

# KEEMIAÜLESANNETE LAHENDAMISE LAHTINE VÕISTLUS

Noorem rühm (9. ja 10. klass)

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## Ülesannete lahendused

1. a)  $\text{NaOH} + \text{HCl} = \text{NaCl} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$

$$m(\text{NaOH}) = 12,15 \text{ cm}^3 \cdot \frac{0,05000 \text{ mol}}{1 \text{ dm}^3} \cdot \frac{1,000 \text{ dm}^3}{1000 \text{ cm}^3} \cdot 40,00 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}} \cdot \frac{1000 \text{ cm}^3}{10,00 \text{ cm}^3} = 2,430 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{b) } c(\text{NaOH}) = \frac{12,15 \text{ cm}^3}{10,00 \text{ cm}^3} \cdot 0,05000 \text{ M} = 0,06075 \text{ M}$$

$$V(0,06075 \text{ M lahuse}) = 1000 \text{ cm}^3 - 3 \cdot 10 \text{ cm}^3 = 970 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$V(\text{vesi}) = \frac{0,06075 \text{ M}}{0,050 \text{ M}} \cdot 0,970 \text{ dm}^3 - 0,970 \text{ dm}^3 = 0,209 \text{ dm}^3 \approx 210 \text{ cm}^3$$

2. a) Tähistame elementide **X**, **Y** ja **Z** järjenumbrid vastavalt  $x$ ,  $y$  ja  $z$ , siis saame kirjutada järgneva võrrandisüsteemi:

$$\begin{cases} x + y = z \\ 8x = z \\ z - y = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{Lahendades võrrandisüsteemi, saame et} \quad \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ y = 7 \\ z = 8 \end{cases}$$

Seega:

**X** – H, vesinik

**Y** – N, lämmastik

**Z** – O, hapnik

b) **A** – CaO, kaltsiumoksiid

**B** – CO<sub>2</sub>, süsinikdioksiid

**C** – NH<sub>3</sub>, ammoniaak

**D** – H<sub>2</sub>O, vesi

**E** – NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, naatriumvesinikkarbonaat

**F** – NH<sub>4</sub>Cl, ammooniumkloriid

**G** – Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub>, kaltsiumhüdrosiid

3. a) Molekulite arv Caesari viimases hingetõmbes oli:

$$N = \frac{97300 \text{ Pa} \cdot 0,001 \text{ m}^3 \cdot 6,02 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}}{283,15 \text{ K} \cdot 8,314 \text{ J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}} = 2,49 \cdot 10^{22}$$

Atmosfääri ruumala:

$$V = 4\pi \cdot (6,37 \cdot 10^6 \text{ m})^2 \cdot 1,5 \cdot 10^4 \text{ m} = 7,65 \cdot 10^{18} \text{ m}^3$$

Atmosfääri ruumala võib arvutada ka lähtudes kera ruumala valemist ( $V = 4/3\pi r^3$ ):

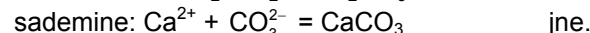
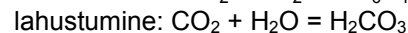
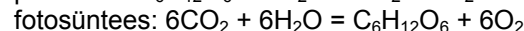
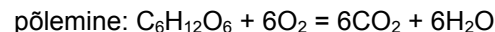
$$V = \frac{4\pi}{3} \cdot ((6,37 \cdot 10^6 + 1,5 \cdot 10^4 \text{ m})^3 - (6,37 \cdot 10^6 \text{ m})^3) = 7,67 \cdot 10^{18} \text{ m}^3$$

Seega, kui eeldada, et kõik „Caesari” viimse hingetõmbe molekulid on ühtlaselt jaotunud, siis keskmiselt sisaldaks iga tänapäevase inimese hingeõhk:

$$N = 2,49 \cdot 10^{22} \cdot \frac{0,5 \text{ dm}^3}{7,65 \cdot 10^{21} \text{ dm}^3} = 1,6$$

Arvestades, et õhk on atmosfääri allosas tihedam, oleks see molekulide arv veelgi suurem. Järelikult väide võib olla tõene.

Kuid samas ei ole arvesse võetud keemilisi protsesse, mille käigus vastavad molekulid võivad olla ära seotud. Näiteks:



b) Molekulide arvu pardis võib hinnata pardi veesisalduse järgi. On mõistlik eeldada, et veesisaldus on 75% pardi massist (õigeteks piirideks võib lugeda: minimaalselt 10% ja maksimaalselt 90%). Kõigi molekulide hulk on ligilähedase võrdne vee molekulite hulgaga, seega

$$N(\text{part}) = \frac{75}{100} \cdot 1000 \text{ m g} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{18,02 \text{ g}} \cdot \frac{6,02 \cdot 10^{23}}{1 \text{ mol}} = 2,51 \cdot 10^{25} \text{ m}$$

$$(N_{\min}(\text{part}) = 3,34 \cdot 10^{24}; N_{\max}(\text{part}) = 3,01 \cdot 10^{25})$$

Arvestades seda, et pardi mass on  $m$  ja ekstrakti lahendatakse üks osa 100 osa kohta ning seda protsessi korratakse 200 korda, siis algne ekstrakt on lahendatud  $10^{400} m$  (kg) vees\*. Siit saab arvutada pardi molekulide hulga lahendamiseks kasutatud vees:

$$c(\text{part}) = \frac{2,51 \cdot 10^{25} \text{ m}}{10^{400} \text{ m kg}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ kg}}{1 \text{ dm}^3} = 2,51 \cdot 10^{-375} \text{ dm}^{-3}$$

$$(c_{\min}(\text{part}) = 3,34 \cdot 10^{-376} \text{ dm}^{-3}; c_{\max}(\text{part}) = 3,01 \cdot 10^{-375} \text{ dm}^{-3})$$

Ühes doosis olev molekulide arv on seega:

$$N(\text{part, doosis}) = 2,51 \cdot 10^{-375} \text{ dm}^{-3} \cdot 0,001 \text{ dm}^3 = 2,51 \cdot 10^{-378} \ll 1$$

$$(N_{\min}(\text{part, doosis}) = 3,34 \cdot 10^{-379}; N_{\max}(\text{part, doosis}) = 3,01 \cdot 10^{-378})$$

Kuna pardi molekulide arv ühes doosis on oluliselt väiksem ühest, siis **pole mõtet** parti droogi valmistamisretseptis mainida.

\* Lahendusteguri saamiseks võib lähtuda analoogiast – mitu osa vett tuleb algse ekstrakti kohta, kui ekstrakti lahendatakse veega üks ühele ja lahendamist korratakse viis korda:

1. lahendus  $2^1 - 1 = 1$  osa    3. lahendus  $2^3 - 1 = 7$  osa

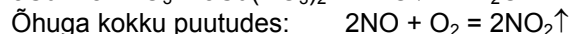
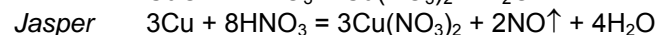
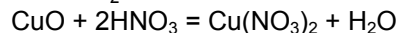
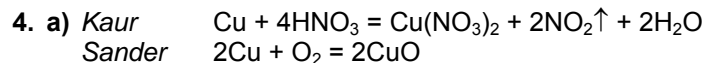
2. lahendus  $2^2 - 1 = 3$  osa    4. lahendus  $2^4 - 1 = 15$  osa

5. lahendus  $2^5 - 1 = 31$  osa

(2 – näitab mitu korda lahuse kontsentratsioon väheneb s.o kaks korda iga lahendusega; 5 – astmenäitaja, ütleb mitu järjestikust lahendust tehakse s.o esialgset lahust lahendatakse viis korda)

Lähtudes ülesandest saame, et ühe osa ekstrakti kohta tuleb

$$100^{200} - 1 \approx (10^2)^{200} = 10^{400} \text{ osa vett.}$$



b) *Kaur*  $n(\text{HNO}_3) = \frac{4}{1} \cdot 3000 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{187,5 \text{ g}} = \mathbf{64 \text{ mol}}$

*Sander*  $n(\text{HNO}_3) = \frac{2}{1} \cdot 3000 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{187,5 \text{ g}} = \mathbf{32 \text{ mol}}$

*Jasper*  $n(\text{HNO}_3) = \frac{8}{3} \cdot 3000 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{187,5 \text{ g}} = 42,7 \text{ mol} \approx \mathbf{43 \text{ mol}}$

c) Nii Kauri kui Jasperi kasutatud meetodil moodustub lõpptulemusena keskkonda reostav  $\text{NO}_2$ .

*Kaur*  $n(\text{NO}_2) = \frac{2}{1} \cdot 3000 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{187,5 \text{ g}} = \mathbf{32 \text{ mol}}$

*Jasper*  $n(\text{NO}_2) = n(\text{NO}) = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 3000 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{187,5 \text{ g}} \approx 10,7 \text{ mol} = \mathbf{11 \text{ mol}}$

Sanderi meetodis mürgiseid gaase ei eraldunud.

d) Kõik vennad lähtusid samast vase hulgast, lämmastikhapet kulus aga Sanderil kõige vähem. Temal ei tekkinud ka keskkonda saastavat gaasi. **Sanderi meetod** on kõige odavam ja keskkonnasõbralikum.

5. a) **A** –  $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$

**B** –  $\text{SO}_2$   $\%(\text{O}) = \frac{2 \cdot 16}{64,07} \cdot 100 = 49,95$

**C** –  $\text{TiN}$   $\%(\text{Ti}) = \frac{47,867}{61,874} \cdot 100 = 77,36$

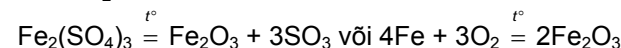
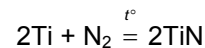
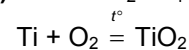
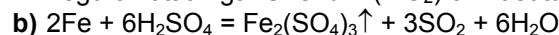
**D** –  $\text{TiO}_2$   $\%(\text{Ti}) = \frac{47,867}{79,866} \cdot 100 = 59,93$

**Z** –  $\text{Ti}$

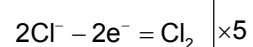
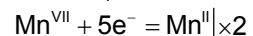
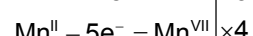
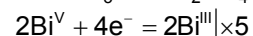
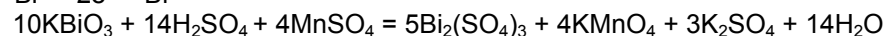
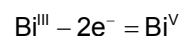
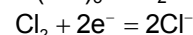
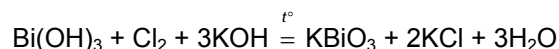
Metalli **Z** ühend **D** on tõenäoliselt oksiid, sest tekib põlemisel (hapniku juuresolekul. Kuna ühendis **D** on metalli o.a +IV, siis on **D** valem  $\text{ZO}_2$ . Nüüd on võimalik leida **Z** aatommass:

$$\%(\mathbf{Z}) = \frac{A_r(\mathbf{Z})}{A_r(\mathbf{Z}) + 31,999} \cdot 100 = 59,93 \quad A_r(\mathbf{Z}) = 47,86$$

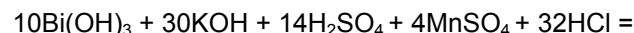
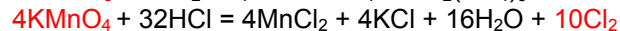
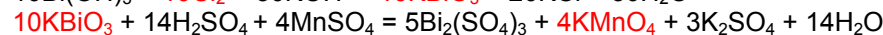
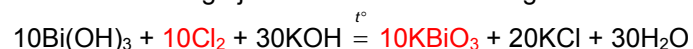
Tegu on titaaniga. Ühend **Z** ( $\text{TiO}_2$ ) on kasutusel valge pigmendina.



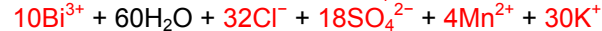
6. Tasakaalustatud võrrandid:



Summaarse mitte redoksreaktsiooni võrrandi välja kirjutamiseks eemaldame kõik redoksprotsessis osalevad vormid korrutades enne liitmist esimest võrrandit kümnega ja viimast võrrandit kahega.



Kirjutame summaarse ioonvõrrandi ja eemaldame kõik korduvad ioonid:



Lihtsaim summaarne võrrand on:



Arvestades, et vismut(III)hüdrosiid ei dissotsieeru neutraalses lahuses saame:



Viimane reaktsioon on oluliselt mõjutatud pH poolt n.t happelises keskkonnas on vismut ioonidena  $\text{Bi}^{3+}$ .

# KEEMIAÜLESANNETE LAHENDAMISE LAHTINE VÕISTLUS

Vanem rühm (11. ja 12. klass)

Tallinn, Tartu, Kuressaare, Narva, Pärnu, Kohtla-Järve 6. november 2010

## Ülesannete lahendused

1. a) **B** – NaNO<sub>3</sub>, tšiiil salpeeter  
**C** – KNO<sub>3</sub>, india salpeeter  
**H** – NH<sub>4</sub>HCO<sub>3</sub>, põdrasarvesool

- b) **X** – N, lämmastik  
**A** – N<sub>2</sub>, lämmastik  
**B** – NaNO<sub>3</sub>, naatriumnitraat  
**C** – KNO<sub>3</sub>, kaaliumnitraat  
**D** – NH<sub>3</sub>, ammoniaak

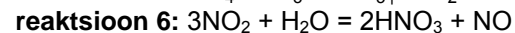
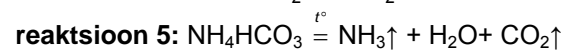
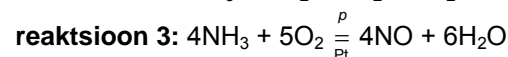
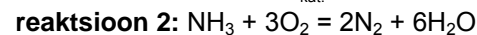
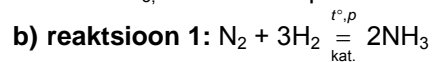
**E** –  $\overset{\text{II}}{\text{N}}\overset{-\text{II}}{\text{O}}$ , lämmastikmonooksiid      $\%(\text{N}) = \frac{16}{30} \cdot 100 = 53,3$

**F** – O<sub>2</sub>, hapnik

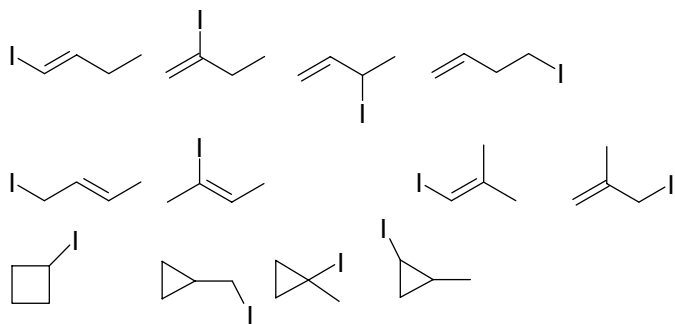
**G** – NO<sub>2</sub>, lämmastikdioksiid

**H** – NH<sub>4</sub>HCO<sub>3</sub>, ammooniumvesinikkarbonaat

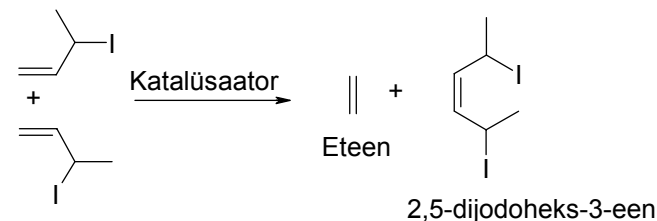
**I** – HNO<sub>3</sub>, lämmastikhape



2. a)



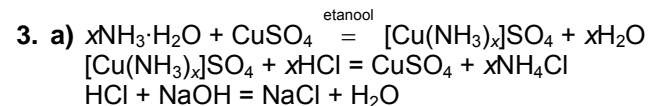
b)



c)  $c(\text{3-jodobut-1-een}) = 1 \text{ mmol} \cdot (1 - 0,97) \cdot \frac{1}{0,025 \text{ dm}^3} = 1,2 \text{ mM} \approx$

$\approx 1 \text{ mM}$   
 $c(\text{2,5-dijodoheks-3-een}) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \text{ mmol} \cdot 0,97 \cdot \frac{1}{0,025 \text{ dm}^3} = 19 \text{ mM}$

Eteen lendub reaktsiooni segust.



b)  $n(\text{NH}_3) = n(\text{HCl}) = (20 \text{ cm}^3 \cdot 0,2097 \text{ M} - 12,19 \text{ cm}^3 \cdot 0,1 \text{ M}) \cdot \frac{1 \text{ dm}^3}{1000 \text{ cm}^3} =$   
 $= 2,975 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$

$M([\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_x]\text{SO}_4) = M(\text{CuSO}_4) + x \cdot M(\text{NH}_3)$

$M([\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_x]\text{SO}_4) = (159,62 + 17,03x) \text{ g/mol}$

$n([\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_x]\text{SO}_4) = \frac{0,1805 \text{ mol}}{(159,62 + 17,03x)} = \frac{1}{x} n(\text{NH}_3) = \frac{2,975 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol}}{x}$

$x = \frac{159,62 \cdot 2,975 \cdot 10^{-3}}{0,1805 - 17,03 \cdot 2,975 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 3,7 \approx 4$

Komplekssoola valem on [Cu(NH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub>]SO<sub>4</sub> (227,73 g/mol).

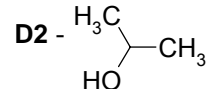
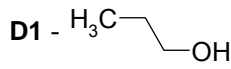
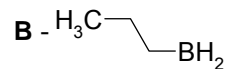
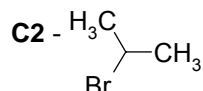
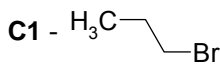
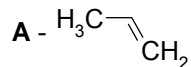
c)  $m(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 0,1805 \text{ g} - \frac{1}{4} \cdot 2,975 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \cdot \frac{227,73 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ mol}} = 0,01112 \text{ g}$

$\%(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = \frac{0,01112 \text{ g}}{0,1805 \text{ g}} \cdot 100 = 6,16$

4. a)  $n(\text{A}) > \frac{101000 \text{ Pa} \cdot 0,003 \text{ m}^3}{298,15 \text{ K} \cdot 8,314 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}} = 0,122 \text{ mol}$

$M(\text{A}) < \frac{6,4 \text{ g}}{0,122 \text{ mol}} = 52 \text{ g/mol}$

b)



5. I a)  $n(\text{HCl}) = \frac{100 \text{ cm}^3}{20 \text{ cm}^3} \cdot 0,0127 \text{ dm}^3 \cdot \frac{0,1015 \text{ mol}}{1 \text{ dm}^3} = 0,006445 \text{ mol} \approx$

$\approx 6,45 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$

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

$\approx 5,00 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ cm}^3$

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

$\text{pH} = -\log 4,58 \cdot 10^{-7} = 6,34 \approx 6,3$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$V = \frac{6,445 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol}}{(10^{-6} - 2,1 \cdot 10^{-7}) \text{ mol/dm}^3} = 0,8158 \cdot 10^3 \approx 820 \text{ dm}^3$

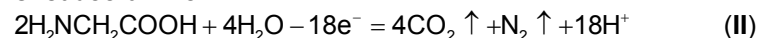
6. a) Lähtevõrrandiks on tasakaalustamata võrrand:



i) Redutseerumine:



Oksüdeerumine:

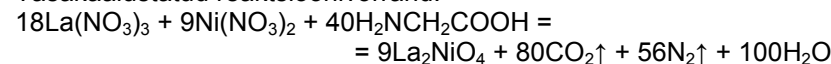


ii) Oksüdeerija:  $\text{NO}_3^-$

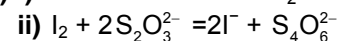
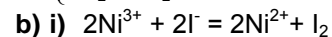
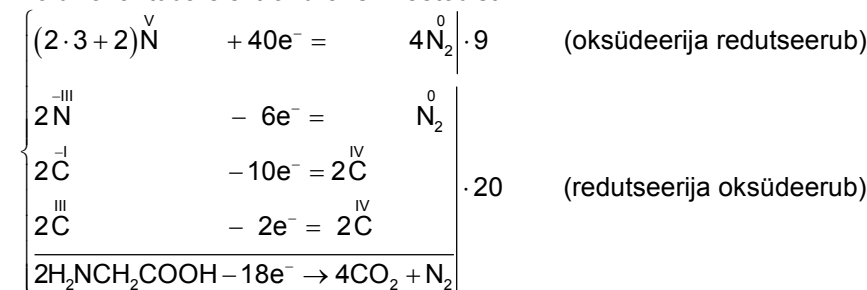
Redutseerija:  $\text{H}_2\text{NCH}_2\text{COOH}$

iii) Tasakaalustamiseks korrutada I võrrandit 9-ga ja II võrrandit 20-ga.

Tasakaalustatud reaktsioonivõrrand:



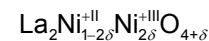
Võib ka lähtuda elektronbilansi meetodist:



c) 0,200 g LNO-s sisaldub:

$n(\text{Ni}^{3+}) = 2n(\text{I}_2) = n(\text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-})$

$n(\text{Ni}^{3+}) = \frac{2}{2} \cdot 29,50 \text{ cm}^3 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ dm}^3}{1000 \text{ cm}^3} \cdot 0,00100 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{dm}^3} \cdot \frac{50,00 \text{ cm}^3}{10,00 \text{ cm}^3} = 0,000148 \text{ mol}$



Saame võrrandi:

$2\delta \frac{m(\text{LNO})}{M(\text{LNO})} = 2\delta \frac{m(\text{LNO})}{2M(\text{La}) + M(\text{Ni}) + M(\text{O}) \cdot (4 + \delta)} = n(\text{Ni}^{3+})$

$m(\text{LNO}) = 0,200 \text{ g}$

$2\delta m(\text{LNO}) = n(\text{Ni}^{3+}) [2M(\text{La}) + M(\text{Ni}) + 4M(\text{O}) + \delta M(\text{O})]$

$2\delta m(\text{LNO}) - \delta M(\text{O}) n(\text{Ni}^{3+}) = n(\text{Ni}^{3+}) [2M(\text{La}) + M(\text{Ni}) + 4M(\text{O})]$

$\delta = \frac{n(\text{Ni}^{3+}) [2M(\text{La}) + M(\text{Ni}) + 4M(\text{O})]}{2m(\text{LNO}) - M(\text{O}) n(\text{Ni}^{3+})}$

$\delta = \frac{0,000148 \text{ mol} \cdot 400,5 \text{ g/mol}}{2 \cdot 0,200 \text{ g} - 16 \text{ g/mol} \cdot 0,000148 \text{ mol}} = 0,149$