

**2003/2004 õa keemiaolümpiaadi piirkonnavooru
ülesannete lahendused
8. klass**

1. a) i) Puhtad ained: suhkur, hõbe, destilleeritud vesi. ii) Segud: joogivesi, õhk, kuldsõrmus.
- b) i) Füüsikalised nähtused: härmatise teke, suhkru lahustumine vees, vihma tekkimine. ii) Keemilised nähtused: parafiini põlemine, piima hapendumine, raua roostetamine.
- c) i) Aatom on neutraalne; ii) ioonil on laeng.
- d) i) Küllastumata lahusest on võimalik küllastunud lahust saada kas lahustunud aine lisamisega või lahusti väljaurutamisega.
ii) Küllastunud lahusest on võimalik küllastumata lahust saada vee lisamisega.
2. a) X – C, süsinik
Y – S, väävel
Z – P, fosfor
A – C, grafiit
B – C, teemant
- b) P asub 3. perioodi VA rühmas
P: +15 | 2) 8) 5)
3. a) X – H₂O, vesi $\rho(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 1,00 \text{ g/cm}^3$
 $V(\text{X}) = V(\text{Y}) = V(\text{Z}) = 100 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ cm}^3}{1,00 \text{ g}} = 100 \text{ cm}^3$
 $\rho(\text{Y}) = 1,35 \text{ kg} \cdot \frac{1000 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ kg}} \cdot \frac{1}{100 \text{ cm}^3} = 13,5 \text{ g/cm}^3$
Y – Hg, elavhõbe
 $\rho(\text{Z}) = 87900 \text{ mg} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ g}}{1000 \text{ mg}} \cdot \frac{1}{100 \text{ cm}^3} = 0,879 \text{ g/cm}^3$
N(Z) = 4 · 3 aatomit = 12 aatomit
Põlevas ühendis on süsinik ja vesinik.
Z = C₆H₆, benseen (nimetust pole vaja)
- b) i) Tahke jood sublimeerub (vahetu üleminek tahkest olekust gaasiliseks olekuks) ning seejärel joodi aurud kristalliseeritakse külmal pinnal.
ii) Jood lahustatakse benseenis. Saadud lahus filtreeritakse või nõrutatakse. Benseen aurustatakse.
- c) Keedusool lahustatakse, lahus ja pesuvesi nõrutatakse, jääk kuumutatakse, mille tulemusena jood sublimeerub ja järele jääb kuld.
- d) i) Kuld on lahustunud elavhõbedas. Kuldamalgaam on kõige raskem vedelik, mis eraldub esimesena jaotuslehtrist. Amalgaami kuumutamisel aurustub elavhõbe. **Tähelepanu:** Elavhõbede aurud on väga mürgised.
ii) Järgmisena eraldatakse jaotuslehtrist keedusoola vesilahus. Vesi aurustatakse.
iii) Joodi lahus benseenis on kõige väiksema tihedusega, mis jääb jaotuslehtrisse. Lahus lastakse kolbi ja benseen aurustatakse vaakumis (et keemistemperatuuri alandada). **Tähelepanu:** Benseeni aurud on mürgised ja võivad väga kergesti süttida.

4. a) Lahuste segamisel võib esineda koguruumala vähenemine (kontraktsioon), sest ühe aine osakesed saavad paigutuda mõningal määral teise aine osakeste vahelistesse tühimikesse.

b) i) $m(\text{NaHCO}_3 \text{ lahus}) = 144,0 \text{ cm}^3 \cdot 1,0408 \text{ g/cm}^3 = \mathbf{149,9 \text{ g}}$

ii) $m(\text{NaCl lahus}) = 31,3 \text{ cm}^3 \cdot 1,1972 \text{ g/cm}^3 = \mathbf{37,5 \text{ g}}$

c) $m(\text{lahus}) = 149,9 \text{ g} + 37,5 \text{ g} = 187,4 \text{ g}$

$V(\text{lahus}) = 144,0 \text{ cm}^3 + (231,0 \text{ cm}^3 - 200,0 \text{ cm}^3) = 175,0 \text{ cm}^3$

$\rho(\text{lahus}) = 187,4 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{1}{175,0 \text{ cm}^3} = \mathbf{1,071 \text{ g/cm}^3}$

d) Kui kanamuna jääb lahusesse hõljuma, siis

$\rho(\text{lahus}) = \rho(\text{kanamuna})$

$V(\text{kanamuna}) = 200,0 \text{ cm}^3 - 144,0 \text{ cm}^3 = 56,0 \text{ cm}^3$

$m(\text{kanamuna}) = 56,0 \text{ cm}^3 \cdot 1,071 \text{ g/cm}^3 = 59,98 \text{ g} \approx \mathbf{60,0 \text{ g}}$

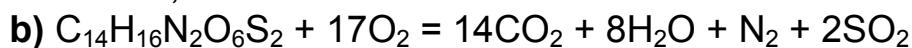
5. a) X – C, süsinik

Y – H, vesinik

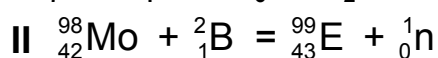
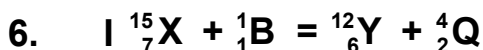
Z – N, lämmastik

Q – O, hapnik

R – S, väävel



c) $\% \text{mol}(\text{S}) = \frac{2}{40} \cdot 100 = \mathbf{5}$



$A(\text{Y}) = 15 + 1 - 4 = 12$

$z(\text{Q}) = 4 - 2 = 2$

$z(\text{X}) = 6 + 2 - 1 = 7$

$A(\text{E}) = 42 + 56 + 1 + 1 - 1 = 99$

Tähis	Sümbol	Nimetus	Prootoneid	Neutroneid	Massiarv	Elektrone
X	N	lämmastik	7	8	15	7
B	H	vesinik	1	0	1	1
Y	C	süsinik	6	6	12	6
Q	He	heelium	2	2	4	2
E	Tc	tehneetsium	43	56	99	43

Hinnata tuleb ainult tabeli täitmist;

iga õige vastus a' 0,4 p (0,4p x 30 = 12p)

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9. klass**

1. a) Cl_2O_5 , Mn_2O_7 , FeO , SO_3 ja Fe_3O_4

b) $\overset{-II}{\text{C}}_2\text{H}_4$ ja $\overset{0}{\text{C}}$; $\overset{V}{\text{HNO}}_3$ ja $\overset{-III}{\text{NH}}_4^+$; $\overset{V}{\text{HClO}}_3$ ja $\overset{VII}{\text{HClO}}_4$; $\overset{0}{\text{S}}$ ja $\overset{-II}{\text{H}_2\text{S}}$

i) C, HNO_3 , HClO_4 ja S

ii) C_2H_4 , NH_4^+ , HClO_3 ja H_2S

iii) sama, mis i)

iv) sama, mis ii)

c) $\text{H}^+ + \text{OH}^- = \text{H}_2\text{O}$

d) i) Lahustatav aine on CaO , lahustunud aine on Ca(OH)_2

ii) Lahustatav aine on SO_3 , lahustunud aine on H_2SO_4

e) i) CaF_2 ; ii) Al_2S_3 ; iii) BaCl_2 ; iv) $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$; v) $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$

f) $6,02 \cdot 10^{23}$ amü = 1,00 g

g) i) vesinik

ii) lämmastik

2. a) Vesiniksool on XHCO_3

$$A_r(\text{X}) = 84 - 1 - 12 - 3 \cdot 16 = 23$$

X – Na; **NaHCO₃**

b) **A** – Na_2O , naatriumoksiid

B – NaOH , naatriumhüdroksoid

c) i) $\text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{H}_2\text{O} = 2\text{NaOH}$

ii) $2\text{NaOH} + \text{CO}_2 = \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$

iii) $\text{NaOH} + \text{CO}_2 = \text{NaHCO}_3$

(ka reaktsioon $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CO}_2 = 2\text{NaHCO}_3$ on õige)

3. a) i)



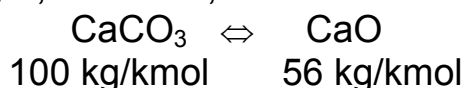
ii) $\text{CaO} + \text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{Ca(OH)}_2$
kaltsiumhüdroksoid

iii) $\text{Ca(OH)}_2 + \text{CO}_2 = \text{CaCO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$

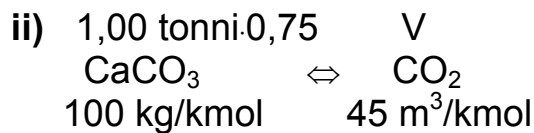
iv) $\text{Ca(OH)}_2 + \text{SiO}_2 = \text{CaSiO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
ränidioksiid kaltsiumsilikaat

b) suspensioon

c) i) 1,00 tonni · 0,75 m



$$m(\text{CaO}) = \frac{1}{1} \cdot 1,00 \text{ tonni} \cdot 0,75 \cdot \frac{1000 \text{ kg}}{1 \text{ tonn}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ kmol}}{100 \text{ kg}} \cdot \frac{56 \text{ kg}}{\text{kmol}} = 420 \text{ kg}$$



$$V(\text{CO}_2) = \frac{1}{1} \cdot 1,00 \text{ tonni} \cdot 0,75 \cdot \frac{1000 \text{ kg}}{1 \text{ tonn}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ kmol}}{100 \text{ kg}} \cdot \frac{45 \text{ m}^3}{\text{kmol}} = 337,5 \text{ m}^3 \approx \mathbf{340 \text{ m}^3}$$

4. a) X – Cu, vask

Y – Sn, tina

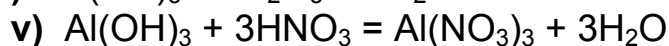
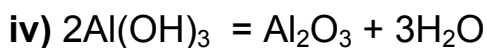
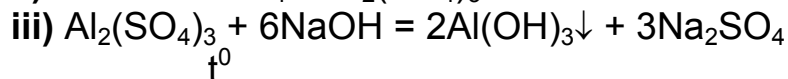
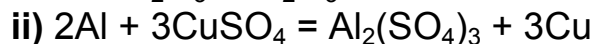
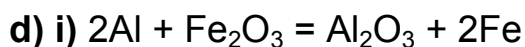
Z – Zn, tsink

Q – Al, alumiinium

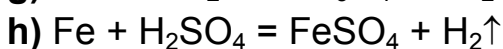
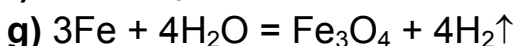
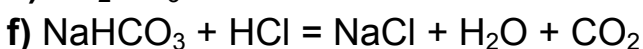
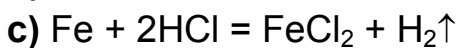
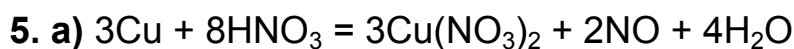
b) $m(\text{sulam}) = 33,3 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{100\%}{86\%} = 38,7 \text{ g} \approx \mathbf{39 \text{ g}}$

c) $\%(\text{Q}) = 100 - 86 - 8 - 4 = 2$

$$m(\text{Q}) = 5 \text{ kg} \cdot \frac{1000 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ kg}} \cdot 0,02 = \mathbf{100 \text{ g}}$$



e) Sulamit võiks pidada pronksiks



6. a) i) $m(\text{lahus}) = 3,00 \text{ dm}^3 \cdot \frac{1000 \text{ cm}^3}{1 \text{ dm}^3} \cdot 1,278 \text{ g/cm}^3 = 3834 \text{ g}$

$$\%(\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3) = 2,50 \text{ kg} \cdot \frac{1000 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ kg}} \cdot \frac{1}{3834 \text{ g}} \cdot 100 = \mathbf{65,2}$$

$$\text{ii) } L(\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3) = \frac{2500 \text{ g}}{3834 \text{ g} - 2500 \text{ g}} \cdot 100 = 187,4 \text{ g} \approx \mathbf{187 \text{ g}}$$

b) i) $m(\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3) = 1000 \text{ g} \cdot 0,652 = \mathbf{652 \text{ g}}$

$$\text{ii) } m(\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3) = 1000 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{187,4 \text{ g}}{287,4 \text{ g}} = \mathbf{652 \text{ g}}$$

c) i) $m(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 1000 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{0,348}{0,652} = \mathbf{534 \text{ g}}$

$$\text{ii) } m(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 1000 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{100 \text{ g}}{187,4 \text{ g}} = \mathbf{534 \text{ g}}$$

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10. klass**

1. a) i) Need süsivesinikud keevad küll toatemperatuuril, kuid on lahustunud kõrgemal temperatuuril keevates süsivesinikes. Temperatuuri tõusuga gaaside lahustuvus väheneb. **ii)** CH₄, metaan; C₂H₆, etaan; C₃H₈, propaan; C₄H₁₀, butaan.

b) i) fraktsioneeriv destillatsioon; **ii)** krakkimine

c) i) metanool – CH₃OH; **ii)** etaandiool – CH₂OHCH₂OH,
iii) propaantriool – CH₂OHCHOHCH₂OH

d) i) 4 g NaOH 100 grammis lahuses; **ii)** 4 · 40 g NaOH ühes liitris lahuses.

e) i) kovalentne mittepolaarne; **ii)** kovalentne polaarne; **iii)** iooniline.

f) -III V -III III
NH₄NO₃, CH₃COOH

2. a) i) $m(\mathbf{B}) = 1,260 \text{ g} - 0,782 \text{ g} = 0,478 \text{ g}$

$n(\mathbf{B}) = n(\mathbf{C})$ (B - MgO, C - MgF₂)

$$\frac{0,478}{A_r(\text{Me}) + 16} = \frac{0,739}{A_r(\text{Me}) + 38}$$

$A_r(\text{Me}) = 24,29 \approx 24,3$ Me = **Mg** (Y - MgCO₃)

ii) 0,478 g m
MgO ⇌ MgCO₃
40,3 g/mol 84,3 g/mol

$$m(\mathbf{MgCO}_3) = \frac{1}{1} \cdot 0,478 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{40,3 \text{ g}} \cdot 84,3 \text{ g/mol} = 0,9999 \text{ g} \approx \mathbf{1,00 \text{ g}}$$

iii) $t^0 t^0$
MgCO₃ = MgO + CO₂↑

b) i) A - Ag $t^0 t^0$

ii) 2Ag₂CO₃ = 4Ag + 2CO₂ + O₂ (Z - Ag₂CO₃)
m 0,782 g

Ag₂CO₃ ⇌ 2Ag
275,8 g/mol 107,9 g/mol

$$m(\mathbf{Ag}_2\mathbf{CO}_3) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0,782 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{107,9 \text{ g}} \cdot 275,8 \text{ g/mol} = 0,999 \text{ g} \approx \mathbf{1,00 \text{ g}}$$

c) i) X - (NH₄)₂CO₃

ii) m[(NH₄)₂CO₃] = 3,30 g - 1,00 g - 1,00 g = 1,30 g

iii) $t^0 t^0$
(NH₄)₂CO₃ = 2NH₃↑ + CO₂↑ + H₂O↑

3. a) $M_r(\mathbf{A}) = 29,0 \cdot 1,172 = 33,988 \approx 34$

Kuna **A** on binaarne kaheprootoniline hape, siis element **Q** on H ja aine **A** valem peaks olema H₂**X**.

$A_r(\mathbf{X}) = 34 - 1 - 1 = 32$ **X** – S, väävel

b) i) H₂ + S = H₂S (aine **A**)

ii) 2H₂S + 3O₂ = 2SO₂ (oksiid **B**) + 2H₂O (oksiid **C**)

iii) SO₂ + H₂O = H₂SO₃ (hape **E**)

iv) SO₃ + H₂O = H₂SO₄ (hape **F**)

v) H₂SO₄ + NaCl (ühend **G**) = HCl + NaHSO₄ (vesiniksool)

c) i) $Z_2X_2Y_3 - Na_2S_2O_3$, naatriumtiosulfaat

ii) $m(Na_2S_2O_3) = 1000 \text{ g} \cdot 0,159 = 159 \text{ g}$

$$M(Na_2S_2O_3) = 158 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$n(Na_2S_2O_3) = n(\text{aine L})$$

$$n(Na_2S_2O_3) = \frac{159 \text{ g}}{158 \text{ g}} = 1,006 \text{ mol}$$

$$\Sigma m(H_2O \text{ aines L}) = 91 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{1}{1,006 \text{ mol}} \approx 90 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$n(H_2O) = 90 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{18 \text{ g}} = 5 \text{ mol}$$

aine L – $Na_2S_2O_3 \cdot 5H_2O$, naatriumtiosulfaat-5-vesi

4. a) $m(^{235}\text{U}) = 22,4 \text{ tonn} \cdot \frac{1000 \text{ kg}}{\text{tonn}} \cdot 0,40 \cdot 0,0072 = 64,51 \text{ kg} \sim \mathbf{65 \text{ kg}}$

b) $n(^{235}\text{U}) = 64,51 \text{ kg} \cdot \frac{1000 \text{ g}}{\text{kg}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{235 \text{ g}} = 274,5 \text{ mol}$

$$N(^{235}\text{U}) = 274,5 \text{ mol} \cdot 6,02 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ aatomit/mol} = 1,652 \cdot 10^{26} \text{ aatomit}$$

$$\mathbf{\text{Energia } (^{235}\text{U}) = 3,2 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ J/aatom} \cdot 1,652 \cdot 10^{26} \text{ aatomit} = 5,29 \cdot 10^{15} \text{ J} \approx 5,3 \cdot 10^{15} \text{ J} = \mathbf{5,3 \cdot 10^9 \text{ MJ}}}$$

c) $\mathbf{\text{Energia(DA)} = 5,2 \text{ MJ/kg} \cdot 2,71 \cdot 10^5 \text{ tonni} \cdot \frac{1000 \text{ kg}}{\text{tonn}} = 1,41 \cdot 10^9 \text{ MJ} \approx \mathbf{1,4 \cdot 10^9 \text{ MJ}}}$

5. a) $n(\text{Cl}^-) + n(\text{Br}^-) + 2n(\text{SO}_4^{2-}) + 2n(\text{CO}_3^{2-}) = n(\text{Na}^+) + n(\text{K}^+) + 2n(\text{Ca}^{2+}) + 2n(\text{Mg}^{2+})$

b) Olgu $x \text{ mol Mg}^{2+}$ ning $y \text{ mol Ca}^{2+}$, siis

$$2(x+y) = \frac{418}{35,5} + \frac{0,05}{80} + \frac{2 \cdot 23,8}{96} + \frac{2 \cdot 0,9}{60} - \frac{24,5}{23} - \frac{0,6}{39} = 0,6233 \text{ mol}$$

$$n(\text{Mg}^{2+}) + n(\text{Ca}^{2+}) = 0,6233 \text{ mol} / 2 = 0,3117 \text{ mol} \approx 0,31 \text{ mol}$$

c)
$$\left. \begin{aligned} x+y &= 0,3117 \\ 24x + 40y &= 8,4 \end{aligned} \right\} x=0,254 \text{ mol}$$

$n(\text{SO}_4^{2-}) = 23,8 \text{ g} / 96 \text{ (g/mol)} = 0,248 \text{ mol}$, seega tuleb $m(\text{MgSO}_4)$ arvutada SO_4^{2-} järgi.

$$m(\text{MgSO}_4) = 0,248 \text{ mol} \cdot 120 \text{ (g/mol)} = 29,7 \text{ g}$$

d) $m(\text{MgSO}_4) = 1 \text{ m}^3 \cdot 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3 \cdot 0,018 \cdot \frac{29,7 \text{ g}}{100 \text{ g}} = \mathbf{5,4 \text{ kg}}$

6. a) i) anoodil $2\text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{O}_2 + 4\text{H}^+ + 4\text{e}^-$

katoodil $4\text{H}^+ + 4\text{e}^- = 2\text{H}_2$

ii) anoodil $4\text{OH}^- = 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{O}_2 + 4\text{e}^-$

katoodil $4\text{H}_2\text{O} + 4\text{e}^- = 2\text{H}_2 + 4\text{OH}^-$

iii) anoodil $2\text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{O}_2 + 4\text{H}^+ + 4\text{e}^-$

katoodil $4\text{H}_2\text{O} + 4\text{e}^- = 2\text{H}_2 + 4\text{OH}^-$

b) $4\text{F} \Leftrightarrow 2\text{H}_2$ $n(\text{H}_2) = 2 \text{ mol};$ $4\text{F} \Leftrightarrow \text{O}_2$ $n(\text{O}_2) = 1 \text{ mol}$

$$4\text{F} \Leftrightarrow 1 \text{ mol} + 2 \text{ mol} = 3 \text{ mol H}_2 \text{ ja O}_2 \text{ segu}$$

$$V(\text{H}_2 \text{ ja O}_2) = 3 \text{ mol} \cdot 22,4 \text{ dm}^3/\text{mol} = 67,2 \text{ dm}^3 = 67,2 \text{ liitrit}$$

c) Väheneb vee hulk, happe hulk ei muutu

d) i) Väheneb, sest happe hulk jääb samaks, aga lahuse ruumala väheneb, seega suureneb $[\text{H}^+]$.

ii) Suureneb, sest suureneb $[\text{OH}^-]$ lahuse ruumala vähenemise tõttu.

iii) Jääb samaks, sest $[\text{H}^+] = [\text{OH}^-]$.

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11. klass**

1. a) $V_M(\text{Au}) = 197 \text{ g/mol} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ cm}^3}{19,3 \text{ g}} = 10,2 \text{ cm}^3/\text{mol}$

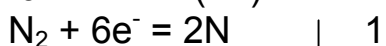
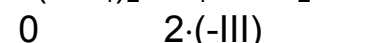
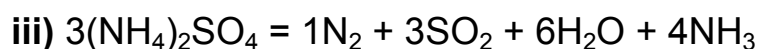
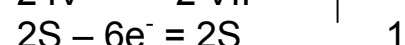
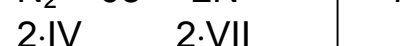
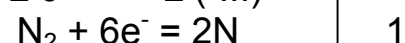
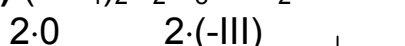
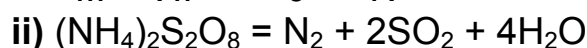
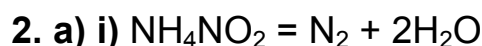


c) Väheneb, sest dissotsiatsioonimäär muutus on ionide kontsentratsiooni muutusest väiksem.

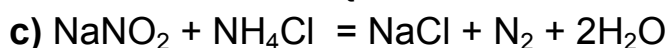


e) Reaktsiooni kiirus väheneb $4^4 = 256$ korda.

f) Rõhu tõstmine, temperatuuri alandamine, lämmastiku või vesiniku kontsentratsiooni suurendamine, ammoniaagi kontsentratsiooni vähendamine.

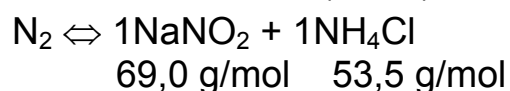


b) Sobivaimaks on reaktsioon i), kuna saadusained ei ole mürgised.



d) $V(\text{N}_2) = \frac{4}{3} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 3,2^3 \text{ cm}^3 = 137 \text{ cm}^3 = 0,000137 \text{ m}^3 = 1,37 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3$

$$n(\text{N}_2) = \frac{10^5 \text{ N/m}^2 \cdot 1,37 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3}{8,314 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m} / (\text{mol} \cdot \text{K}) \cdot 298 \text{ K}} = 0,00553 \text{ mol}$$



$m(\text{tablett}) = 0,00553 \text{ mol} \cdot (69,0 \text{ g/mol} + 53,5 \text{ g/mol}) = 0,677 \text{ g} \approx 0,68 \text{ g}$

3. a)

X – I_2 , jood

Y – Br_2 , broom

Z – Cl_2 , kloor

Q – F_2 , fluor

A – H_2 , vesinik

B – HI , vesinikjodiid

C – HBr , vesinikbromiid

D – HCl , vesinikkloriid

E – HF , vesinikfluoriid

F – H_2SiF_6 , heksafluororänihape

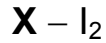
b) Võttes ruumalaühikuks 1 liiter, siis $m(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 1000 \text{ g}$ ja $n(\text{HX}) = 10$ mooli

$$n(\text{B}) = 224 \text{ dm}^3 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{22,4 \text{ dm}^3} = 10 \text{ mol}$$

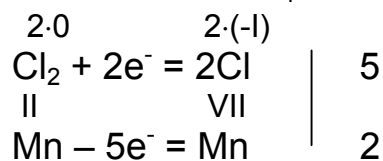
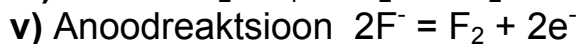
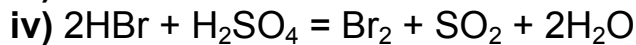
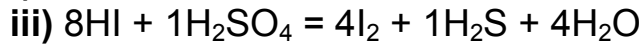
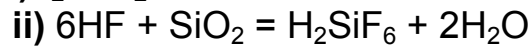
$$m(\text{B}) = 1000 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{56,1\%}{43,9\%} = 1278 \text{ g} \approx 1280 \text{ g}$$

$$M(\text{B}) = 1280 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{1}{10 \text{ mol}} = 128 \text{ g/mol}$$

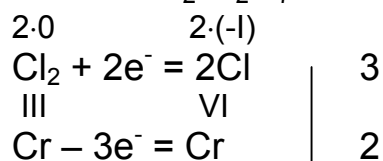
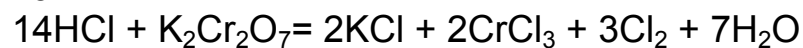
$$2\text{B} \Leftrightarrow \text{X} \quad M_r(\text{X}) = 2 \cdot 128 - 2 \cdot 1 = 2 \cdot 127$$



c) i) $\text{I}_2 + \text{H}_2 = 2\text{HI}$



või



4. a) $1 \text{ dm}^3 \cdot 1,0 \text{ kg/dm}^3 = 1000 \text{ g}$

i) $c(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = 1000 \text{ g} \cdot 0,006 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{60 \text{ g}} \cdot \frac{1}{\text{dm}^3} = 0,10 \text{ mol/dm}^3$

ii) $n(\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}) \Leftrightarrow n(\text{NH}_3)$

$$c(\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}) = 1000 \text{ g} \cdot 0,0017 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{17 \text{ g}} \cdot \frac{1}{\text{dm}^3} = 0,10 \text{ mol/dm}^3$$

b) i) $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH} \rightleftharpoons \text{CH}_3\text{COO}^- + \text{H}^+$

$$K_{\text{dis}}(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = \frac{[\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-] \cdot [\text{H}^+]}{[\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}]} \quad \text{ühik mol/dm}^3$$

ii) $\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{NH}_4^+ + \text{OH}^-$

$$K_{\text{dis}}(\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}) = \frac{[\text{NH}_4^+] [\text{OH}^-]}{[\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}]}$$

c) i) $[\text{H}^+] = \alpha \cdot c(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH})$

$$\alpha = \sqrt{\frac{K_{\text{dis}}}{c}}$$

$$[\text{H}^+] = \sqrt{\frac{K_{\text{dis}} \cdot c^2}{c}} = \sqrt{1,8 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ mol/dm}^3 \cdot 0,1 \text{ mol/dm}^3} = 1,3 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol/dm}^3$$

ii) $[\text{OH}^-] = \sqrt{1,8 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ mol/dm}^3 \cdot 0,1 \text{ mol/dm}^3} = 1,3 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol/dm}^3$

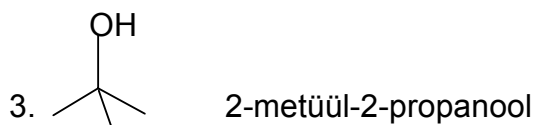
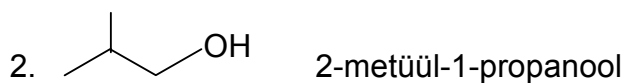
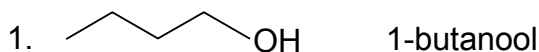
$$[\text{H}^+] = \frac{K_w}{[\text{OH}^-]} = \frac{10^{-14} \text{ mol}^2 / \text{dm}^6}{1,3 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol/dm}^3} = 7,7 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ mol/dm}^3$$

$$\text{d) } K_w(80^\circ \text{C}) = 4,6 \cdot 10^{-15} \text{ mol/dm}^3 \cdot 971,83 \text{ g/dm}^3 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{18,0 \text{ g}} = 2,5 \cdot 10^{-13} \text{ mol}^2 / \text{dm}^6$$

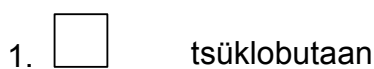
$$[\text{H}^+, \text{H}_2\text{O}, 80^\circ \text{C}] = \sqrt{2,5 \cdot 10^{-13}} = 5,0 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ mol/dm}^3$$

5.

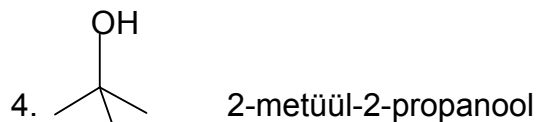
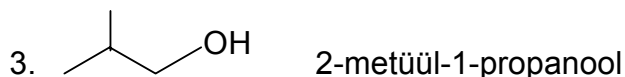
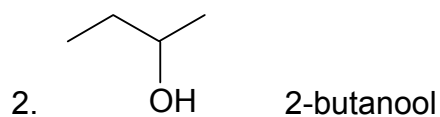
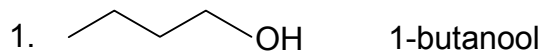
a) i) $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}\text{O}$ jaoks 3 ahelisoomeeri;



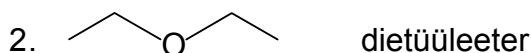
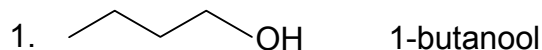
ii) C_4H_8 jaoks 2 ahelisoomeeri;



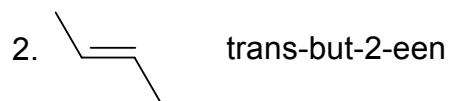
b) $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}\text{O}$ jaoks 2 paari (kokku 4) asendiisomeeri:



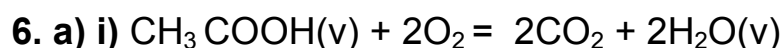
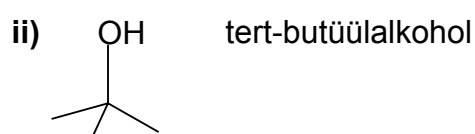
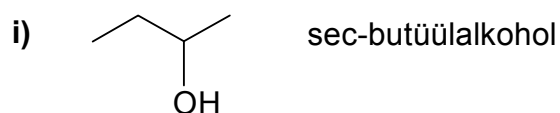
c) $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}\text{O}$ jaoks 2 isomeeri, mis kuuluvad erinevatesse aineklassidesse;



d) C₄H₈ jaoks cis-trans isomeerid;

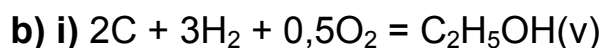


e) C₄H₁₀O jaoks i) sec-ühend ja ii) tert-ühend.



ii) $\Delta H^0 = 2 \text{ mol} \cdot (-394 \text{ kJ/mol}) + 2 \text{ mol} \cdot (-286 \text{ kJ/mol}) - 1 \text{ mol} \cdot (-487 \text{ kJ/mol}) =$
 $= -873 \text{ kJ}$

$\Delta H_c^0(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = -873 \text{ kJ/mol}$



ii) $\Delta H^0 = 2 \text{ mol} \cdot (-394 \text{ kJ/mol}) + 3 \text{ mol} \cdot (-286 \text{ kJ/mol}) - 1 \text{ mol} \cdot (-1368 \text{ kJ/mol}) =$
 $= -278 \text{ kJ}$

$\Delta H_f^0[\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}(v)] = -278 \text{ kJ/mol}$

Märkus: Vesiniku ja süsiniku põlemisentalpiad on vastavalt vee ja süsinikdioksiidi tekkeentalpiateks.



ii) $\Delta H^0 = 1 \text{ mol} \cdot (-167 \text{ kJ/mol}) + 1 \text{ mol} \cdot (-286 \text{ kJ/mol}) - 1 \text{ mol} \cdot (-278 \text{ kJ/mol}) =$
 $= -175 \text{ kJ}$

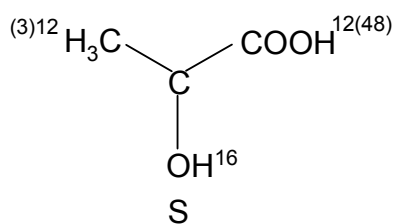
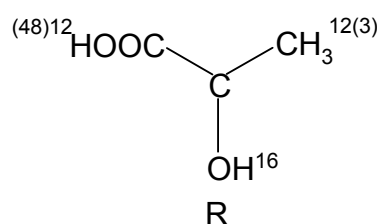
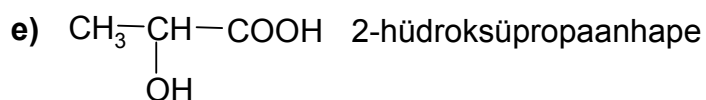
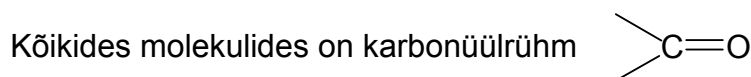
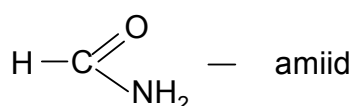
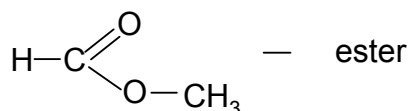
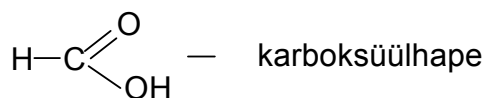
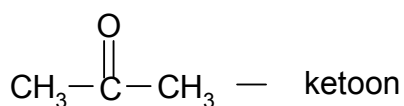
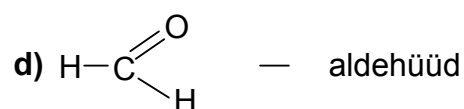
**2003/2004 õa keemiaolümpiaadi piirkonnavooru
ülesannete lahendused
12. klass**

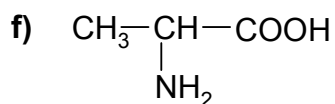


b) σ -side tekib orbitaalide kattumisel ühes kohas; π -side tekib p-orbitaalide kattumisel kahes kohas.

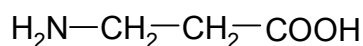
c) i) Mõlemal süsivesinikul on süsiniku aatomite vahel kovalentne mitte-polaarne side.

ii) Mõlemal süsivesinikul on süsiniku ja vesiniku aatomite vahel kovalentne polaarne side.





α -aminopropaanhape



β -aminopropaanhape

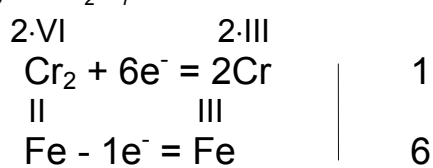
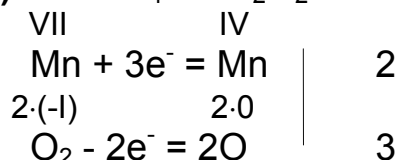
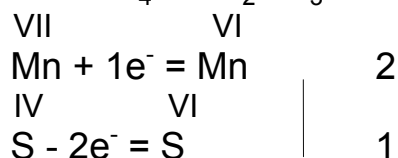
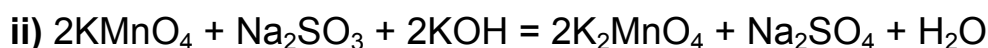
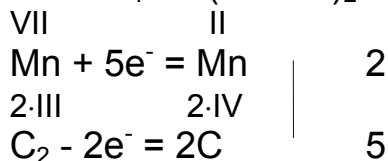
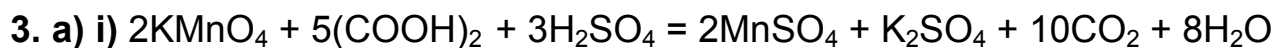
$$\text{2. a) } m(^{235}\text{U}) = 6,0 \cdot 10^{10} \text{ tonni} \cdot \frac{64,5 \text{ kg}}{2,71 \cdot 10^5 \text{ tonni}} = 1,42 \cdot 10^7 \text{ kg} \approx 1,4 \cdot 10^7 \text{ kg} = \\ = 1,4 \cdot 10^4 \text{ tonni}$$

$$\text{b) } k = \frac{\ln 2}{7,4 \cdot 10^8 \text{ aastat}} = 9,367 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ aasta}^{-1}$$

$$t = \ln \frac{100}{90} \cdot \frac{1}{9,367 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ aasta}^{-1}} = 1,1 \cdot 10^8 \text{ aastat}$$

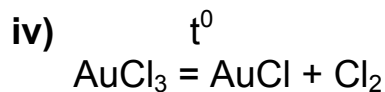
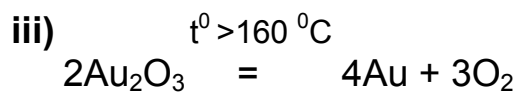
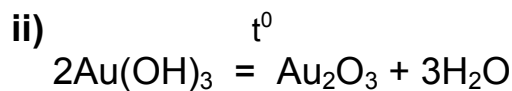
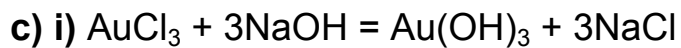
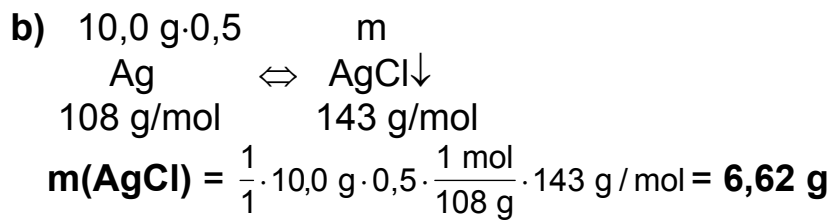
c) 1,0 miljardi aasta pärast

$$m(^{235}\text{U}) = 1,42 \cdot 10^4 \text{ tonni} \cdot e^{-9,367 \cdot 10^{-10} \cdot a^{-1} \cdot 1,0 \cdot 10^9 \text{ a}} = 0,556 \cdot 10^4 \text{ tonni} \approx \\ \approx 5,6 \cdot 10^3 \text{ tonni}$$



$$2(-) + 12(+) = 10(+) \qquad 6(+) + 18(+) = 24(+)$$

Vasakule tuleb 14(+), s.o. 14H⁺ juurde liita



A – AuCl_3 , kuld(III)kloriid

B – $\text{H[AuCl}_4]$, vesiniktetrakloroauraat(III)

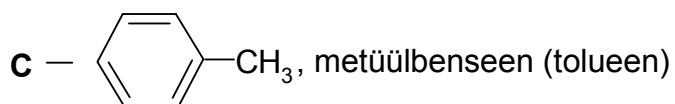
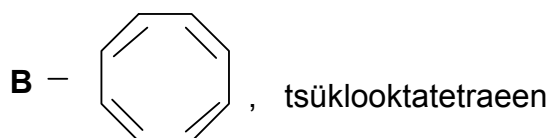
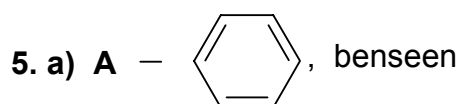
C – Au(OH)_3 , kuld(III)hüdroksoiid

D – Au_2O_3 , kuld(III)oksiid

E – AuCl , kuld(I)kloriid

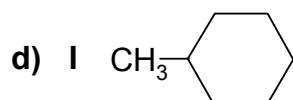
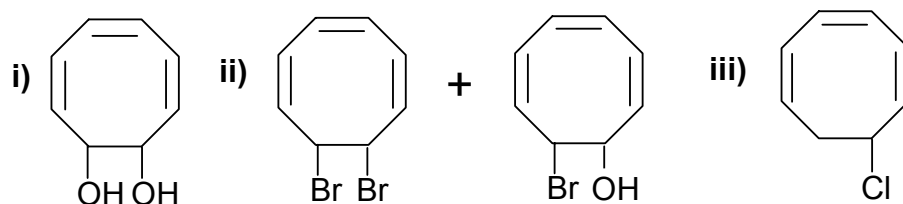
d) i) $\%(\text{Au}) = \frac{197}{303} \cdot 100 = \mathbf{65}$

ii) $\%(\text{Au}) = \frac{197}{232} \cdot 100 = 84,9 \approx \mathbf{85}$



b) Ühendis **A** on 6 ühist π -elektroni ja see on aromaadne. Ühendis **B** on 8 ühist π -elektroni ja see ei ole aromaadne ($4n + 2$, $n = 0, 1, 2\dots$).

c) Ühend **B** kui alkeen astub reaktsiooni, areen nimetatud reagentidega ei reageeri

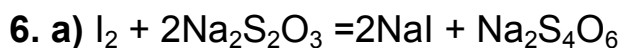


III bensoehape

IV $\text{Br}_2, h\nu$; fenüülbromometaan; bensüülbromiid

V, $\text{Br}_2/\text{FeBr}_3$; 1-bromo-4-metüülbenseen;

VI $\text{CH}_3\text{COCl}/\text{AlCl}_3$; (4-metüül-fenüül)metüülketoon



b) $n(\text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-}) = 823,0 \mu\text{L} \cdot 0,09880 \text{ M} = 81,31 \mu\text{mol}$

$n(\text{IO}_4^-, \text{ reageerimata}) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 81,31 \mu\text{mol} = 40,66 \mu\text{mol}$

$n(\text{IO}_4^-, \text{ esialgne kogus}) = 2,000 \text{ ml} \cdot 0,0487 \text{ M} = 97,40 \mu\text{mol}$

$n(\text{IO}_4^-, \text{ mis kulus proteiiniga reageerimiseks}) = 97,40 \mu\text{mol} - 40,66 \mu\text{mol} = 56,74 \mu\text{mol}$

$n(\text{proteiin}) = \frac{128,6 \text{ mg}}{58600 \text{ g/mol}} = 2,195 \mu\text{mol}$

$N = \frac{56,74 \mu\text{mol}}{2,195 \mu\text{mol}} = 25,85 \approx 26 \text{ jääki/1 molek. proteiinis}$