

2005/2006 õa keemiaolümpiaadi piirkonnavooru
ülesannete lahendused

8. klass

1. a) i) Segud on soolvesi ja viin, ii) lihtained on hapnik ja teemant, iii) liitained on veeaur, C-vitamiin, jää, söögisooda, süsihappegaas ja vesi.

b) Keemistemperatuur, lahustuvus, sulamistemperatuur ja tihedus.

c) i) $1250 \text{ m} = 1,25 \text{ km}$, ii) $32 \text{ cm}^3 = 0,032 \text{ dm}^3$, iii) $1,00 \text{ kg/dm}^3 = 1,00 \text{ g/cm}^3$,

iv) $1250 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 1,25 \text{ g/cm}^3$, v) $10000 \text{ mm} = 10 \text{ m}$.

2. a) i) $2\text{H}_2 + \text{O}_2 = 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$

ii) $\text{C} + \text{O}_2 = \text{CO}_2$

iii) $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} + 3\text{O}_2 = 2\text{CO}_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$

iv) $2\text{C}_3\text{H}_8\text{O}_3 + 7\text{O}_2 = 6\text{CO}_2 + 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$

v) $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{11} + 12\text{O}_2 = 12\text{CO}_2 + 11\text{H}_2\text{O}$

vi) $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 + 6\text{O}_2 = 6\text{CO}_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$

b) i) $x = \frac{(114/2) - 3}{3} = 18$

$y = \frac{(2 \cdot 110/2) - 5}{3} = 35$

ii) $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{O}_3(\text{OC}_{18}\text{H}_{35})_3 \Leftrightarrow \text{C}_{57}\text{H}_{110}\text{O}_6$

3. a) i) A – H_2O , vesi, külmub madalal temperatuuril

ii) X – O_2 , hapnik, on oksüdeerija

iii) B – CO_2 , süsinikdioksiid, neeldub NaOH lahuses

iv) Y – N_2 , lämmastik, ei reageeri vesilahustes

b) i) $m(\text{proov}) = 3,08 \text{ dm}^3 \cdot 0,948 \text{ g/dm}^3 = 2,92 \text{ g}$

$\%(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = \frac{0,21 \text{ g}}{2,92 \text{ g}} \cdot 100 = 7,2$

ii) $m(\text{O}_2) = 2,92 \text{ g} - 0,21 \text{ g} - 2,54 = 0,17 \text{ g}$

$\%(\text{O}_2) = \frac{0,17 \text{ g}}{2,92 \text{ g}} \cdot 100 = 5,8$

iii) $m(\text{CO}_2) = 2,54 \text{ g} - 1,95 \text{ g} = 0,59 \text{ g}$

$\%(\text{CO}_2) = \frac{0,59 \text{ g}}{2,92 \text{ g}} \cdot 100 = 20$

iv) $m(\text{N}_2) = 1,56 \text{ dm}^3 \cdot 1,25 \text{ g/dm}^3 = 1,95 \text{ g}$

$\%(\text{N}_2) = \frac{1,95 \text{ g}}{2,92 \text{ g}} \cdot 100 = 66,8$

4. Graafiku joonistamine: iga kõvera eest 1 p, kokku 3 p

a) HgCl_2 lahustuvus temperatuuri tõusuga kasvab kõikides lahustites.

b) Väikseim on lahustuvus vees.

c) i) etanoolis $L(\text{HgCl}_2, 5^\circ\text{C}) = 44 \pm 1 \text{ g}$

$L(\text{HgCl}_2, 55^\circ\text{C}) = 67 \pm 2 \text{ g}$

ii) metanoolis $L(\text{HgCl}_2, 5^\circ\text{C}) = 30 \pm 2 \text{ g}$

$L(\text{HgCl}_2, 55^\circ\text{C}) = 163 \pm 2 \text{ g}$

$$d) m(\text{HgCl}_2) = 13 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{40 \text{ g}}{100 \text{ g}} = 5,2 \text{ g}$$

$$e) L(\text{HgCl}_2) = 12,5 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{100 \text{ g}}{25 \text{ g}} = 50 \text{ g}$$

$$i) \text{ etanoolis } t = 30 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$ii) \text{ metanoolis } t = 19 \pm 2 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

5. Iga lahtri õige täitmine a`0,2 p

Vesiniku mõlema alternatiivse kirjutusviisi eest kokku 1 p

Isotoop	Alternatiivne kirjutusviis	Prootonite arv	Neutronite arv	Massiarv	Elektronide arv
Prootium	H-1; ${}^1_1\text{H}$	1	0	1	1
Deuteerium	H-2; ${}^2_1\text{H}$	1	1	2	1
Tritium	H-3; ${}^3_1\text{H}$	1	2	3	1
${}^{235}_{92}\text{U}$	U-235	92	143	235	92
I-127	${}^{127}_{53}\text{I}$	53	74	127	53
I-125	${}^{125}_{53}\text{I}$	53	72	125	53
I-131	${}^{131}_{53}\text{I}$	53	78	131	53
Cl-35	${}^{35}_{17}\text{Cl}$	17	18	35	17

$$6. a) 2\text{C}_x\text{H}_y\text{O}_z + 15\text{O}_2 = 12\text{H}_2\text{O} + 10\text{CO}_2$$

$$x = 10/2 = 5$$

$$y = (12 \cdot 2)/2 = 12$$

$$z = (12 + 10 \cdot 2 - 15 \cdot 2)/2 = 1$$

Amüülalkoholi valem on **C₅H₁₂O**

$$b) N(\text{C}) = 14 \cdot 0,286 = 4$$

$$N(\text{H}) = 14 \cdot 0,571 = 8$$

$$N(\text{O}) = 14 - 4 - 8 = 2$$

Etüülatsetaadi valem on **C₄H₈O₂**

$$c) \text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{O}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{C}_2\text{H}_6\text{O} + \text{C}_x\text{H}_y\text{O}_z$$

$$x = 4 - 2 = 2$$

$$y = 8 + 2 - 6 = 4$$

$$z = 2 + 1 - 1 = 2$$

Äädikhappe valem on **C₂H₄O₂**

$$d) \text{C}_5\text{H}_{12}\text{O} + \text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}_2 = \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{C}_x\text{H}_y\text{O}_z$$

$$x = 5 + 2 = 7$$

$$y = 12 + 4 - 2 = 14$$

$$z = 1 + 2 - 1 = 2$$

Amüülatsetaadi valem on **C₇H₁₄O₂**

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1. a) i) $1,20 \text{ g/dm}^3 = 1,20 \text{ kg/m}^3$, ii) $0,5 \text{ mmol/ml} = 0,0005 \text{ mol/cm}^3$ ehk $5 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol/cm}^3$,
iii) $0,0250 \text{ cm}^{-1} = 2,50 \text{ m}^{-1}$, iv) $1500 \text{ h} = 5400000 \text{ s}$ ehk $5,4 \cdot 10^6 \text{ s}$, v) $200 \text{ kg/kmol} = 0,200 \text{ g/mmol}$ ehk $2,00 \cdot 10^{-1} \text{ g/mmol}$.

b) i) happeline, ii) aluseline, iii) neutraalne, iv) aluseline, v) neutraalne, vi) neutraalne.

c) i) $2\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3 + \text{O}_2 = 2\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ jah
ii) $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2 + \text{CO}_2 = \text{CaCO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ jah
või $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2 + 2\text{CO}_2 = \text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ jah
iii) $2\text{H}_2 + \text{O}_2 = 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ei
iv) $\text{P}_4\text{O}_{10} + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} = 4\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$ jah

} 4p + 0,5p, kui kõik "jah" + "ei" on õiged

2. a) i) $m(\text{glükoos}) = 750 \text{ g} \cdot 0,078 = 58,5 \text{ g} \approx \mathbf{59 \text{ g}}$

ii) $m(\text{viinamarjad}) = 1 \text{ kg} \cdot \frac{1}{0,078} = 12,8 \text{ kg} \approx \mathbf{13 \text{ kg}}$

iii) $m(\text{viinamarjad}) = 1 \text{ kg} \cdot (1 - 0,170) \cdot \frac{1}{1 - 0,731} = 3,085 \text{ kg} \approx \mathbf{3,09 \text{ kg}}$

iv) Lähtume esialgsesest tervikust – täpselt 100 g viinamarjadest.

$m(\text{mittelenduvaid}) = 100 \text{ g} \cdot (1 - 0,731) = 26,9 \text{ g}$

$m(\text{rosinaid}) = 26,9 \cdot \frac{1}{1 - 0,170} = 32,4 \text{ g}$

$m(\text{H}_2\text{O, viinamarjades}) = 100 \text{ g} \cdot 0,731 = 73,1 \text{ g}$

$m(\text{H}_2\text{O, lendunud}) = 100 \text{ g} - 32,4 \text{ g} = 67,6 \text{ g}$

$\%(\text{H}_2\text{O, lendunud}) = \frac{67,6 \text{ g}}{73,1 \text{ g}} \cdot 100 = 92,47 \approx \mathbf{92,5}$

} 3 p

} 4 p

b) C · H₂O
Süsi vesi(k)

c) $M_r(\text{C} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}) = 30$ $n = \frac{180}{30} = 6$ $(\text{C} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O})_6 = \mathbf{C_6H_{12}O_6}$

3. a) i) Ühend Q – HCN on hape,

} 0,5 p

ii) Kõige kergem hüdroksiid on LiOH. $M_r(\text{LiOH}) = 23,95$

Taimede kolmeks toiteelemendiks on N, P ja K.

$M_r(\text{hüdroksiid elemendist A}) = 23,95 \cdot 2,34 = \mathbf{56}$

} 2 p

b) i) A – K, kaalium

B – N, lämmastik

D – C, süsinik

ii) X – KCN, kaaliumtsüaniid

Y – HNO₃, lämmastikhape

Z – H₂CO₃, süsihape

Q – HCN, vesiniktsüaniid

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

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

d) Teemant – kõige tugevam looduslik aine, grafiit – väga pehme, kasutatakse määrdeainena. Kõvadus

4. a) i) Ge – on haruldane metall, mis avastati alles 19. sajandi teisel poolel. Pb on mürgine ega sobi toiduainete säilitamiseks.

X on Sn (tina), mida kasutatakse konservikarpide pleki kattematerjalina ja stannioolina (tinapaberina).

ii) II ja IV

b) i) O₂, F₂ ja Cl₂

ii) Väga suure aktiivsuse tõttu on F₂ kasutamine vähetõenäoline.

$$M_r(\text{Cl}_2) = 70,91 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$M_r(\text{SnCl}_4) = 260,5 \text{ g/mol} \quad \frac{260,5}{70,91} = 3,67 \quad \mathbf{A} - \text{Cl}_2, \text{ kloor}$$

c) Y – SnCl₄, tina(IV)kloriid

E – Sn(OH)₄, tina(IV)hüdroksoiid

B – HCl, vesinikkloriid

Z – SnCl₂, tina(II)kloriid

Q – FeCl₃, raud(III)kloriid

R – FeCl₂, raud(II)kloriid

d) i) Sn + 2Cl₂ = SnCl₄

ii) SnCl₄ + 4H₂O = Sn(OH)₄ + 4HCl

iii) 2HCl + Sn = SnCl₂ + H₂

iv) SnCl₂ + 2FeCl₃ = SnCl₄ + 2FeCl₂

5. a) i) 2Na + 2H₂O = 2NaOH + H₂

ii) Na₂O₂ + 2H₂O = 2NaOH + H₂O₂

$$\mathbf{b) n(\text{HCl})} = \frac{21,10 \text{ cm}^3 \cdot 1,015 \text{ g/cm}^3 \cdot 0,0336}{36,46 \text{ g/mol}} = 0,01974 \text{ mol} = \mathbf{0.0197 \text{ mol}}$$

c) n(NaOH) = n(HCl) · 10 = 0,1974 mol.

Olgu n(Na) = a ja n(Na₂O₂) = b, siis

$$22,99a + 77,98b = 4,7 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{Samas } a + 2b = 0,1974 \text{ mol}$$

$$a = 0,1974 \text{ mol} - 2b$$

$$\frac{22,99 \cdot a}{\text{mol}} + \frac{77,98 \cdot b}{\text{mol}} = 4,7$$

$$\frac{22,99 \cdot (0,1974 \text{ mol} - 2b)}{\text{mol}} + \frac{77,98 \cdot b}{\text{mol}} = 4,7$$

$$4,538 \text{ mol} - 45,98 \cdot b + 77,98 \cdot b = 4,7 \text{ mol}$$

$$32b = (4,7 - 4,538) \text{ mol} \quad b = 0,00506 \text{ mol}$$

$$\mathbf{\%(\text{Na})} = \frac{4,700 \text{ g} - 77,98 \text{ g/mol} \cdot 0,00506 \text{ mol}}{4,700 \text{ g}} \cdot 100 = \mathbf{91,6}$$

6. a) I -II I V -II -III I I -II III -III I V -II
H₂O, HClO₃, NH₃·H₂O, [Co(NH₃)₆](ClO₃)₃

b) Co₂O₃, Cl₂O₅, NH₄ClO₃ ja [Co(H₂O)₆](ClO₃)₃

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10. klass**

1. a) i) Kristallvõre lõhkumine, ii) "keemilise ühendi" teke (solvatatsioon).

b) i) $(20 + 273) \text{ K} = 293 \text{ K}$

$(-20 + 273) \text{ K} = 253 \text{ K}$

c) $\Delta H(\text{A} \rightarrow \text{E}) = (-20 - 12 + 28 + 16) \text{ kJ} = +12 \text{ kJ}$



$\Delta H_f(\text{CO}_2) = \Delta H_r$

$\Delta H_c(\text{C}) = \Delta H_r$

e) $\rho = \frac{13,5 \text{ kg}}{0,00125 \text{ m}^3} \cdot \frac{1000 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ kg}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ m}^3}{1000000 \text{ cm}^3} = 10,8 \text{ g/cm}^3$

2. $M_r(10\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 180$

a) Kõige suurem vee protsendiline sisaldus on kõige väiksema molaarmassiga kristallhüdraadis ja kõige väiksem vee protsendiline sisaldus on kõige suurema molaarmassiga kristallhüdraadis.

i) kristallhüdraat **B** $\%(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = \frac{180}{286} \cdot 100 = 62,9$

ii) kristallhüdraat **C** $\%(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = \frac{180}{484} \cdot 100 = 37,2$

b) i) $0,1 = \frac{m(\text{E}) \cdot \frac{(322 - 180)}{322}}{300}$

$30 \text{ g} = 0,441 m(\text{E})$

$m(\text{E}) = 68,0 \text{ g}$

ii) $\%(\text{aine}) = \frac{10 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{201}{381}}{10 \text{ g} + 50 \text{ g}} \cdot 100$

$\%(\text{aine}) = 8,79$

iii) $0,1 = \frac{10 \cdot \frac{266}{446}}{10 + m(\text{H}_2\text{O})}$

$1 + 0,1m(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 5,96$

$m(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 49,6 \text{ g}$

3. a) i) **A** – C, süsinik

ii) teemant ja grafiit

iii) **B** – süsi, koks

b) +IV CO₂, süsinikdioksiid

+II CO, süsinikoksiid

-I C₂H₂, etüün

-II C₂H₄, eteen

-III C₂H₆, etaan

-IV CH₄, metaan

c) **D** – Y₂O₃

$$A_r(Y) = 3 \cdot 16 \cdot \frac{1}{0,3} \cdot 0,7 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 56$$

Y – Fe, raud

D – Fe₂O₃, raud(III)oksiid

d) i) C + O₂ = CO₂

ii) Fe₂O₃ + C = 2FeO (ühend **E**) + CO

iii) 2CO + O₂ = 2CO₂

e) i) gaasilise CO₂ külmutamisel moodustub tahke CO₂

ii) sublimatsioon

4. a) i) **A**₂ – F₂, fluor

ii) **X** – H, vesinik

Y – O, hapnik

iii) **X**₂**Y** – H₂O, vesi

XA – HF, vesinikfluoriid

b) M_r(HF) = 20

$$\%(\mathbf{F}) = \frac{19}{20} \cdot 100 = \mathbf{95}$$

$$\%(\mathbf{O}) = \frac{16}{18} \cdot 100 = 88,89 \approx \mathbf{89}$$

c) **EX** – NaH, naatriumhüdriid

EYX – NaOH, naatriumhüdroksoiid

$$\%(\mathbf{Na}) = \frac{23,0}{40,0} \cdot 100 = \mathbf{57,5}$$

d) Vee molekulide vahel on vesinikside.

$$5. a) \%(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = \frac{910 \text{ g}}{1000 \text{ cm}^3 \cdot 1,025 \text{ g/cm}^3} \cdot 100 = 88,8 \approx \mathbf{89}$$

b) Kuna vereplasma summaarne elektriline laeng on 0, siis

$$c(\text{Na}^+) + c(\text{K}^+) + 2 \cdot c(\text{Ca}^{2+}) + 2 \cdot c(\text{Mg}^{2+}) = c(\text{HCO}_3^-) + 2 \cdot c(\text{HPO}_4^{2-}) + 2 \cdot c(\text{SO}_4^{2-}) + c(\text{Cl}^-)$$

$$c(\text{Cl}^-) = c(\text{Na}^+) + c(\text{K}^+) + 2 \cdot c(\text{Ca}^{2+}) + 2 \cdot c(\text{Mg}^{2+}) - c(\text{HCO}_3^-) - 2 \cdot c(\text{HPO}_4^{2-}) - 2 \cdot c(\text{SO}_4^{2-})$$

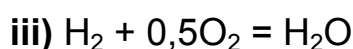
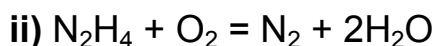
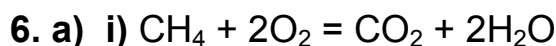
$$c(\text{Cl}^-) = 133,4 + 3 + 2 \cdot 2,2 + 2 \cdot 0,7 - 28 - 2 \cdot 1,5 - 2 \cdot 0,6 = \mathbf{110 \text{ mM}}$$

$$c) n(\text{Cl}^-) \Leftrightarrow n(\text{NaCl})$$

$$m(\text{NaCl}) = \frac{1}{1} \cdot 1 \text{ L} \cdot 0,110 \text{ M} \cdot 58,5 \text{ g/mol} = 6,435 \text{ g}$$

$$V(\text{füs.lahus}) = 6,435 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{1}{0,0090} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ cm}^3}{1,005 \text{ g}} = 711 \text{ cm}^3 \approx \mathbf{710 \text{ cm}^3}$$

d) Ioonide summaarne kontsentratsioon on ligilähedaselt sama.



$$b) i) \Delta H_c(\text{CH}_4) = [-394 + 2 \cdot (-286) - (-74)] \text{ kJ} \cdot \frac{1}{\text{mol}} = \mathbf{-892 \text{ kJ/mol}}$$

$$ii) \Delta H_c(\text{N}_2\text{H}_4) = [2 \cdot (-286) - 51] \text{ kJ} \cdot \frac{1}{\text{mol}} = \mathbf{-623 \text{ kJ/mol}}$$

$$iii) \Delta H_c(\text{H}_2) = \Delta H_f(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = \mathbf{-286 \text{ kJ/mol}}$$

$$c) i) 2n(\text{O}_2) \Leftrightarrow n(\text{CH}_4) \quad \mathbf{2 : 1}$$

$$ii) n(\text{O}_2) \Leftrightarrow n(\text{N}_2\text{H}_4) \quad \mathbf{1 : 1}$$

$$iii) 0,5n(\text{O}_2) \Leftrightarrow n(\text{H}_2) \quad \mathbf{1 : 2}$$

$$d) i) n(\text{CH}_4) \cdot M(\text{CH}_4) + 2n(\text{O}_2) \cdot M(\text{O}_2) = 5000 \text{ g}$$

$$16 \cdot \frac{1}{\text{mol}} \cdot n + 64 \cdot \frac{1}{\text{mol}} \cdot n = 5000$$

$$n = \frac{5000}{80} \text{ mol} = 62,5 \text{ mol}$$

$$n(\text{CH}_4) = \mathbf{62,5 \text{ mol}}$$

$$ii) 32 \cdot \frac{1}{\text{mol}} \cdot n + 32 \cdot \frac{1}{\text{mol}} \cdot n = 5000$$

$$n(\text{N}_2\text{H}_4) = \frac{5000}{64} \text{ mol} = \mathbf{78,125 \approx 78,1 \text{ mol}}$$

$$\text{iii) } 2.02 \cdot \frac{1}{\text{mol}} \cdot n + 16 \cdot \frac{1}{\text{mol}} \cdot n = 5000$$

$$n(\text{H}_2) = \frac{5000}{18.02} \text{ mol} = \mathbf{277.5 \text{ mol}}$$

e) i) $\Delta H(\text{CH}_4) = 62,5 \text{ mol} \cdot (-892 \text{ kJ/mol}) = -55750 \text{ kJ} \approx \mathbf{-55,8 \text{ MJ}}$

ii) $\Delta H(\text{N}_2\text{H}_4) = 78.1 \text{ mol} \cdot (-623 \text{ kJ/mol}) = -48656 \text{ kJ} \approx \mathbf{-48,7 \text{ MJ}}$

iii) $\Delta H(\text{H}_2) = 277.5 \text{ mol} \cdot (-286 \text{ kJ/mol}) = -79365 \text{ kJ} \approx \mathbf{-79.4 \text{ MJ}}$

iv) 2 osa vesinikku ja 1 osa hapnikku

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1. a) i) $2\text{H} = \text{H}_2$ $\Delta H = -435 \text{ kJ/mol}$
 $\text{O} = 1/2\text{O}_2$ $\Delta H = 1/2 \cdot (-494 \text{ kJ/mol})$
 $\text{H}_2 + 1/2\text{O}_2 = \text{H}_2\text{O}$ $\Delta H = -242 \text{ kJ/mol}$
 ii) $2\text{H} + \text{O} = \text{H}_2\text{O}$ $\Delta H_a^0(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = -924 \text{ kJ/mol}$
 iii) $\Delta H_{\text{diss,a}}^0(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 924 \text{ kJ/mol}$
- b) i) $0,01 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$; $6,11 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ bar}$
 ii) keemistemperatuur langeb
 iii) sulamistemperatuur tõuseb
- c) X_1 – HCOOH hape
 X_2 – $\text{HC(O)OC}_2\text{H}_5$ ester
- d) dimeerid on P_4O_{10} ja N_2O_4
- e) Reaalselt ei eksisteeri anioone O^{3-} ja FO_3^-

2. a) **A** – CaC_2

$$A_r(\text{Me}_A) = \frac{12 \cdot 2}{0,375} \cdot 0,625 = 40$$

E – Al_4C_3

$$A_r(\text{Me}_E) = \frac{12 \cdot 4}{0,25} \cdot 0,75 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = 27$$

G – Mg_2C_3

$$A_r(\text{Me}_G) = \frac{12 \cdot 3}{0,429} \cdot 0,571 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 24$$

L – WC

$$A_r(\text{Me}_L) = \frac{12}{0,0612} \cdot 0,9388 = 184$$

b) **X** – Ca, kaltsium

Y – CaO , kaltsiumoksiid

B – Ca(OH)_2 , kaltsiumhüdrokksiid

C – C_2H_2 , etüün, atsetüleen

D – C_6H_6 , benseen

F – CH_4 , metaan

H – Al(OH)_3 , alumiiniumhüdrokksiid

I – $\text{HC} \equiv \text{CCH}_3$, propüün

J – Mg(OH)_2 , magneesiumhüdrokksiid

c) i) $\text{Ca} + 2\text{C} = \text{CaC}_2$

ii) $\text{CaO} + 3\text{C} = \text{CaC}_2 + \text{CO}$

iii) $\text{CaC}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{Ca(OH)}_2 + \text{C}_2\text{H}_2$

iv) $3\text{C}_2\text{H}_2 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_6$

v) $\text{Al}_4\text{C}_3 + 12\text{H}_2\text{O} = 4\text{Al(OH)}_3 + 3\text{CH}_4$

vi) $\text{Mg}_2\text{C}_3 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O} = 2\text{Mg(OH)}_2 + \text{HC} \equiv \text{CCH}_3$

3. a) i) 100 g lahustist kristalliseerunud soola mass on võrdne lahustuvuste vahega.

$$\%(\text{sool, 1}) = \frac{206,7 - 127,3}{206,7} \cdot 100 = \mathbf{38,41} = (0,3841)^1 \cdot 100$$

$$\text{ii) } \%(\text{sool, 2}) = 38,41 \cdot 0,3841 = \mathbf{14,76} = (0,3841)^2 \cdot 100$$

$$\text{iii) } \%(\text{sool, 3}) = 14,75 \cdot 0,3841 = \mathbf{5,668} = (0,3841)^3 \cdot 100$$

b) Ühest purgist soolast **B** saadakse: $500 \text{ g} \cdot 0,1476 = 73,8 \text{ g}$ puhast soola

$$\text{Soolast C } 500 \text{ g} \cdot 0,05668 = 28,3 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{Soolast D } 1000 \text{ g} \cdot 0,05668 = 56,7 \text{ g}$$

A – üks purk

C – kaks purki

B – üks purk

D – üks purk

c) **A** – 128,90 \$

C – 101 \$

B – 74,20 \$

D – 130 \$

d) Et ümberkristalliseerimine on väga töömahukas, siis võib eeldada, et F.Aulbeer tellis soola **A**.

4. a) i) $\text{AgNO}_3 + \text{KCl} = \text{AgCl} \downarrow + \text{KNO}_3$

ii) $2\text{AgNO}_3 + \text{K}_2\text{CrO}_4 = \text{Ag}_2\text{CrO}_4 + 2\text{KNO}_3$

$$\text{b) } m(\text{KCl}) = \frac{1}{1} \cdot 0,1 \text{ mol/dm}^3 \cdot \frac{10,5 \text{ cm}^3}{10 \text{ cm}^3} \cdot 0,1 \text{ dm}^3 \cdot 74,56 \text{ g/mol} = 0,7828 \text{ g}$$

$$\%(\text{KCl}) = \frac{0,7828}{1,000} \cdot 100 = \mathbf{78,28}$$

c) Ekvivalentpunktis $[\text{Ag}^+] = \sqrt{1,0 \cdot 10^{-10}} = 1,0 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ M}$

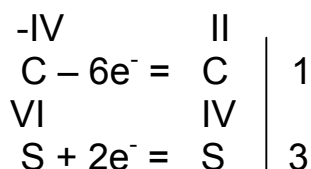
$$(1,0 \cdot 10^{-5})^2 \cdot [\text{CrO}_4^{2-}] = 1,1 \cdot 10^{-12}$$

$$[\text{CrO}_4^{2-}] = \frac{1,1 \cdot 10^{-12}}{1,0 \cdot 10^{-10}} = \mathbf{0,011 \text{ M}}$$

d) i) Happelises keskkonnas moodustub dikromaatioon ja kloriidioon võib oksüdeeruda.

ii) Aluselises keskkonnas moodustub mittelahustuv hõbehüdroksiid, mis laguneb hõbeoksiidiks.

5. a) $\begin{matrix} -\text{IV} & & \text{VI} & & \text{II} & & \text{IV} \\ \text{CH}_4 + 3\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 = & \text{CO} + 3\text{SO}_2 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O} \end{matrix}$



b) $\begin{matrix} -\text{IV} & & -\text{IV} \\ \text{A} & \text{CH}_4 & [(\text{CH}_3)\text{Pd}(\text{OSO}_3\text{H})] \end{matrix}$

$\begin{matrix} & -\text{III} & \text{I} & & -\text{III} & \text{III} \\ \text{D} & [(\text{CH}_3\text{CO})\text{Pd}(\text{OSO}_3\text{H})] & & & \text{CH}_3\text{COOH} \end{matrix}$

c) $2\text{CH}_4 + 3\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + 1/2\text{O}_2 = \text{CH}_3\text{COOH} + 3\text{SO}_2 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$

d) $[(\text{CH}_3)\text{Pd}(\text{OSO}_3\text{H})] + \text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{Pd} + \text{CH}_3\text{OH} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$

6. a) Si – C, süsinik

S – O, hapnik

N – P, fosfor

I – Cl, kloor

H – F, fluor

K – Na, naatrium

O – H, vesinik

b) $\text{CH}_3\text{P}(\text{O})(\text{F})\text{OC}_3\text{H}_7$ – sariin

c) $\text{SiO}_3\text{SO} - \text{CH}_3\text{OH}$, metanool

$\text{SiO}_3\text{I} - \text{CH}_3\text{Cl}$, klorometaan

$\text{OI} - \text{HCl}$, vesinikkloriid

$\text{SiO}_3\text{SK} - \text{CH}_3\text{ONa}$, naatriummetanolaat

$\text{KI} - \text{NaCl}$, naatriumkloriid

$\text{KH} - \text{NaF}$, naatriumfluoriid

$\text{Si}_3\text{O}_7\text{SO} - \text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{OH}$, propaan-2-ool

d) $\text{PCl}_3 + 3\text{CH}_3\text{OH} = (\text{CH}_3\text{O})_2\text{POH} + \text{CH}_3\text{Cl} + 2\text{HCl}$

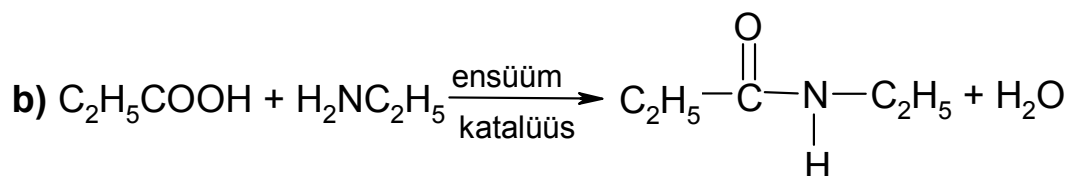
$(\text{CH}_3\text{O})_2\text{POH} + \text{CH}_3\text{Cl} + \text{CH}_3\text{ONa} = \text{CH}_3\text{P}(\text{O})(\text{OCH}_3)_2 + \text{NaCl} + \text{CH}_3\text{OH}$

$\text{CH}_3\text{P}(\text{O})(\text{OCH}_3)_2 + 2\text{PCl}_3 + 2\text{Cl}_2 = \text{CH}_3\text{P}(\text{O})\text{Cl}_2 + 2\text{POCl}_3 + 2\text{CH}_3\text{Cl}$

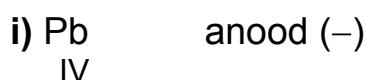
$\text{CH}_3\text{P}(\text{O})\text{Cl}_2 + 3\text{NaF} + \text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{OH} = \text{CH}_3\text{P}(\text{O})(\text{F})\text{OC}_3\text{H}_7 + 2\text{NaCl} + \text{NaHF}_2$

**2005/2006 õa keemiaolümpiaadi piirkonnavooru
ülesannete lahendused
12. klass**

1. a) $0,082 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{L}} \cdot \frac{10^6 \mu\text{mol}}{\text{mol}} \cdot \frac{\text{L}}{1000 \text{ mL}} = 82 \frac{\mu\text{mol}}{\text{mL}}$



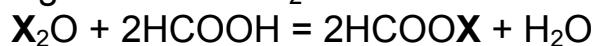
$$[\text{Ag}_2\text{CrO}_4] = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ mol/L} = 5,0 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ mol/L}$$



f) üks mool elektrone

2. a) $m(\text{D}) = 2,55 \text{ g} \cdot (1 - 0,7647) = 0,60 \text{ g}$

Olgu oksiid **D** – **X**₂O



$$n(\text{HCOOH}) = 8,00 \text{ g} \cdot 0,23 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{46,0 \text{ g}} = 0,040 \text{ mol}$$

$$M(\text{X}_2\text{O}) = \frac{0,60 \text{ g}}{\frac{1}{2} \cdot 0,040 \text{ mol}} = 30 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$A_r(\text{X}) = \frac{30 - 16}{2} = 7$$

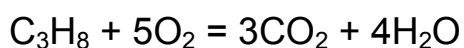
X – Li, liitium

X₂O – Li₂O

b) Propaaniga võis reageerida hapnik, sest moodustunud gaas (CO₂) andis Ba(OH)₂ lahusega valge sademe.

B – O₂, hapnik

c) $n(\text{O}_2 + \text{C}) = 2,55 \text{ g} \cdot 0,7647 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{29 \text{ g}} \cdot \frac{1}{2,24} = 0,030 \text{ mol}$



$$n(\text{O}_2) = \frac{5}{1} \cdot 0,0908 \text{ L} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{22,7 \text{ L}} = 0,020 \text{ mol}$$

$$n(\text{C}) = 0,030 \text{ mol} - 0,020 \text{ mol} = 0,01 \text{ mol}$$

d) i) $0,01 \text{ mol} \cdot M(\text{C}) + 0,02 \text{ mol} \cdot 32 \text{ g/mol} = 0,03 \text{ mol} \cdot 29 \text{ g/mol} \cdot 2,24$

$$0,01 \text{ mol} \cdot M(\text{C}) + 0,640 \text{ g} = 1,949 \text{ g}$$

$$M(\text{C}) = \frac{1,309 \text{ g}}{0,01 \text{ mol}} \approx 131 \text{ g/mol}$$

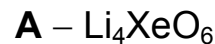
C – Xe, ksenoon

$$\text{ii) } n(\mathbf{D}) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0,04 \text{ mol} = 0,02 \text{ mol}$$

$$n(\text{Li}) = \frac{2}{1} \cdot 0,02 \text{ mol} = 0,04 \text{ mol}$$

$$n(\text{O}) = \frac{2}{1} \cdot 0,02 \text{ mol} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0,04 \text{ mol} = 0,06 \text{ mol}$$

$$n(\text{Xe}) = 0,01 \text{ mol}$$



3. a) **A** – NH₄F, ammooniumfluoriid

B – NH₄Cl, ammooniumkloriid

C – NH₄Br, ammooniumbromiid

D – NH₄I, ammooniumjodiid

E – NH₃, ammoniaak

F – NH₄HF₂, ammooniumvesinikfluoriid

G – HCl, vesinikkloriid

H – HBr, vesinikbromiid

I – H₂, vesinik

J – I₂, jood

K – HF, vesinikfluoriid

L – NH₄HSO₄, ammooniumvesiniksulfaat

$$\%(\mathbf{S}) = \frac{32,1}{115} \cdot 100 = \mathbf{27,9}$$

M – Br₂, broom

N – SO₂, vääveldioksiid

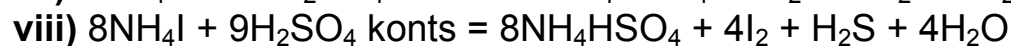
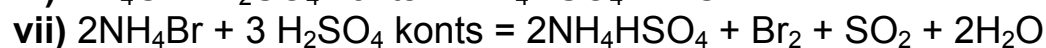
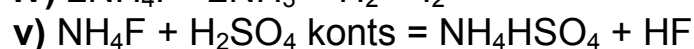
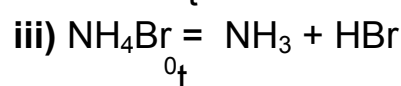
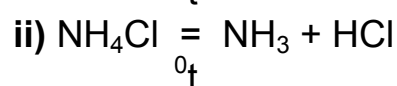
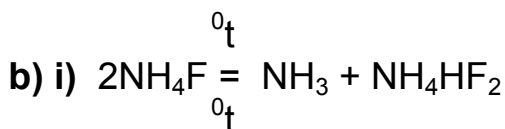
$$\%(\mathbf{S}) = \frac{32}{64} \cdot 100 = \mathbf{50}$$

O – H₂S, divesiniksulfiid

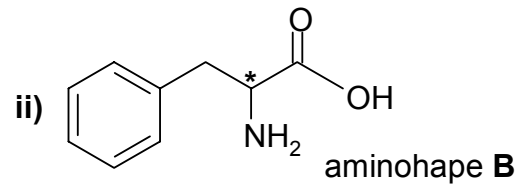
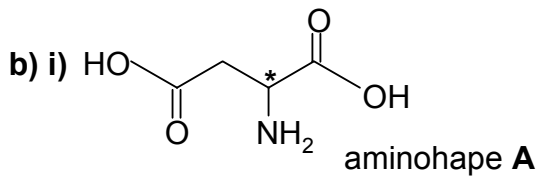
$$\%(\mathbf{S}) = \frac{32}{34} \cdot 100 = \mathbf{94}$$

P – CuCl₂, vask(II)kloriid

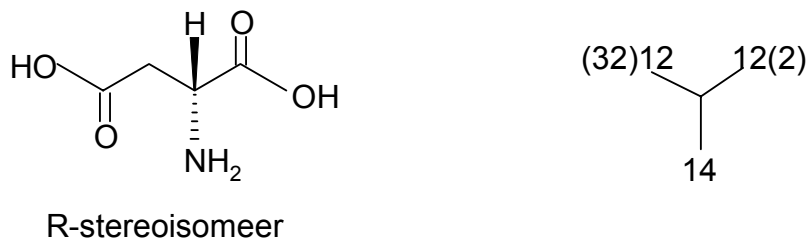
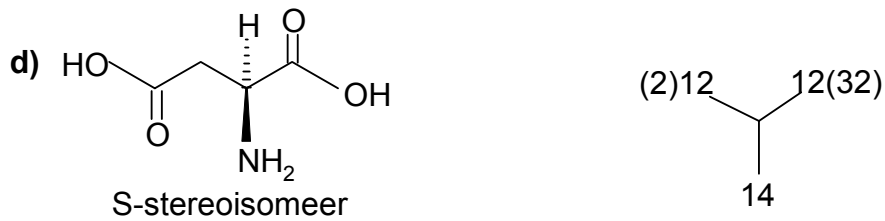
Q – N₂, lämmastik



4. a) i) $C_{14}H_{18}O_5N_2$
 ii) $-CH_2COOH$
 iii) $C_6H_5CH_2-$
 iv) CH_3OH



- c) i) Ühendis **D** on esterside $-COO-$
 ii) Aminohapped on seotud peptiidside mega $-C(O)NH-$



5. a) i) $N(O) = 2$ aatomit (karboksüülhape)

$$M_r(\mathbf{A}) = \frac{32}{0,262} = 122,1$$

$$N(C) = 122,1 \cdot 0,689 \cdot \frac{1\text{aatom}}{12} = 7 \text{ aatomit}$$

$$N(H) = 122,1 \cdot 0,049 \cdot \frac{1\text{aatom}}{1} = 6 \text{ aatomit}$$

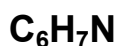


- ii) $N(N) = 1$ aatom (amiin)

$$M_r(\mathbf{D}) = \frac{14}{0,1505} = 93$$

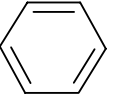
$$N(C) = 93 \cdot 0,774 \cdot \frac{1\text{aatom}}{12} = 6 \text{ aatomit}$$


$$N(H) = 93 \cdot 0,075 \cdot \frac{1\text{aatom}}{1} = 7 \text{ aatomit}$$

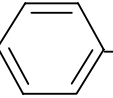


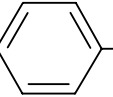
- iii) $C_6H_7N + N - 2H = C_6H_5N_2$ (**E**)

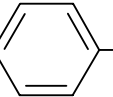
b) **A** -COOH, fenüülkarboksüülhape, bensoehape

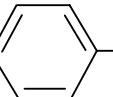
B  , benseen

C -NO₂, nitrobenseen

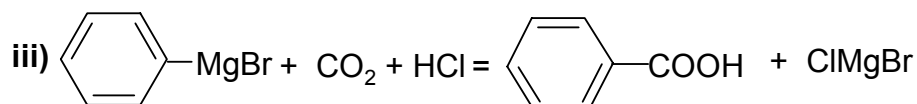
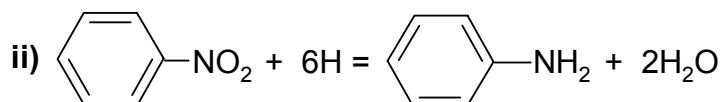
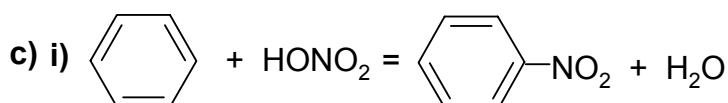
D -NH₂, aniliin

E -N⁺≡N, fenüülasooniumkation

F -Br, fenüülbromiid

G -MgBr, fenüülmagneesiumbromiid

H ClMgBr, magneesiumkloriidbromiid



6. a) $10^{-7} = 6,2 \cdot 10^{-8} \cdot 0,01 \text{ mol} \cdot \frac{174 \text{ g/mol}}{m(\text{K}_2\text{HPO}_4)}$

$$m(\text{K}_2\text{HPO}_4) = \frac{6,2 \cdot 10^{-10}}{10^{-7}} \cdot 174 \text{ g/mol} = 1,08 \text{ g} \approx \mathbf{1,1 \text{ g}}$$

b) $n(\text{hape}) = 0,010 \text{ mol} + 0,030 \text{ dm}^3 \cdot 0,1 \text{ mol/dm}^3 = 0,0130 \text{ mol}$

$n(\text{sool}) = 6,2 \cdot 10^{-3} - 0,030 \text{ dm}^3 \cdot 0,1 \text{ mol/dm}^3 = 0,0032 \text{ mol}$

$[\text{H}^+] = 6,2 \cdot 10^{-8} \cdot \frac{0,0130}{0,0032} = 2,5 \cdot 10^{-7} \quad \text{pH} = -\lg 2,5 \cdot 10^{-7} = 6,6$

$\Delta\text{pH} = 6,6 - 7,0 = -\mathbf{0,4}$ (pH väheneb)

c) $[\text{H}^+] = \frac{0,030 \text{ dm}^3 \cdot 0,1 \text{ mol/dm}^3}{1,030 \text{ dm}^3} = 0,0029 \text{ mol/dm}^3$

$\text{pH} = -\lg 0,0029 = 2,54 \approx 2,5 \quad \Delta\text{pH} = 2,5 - 7,0 = -\mathbf{4,5}$