

KEEMIAÜLESANNETE LAHENDAMISE LAHTINE VÕISTLUS

Noorem rühm (9. ja 10. klass)

Tallinn, Tartu, Kuressaare, Narva, Pärnu, Kohtla-Järve 7. november 2009

Ülesannete lahendused

1. 1) $2\text{Ba} + \text{O}_2 = 2\text{BaO}$ 5) $\text{Ba} + \text{Cl}_2 = \text{BaCl}_2$
 2) $\text{BaO} + \text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2$ 6) $\text{BaCl}_2 + \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 = \text{BaCO}_3\downarrow + \text{NaCl}$
 3) $\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2 + \text{CO}_2 = \text{BaCO}_3\downarrow + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ 7) $\text{BaCO}_3 \xrightarrow{t^\circ} \text{BaO} + \text{CO}_2\uparrow$
 4) $\text{Ba} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2 + \text{H}_2\uparrow$ 8) $\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2 + 2\text{HCl} = \text{BaCl}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$

2. **A** – HCl, vesinikkloriidhape
B – H₂, vesinik (H on universiumis levinuim element.)
C – Cl₂, kloor
D – NaOH, naatriumhüdrosiid

$$M(\text{OH})_N \cdot \frac{A_r(\text{M})}{A_r(\text{M}) + NM_r(\text{OH})} = 0,575 \quad A_r(\text{M}) = \frac{0,575NM_r(\text{OH})}{1 - 0,575} = 23,0N$$

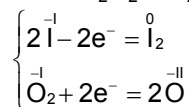
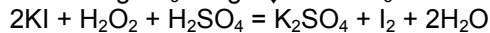
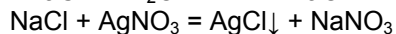
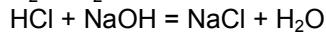
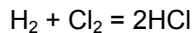
$$N = 1 \quad A_r(\text{M}) = 23,0 \quad \text{M} - \text{Na, naatrium}$$

E – NaCl, naatriumkloriid (Na annab põleti leegile kollaka tooni.)

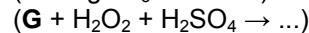
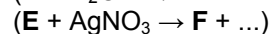
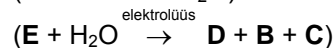
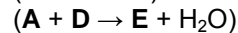
F – AgCl, hõbekloriid

G – KI, kaaliumjodiid (K annab põleti leegile violetse tooni.)

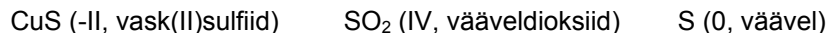
$$MI \cdot \frac{A_r(\text{M})}{A_r(\text{M}) + A_r(\text{I})} = 0,235 \quad A_r(\text{M}) = 39 \quad \text{M} - \text{K, kaalium}$$



(I₂ lahust värvub tärklise lahuse toimel siniseks.)

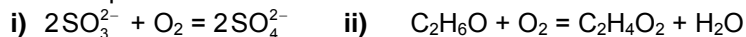


3. a) Näiteks:



b) Need on i) mürgised ning ii) annaksid joogile ebameeldiva lõhna.

c) Etaanhape



d) i) $n(\text{etanool}) = 0,75 \text{ dm}^3 \cdot 0,12 \cdot \frac{1000 \text{ cm}^3}{1 \text{ dm}^3} \cdot \frac{0,789 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ cm}^3} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{46 \text{ g}} = 1,54 \text{ mol} \approx 1,5 \text{ mol}$

ii) Kuna üks mool hapnikku reageerib ühe mooli etanooliga või kahe mooli sulfiitioonidega, siis kaks mooli sulfitit kaitseb ühe mooli etanooli ehk:

$$n(\text{SO}_3^{2-}) = 2 \cdot 1,54 \text{ mol} = 3,08 \text{ mol} \approx 3,1 \text{ mol}$$

iii) $n((\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_3) = 0,75 \text{ dm}^3 \cdot \frac{0,2 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ dm}^3} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{116 \text{ g}} = 0,0013 \text{ mol} \approx 0,001 \text{ mol}$

iv) $\%(\text{kaitstud etanool}) = \frac{0,0013 \text{ mol}}{3,08 \text{ mol}} \cdot 100 = 0,042 \approx 0,04$

4. a) $m(\text{SO}_4^{2-}) = 200 \text{ g} \cdot 0,02 = 4,0 \text{ g}$

b) $M_r(\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 250$ $M_r(\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4) = 174$ $M_r(\text{SO}_4^{2-}) = 96$

$$\%(\text{SO}_4^{2-}, \text{lahus A}) = 10 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{96}{250} \cdot \frac{1}{(10 + 230) \text{ g}} \cdot 100 = 1,6$$

Oletame, et lahust B on täpselt 100 g.

$$\%(\text{SO}_4^{2-}, \text{lahus B}) = 100 \text{ g} \cdot 0,05 \cdot \frac{96}{174} \cdot \frac{1}{100 \text{ g}} \cdot 100 = 2,75 \approx 2,8$$

c) 200 g 2,0% SO₄²⁻ lahuse valmistamiseks tuleb võtta lahust A x ja lahust B (200 g – x). Koostame võrrandi:

$$4,0 \text{ g} = x \cdot 0,016 + (200 \text{ g} - x) \cdot 0,0275$$

$$4,0 \text{ g} = 0,016x + 5,5 \text{ g} - 0,0275x \quad 0,0115x = 1,5 \text{ g} \quad x = 130 \text{ g}$$

$$m(\text{lahus A}) = x = 130 \text{ g}$$

$$m(\text{lahus B}) = 200 \text{ g} - x = (200 - 130) \text{ g} = 70 \text{ g}$$

5. a) i) $M_r(\text{A}) = 29,0 \cdot 1,518 = 44,0$

(Eraldunud gaas on tõenäoliselt süsinikdioksiid CO₂ ja sellele vastav anioon on CO₃²⁻ (M_r = 60) või HCO₃⁻ (M_r = 61))

ii) Olgu anioonide molaarmassid x ja y, siis saadakse vastavalt võrrandite süsteemi:

$$\begin{cases} x + y = 187,9 & x = (187,9 + 65,9)/2 = 126,9 \text{ (g/mol)} \\ x - y = 65,9 & y = 187,9 - x = 187,9 - 126,9 = 61,0 \text{ (g/mol)} \end{cases}$$

$$y = 187,9 - x = 187,9 - 126,9 = 61,0 \text{ (g/mol)}$$

(Kolm aniooni pärinevad tõenäoliselt VIIA rühmast, seega on üks anioonidest I⁻ ja teine võib olla HCO₃⁻. Ülejäänud anioonid on Cl⁻ ja Br⁻.)

iii) **B** – H, vesinik

C leidmiseks kirjutatakse võrrand:

$$\frac{N \cdot A_r(\text{H})}{N \cdot A_r(\text{H}) + A_r(\text{C})} = 0,223 \quad A_r(\text{C}) = \frac{(1 - 0,223) N \cdot A_r(\text{H})}{0,223} = 3,48N,$$

milles $A_r(\text{C})$ on elemendi **C** aatommass, $A_r(\text{H})$ on vesiniku aatommass ja N näitab, mitu vesiniku aatomit on ühes katioonis.

Kui $N = 4$, siis $A_r(\text{C}) = 14,0$.

C – N, lämmastik

Katiooni valem NH_4^+ (lahus 3).

iv) H^+ (lahus 4) + HCO_3^- (lahus 2) = H_2O + $\text{CO}_2\uparrow$

(Lahuses 4 on lahustunud hape, seega kation on H^+ . Ülejäänud katioonid on Li^+ ja Na^+)

- b) 1 – Li^+ , I^-
2 – Na^+ , HCO_3^- (Naatrium ja kloor on 3. perioodis)
3 – NH_4^+ , Br^-
4 – H^+ , Cl^-

6. a) $\text{TiO}_2 + \text{C} + 2\text{Cl}_2 = \text{TiCl}_4 + \text{CO}_2$
 $\text{TiCl}_4 + \text{O}_2 = \text{TiO}_2 + 2\text{Cl}_2$

b) $m(\text{pigment}) = \frac{1}{1} \cdot 2,0 \text{ t} \cdot \frac{1000 \text{ kg}}{1 \text{ t}} \cdot 0,95 \cdot (1 - 0,15) = 1600 \text{ kg}$

c) $V(\text{Cl}_2) = \left\{ \left[2500 \text{ m}^3 \cdot (1 - 0,11) \right] \cdot (1 - 0,11) \right\} \cdot (1 - 0,11) =$
 $= 2500 \text{ m}^3 \cdot (1 - 0,11)^3 = 2500 \text{ m}^3 \cdot 0,705 = 1762 \text{ m}^3 = 1800 \text{ m}^3$

Peale kolmandat tsüklit on esialgsest kloorist alles 71%.

d) $\text{TiCl}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{TiO}_2 + 4\text{HCl}$

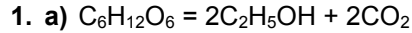
„Põletamise“ korral on võimalik kloori tootmises taaskasutada – see tõstab protsessi kasumlikkust.

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Vanem rühm (11. ja 12. klass)

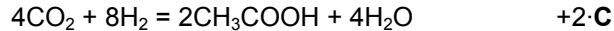
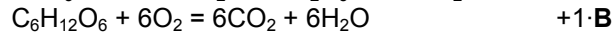
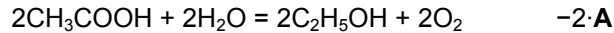
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Ülesannete lahendused



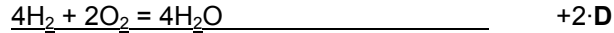
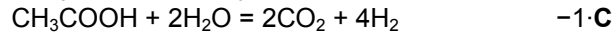
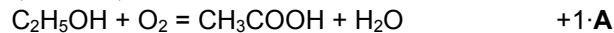
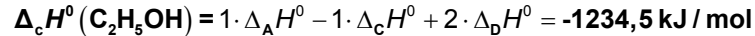
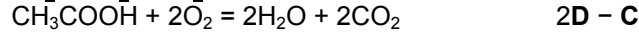
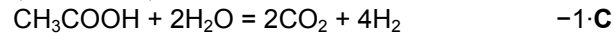
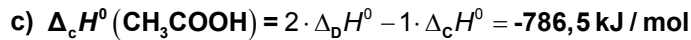
b) Kasutades Hessi seadust saadakse:

$$\Delta H^0 = 1 \cdot \Delta_B H^0 - 2 \cdot \Delta_A H^0 + 2 \cdot \Delta_C H^0 - 4 \cdot \Delta_D H^0$$



$$\Delta H^0 = [-2559,8 - 2 \cdot (-448) + 2 \cdot (-180,7) - 4 \cdot (-483,6)] \text{ kJ/mol} =$$

$$= -90,8 \text{ kJ/mol}$$



2. a) $m_{\text{kaalutis}} = m_{\text{NaOH}} + m_{\text{isand, H}_2\text{O}} = 0,51 \text{ M} \cdot 200 \text{ cm}^3 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ dm}^3}{1000 \text{ cm}^3} \cdot \frac{40,0 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ mol}} = 4,08 \text{ g}$

$$m_{\text{lahus}} = m_{\text{NaOH}} + m_{\text{lahusti}} = 200 \text{ cm}^3 \cdot \frac{1,021 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ cm}^3} = 204,2 \text{ g}$$

$$m_{\text{NaOH}} = \frac{0,480 \text{ mol}}{1 \text{ kg}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ kg}}{1000 \text{ g}} \cdot m_{\text{lahusti}} \cdot \frac{40,0 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ mol}} = 0,0192 m_{\text{lahusti}}$$

$$\Rightarrow m_{\text{lahusti}} = 52,08 m_{\text{NaOH}}$$

$$m_{\text{NaOH}} + 52,08 m_{\text{NaOH}} = 53,08 m_{\text{NaOH}} = 204,2 \text{ g} \quad m_{\text{NaOH}} = \frac{204,2 \text{ g}}{53,08} = 3,847 \text{ g}$$

$$m_{\text{isand, H}_2\text{O}} = 4,08 \text{ g} - 3,847 \text{ g} = 0,233 \text{ g}$$

$$\%(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = \frac{0,233 \text{ g}}{4,08 \text{ g}} \cdot 100 = 5,7$$

b) $n(\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{0,324 \text{ mol}}{1 \text{ dm}^3} \cdot 100 \text{ cm}^3 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ dm}^3}{1000 \text{ cm}^3} = 0,0162 \text{ mol}$

$$n(\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4) = 0,0162 \text{ mol} - n(\text{SO}_3)$$

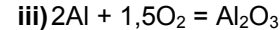
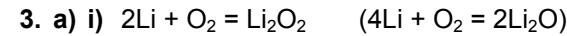
$$\frac{80,07 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ mol}} \cdot n(\text{SO}_3) + \frac{98,08 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ mol}} \cdot (0,0162 \text{ mol} - n(\text{SO}_3)) = 1,5 \text{ g}$$

$$n(\text{SO}_3) = \frac{(98,08 \cdot 0,0162 - 1,5) \text{ g}}{(98,08 - 80,07) \text{ g/mol}} = 0,00494 \text{ mol}$$

$$\%(\text{SO}_3) = \frac{0,00494 \text{ mol} \cdot 80,07 \text{ g/mol}}{1,5 \text{ g}} \cdot 100 = 26$$

c) $c(\text{NaOH}) = (4,08 - 0,235) \text{ g} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{40 \text{ g}} \cdot \frac{1}{200 \text{ cm}^3} \cdot \frac{1000 \text{ cm}^3}{1 \text{ dm}^3} = 0,481 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{dm}^3}$

$$V(\text{NaOH}) = \frac{2}{1} \cdot 0,0162 \text{ mol} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ dm}^3}{0,481 \text{ mol}} \cdot \frac{1000 \text{ cm}^3}{1 \text{ dm}^3} = 67,4 \text{ cm}^3$$



b) i) $P(\text{Li}) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 561000 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{mol}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ W} \cdot 1 \text{ s}}{1 \text{ J}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ h}}{3600 \text{ s}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{6,94 \text{ g}} \cdot \frac{1000 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ kg}} \cdot 0,5 =$
 $= 5610 \text{ W} \cdot \text{h/kg}$

$$P(\text{Si}) = \frac{1}{1} \cdot 856000 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{mol}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ W} \cdot 1 \text{ s}}{1 \text{ J}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ h}}{3600 \text{ s}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{28,09 \text{ g}} \cdot \frac{1000 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ kg}} \cdot 0,5 =$$

 $= 4230 \text{ W} \cdot \text{h/kg}$

$$P(\text{Al}) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1582000 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{mol}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ W} \cdot 1 \text{ s}}{1 \text{ J}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ h}}{3600 \text{ s}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{26,98 \text{ g}} \cdot \frac{1000 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ kg}} \cdot 0,5 =$$

 $= 4072 \text{ W} \cdot \text{h/kg}$

Suurim võimsus massi ühiku kohta (W·h/kg) on liitium akul.

ii) $P(\text{Li}) = \frac{5610 \text{ W} \cdot \text{h}}{1 \text{ kg}} \cdot \frac{0,535 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ cm}^3} \cdot \frac{1000 \text{ cm}^3}{1 \text{ dm}^3} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ kg}}{1000 \text{ g}} = 3000 \text{ W} \cdot \text{h/dm}^3$

$$P(\text{Si}) = \frac{4230 \text{ W} \cdot \text{h}}{1 \text{ kg}} \cdot \frac{2,33 \text{ kg}}{1 \text{ dm}^3} = 9860 \text{ W} \cdot \text{h/dm}^3$$

$$P(\text{Al}) = \frac{4072 \text{ W} \cdot \text{h}}{1 \text{ kg}} \cdot \frac{2,70 \text{ kg}}{1 \text{ dm}^3} = 10990 \text{ W} \cdot \text{h/dm}^3$$

Suurim võimsus ruumala ühiku kohta (W·h/dm³) on alumiinium akul.

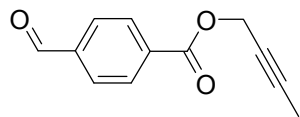
c) Li-aku lahusti ja elektrolüüt: CH₃COOH
 Anood: $\text{Li} + \text{CH}_3\text{COOH} = \text{CH}_3\text{COOLi} + \text{H}^+ + \text{e}^- \quad | \cdot 4$
 Katood: $\text{O}_2 + 4\text{H}^+ + 4\text{e}^- = 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
 Kokku: $4\text{Li} + \text{O}_2 + 4\text{CH}_3\text{COOH} = 4\text{CH}_3\text{COOLi} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
 Li-õhk akud pole veel kommertsiaalselt saadaval, kuid neid arendatakse paljudes laborites.

Al-aku: lahusti: H₂O elektrolüüt: NaOH
 Anood: $\text{Al} + 4\text{OH}^- = [\text{Al}(\text{OH})_4]^- + 3\text{e}^- \quad | \cdot 4$
 Katood: $\text{O}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 4\text{e}^- = 4\text{OH}^- \quad | \cdot 3$
 Kokku: $4\text{Al} + 3\text{O}_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} + 4\text{OH}^- = 4[\text{Al}(\text{OH})_4]^-$
 Selline patarei (mitte taaslaetav) võimsustihedusega 1300 Wh kg⁻¹ on kasutatav USA sõjaväes.

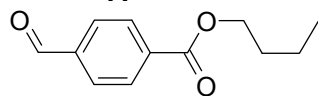
Si-aku: lahusti: H₂O elektrolüüt: NaOH
 Anood: $\text{Si} + 6\text{OH}^- = [\text{SiO}_2(\text{OH})_2]^{2-} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 4\text{e}^-$
 Katoodil: $\text{O}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 4\text{e}^- = 4\text{OH}^-$
 Kokku: $\text{Si} + \text{O}_2 + 2\text{OH}^- = [\text{SiO}_2(\text{OH})_2]^{2-}$

d) Si (25,7%) < Al (8,1%) < Li (0,002%)
 Liitium on kaks suurusjärku kallim kui räni ja alumiinium.

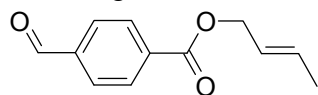
4.



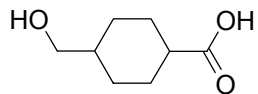
A



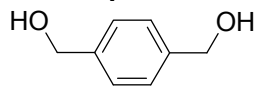
C



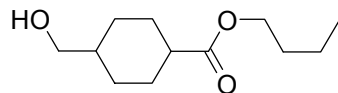
D2



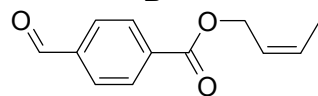
F



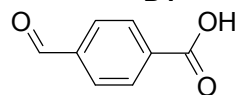
H



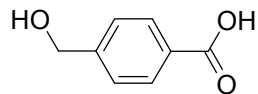
B



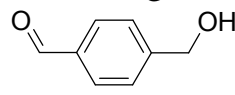
D1



E



G



I

5. a) X – H

A – H₂O₂ D – CH₄ G – SiH₄ J – Cl₂ M – HSiCl₃

B – H₂O E – H₂S H – HF K – H₂ N – SiCl₄

C – NH₃ F – HCl I – O₂ L – Si O – SiO₂

b) 2H₂O₂ = 2H₂O + O₂

N₂ + 3H₂ = 2NH₃

4S + CH₄ = CS₂ + 2H₂S

CS₂ + 3O₂ = CO₂ + 2SO₂

H₂ + Cl₂ = 2HCl

4HCl + MnO₂ = Cl₂ + 2H₂O + MnCl₂

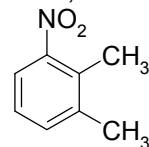
Si + 3HCl = HSiCl₃ + H₂

4HSiCl₃ = SiH₄ + 3SiCl₄

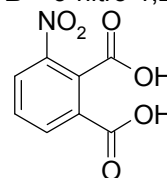
SiCl₄ + 2H₂O = SiO₂ + 4HCl

4HF + SiO₂ = 2H₂O + SiF₄

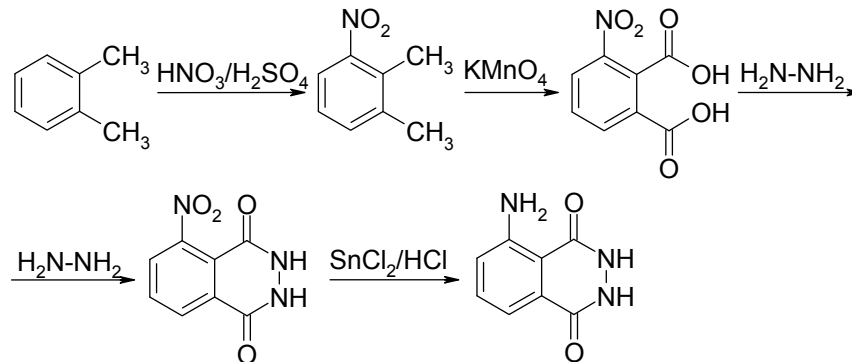
6. a) A – 2,3-dimetüülnitrobenseen



B – 3-nitro-1,2-benseendikarboksüülhape



b)



c) Luminooli helenduse kutsuvad esile Fe²⁺ ioonid. Seega Hundi rinnaesisel olev plekk võis olla ükskõik milline raud(II)ioone sisaldav lahus – sealhulgas veri. Karu tehtud test ei öelnud täiesti kindlalt, et tegemist oli verega. Isegi kui see oleks Jänese veri, ei tõestaks see, et Hunt Jänese ära söi. See oleks ainult tõenäoline.