

2000/2001 õa keemiaolümpiaadi lõppvooru ülesannete lahendused
9. klass

1. a) i) $V(\text{tilk vett}) = \frac{3,00 \text{ cm}^3}{110 \text{ tilka}} = 0,0273 \text{ cm}^3/\text{tilk} = 2,73 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ cm}^3/\text{tilk}$

ii) $m(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = \frac{2,73 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ cm}^3}{\text{tilk}} \cdot \frac{1,00 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ cm}^3} = 2,73 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ g/tilk}$

iii) $n(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = \frac{2,73 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ cm}^3}{\text{tilk}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{18,0 \text{ g}} = 1,52 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol/tilk}$

iv) $N(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = \frac{1,52 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol}}{\text{tilk}} \cdot \frac{6,02 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ molekuli}}{\text{mol}} = 9,15 \cdot 10^{20} \text{ molekuli/tilk}$

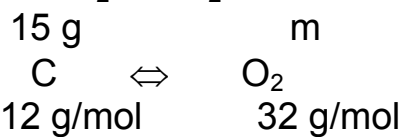
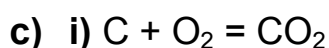
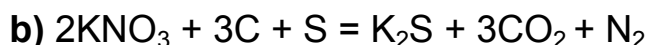
b) Molaarne kontsentratsioon defineeritakse moolide arvuna ühes kuupdetsimeetris $c = \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{dm}^3}$. Dimensiooni $\frac{\text{mol}}{\text{dm}^3}$ lühendiks on M.

$$c(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = \frac{1,52 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol}}{\text{tilk}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ tilk}}{2,73 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ cm}^3} \cdot \frac{10^3 \text{ cm}^3}{\text{dm}^3} = 55,7 \text{ mol/dm}^3 = \mathbf{55,7 \text{ M}}$$

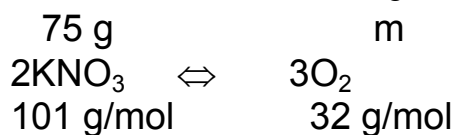
c) $l(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = \frac{9,15 \cdot 10^{20} \text{ molekuli}}{\text{tilk}} \cdot \frac{1,50 \text{ \AA}}{\text{molekul}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ m}}{10^{10} \text{ \AA}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ km}}{10^3 \text{ m}} = 1,37 \cdot 10^8 \text{ km} = \mathbf{137 \text{ milj.km}}$

2. a) i) $m(\text{C}) = 45 \text{ g} \cdot 0,15 \cdot 0,80 = 5,4 \text{ g}$

ii) $\%(\text{C}) = \frac{5,4}{45} \cdot 100 = 12$

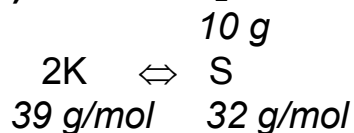


$$m(\text{O}_2, \text{vaja}) = \frac{1}{1} \cdot 15 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{12 \text{ g}} \cdot 32 \text{ g/mol} = \underline{40 \text{ g}}$$

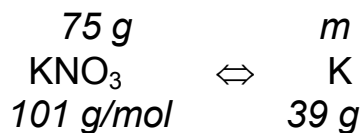


$$m(\text{O}_2, \text{saadakse}) = \frac{3}{2} \cdot 75 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{101 \text{ g}} \cdot 32 \text{ g/mol} = 35,6 \approx 36 \text{ g}$$

Hapnikku ei jätku, osa süsinikust jäi põlemata.



$$m(K, \text{vaja}) = \frac{2}{1} \cdot 10 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{32 \text{ g}} \cdot \frac{39 \text{ g}}{\text{mol}} = 24,3 \text{ g} \approx 24 \text{ g}$$



$$m(K, \text{saadakse}) = \frac{1}{1} \cdot 75 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{101 \text{ g}} \cdot 39 \text{ g/mol} = 29 \text{ g}$$

Kogu väävel reageerib ära.

3. a) i) Q – H, vesinik (element)

ii) A – H₂O, vesi

B – H₂O₂, vesinikperoksiid

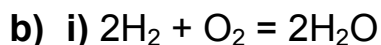
C – KOH, kaaliumhüdroksiid

D – NaOH, naatriumhüdroksiid

X – H₂, vesinik (lihtaine)

Y – O₂, hapnik

Z – I₂, jood



X Y A



A

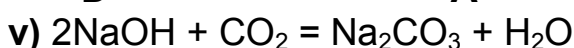


A



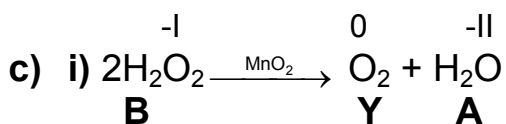
D

A



D

A



B

Y

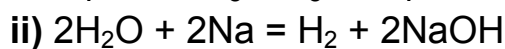
A

I

0

0

I



A

X

D

-I

-I

0

-II



B

Z

C

4. a) **A** – CO₂, süsinikdioksiid

B – H₂O, vesi

C – N₂, lämmastik

D – MgO, magneesiumoksiid

Et oksiid on kaheaatomiline, siis oksiidi moodustava elemendi aatommass on 40,3 - 16 = 24,3. Selline aatommass on magneesiumil.

$$\text{b) } n(\text{C}) = n(\text{CO}_2) = 2420 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{44,0 \text{ g}} = 55 \text{ mol}$$

$$n(\text{H}) = 2n(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 2 \cdot 648 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{18,0 \text{ g}} = 72 \text{ mol}$$

$$n(\text{N}) = 2n(\text{N}_2) = 2 \cdot 44,8 \text{ dm}^3 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{22,4 \text{ dm}^3} = 4 \text{ mol}$$

$$n(\text{Mg}) = n(\text{MgO}) = 40,3 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{40,3 \text{ g}} = 1 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{c) } M(\text{klorofüll, arvutuslik}) = (55 \text{ mol} \cdot 12,0 \text{ g/mol} + 72 \text{ mol} \cdot 1,0 \text{ g/mol} + 4 \text{ mol} \cdot 14,0 \text{ g/mol} + 1 \text{ mol} \cdot 24,3 \text{ g/mol}) \cdot \frac{1}{\text{mol}} = 812,3 \text{ g/mol} \approx 812 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$M(\text{klorofüll, tegelik}) - M(\text{klorofüll, arvutuslik}) = (892 - 812) \text{ g/mol} = 80 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$n(\text{O, arvutuslik}) = (2 \cdot 55 + 0,5 \cdot 72 + 1 \cdot 1) \text{ mol} = 147 \text{ mol}$$

$n(\text{O, tegelik}) = 2 \cdot 71 \text{ mol} = 142 \text{ mol}$, järelikult klorofüllis on 5 mooli hapnikku.

Klorofüllis molekuli brutovalem on **C₅₅H₇₂N₄O₅Mg**

5. a) Ühendis **E** on 6 fluoriidi iooni ja 3 naatriumi iooni. Seal võib veel olla kas üks kolmelaenguline katioon või kolm ühelaengulist katiooni.

$$M(\text{X}^{3+}) = (3 \text{ mol} \cdot 23,0 \text{ g/mol} + 6 \text{ mol} \cdot 19,0 \text{ g/mol}) \cdot \frac{1}{\text{mol}} \cdot \frac{1}{0,871} \cdot 0,129 = 27,1 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$M(\text{X}^+) = 27,1 \text{ g/mol} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = 9,0 \text{ g/mol}$$

X³⁺ – Al³⁺ sobib

X⁺ – Be⁺ ei sobi nii omaduste kui valentsi tõttu

b) Elementi Al toodetakse sulatatud Al₂O₃ redutseerimisega elektrolüüsi teel.

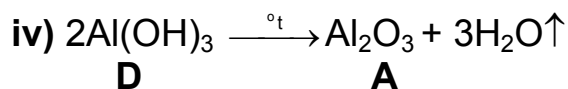
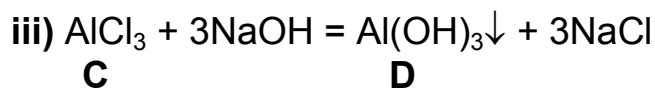
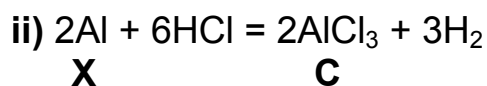
c) i) korund

ii) abrasiivmaterjalina

d) i) $4\text{Al} + 3\text{O}_2 = 2\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$

X

B



- e) **A** – Al_2O_3 , alumiiniumoksiid
C – AlCl_3 , alumiiniumkloriid
D – Al(OH)_3 , alumiiniumhüdroksiid
E – Na_3AlF_6 , krüoliit, naatriumheksafluoroaluminaat

6. a) Kui aine protsendiline sisaldus segus ületab aine protsendilise sisalduse küllastunud lahuses, siis osa ainest jääb lahustumata ja moodustunud lahuses vastab aine protsendiline sisaldus küllastunud lahuses olevale aine protsendilisele sisaldusele.

$$\%(\text{KNO}_3, 10^\circ\text{C}, \text{küllastunud lahus}) = \frac{20,9}{100 + 20,9} \cdot 100 = 17,3$$

$$\%(\text{KNO}_3, \text{segus}) = \frac{200,0 \cdot 0,150 + 50,0}{200,0 + 50,0} \cdot 100 = 32,0$$

$$\%(\text{KNO}_3, \text{moodustunud lahus}) = 17,3$$

$$\text{b) } m(\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{alglahus}) = 200,0 \text{ g} \cdot 0,850 = 170 \text{ g}$$

$$m(\text{KNO}_3 \text{ lahus}, 10^\circ\text{C}) = 170 \text{ g (vesi)} \cdot \frac{120,9 \text{ g (lahus)}}{100 \text{ g (vesi)}} = 205,53 \text{ g} \approx \mathbf{206 \text{ g}}$$

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10. klass

1. a) i) $K_2SO_4 + Ba(NO_3)_2 = 2KNO_3 + BaSO_4 \downarrow$
 ii) 60 °C juures on KNO_3 lahustuvus suurem kui lahuses olev KNO_3 mass, mistõttu lahustumatuks aineks on ainult $BaSO_4$.

b) i) $BaSO_4$

ii) $380 \text{ g} \cdot 0,185 \quad m$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} K_2SO_4 & \Leftrightarrow & BaSO_4 \\ 174 \text{ g/mol} & & 233 \text{ g/mol} \end{array}$$

$$m(BaSO_4) = \frac{1}{1} \cdot 380 \text{ g} \cdot 0,185 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{174 \text{ g}} \cdot 233 \text{ g/mol} = \mathbf{94,1 \text{ g}}$$

c) i) $380 \text{ g} \cdot 0,185 \quad m$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} K_2SO_4 & \Leftrightarrow & 2KNO_3 \\ 174 \text{ g/mol} & & 101 \text{ g/mol} \end{array}$$

$$m(KNO_3, \text{enne}) = \frac{2}{1} \cdot 380 \text{ g} \cdot 0,185 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{174 \text{ g}} \cdot 101 \text{ g/mol} = \mathbf{81,6 \text{ g}}$$

ii) $m(H_2O) = 380,0 \text{ g} \cdot 0,815 = 309,7 \text{ g}$

$$m(KNO_3, \text{pärast}) = 309,7 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{20,9}{100} = \mathbf{64,7 \text{ g}}$$

d) i) $m(KNO_3, \text{kristalliseerus}) = 81,6 \text{ g} - 64,7 \text{ g} = \mathbf{16,9 \text{ g}}$

ii) $m(\text{lahus, enne}) = 309,7 \text{ g} + 81,6 \text{ g} = \mathbf{391,3 \text{ g}}$

2. a) A – H_2O , vesi

B – SO_3 , vääveltrioksiid

C – Hg, elavhõbe

D – H_2SO_4 , väävelhape

E – Hg_2SO_4 , elavhõbe(I)sulfaat

F – SO_2 , vääveldioksiid

b) i) $H_2O + SO_3 = H_2SO_4$

A B D

ii) $m(H_2SO_4) = 0,0240 \text{ mol} \cdot 98,1 \text{ g/mol} = 2,3544 \text{ g}$

$$m(H_2O, \text{lõpus}) = (0,0556 - 0,0240) \text{ mol} \cdot 18,09 \text{ g/mol} = 0,5716 \text{ g}$$

$$\%(H_2SO_4) = \frac{2,3544}{2,9260} \cdot 100 = \mathbf{80,5}$$

c) i) $n(Hg, \text{reageerinud}) = 0,0672 \text{ mol} \cdot 0,357 = 0,02399 \approx \mathbf{0,0240 \text{ mol}}$

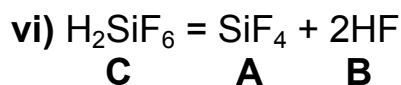
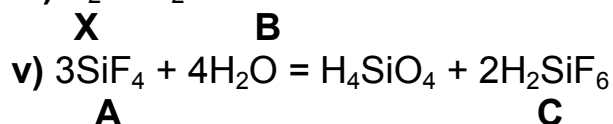
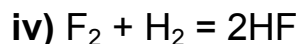
$$n(SO_3) = 0,0240 \text{ mol}$$

$$n(H_2SO_4) = 0,0240 \text{ mol}$$

$$n(\text{sool E}) = 0,0120 \text{ mol}$$

$$n(SO_2) = 0,0120 \text{ mol}$$

Seega peab moodustunud sool olema Hg_2SO_4



- c) **X** – F₂, fluor
Y – O₂, hapnik
A – SiF₄, ränifluoriid
B – HF, vesinikfluoriid
C – H₂SiF₆, heksafluororänihape

5. a) Et gaaside segu süütamisel moodustusid gaasid, mis absorbeerumisel annavad ainult ühe aine, siis üheks lähtegaasiks peab olema hapnik ja teiseks gaasiks madalama oksüdatsiooniastmega oksiid, mis oksüdeerub kõrgema oksüdatsiooniastmega oksiidiks – kolmas gaas. Süsivesinikud on välistatud, sest vett ei moodustunud. Välistatud on nii NO kui ka SO₂, sest lõppsegu oli värvitu ja SO₂ oksüdeerub ainult katalüsaatori juuresolekul. Sobivateks aineteks on CO ja CO₂.

Lähtesegus võivad olla O₂, CO ja CO₂;

lõppsegu kas CO₂ ja CO või CO₂ ja O₂.

- b) i) 2CO + O₂ = 2CO₂
 ii) CO₂ + 2NaOH = Na₂CO₃ + H₂O

- c) i) Reaktsioonivõrrandi b)i) alusel võrdub moodustunud CO₂ ruumala reaktsiooni astunud CO ruumalaga. Ülesande tingimuste kohaselt V(CO₂,saadusgaasides) viitab NaOH lahuse massi juurdekasvule.

$$V(\text{CO}_2, \text{saadusgaasides}) = 1,375 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{44,0 \text{ g}} \cdot 22,4 \text{ dm}^3 / \text{mol} = 0,700 \text{ dm}^3$$

Koguruumala muutus võrdub reaktsiooni astunud hapniku ruumalaga (0,100 dm³). Reaktsioonis osales seega $\frac{2}{1} \cdot 0,100 \text{ dm}^3 = 0,200 \text{ dm}^3$ süsinikmonooksiidi ja teada on ainult lähtesegus ja lõppsegu olev CO₂ ruumala.

$$V(\text{CO}_2, \text{lähtesegus}) = 0,700 \text{ dm}^3 - 0,200 \text{ dm}^3 = 0,500 \text{ dm}^3$$

$$V(\text{CO}_2, \text{lõppsegu}) = 0,700 \text{ dm}^3$$

Hapniku ja süsinikmonooksiidi ruumalad lähtesegus võivad omada kahesugust väärtust, millest tingituna on lõppsegu kahe erineva koostisega.

i) **Lähtesegu**

Variant **A**

$$V(\text{CO}_2) = 0,500 \text{ dm}^3$$

$$V(\text{CO}) = 0,200 \text{ dm}^3$$

$$V(\text{O}_2) = 0,300 \text{ dm}^3$$

Variant **B**

$$V(\text{CO}_2) = 0,500 \text{ dm}^3$$

$$V(\text{CO}) = 0,400 \text{ dm}^3$$

$$V(\text{O}_2) = 0,100 \text{ dm}^3$$

ii) Lõppsegu

$$V(\text{CO}_2) = 0,700 \text{ dm}^3$$

$$V(\text{O}_2) = 0,200 \text{ dm}^3$$

$$V(\text{CO}_2) = 0,700 \text{ dm}^3$$

$$V(\text{CO}) = 0,200 \text{ dm}^3$$

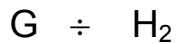
$$\text{d) } M(\mathbf{A}) = \frac{0,7}{0,9} \cdot 44,0 \text{ g/mol} + \frac{0,2}{0,9} \cdot 32,0 \text{ g/mol} = \mathbf{41,4 \text{ g/mol}}$$

$$M(\mathbf{B}) = \frac{0,7}{0,9} \cdot 44,0 \text{ g/mol} + \frac{0,2}{0,9} \cdot 28,0 \text{ g/mol} = \mathbf{40,4 \text{ g/mol}}$$

6. a) Aine **D** on rombiline väävel (S_8); kui vedel väävel jahtub aeglaselt, siis moodustub aine **E** – monokliinne väävel (S_8); kui vedel väävel valada vette, siis moodustub aine **F** – plastiline väävel (S_n).

b) i) $\mathbf{G} + 2\text{HCl} = \text{GCl}_2 + \text{H}_2$ (inertses atmosfääris tekib madalama oksüdatsiooniastmega ühend)

ii) 2,00 g 803 cm^3



$$M \quad 22,4 \text{ dm}^3/\text{mol}$$

$$2,00 \text{ g} = \frac{1}{1} \cdot 0,803 \text{ dm}^3 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{22,4 \text{ dm}^3} \cdot M(\mathbf{G})$$

$$M(\mathbf{G}) = 2,00 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{1}{0,803 \text{ dm}^3} \cdot \frac{22,4 \text{ dm}^3}{1 \text{ mol}} = 55,8 \text{ g/mol}$$

G – Fe, raud

iii) **A** – FeS, raud(II)sulfiid

c) i) $\text{FeS} + 2\text{HCl} = \text{FeCl}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{S}$

A, raudsulfiid

B, divesiniksulfiid

ii) $2\text{H}_2\text{S} + 3\text{O}_2 = 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{SO}_2$

B

C, vääveldioksiid

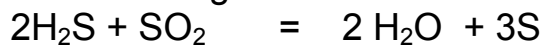
iii) vesilahuses



B **C**

D

iv) gaasifaasis



veeaur vedel

v) $\text{S} + \text{H}_2 = \text{H}_2\text{S}\uparrow$

D **B**

vi) $\text{S} + \text{O}_2 = \text{SO}_2\uparrow$

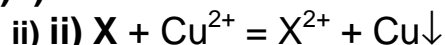
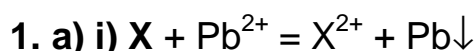
C

vii) $2\text{S} + \text{C} = \text{CS}_2$

diväävelsüsiniik

2000/2001 õa keemiaolümpiaadi lõppvooru ülesannete lahendused

11. klass



b) $M(Pb) = 207,29 \text{ g/mol}$ ja $M(Cu) = 63,5 \text{ g/mol}$; $M(X)$ – metalli molaarmass, m – metallplaadi mass, n – reaktsiooni astunud metalli ja ionide hulk.

Lahuses 1 $\Delta m_1 = 207,2 \text{ g/mol} \cdot n - M(X) \cdot n$; $[207,2 \text{ g/mol} \cdot n - M(X) \cdot n] / m = 0,190$

Lahuses 2 $\Delta m_2 = M(X) \cdot n - 63,5 \text{ g/mol} \cdot n$; $[M(X) \cdot n - 63,5 \text{ g/mol} \cdot n] / m = 0,098$

$207,2 \text{ g/mol} - M(X) = 0,190 m/n$ (I)

$M(X) - 63,5 \text{ g/mol} = 0,098 m/n$ (II)

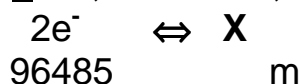
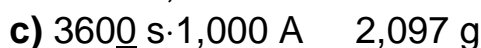
Liites (I) ja (II) saame

$143,7 \text{ g/mol} = 0,288 m/n$, millest $m/n = 498,9 \text{ g/mol}$

Asetame saadud tulemuse võrrandisse I saame

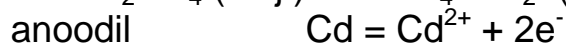
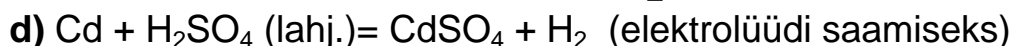
$M(X) = 207,2 \text{ g/mol} - 0,190 \cdot 498,9 \text{ g/mol} = 112 \text{ g/mol}$

X – Cd, kaadmium



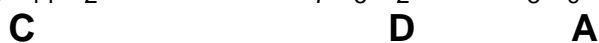
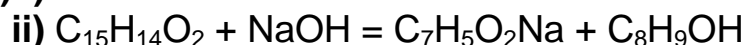
$2,097 \text{ g} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3600 \text{ s} \cdot 1,000 \text{ A} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{96485 \text{ A} \cdot \text{s}} \cdot M(X)$

$M(X) = 2,097 \text{ g} \cdot 2 \cdot 96485 \text{ A} \cdot \text{s} \cdot \frac{1}{\text{mol}} \cdot \frac{1}{3600 \text{ A} \cdot \text{s}} = \mathbf{112,4 \text{ g/mol}}$

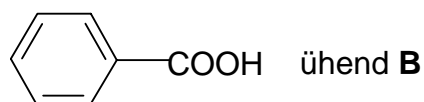


Elektroodideks on Cd plaadid.

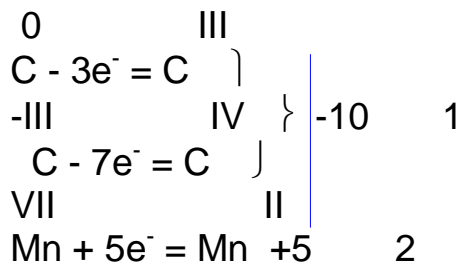
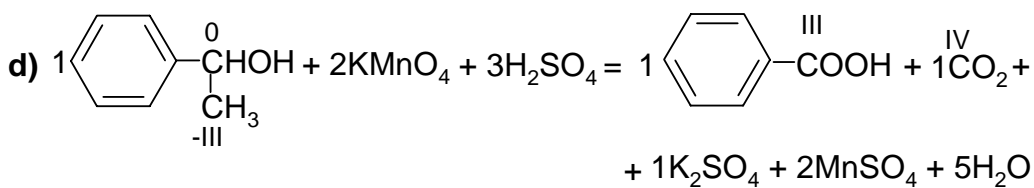
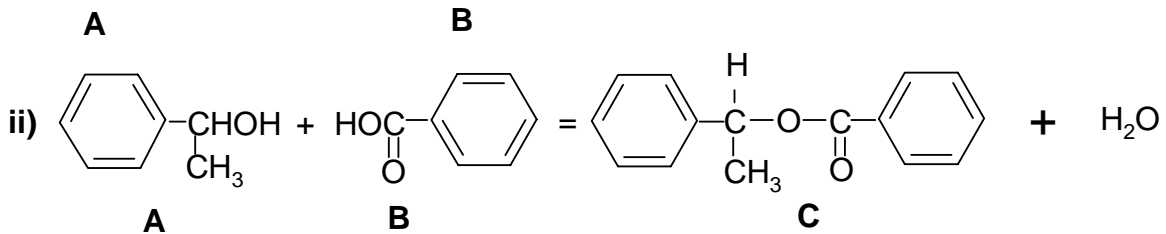
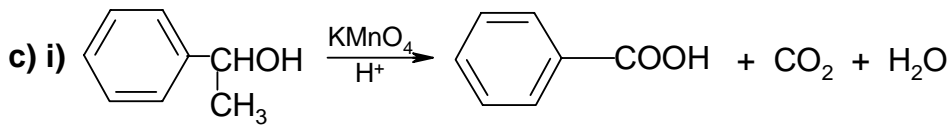
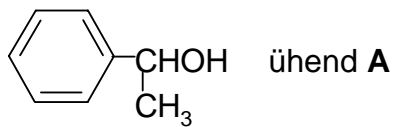
2. a) i) Ühend **C** on kahte fenüülrühma sisaldav ester.



b) Ühend **B** peab olema fenüülrühma (C_6H_5-) ja karboksüülrühma ($-COOH$) sisaldav hape, sest ta saadi ühendi **A** oksüdeerimisel ja ühend **D** on ühendi **A** sool



Ühend **A** on fenüülrühma (C_6H_5-) ja metüülrühma (CH_3-) sisaldav sekundaarne alkohol ($>CHOH$) C_8H_9OH . 1-metüül-1-fenüülmetanool on optiliselt aktiivne, sest üks süsinikest on seotud nii vesiniku, hapniku, metüül- kui ka fenüülrühmaga. Rühma $[-CH(CH_3)OH]$ molaarmass on karbonüülrühma ($-COOH$) molaarmassiga võrdne.



3. a) $n(\text{C}) = n(\text{CO}_2) = 1,15 \text{ dm}^3 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{22,4 \text{ dm}^3} = 0,05134 \text{ mol}$

$m(\text{C}) = 0,05134 \text{ mol} \cdot 12,0 \text{ g/mol} = 616 \text{ mg}$

$n(\text{H}) = 2n(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 2 \cdot 1,15 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{18,0 \text{ g}} = 0,1278 \text{ mol}$

$m(\text{H}) = 0,1278 \text{ mol} \cdot 1,008 \text{ g/mol} = 128,8 \text{ mg} \approx 129 \text{ mg}$

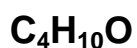
$m(\text{O}) = (949 - 616 - 129) \text{ mg} = 204 \text{ mg}$

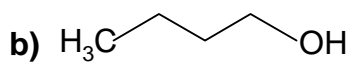
$n(\text{O}) = 0,204 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{16,0 \text{ g}} = 0,01275 \text{ mol}$

Eeldame, et 1 ainet sisaldab 1 mool hapnikku

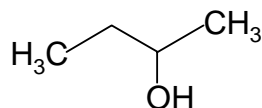
$n(\text{C}) = 0,05134 \text{ mol} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{0,01275 \text{ mol}} = 4 \text{ mol}$

$n(\text{H}) = 0,1278 \text{ mol} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{0,01275 \text{ mol}} = 10 \text{ mol}$

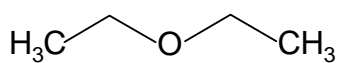




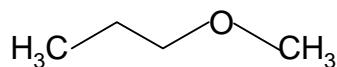
1-butanool



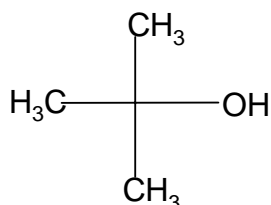
2-butanool



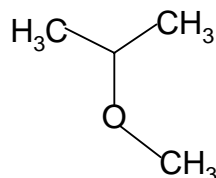
etoksüetaan



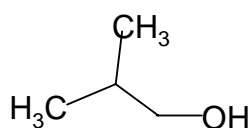
metoksüpropaan



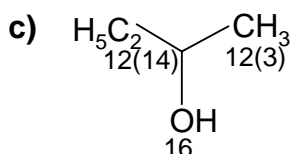
2-metüül-2-propanool



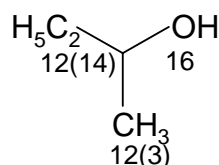
2-metoksüpropaan



2-metüülpropanool

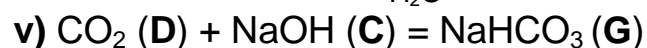
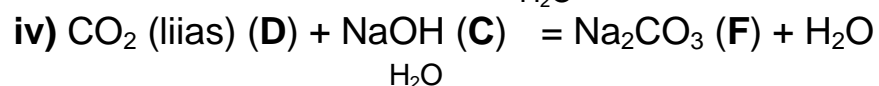
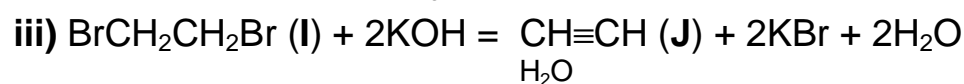
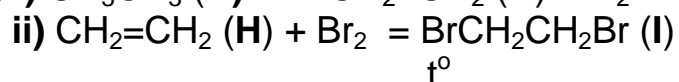
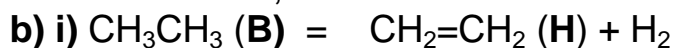


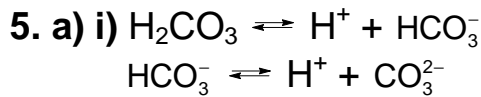
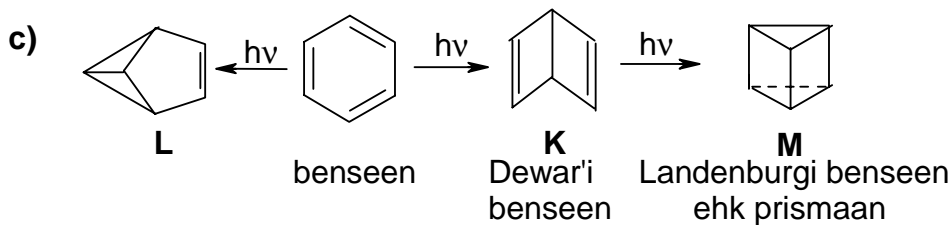
R-2-butanool



S-2-butanool

4. a) **B** – CH_3CH_3 , etaan
C – NaOH , naatriumhüdroksiid
D – CO_2 , süsinikdioksiid
E – H_2 , vesinik
F – Na_2CO_3 , naatriumkarbonaat
G – NaHCO_3 , naatriumvesinikkarbonaat
H – $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}_2$, eteen
I – $\text{BrCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Br}$, 1,2-dibromoetaan
J – $\text{CH}\equiv\text{CH}$, etüün





ii) $K_1 = \frac{[\text{H}^+] \cdot [\text{HCO}_3^-]}{[\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3]}$ $K_2 = \frac{[\text{H}^+] [\text{CO}_3^{2-}]}{[\text{HCO}_3^-]}$

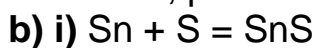
b) i) $\text{pH} = \text{pK} - \lg \frac{[\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3]}{[\text{HCO}_3^-]} = 6,10 - \lg \frac{1}{20} = 7,40$

ii) $[\text{H}^+] = 10^{-\text{pH}} = 10^{-7,4} = 3,98 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ M}$

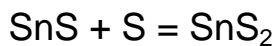
c) Esialgse pH väärtuse saavutamiseks peab (langenud) pH väärtus tõusma, mis eeldab, et liige $-\lg \frac{[\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3]}{[\text{HCO}_3^-]}$ peab suurenema. Liige $\frac{[\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3]}{[\text{HCO}_3^-]}$ annab murdarvu, mille negatiivne logaritm suureneb, kui murdarv ise väheneb. Tasakaaluline süsihappe kontsentratsioon väheneb kiiremal hingamisel, sest gaasifaasist eemaldatakse CO_2 . (Esialgne) pH väärtus taastub kiiremal hingamisel.

6. a) X – Sn, tina

Y – Pb, plii



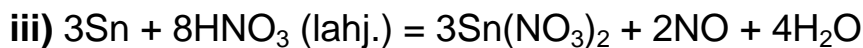
$^{\circ}_t$



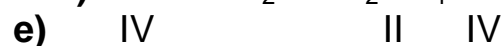
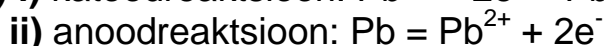
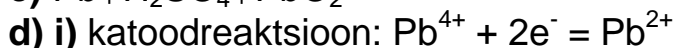
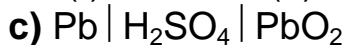
A



B



(-) (+)



D

E

2000/2001 õa keemiaolümpiaadi lõppvoorü ülesannete lahendused
12. klass

1. a) Kuningvees lahustub Au, Ag ei saa lahustuda, sest see kattub AgCl kihiga

$$\text{Au} + \text{HNO}_3 + 3\text{HCl} = \text{AuCl}_3 + \text{NO}\uparrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$$

$$\text{HCl} + \text{AuCl}_3 = \text{H}[\text{AuCl}_4]$$
- b) HNO_3 konts + 3HCl konts = $\text{NOCl} + 2\text{Cl}^* + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
 Kulda lahustavaks komponendiks on atomaarne kloor
- c) i) katoodil: tetrakloroauraat(III)ioonide ebastabiilsusest tekivad Au^{3+} – ioonid, mis redutseeruvad

$$\text{Au}^{3+} + 3\text{e}^- = \text{Au}$$
 Summaarselt $[\text{AuCl}_4]^- + 3\text{e}^- = \text{Au} + 4\text{Cl}^-$
- ii) anoodil: $2\text{Cl}^- - 2\text{e}^- = \text{Cl}_2\uparrow$
 Samad elektroodireaktsioonid toimuvad, kui lahuses on AlCl_3 .
- d) $0,9 \cdot 20 \text{ A} \cdot 4 \text{ h} \cdot 3600 \text{ s/h}$

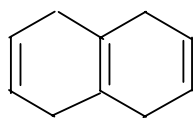
$$\text{Au} \Leftrightarrow 3\text{e}^-$$

$$196,97 \quad 96485 \text{ A}\cdot\text{s/mol}$$

$$m(\text{Au, elektrolüüdis}) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 20 \text{ A} \cdot 4 \cdot 3600 \text{ s} \cdot 0,9 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{96485} \cdot 196,97 \text{ g/mol} = 176,38 \text{ g}$$

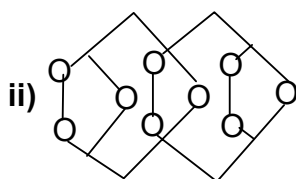
$$m(\text{medal}) = \frac{176,38 \text{ g}}{0,9} \cdot \frac{24}{23} = 204,50 \text{ g}$$

2. a) i)



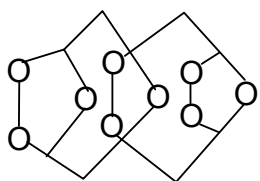
A

ii)

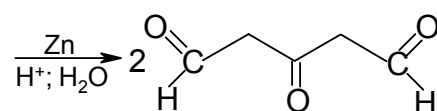


B

b) i)

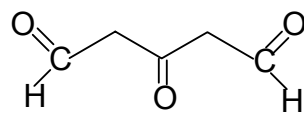


B

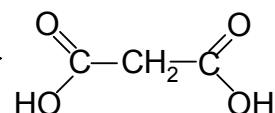
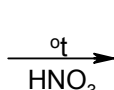


C

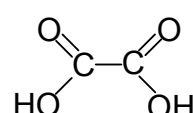
ii)



C

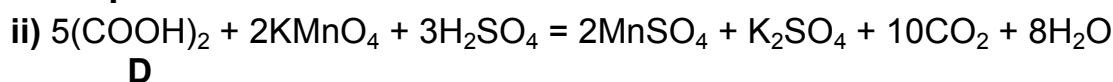
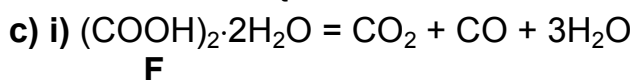


E



D

t^0



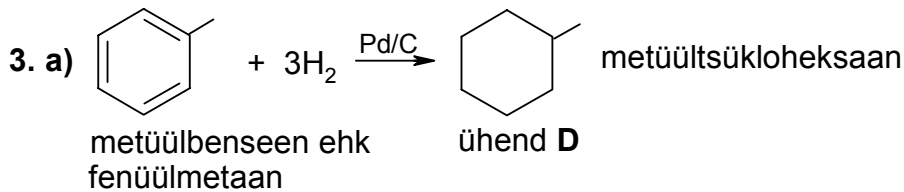
- d) $0,153 \text{ dm}^3$
 $5(\text{gaasid}) \Leftrightarrow \text{F}$

$$22,4 \text{ dm}^3 / \text{mol} \cdot \frac{373}{273}$$

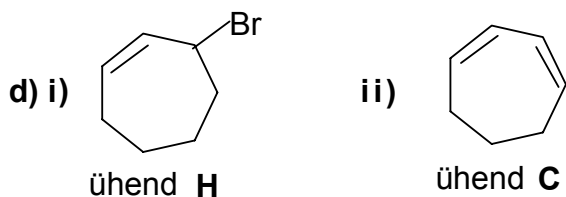
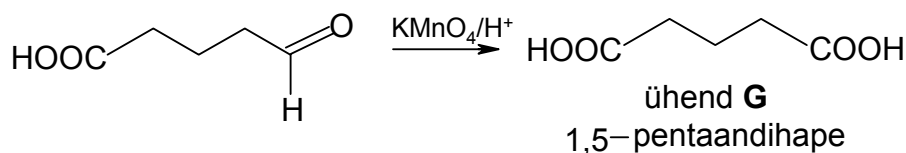
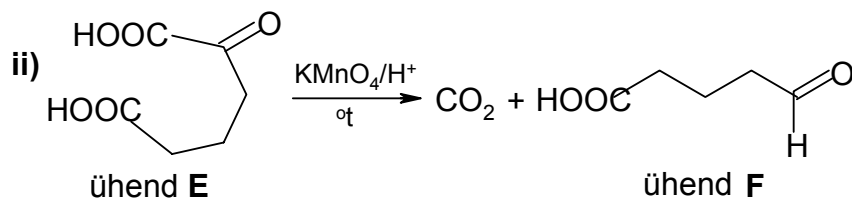
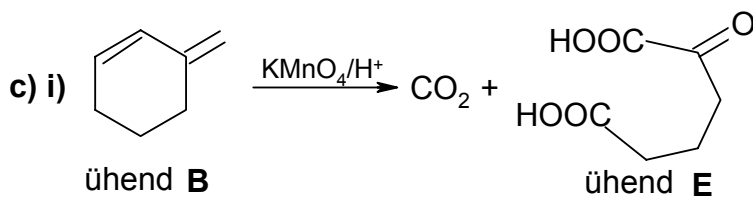
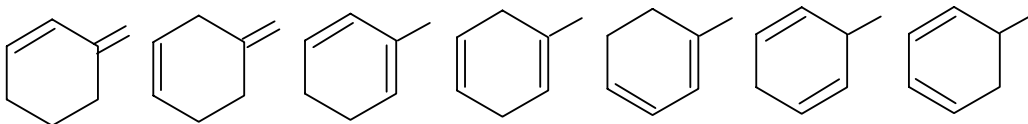
$$n(\text{F}) = \frac{1}{5} \cdot 1,53 \text{ dm}^3 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{22,4 \text{ dm}^3 \cdot \frac{373}{273}} = 0,009998 \text{ mol} \approx 0,0100 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{e) } 0,0100 \text{ mol} \cdot \frac{1}{0,1 \text{ dm}^3} \cdot 10 \text{ cm}^3 \quad 5(\text{F}) = 2(\text{KMnO}_4) \quad \text{c} \cdot 13,2 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$c(\text{KMnO}_4) = \frac{2}{5} \cdot 0,100 \text{ mol} / \text{dm}^3 \cdot 10 \text{ cm}^3 \cdot \frac{1}{13,2 \text{ cm}^3} = \mathbf{0,0303 \text{ mol} / \text{dm}^3}$$



b) Ühendite **A**, **B** ja **C** brutovalem (isomeerid) peab olema C_7H_{10} . Ühendile **B** vastavas 7 isomeeris peab olema süsiniku aatomite paigutus sama nagu metüülsükloheksaanis (C_7H_{14}). Järelikult kõik need molekulid peavad olema dienid.



4. a) i) $M(\text{B}) = 44,01 \text{ g/mol} \cdot 1,611 = 70,90 \text{ g/mol}$
B – Cl_2

ii) Et ühest moolist ühendist **A** moodustub 1,5 mooli Cl_2 , siis peab metalli **X** oksüdatsiooniaseme ühendis **A** olema III. Ühendi valemiks peab olema XCl_3

$$M(\text{X}) = 3 \cdot 35,45 \text{ g/mol} \cdot 20,24/79,76 = 26,99 \text{ g/mol}$$

X – Al

iii) **C** – LiH

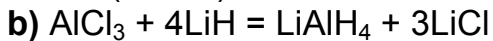
iv) **E** – LiCl. Ülesande tingimuste kohaselt on ühendis **E** metalli oksüdatsiooniaseme I.

v) **D** – LiAlH_4

$$M(\text{AlCl}_3) = 133,35 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$M(\text{D}) = 133,35 \text{ g/mol} \cdot 0,285 = 38,0 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$M(\text{LiAlH}_4) = 6,94 + 26,98 + 4 \cdot 1,008 = 37,95 \text{ g/mol} \approx 38,0 \text{ g/mol}$$



A **C** **D** **E**

c) $\text{LiAlH}_4 + \text{Me}_3\text{COH}$ reaktsioonil eraldub vesinik ja tekivad saadused, kus ühendis LiAlH_4 on asendatud erinev arv vesiniku aatomeid

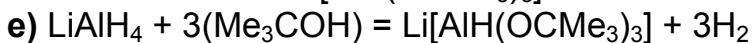


d) $n(\text{H}_2) = 0,0112 \text{ dm}^3 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{22,4 \text{ dm}^3} = 0,0005 \text{ mol} = 0,5 \text{ mmol}$



$$n(\text{C}) = 1,20 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{100 \text{ g}} = 0,012 \text{ mol} = 12 \text{ mmol}$$

Ühendiks **H** on $\text{Li}[\text{AlH}(\text{OCMe}_3)_3]$



D

H

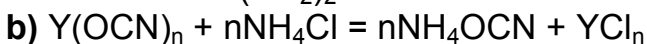
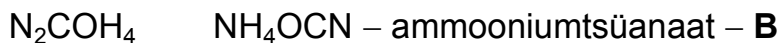


J

g) i) $\text{Li}[\text{Al}(\text{OCMe}_3)_4]$, ii) Kuumutamise saadused ületada Me_3C -rühmadest põhjustatud steerilist takistust.

5. a) Loodetud sool **A** pidi andma iseloomuliku lõhna (NH_3) kustutatud lubja toimet. Sellest võib järeldada, et ühendis **X** on neljandaks elemendiks vesinik, mida on 6,66%.

$$\text{N} : \text{C} : \text{O} : \text{H} = \frac{46,67}{14,0} : \frac{20,00}{12,0} : \frac{26,67}{16,0} : \frac{6,66}{1,01} = 3,33 : 1,67 : 1,67 : 6,60 = 2 : 1 : 1 : 4$$



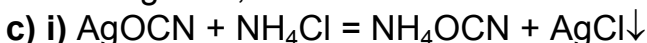
$$M(\text{NH}_4\text{OCN}) = M(\text{X}) = 60,0 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$M(\text{A}) = 60,0 \text{ g/mol} \cdot 2,50 = 150 \text{ g/mol} = M[\text{Y}(\text{OCN})_n]$$

$$\text{Kui } n=1, \text{ siis } M(\text{Y}) = 150 - 42 = 108 \text{ g/mol}$$

Y – Ag

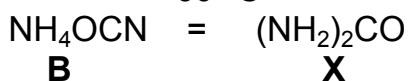
A – AgOCN , hõbetsüanaat



A

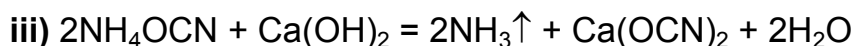
B

ii) $>60^\circ\text{C}$



B

X

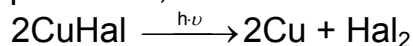


d) i) Friedrich Wöhler

ii) Isomeeria

iii) Esmakordselt saadi anorgaanilisest ühendist orgaaniline ühend.

6. a) i) $\text{A} \xrightarrow{h\nu}$ Valguse toimele lagunevad Ag^+ ja Cu^+ halogeniidid. Et kroonleht muutus punakaks, oli soolaks CuHal .



H – Cu, punane

ii) $n(\text{A}) = 2n(\text{Hal})$

$$\frac{1,00 \text{ g}}{63,5 \text{ g/mol} + M(\text{Hal})} = 2 \cdot \frac{0,667 \text{ g}}{2 \cdot M(\text{Hal})}$$

$$M(\text{Hal}) = 42,4 \text{ g/mol} + 0,667 \cdot M(\text{hal})$$

$$M(\text{Hal}) = 127,3 \text{ g/mol}$$

A – CuI, vask(I)jodiid, valge

b) 1,00 g



158 g/mol 22,4 dm³/mol

ii) $V(\text{Cl}_2) = \frac{5}{2} \cdot 1,00 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{158 \text{ g}} \cdot 22,4 \text{ dm}^3 / \text{mol} = \mathbf{0,354 \text{ dm}^3}$

B – KMnO_4 , kaaliumpermanganaat, violetne; I – Cl_2 , kloor

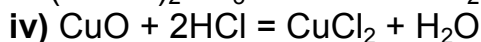
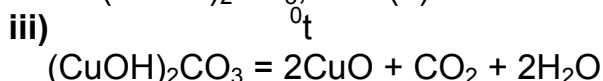
c) i) $\text{C} \xrightarrow{\text{ot}}$ J $\text{J} + \text{HCl} \rightarrow$ helesinine värvus, mis on tüüpiline Cu^{2+} – ioonile.

J – CuO, vask(II)oksiid, must

ii) kui $n(\text{C}) = n(\text{J})$, siis $M(\text{C}) = \frac{m(\text{C})}{n(\text{C})} = 1,00 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{79,5 \text{ g/mol}}{0,720 \text{ g}} = 110,4 \text{ g/mol}$

kui $n(\text{C}) = 2n(\text{J})$, siis $M(\text{C}) = 221 \text{ g/mol}$

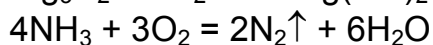
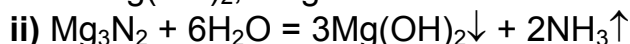
C – $(\text{CuOH})_2\text{CO}_3$, vask(II) aluseline karbonaat, roheline



K – CuCl_2 , vask(II)kloriid, helesinine

d) i) L – Mg, magneesium

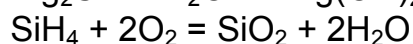
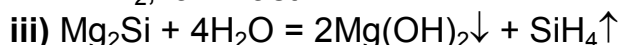
M – $\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2$, magneesiumhüdroksiid



D – Mg_2N_3 , magneesiumnitriid, kollakasroheline

N – NH_3 , ammoniaak

P – N_2 , lämmastik



E – Mg_2Si , magneesiumsilitsiid, helesinine

O – SiH_4 , silaan

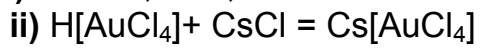
R – SiO_2 , ränidioksiid

e) i) F – Pb_3O_4 , tripliitetraoksiid, plii(II,IV)oksiid, oranžikaspunane

F – Pb_2PbO_4 , dipli(II)ortoplumbaat

$$\text{ii) \%(\text{O})} = \frac{64,0}{685} \cdot 100 = \mathbf{9,34}$$

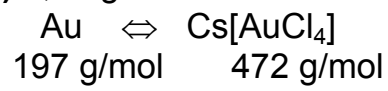
f) i) **G** – Au, kuld, kollane



Q – H[AuCl₄], tetraklorokuld(III)hape

S – Cs[AuCl₄], tseesiumtetrakloroauraat(III)

iii) 1,00 g



$$\mathbf{m\{Cs[AuCl_4]\}} = \frac{1}{1} \cdot 1,00 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{197 \text{ g}} \cdot 472 \text{ g/mol} = \mathbf{2,40 \text{ g}}$$