sp}' \geq K_{sp} \geq K_{sp}^\circ$

同离子效应

$S = \frac{1}{m} \left(\frac{K_{sp}}{C_A^n}\right)^{\frac{1}{m}}$