

Keemia lahtise võistluse ülesannete lahendused

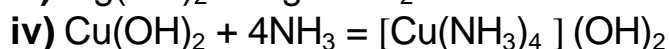
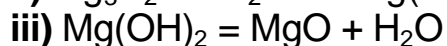
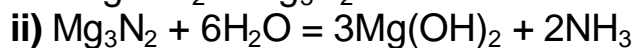
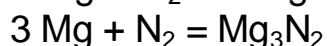
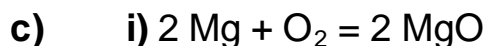
Noorem aste (9. ja 10. klass)

27. november 1999. a.

1. a) **A** on Mg, sest ta järjekorranumber on 12. Järjekorranumber on määratud prootonite arvuga. Sama palju on ka aatomis elektrone.

b) $M(\text{H}_2) = 2,0 \text{ g/mol}$

$$M(\text{E}) = 2,0 \text{ g/mol} \cdot 8,5 = 17 \text{ g/mol}$$

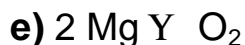


d) **B** - magneesiumoksiid, MgO.

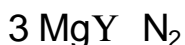
C - magneesiumnitriid; Mg_3N_2

D - magneesiumhüdroksiid, $\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2$

E - ammoniaak, NH_3



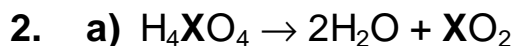
$$m(\text{Mg}) = \frac{2}{1} \cdot 5,00 \text{ dm}^3 \cdot 0,209 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{22,4 \text{ dm}^3} \cdot 24,3 \text{ g/mol} = 2,27 \text{ g}$$



$$m(\text{Mg}) = \frac{3}{1} \cdot 5,00 \text{ dm}^3 \cdot 0,78 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{22,4 \text{ dm}^3} \cdot 24,3 \text{ g/mol} = 12,7 \text{ g}$$

$m(\text{Mg})$

15,0 g



b) $m(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 24,0 - 15,0 = 9,0 \text{ g}$

$$n(\text{H}_4\text{XO}_4) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 9,0 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{18 \text{ g}} = 0,25 \text{ mol}$$

$$n(\text{XO}_2) = 0,25 \text{ mol}$$

$$n(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 0,50 \text{ mol}$$

c) $M(\text{H}_4\text{XO}_4) = \frac{24,0 \text{ g}}{0,25 \text{ mol}} = 96 \text{ g/mol}$

$$M(\text{XO}_2) = \frac{15,0 \text{ g}}{0,25 \text{ mol}} = 60 \text{ g/mol}$$

d) $A_r(\text{X}) = 96 - 4 - 64 = 28$

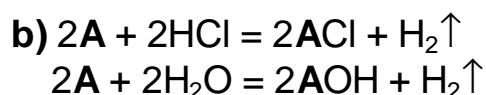
$$A_r(\mathbf{X}) = 60 - 32 = 28$$

Element \mathbf{X} on Si (räni).

e) ortoränihape

f) H_2SiO_3 - metaränihape

3. a) $m(\text{HCl}) = 49,03\text{g} \cdot 0,2978 = 14,60\text{ g}$
 $m(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 49,03\text{g} \cdot 0,7022 = 34,43\text{ g}$



c) Võimalikeks aineteks saavad olla leelismetalli kloriid (\mathbf{ACl}), vastav hüdroksiid (\mathbf{AOH}) ja leelismetall (\mathbf{A}).

d) Kui leelismetallidest ainult üks rahuldab ülesande tingimusi, siis selleks saab olla ainult kõige väiksema aatommassiga leelismetall, sest tema hulk on kõige suurem. Selleks on \mathbf{Li} .

e) $\text{HCl} \text{ Y } \text{LiCl}$

$$m(\text{LiCl}) = \frac{1}{1} \cdot 14,60\text{g} \cdot \frac{1\text{mol}}{36,47\text{g}} \cdot 42,40\text{g/mol} = 16,97\text{ g}$$

$\text{H}_2\text{O} \text{ Y } \text{LiOH}$

$$m(\text{LiOH}) = \frac{1}{1} \cdot 34,43\text{g} \cdot \frac{1\text{mol}}{18,02\text{g}} \cdot 23,95\text{g/mol} = 45,76\text{ g}$$

$\text{HCl} \text{ Y } \text{Li}$

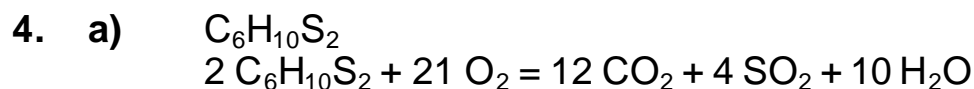
$$m(\text{Li}) = \frac{1}{1} \cdot 14,60\text{g} \cdot \frac{1\text{mol}}{36,47\text{g}} \cdot 6,940\text{g/mol} = 2,78\text{ g}$$

$\text{H}_2\text{O} \text{ Y } \text{Li}$

$$m(\text{Li}) = \frac{1}{1} \cdot 34,43\text{g} \cdot \frac{1\text{mol}}{18,02\text{g}} \cdot 6,940\text{g/mol} = 13,25\text{ g}$$

$$m(\text{Li}) = 52,20\text{ g} - 2,78\text{ g} - 13,25\text{ g} = 36,17\text{ g}$$

$$\Sigma m = 16,97\text{g} + 45,76\text{g} + 36,17\text{g} = \mathbf{98,90\text{ g}}$$



b) $1,0\text{ cm}^3 \cdot 1,040\text{ g/cm}^3$ $V \cdot 0,209$
 $2 \text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{S}_2$ Y 21O_2
 146 g/mol $22,4\text{ dm}^3/\text{mol}$

$$V(\text{õhk}) = \frac{21}{2} \cdot 1,04 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{146 \text{ g}} \cdot 22,4 \frac{\text{dm}^3}{\text{mol}} \cdot \frac{1}{0,209} = 8,02 \text{ dm}^3$$

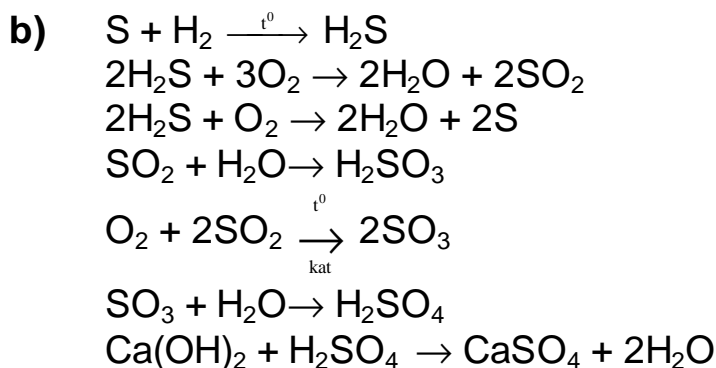
c) Reaktsioonivõrrandis selgub, et hapniku hulk suhtub moodustunud gaaside hulka nagu 21:(12+4). Seega moodustunud gaaside ruumala erineb hapniku ruumalast $16/21 = 0,76$ korda

d) d ja e - 1,2
 abc ja fgh - di (kaks sarnast radikaali)
 b ja g - 2 (radikaali süsiniku number, loendamist alustatakse põhiahelast (väävlis))
 abc ja fgh - prop (kolme süsinikuga ahel)
 ab ja fg - enüül (kaksiksides)
 de - disulfiid (põhiahel)

$$5. \quad \begin{array}{ccc} V \text{ km}^3 \cdot 2,65 \text{ g/dm}^3 \cdot 10^{12} \text{ dm}^3/\text{km}^3 & & 1,0 \cdot 10^{12} \text{ g} \\ \text{SO}_4^{2-} & \text{)} & \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \\ 96 \text{ g/mol} & & 98 \text{ g/mol} \end{array}$$

$$V = \frac{1}{1} \cdot \frac{10^{12} \text{ g}}{98 \text{ g/mol}} \cdot 96 \text{ g/mol} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ km}^3}{2,65 \cdot 10^{12} \text{ g}} = 0,37 \text{ km}^3$$

6. a) **X** on väävel (S), **B** on divesiniksulfiid (H_2S), **C** on vääveldioksiid (SO_2), **D** on vääveltrioksiid (SO_3), **E** on väävelhape (H_2SO_4), **F** on kaltsiumsulfaat (CaSO_4), **M** on väävlisshappe lahus (H_2SO_3).



c)

$$\begin{aligned} \%(\text{Ca}) &= \frac{40,1}{136,2} \cdot 100 = 29,4 & \%(\text{O}) &= \frac{64}{136,2} \cdot 100 = 47,0 \\ \%(\text{S}) &= \frac{32,1}{136,2} \cdot 100 = 23,6 & 29,4 + 47,0 + 23,6 &= 100 \end{aligned}$$

Keemia lahtise võistluse ülesannete lahendused

Vanem aste (11. ja 12. klass)

27. november 1999. a.

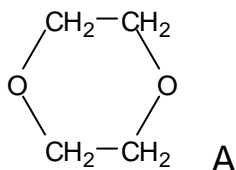
1. a)

$$\Delta T = K_{kr} \cdot m$$

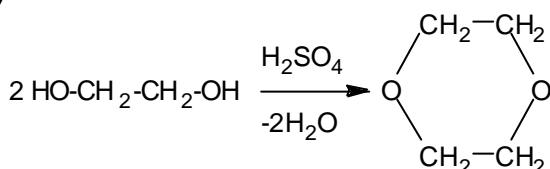
$$1,11K = 1,86 \frac{K}{mol} \cdot kg \cdot \frac{5g}{M(A)} \cdot \frac{1}{0,095kg}$$

$$M(A) = 1,86 \frac{K}{mol} \cdot kg \cdot 5g \cdot \frac{1}{0,095kg} \cdot \frac{1}{1,11K} = 88 \frac{g}{mol}$$

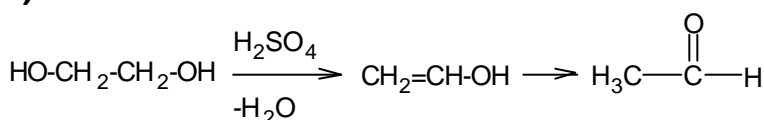
Kui molekulis on 2 hapniku, 4 süsiniku ja 8 vesiniku aatomit, siis see annab molaarmassiks 88 g/mol. Et aatomite vahel on ainult σ -sidemed, siis peab ta olema tsükliline ühend. Alkoholi ja väävelhappe vahelisel reaktsioonil tekib eeter.



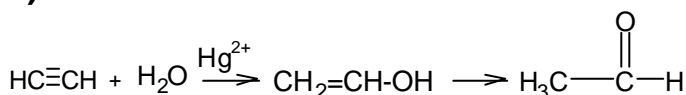
b)



c) i)



ii)



d) **B** – etaan-1,2-diool; **C** – etenool
D – etanaal; **E** – etüün

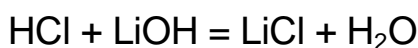
2. a) $M(\text{Na}) : M(\text{Li}) = 23,0 : 6,94 = 3,31$
X – Li; **Y** – Na

b) **C** – C_4H_{10} (butaan)
E – $\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{Cl}$ (butüülkloriid)
D – $\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{OH}$ (butanool)

c) $\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{Cl} + 2\text{Li} = \text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{Li} + \text{LiCl}$
A – $\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{Li}$

d) $\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{Li} + \text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{C}_4\text{H}_{10} + \text{LiOH}$

e) $c(\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{Li}) = c(\text{LiOH}) = \frac{1}{1} \cdot 14,0 \text{ ml} \cdot 0,120 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{dm}^3} \cdot \frac{1}{1 \text{ ml}} = 1,68 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{dm}^3} = 1,68 \text{ M}$, sest



- f) **G** – NH₃ (gaas)
F – NH₃ (vedelik t°_{keemis.} (NH₃) = -33,5°C)
B – NaNH₂
- g) NaNH₂ + CH₃OH = CH₃ONa + NH₃
H – CH₃ONa

3. a) i) M(COCl₂) = 98,9 g/mol
M(A) = 98,9 · 0,273 = **27,0 g/mol**
 ii) HCN – vesiniktsüaniid

b) i) $c(\text{HCN}) = 1,00\text{g} \cdot \frac{1\text{mol}}{27,0\text{g}} \cdot \frac{1}{0,1\text{dm}^3} = 0,370 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{dm}^3}$

ii) $[\text{H}^+] = 10^{-\text{pH}} = 10^{-4,77} = 1,70 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ mol/dm}^3$

iii) $a = \frac{[\text{H}^+]}{c} = \frac{1,70 \cdot 10^{-5}}{0,370} = 4,59 \cdot 10^{-5}$

- c) HCN ⇌ H⁺ + CN⁻

$$K_{\text{dis}} = \frac{[\text{H}^+] \cdot [\text{CN}^-]}{[\text{HCN}]} = \frac{1,70 \cdot 10^{-5} \cdot 1,70 \cdot 10^{-5}}{0,370} = 7,81 \cdot 10^{-10}$$

Märkus: et α on väga väike, siis [HCN] ≈ c(HCN)

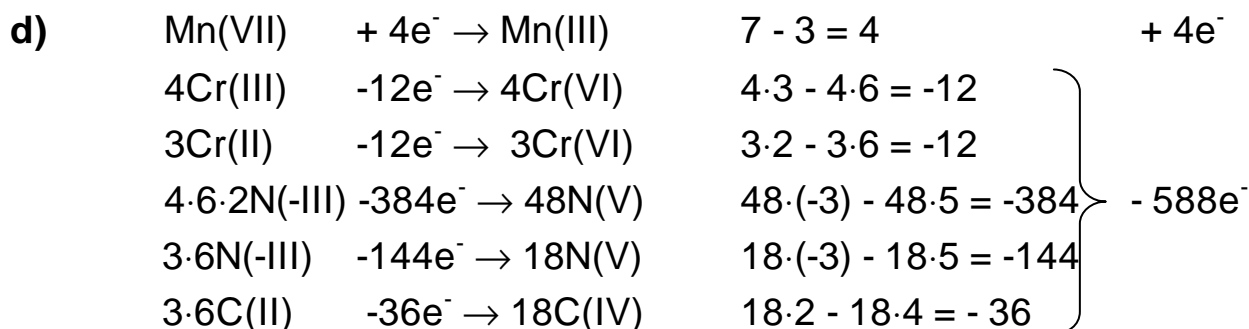
- d) **HCN** Et dissotsiatsioonil tekib vesinikioon ja tsüaniidioon, siis peab vesiniku oksüdatsiooniaste olema I. Kuna lämmastiku elektronegatiivsus on süsiniku omast suurem, siis saab lämmastiku oksüdatsiooniaste olla ainult -III. Süsiniku oksüdatsiooniastmeks jääb II.

- e) COCl₂ + H₂O = CO₂ + 2HCl
 f) HCN ja COCl₂ on väga mürgised.

4. a) CO(NH₂)₂ - karbamiid; neutraalne; 0
 CN⁻ - tsüaniidioon; -1.

- b) {Cr[CO(NH₂)₂]₆}³⁺; Cr³⁺
 [Cr(CN)₆]⁴⁻; Cr²⁺

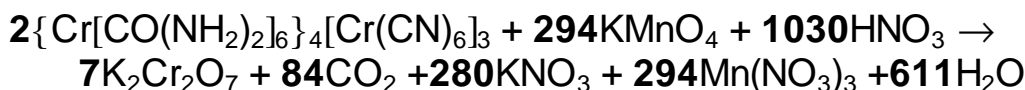
- c) Karbamiidis on süsiniku oksüdatsiooniaste IV, sest karbamiid on süsihappe derivaat. Tsüaniidioonis peab süsiniku oksüdatsiooniaste olema II, sest lämmastik on süsinikust elektronegatiivsem.



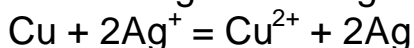
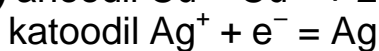
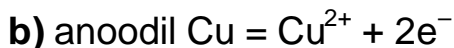
- e) 588 : 4 = 147



Korrutades kahega saame vastavalt:



5. a) $Cu|CuSO_4||AgNO_3|Ag$



c) $E(Cu^{2+}/Cu) = 0,337V + \frac{0,059}{2} V \lg 0,1 = 0,308V$

$$E(Ag^+/Ag) = 0,799V + 0,059V \lg 0,05 = 0,722V$$

$$EMJ = E = 0,722V - 0,308V = 0,414V$$

d) $E^\circ = 0,799V - 0,337V = 0,462V$

$$2 \cdot 96500 \frac{A \cdot s}{mol} \cdot 0,462V = 8,314 \frac{A \cdot s \cdot V}{K \cdot mol} \cdot 298K \cdot \ln K_t$$

$$\ln K_t = \frac{2 \cdot 96500 \cdot 0,462}{8,314 \cdot 298} = 35,98$$

$$K_t = e^{35,98} \approx 4,27 \cdot 10^{15}$$

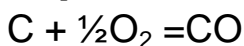
$$K_t = \frac{[Cu^{2+}]}{[Ag^+]^2}$$

6. a)

$$\Delta H_{tekk}^\circ(CO_2) = -393 \frac{kJ}{mol}$$

$$\Delta H_{tekk}^\circ(CO_2) = \Delta H_{põlem}^\circ(C)$$

$$\Delta H_{põlem}^\circ(CO) = -566 \frac{kJ}{2mol} = -283 \frac{kJ}{mol}$$



$$\Delta H_{tekk}^\circ(CO) = \Delta H_{põlem}^\circ(C) - \Delta H_{põlem}^\circ(CO) = -393 \frac{kJ}{mol} - (-283 \frac{kJ}{mol}) = -110 \frac{kJ}{mol}$$

b) $n(\text{grafiit}) = 1000g \cdot \frac{1mol}{12,0g} = 83,33mol$

$$n(CO) \cdot 28 \frac{g}{mol} = 4 \cdot [83,33mol - n(CO)] \cdot 44,0 \frac{g}{mol}, \text{ sest CO mass on 4 korda } CO_2$$

massist suurem.

$$n(CO) = 71,9mol$$

$$n(CO_2) = 11,4mol$$

$$\mathbf{c)} \quad V_m = 22,4 \frac{\text{dm}^3}{\text{mol}} \cdot \frac{298\text{K}}{273\text{K}} = 24,45 \frac{\text{dm}^3}{\text{mol}}$$

$$V(\text{CO}) = 71,9\text{mol} \cdot 24,45 \frac{\text{dm}^3}{\text{mol}} \approx 1760\text{dm}^3$$

$$V(\text{CO}_2) = 11,4\text{mol} \cdot 24,45 \frac{\text{dm}^3}{\text{mol}} \approx 279\text{dm}^3$$

$$\mathbf{d)} \quad \Delta H^\circ = 71,9\text{mol} \cdot (-110) \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}} + 11,4\text{mol} \cdot (-393) \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}} = -7909\text{kJ} - 4480\text{kJ} \approx \mathbf{-12,4\text{MJ}}$$