

Keemia lahtise võistluse ülesannete lahendused

Noorem rühm (9. ja 10. klass)

15. november 2003. a.

1. a) **A** – mutant E.coli

B – β -galaktosidaas

C – allolaktoos

D – laktoos

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } N &= 12 \frac{\text{aatomit}}{\text{molekulis}} \cdot 6 \frac{\text{prootonit}}{\text{aatomis}} + 11 \frac{\text{aatomit}}{\text{molekulis}} \cdot 8 \frac{\text{prootonit}}{\text{aatomis}} + \\ &\quad \text{C}_{12} \qquad \qquad \qquad \text{O}_{11} \\ &+ 22 \frac{\text{aatomit}}{\text{molekulis}} \cdot 1 \frac{\text{prooton}}{\text{aatomis}} = 182 \frac{\text{prootonit}}{\text{molekulis}} \\ &\quad \text{H}_{22} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{c) } M(\text{C}_{12}\text{O}_{11}\text{H}_{12}) = \frac{12}{1} \cdot 12 \text{ g/mol} + \frac{11}{1} \cdot 16 \text{ g/mol} + \frac{22}{1} \cdot 1 \text{ g/mol} = 342 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$\frac{12 \text{ mol}}{1 \text{ mol}} = \frac{12}{1} \text{ jne}$$

$$\text{d) } n(\text{C}_{12}\text{O}_{11}\text{H}_{12}) = 0,513 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{342 \text{ g}} = 0,00150 \text{ mol}$$

$N(\text{prooton}) = N(\text{elektron})$

$$N = 0,00150 \text{ mol} \cdot 6,02 \cdot 10^{23} \frac{\text{molekuli}}{\text{mol}} \cdot 182 \frac{\text{elektroni}}{\text{molekul}} = 1,64 \times 10^{23} \text{ elektroni}$$

$$\text{e) i) } \%(\text{O}) = \frac{11 \text{ mol} \cdot 16,0 \text{ g/mol}}{1 \text{ mol} \cdot 342 \text{ g/mol}} \cdot 100 = 51,5$$

$$\text{ii) } \% \text{mol}(\text{O}) = \frac{11 \text{ mol}}{11 \text{ mol} + 12 \text{ mol} + 22 \text{ mol}} \cdot 100 = 24,4$$

2. a) i) ${}^0_t{}^0_t$



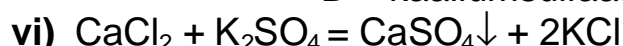
A – kaltsiumoksiid **B** – süsinikdioksiid



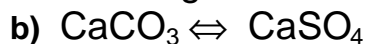
C – kaltsiumhüdroksoid



D – kaaliumsulfaat



$$1000 \text{ g} \qquad m$$



$$100 \text{ g/mol} \qquad 136 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$m(\text{CaSO}_4) = \frac{1}{1} \cdot 1000 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{100 \text{ g}} \cdot 136 \text{ g/mol} = 1360 \text{ g}$$

c) KHCO_3 moodustub siis, kui CO_2 ja KOH hulgad on võrdsed. Normaalsoola saamiseks peab KOH hulk ületama CO_2 hulga kaks korda.

3. a) Happelises keskkonnas, sest reaktsiooni käigus tekib aluseline keskkond.



c) Reaktsioonientalpia arvutamiseks tekkeentalpiate järgi tuleb saadusaine(te) tekkeentalpiast lahutada lähteainete tekkeentalpiad.

$$\Delta H(\text{r-n}) = 1 \text{ mol} \cdot (-1003 \text{ kJ/mol}) - [1 \text{ mol} \cdot (-635 \text{ kJ/mol}) + 1 \text{ mol} \cdot (-286 \text{ kJ/mol})] = -82 \text{ kJ}$$

d) 40°C võrra \Leftrightarrow 40 K võrra

$$Q = 210 \text{ cm}^3 \cdot 1,0 \text{ g/cm}^3 \cdot 4,18 \text{ J} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{g}^{-1} \cdot 40 \text{ K} = 35112 \text{ J} \approx 35 \text{ kJ} \text{ (vedelikud saavad energiat)}$$

e) $56 \text{ g CaO} \Leftrightarrow -82 \text{ kJ}$ (eraldub)

$56 \text{ g CaO} \Leftrightarrow 82 \text{ kJ}$ (vedelikud saavad)

$$m(\text{CaO}) = 35 \text{ kJ} \cdot \frac{56 \text{ g}}{82 \text{ kJ}} = 23,9 \text{ g} \approx 24 \text{ g}$$

Tegelikult kasutatakse ligi kolm korda suuremat kogust: 70 g, sest soojuskaod on suured.

(Suurbritannia, 2003)

4. a) NaCl – naatriumkloriid

Na_3PO_4 – naatriumfosfaat

NaH_2PO_4 – naatriumdivesinikfosfaat

FeCl_3 – raud(III)kloriid

K_2CrO_4 – kaaliumkromaat

b) Nr 1 – FeCl_3 värviline lahus, mis tugeva happe ja nõrga aluse soolana on happeline

Nr 2 – NaCl värvitu neutraalne lahus (sool on moodustunud tugevast hapest ja tugevast alusest)

Nr 3 – NaH_2PO_4 värvitu happeline lahus (kolmeprootonilises happes on kaks prootonit neutraliseerimata)

Nr 4 – Na_3PO_4 värvitu leeliseline lahus (tugeva aluse ja keskmise tugevusega happe sool)

Nr 5 – K_2CrO_4 värviline neutraalne lahus (tugeva happe ja tugeva aluse sool)

5. Võtame aluseks täpselt ühe liitri vett, siis selles lahustub 403,9 liitrit HCl

a) $m(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 1000 \text{ cm}^3 \cdot 0,9982 \text{ g/cm}^3 = 998,2 \text{ g}$

$$m(\text{HCl}) = 403,9 \text{ dm}^3 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{24,04 \text{ dm}^3} \cdot 36,46 \text{ g/mol} = 612,6 \text{ g}$$

$$\%(\text{HCl}) = \frac{612,6 \text{ g}}{998,2 \text{ g} + 612,6 \text{ g}} \cdot 100 = 38,03$$

b) $m(\text{soolhape}) = 612,6 + 998,2 = 1610,8 \text{ g}$

$$V(\text{soolhape}) = 1610,8 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{1000 \text{ cm}^3}{1,189 \text{ g}} = 1354,8 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$n(\text{HCl}) = 403,9 \text{ dm}^3 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{24,04 \text{ dm}^3} = 16,80 \text{ mol}$$

$$c(\text{HCl}) = \frac{16,80 \text{ mol}}{1,3548 \text{ dm}^3} = 12,40 \text{ mol/dm}^3$$

6. a) **A** – Al, alumiinium

B – Br₂, broom

C – AlBr₃, alumiiniumbromiid

D – Al(OH)₃, alumiiniumhüdroksiid

E – Na[Al(OH)₄], naatriumtetrahüdroksoaluminaat

F – AgBr, hõbebromiid

G – Na₃[Ag(S₂O₃)₂], naatriumditiosulfaatoargentaat

H – H₂, vesinik

I – Ag, hõbe

b) i) $2\text{Al} + 3\text{Br}_2 = 2\text{AlBr}_3$

ii) $\text{AlBr}_3 + 3\text{NH}_4\text{OH} = \text{Al(OH)}_3 + 3\text{NH}_4\text{Br}$

iii) $\text{Al(OH)}_3 + \text{NaOH} = \text{Na[Al(OH)}_4\text{]}$

iv) $\text{AlBr}_3 + 3\text{AgNO}_3 = 3\text{AgBr} + \text{Al(NO}_3\text{)}_3$

v) $\text{AgBr} + 2\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 = \text{Na}_3[\text{Ag(S}_2\text{O}_3\text{)}_2] + \text{NaBr}$

vi) $2\text{Al} + 2\text{NaOH} + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} = 3\text{H}_2 + 2\text{Na[Al(OH)}_4\text{]}$

vii) $3\text{Na}_3[\text{Ag(S}_2\text{O}_3\text{)}_2] + \text{Al} + 4\text{NaOH} = 3\text{Ag} + \text{Na[Al(OH)}_4\text{]} + 6\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$

Keemia lahtise võistluse ülesannete lahendused

Vanem rühm (11. ja 12. klass)

15. november 2003. a.

1. a) YX_2 on $MgBr_2$

$$\%(\text{Mg}) = \frac{24}{184} \cdot 100 = 13$$

X_2 on Br_2

X on broom

Y on Mg, magneesium

Ühend **C** on CH_3MgBr

$$\%(\text{Mg}) = \frac{24}{119} \cdot 100 = \approx 20$$

b) **A** – CH_3Br

B – HBr

C – CH_3MgBr

D – $CH_3COOMgBr$

c) i) $CH_4 + Br_2 = CH_3Br + HBr$

ii) $CH_3Br + Mg = CH_3MgBr$

iii) $CH_3MgBr + CO_2 = CH_3COOMgBr$

iv) $CH_3COOMgBr + HBr = CH_3COOH + MgBr_2$

2. a) $A_r(\text{Me, kui ühend on MeCl}) = 35,5 \cdot \frac{0,659}{0,341} = 69$ (ei sobi)

$A_r(\text{Me, kui ühend on MeCl}_2) = 71,0 \cdot \frac{0,659}{0,341} = 137$, s.o. **Ba**

b) i) $SO_4^{2-} + Ba^{2+} = BaSO_4 \downarrow$ (valge)

ii) $Fe^{3+} + SCN^- = Fe(SCN)_3$ (punane)

iii) $2Fe^{3+} + 2I^- = 2Fe^{2+} + I_2$ (I_2 annab tärklise lahusega sinise värvuse)

iv) $5Fe^{2+} + MnO_4^- + 8H^+ = 5Fe^{3+} + Mn^{2+} + 4H_2O$

$6Fe^{2+} + Cr_2O_7^{2-} + 14H^+ = 6Fe^{3+} + 2Cr^{3+} + 7H_2O$

soolas **A** on ioonid Fe^{2+} ja SO_4^{2-}

soolas **B** on ioonid Fe^{3+} ja SO_4^{2-}

c) i) Raud sulfaadid kristalliseeruvad koos kristallveega (aine **E**), mis mõõdukal kuumutamisel eraldub

$$n(H_2O, \text{ aines A}) = 45,3 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{278 \text{ g}}{100 \text{ g}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{18 \text{ g}} \approx \mathbf{7 \text{ mol}}$$

$$n(H_2O, \text{ aines B}) = 28,8 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{562 \text{ g}}{100 \text{ g}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{18 \text{ g}} \approx \mathbf{9 \text{ mol}}$$

ii) Raud sulfaatide väga tugeval kuumutamisel lendub SO_3 (aine **F**).

$$n(SO_3, \text{ aines A}) = (100,0 \text{ g} - 45,3 \text{ g} - 25,9 \text{ g}) \cdot \frac{278}{100} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{80 \text{ g}} \approx \mathbf{1 \text{ mol}}$$

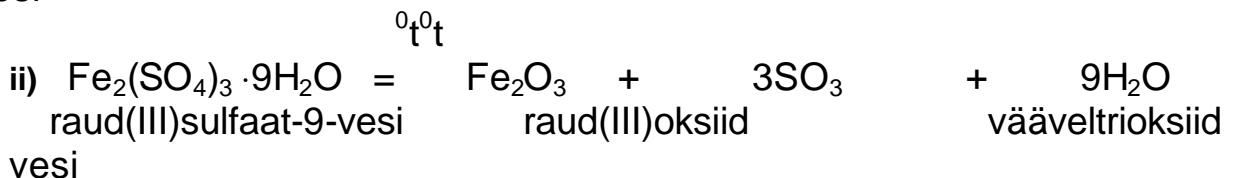
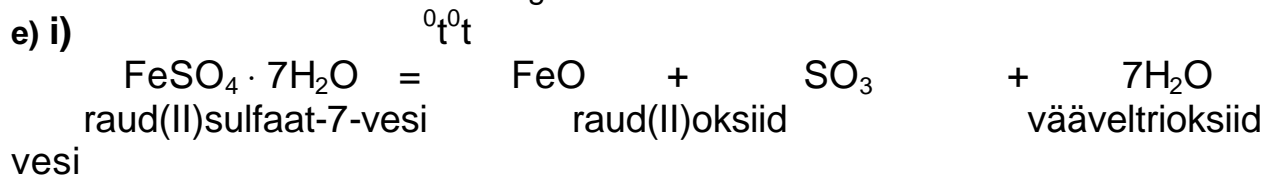
$$n(SO_3, \text{ aines B}) = (100,0 \text{ g} - 28,8 \text{ g} - 28,5 \text{ g}) \cdot \frac{562}{100} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{80 \text{ g}} \approx \mathbf{3 \text{ mol}}$$

d) i) Raud(II)sulfaat annab väga tugeval kuumutamisel FeO (aine **C**)

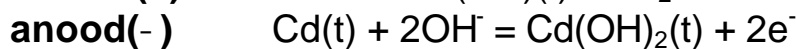
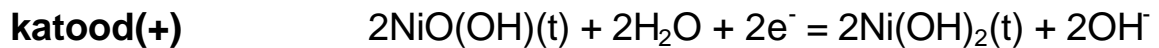
$$n(\text{FeO}) = 25,9 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{278}{100} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{71,9 \text{ g}} \approx \mathbf{1 \text{ mol}}$$

ii) Raud(III)sulfaat annab väga tugeval kuumutamisel Fe_2O_3 (aine **D**)

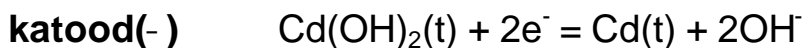
$$n(\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3) = 28,5 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{562}{100} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{160 \text{ g}} \approx \mathbf{1 \text{ mol}}$$



3. a) i) Aku töötamisel

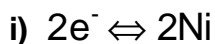


ii) aku laadimisel

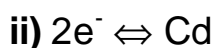


b) **EMJ(Ni-CAD) = 0,490 V - (-0,809 V) = 1,299 V**

c) $n(\text{e}^-) = 1300 \text{ mA} \cdot \text{h} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ A}}{1000 \text{ mA}} \cdot \frac{3600 \text{ s}}{\text{h}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{96485 \text{ A} \cdot \text{s}} = 0,0485 \text{ mol}$



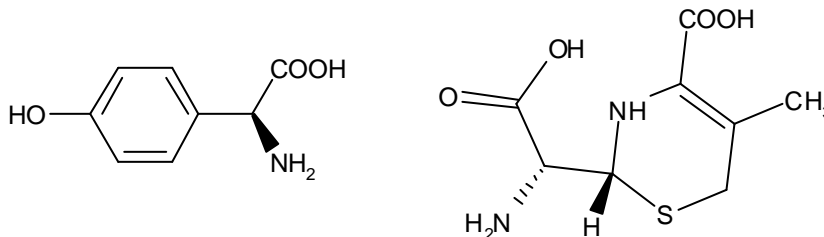
$$m(\text{Ni}) = \frac{2}{2} \cdot 0,0485 \text{ mol} \cdot 58,7 \text{ g/mol} = 2,846 \text{ g} \approx \mathbf{2,8 \text{ g}}$$



$$m(\text{Cd}) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0,0485 \text{ mol} \cdot 112 \text{ g/mol} = 2,716 \text{ g} \approx \mathbf{2,7 \text{ g}}$$

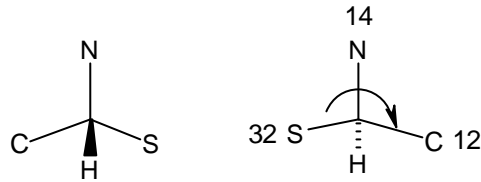
4. a) **$M(\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{17}\text{N}_3\text{O}_5\text{S}) = 363 \text{ g/mol}$**

b)



Võib küll nimetada aminohapeteks, sest mõlemas ühendis on nii amino- kui karboksüülrühmad.

c) Vaatleme tärniga süsinikku eraldi, märkides ära vaid temaga otse seotud aatomid ning pöörame seda struktuuri nii, et vesinik jääks tasapinna taha:



Määrame aatomite vanemuse (aatommassi järgi). Kuna kõik aatomid on erinevad, saab kohe nende aatomite järgi määrata RS-konfiguratsiooni. Tärniga tähistatud süsinik on R-konfiguratsioonis.

d) **c(toimeaine)** = 28 mg/l · 0,55 = 15,4 mg/l ≈ **15 mg/l**

e) **%(imendunud, veres)** = $\frac{15\text{mg/l} \cdot 5,01}{1000 \text{ mg}} \cdot 100 = 7,5$

5. I a) $n(\text{HCl}) = \frac{100 \text{ ml}}{20 \text{ ml}} \cdot 0,0127 \text{ dm}^3 \cdot 0,1015 \text{ mol / dm}^3 = 0,006445 \text{ mol} \approx$
 $\approx 6,45 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$

b) $V(\text{tilk}) = 0,006445 \text{ mol} \cdot 36,5 \text{ g / mol} \cdot \frac{1}{0,394} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ cm}^3}{1,195 \text{ g}} \cdot \frac{1}{10} = 0,04996 \text{ cm}^3 \approx$
 $\gg 5,00 \times 10^{-2} \text{ cm}^3$

II a) i) $[\text{H}^+] = \sqrt{2,1 \cdot 10^{-13}} = 4,58 \cdot 10^{-7}$

pH = -lg 4,58 · 10⁻⁷ = 6,34

ii) Neutraalne, sest $[\text{H}^+] = [\text{OH}^-]$

b) Summaarne $[\text{H}^+] = 10^{-\text{lgpH}} = 10^{-6} = [\text{H}^+, \text{HCl-st}] + [\text{H}^+, \text{H}_2\text{O-st}]$

$[\text{H}^+, \text{H}_2\text{O-st}] = [\text{OH}^-, \text{antud pH juures}]$

$[\text{OH}^-] = \frac{2,1 \cdot 10^{-13}}{10^{-6}} = 2,1 \cdot 10^{-7} = [\text{H}^+, \text{H}_2\text{O-st}]$

$n(\text{H}^+, 1 \text{ tilgas}) = 6,445 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol}$

$10^{-6} \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{dm}^3} = \frac{6,445 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol}}{V} + 2,1 \cdot 10^{-7} \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{dm}^3}$

$V \cdot 10^{-6} \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{dm}^3} = 6,445 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol} + V \cdot 2,1 \cdot 10^{-7} \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{dm}^3}$

$V = \frac{6,445 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol}}{7,9 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ mol / dm}^3} = 0,8158 \cdot 10^3 \text{ dm}^3 \approx 820 \text{ dm}^3$

6. a) $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}(t) \rightleftharpoons \text{NH}_3(g) + \text{HCl}(g)$

b) kogurõhk = p(HCl) + p(NH₃); $p(\text{HCl}) = p(\text{NH}_3)$

427 °C juures $p(\text{HCl}) = p(\text{NH}_3) = \frac{608 \text{ kPa}}{2} = 304 \text{ kPa}$

459 °C juures $p(\text{HCl}) = p(\text{NH}_3) = \frac{1115 \text{ kPa}}{2} = 557,5 \text{ kPa}$

c) Tasakaalukonstant $K_p = p(\text{HCl}) \cdot p(\text{NH}_3)$ antakse baarides.

$K_p(427 \text{ °C}) = (304 \cdot 10^3)^2 = 9,24 \text{ bar}^2$

$K_p(459 \text{ °C}) = (557,5 \cdot 10^3)^2 = 31,1 \text{ bar}^2$

d) 427 °C = 700 K

$\Delta G(700 \text{ K}) = -RT \ln K = -8,314 \text{ J} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot 700 \text{ K} \cdot \ln 9,24 = -12941 \text{ J} \approx -13 \text{ kJ}$

e) $\ln \frac{K_p(732 \text{ K})}{K_p(700 \text{ K})} = \frac{\Delta H}{8,314 \text{ J / K}} \left(\frac{1}{700 \text{ K}} - \frac{1}{732 \text{ K}} \right)$

Lahendamisel saame

$$\Delta H(700\text{K}) = 162 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\Delta G(700 \text{ K}) = \Delta H(700 \text{ K}) - T \cdot \Delta S(700 \text{ K})$$

$$\Delta S(700 \text{ K}) = \frac{\Delta H(700 \text{ K}) - \Delta G(700 \text{ K})}{700 \text{ K}} \Rightarrow \frac{162 \text{ kJ} - (-13 \text{ kJ})}{700 \text{ K}} = 250 \text{ J} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$$