

2008/2009 õ.a. keemiaolümpiaadi lõppvõru ülesannete lahendused

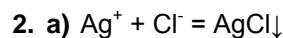
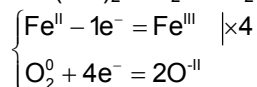
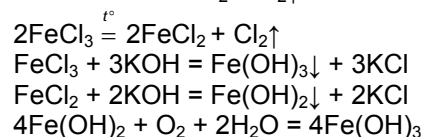
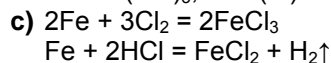
9. klass

1. a)  $\rho(\mathbf{A}_2) = 35,5 \cdot \rho(\mathbf{H}_2)$   $M(\mathbf{A}_2) / V_m = 35,5 \cdot M(\mathbf{H}_2) / V_m$

$M(\mathbf{A}_2) = 35,5 \cdot M(\mathbf{H}_2) = 35,5 \cdot 2 \text{ g/mol} = 71 \text{ g/mol}$

$M_r(\mathbf{A}) = 71 / 2 = 35,5$  **A** – Cl, kloor

- b) **X** – Fe, raud **A<sub>2</sub>** – Cl<sub>2</sub>, kloor  
**B** – FeCl<sub>3</sub>, raud(III)kloriid **C** – FeCl<sub>2</sub>, raud(II)kloriid  
**D** – Fe(OH)<sub>3</sub>, raud(III)hüdrosiid **E** – Fe(OH)<sub>2</sub>, raud(II)hüdrosiid



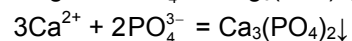
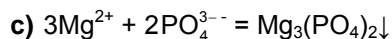
$n(\text{Cl}^-) = n(\text{AgCl})$

$n(\text{Cl}^-) = \frac{1}{1} \cdot 143 \text{ mg} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ g}}{1000 \text{ mg}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{143 \text{ g}} = 0,001 \text{ mol}$

$m(\text{Cl}^-) = 0,001 \text{ mol} \cdot \frac{35,5 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ mol}} = 0,0355 \text{ g}$   $m_{\text{lahus}} = 10 \text{ cm}^3 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ cm}^3} = 10 \text{ g}$

$\%(\text{Cl}^-) = \frac{0,0355 \text{ g}}{10 \text{ g}} \cdot 100 = 0,355 \approx \mathbf{0,36}$

b)  $n(\text{AgNO}_3) = 3 \text{ cm}^3 \cdot \frac{1,2 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ cm}^3} \cdot 0,2 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{170 \text{ g}} = \mathbf{0,004 \text{ mol} > 0,001 \text{ mol}}$

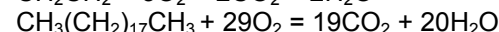
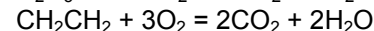
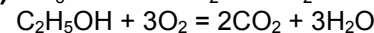


$n(\text{Cl}^-, \text{poriloigus}) = 3,5 \text{ dm}^3 \cdot \frac{1000 \text{ cm}^3}{1 \text{ dm}^3} \cdot \frac{0,001 \text{ mol}}{10 \text{ cm}^3} = 0,35 \text{ mol}$

$n(\text{PO}_4^{3-}) = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{10} \cdot 0,35 \text{ mol} = 0,07 \text{ mol}$

$m(\text{Na}_3\text{PO}_4) = 0,07 \text{ mol} \cdot \frac{164 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ mol}} = 11,48 \text{ g} \approx \mathbf{11 \text{ g}}$

3. a) CH<sub>3</sub>COOH – äädikas, etaanhape C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH – piiritus, etanool  
 CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub> – etüleen, eteen CH<sub>3</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>17</sub>CH<sub>3</sub> – parafiin, nonadekaan



- c) Iga aine korral tuleb leida süsinikdioksiidi ruumala, kuna veeaur kondenseerub toatemperatuuril.

$V(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = \frac{2}{1} \cdot 1 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{60 \text{ g}} \cdot \frac{22,4 \text{ dm}^3}{1 \text{ mol}} = 0,75 \text{ dm}^3$

$V(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}) = \frac{2}{1} \cdot 1 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{46 \text{ g}} \cdot \frac{22,4 \text{ dm}^3}{1 \text{ mol}} = 0,97 \text{ dm}^3$

$V(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2) = \frac{2}{1} \cdot 1 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{28 \text{ g}} \cdot \frac{22,4 \text{ dm}^3}{1 \text{ mol}} = 1,6 \text{ dm}^3$

$V(\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{CH}_3) = \frac{19}{1} \cdot 1 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{268 \text{ g}} \cdot \frac{22,4 \text{ dm}^3}{1 \text{ mol}} = 1,6 \text{ dm}^3$

Kõige suurema õhupalli saaksime 1,0 g etüleen ja parafiini põletamisest.

4. a) emulsioon

- b) Pentaan aurustub, oktaan jääb vee pinnale.

$m(\text{C}_5\text{H}_{12}) = 500 \text{ t} \cdot 0,5 = 250 \text{ t}$

$n(\text{C}_5\text{H}_{12}) = \frac{m}{M} = 250 \text{ t} \cdot \frac{10^6 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ t}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{72 \text{ g}} = 3,5 \cdot 10^6 \text{ mol}$

$V(\text{C}_5\text{H}_{12}) = n \cdot V_m = 3,5 \cdot 10^6 \text{ mol} \cdot \frac{22,4 \text{ dm}^3}{1 \text{ mol}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ m}^3}{1000 \text{ dm}^3} = 7,7 \cdot 10^4 \text{ m}^3 \approx \mathbf{8 \cdot 10^4 \text{ m}^3}$

- c) Merepinnale jääb oktaan, seega:

$m(\text{C}_8\text{H}_{18}) = 500 \text{ t} \cdot 0,5 = 250 \text{ t}$

$V(\text{C}_8\text{H}_{18}) = \frac{m}{\rho} = 250 \text{ t} \cdot \frac{10^3 \text{ kg}}{1 \text{ t}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ dm}^3}{0,703 \text{ kg}} = 3,6 \cdot 10^5 \text{ dm}^3 \approx \mathbf{4 \cdot 10^5 \text{ dm}^3}$

$S(\text{C}_8\text{H}_{18}) = 3,6 \cdot 10^5 \text{ dm}^3 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ ha}}{3 \text{ dm}^3} = 1,2 \cdot 10^5 \text{ ha} \approx \mathbf{1 \cdot 10^5 \text{ ha}}$

- d) Pentaani jaoks:

$N(\text{C}_5\text{H}_{12}, \text{g}) = n \cdot N_A = \frac{V}{V_m} \cdot N_A = 1 \text{ dm}^3 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{22,4 \text{ dm}^3} \cdot 6,02 \cdot 10^{23} \frac{\text{molekuli}}{\text{mol}} = 2,7 \cdot 10^{22} \text{ molekuli} \approx \mathbf{3 \cdot 10^{22} \text{ molekuli}}$

$N(\text{C}_5\text{H}_{12}, \text{v}) = n \cdot N_A = \frac{m}{M} \cdot N_A = \frac{\rho \cdot V}{M} \cdot N_A = 1 \text{ dm}^3 \cdot \frac{1000 \text{ cm}^3}{1 \text{ dm}^3} \cdot \frac{0,629 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ cm}^3} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{72 \text{ g}} \cdot 6,02 \cdot 10^{23} \frac{\text{molekuli}}{\text{mol}} = 5,3 \cdot 10^{24} \text{ molekuli} \approx \mathbf{5 \cdot 10^{24} \text{ molekuli}}$

Oktaani jaoks:

$$N(\text{C}_8\text{H}_{18}, v) = n \cdot N_A = \frac{m}{M} \cdot N_A = \frac{\rho \cdot V}{M} \cdot N_A = 1 \text{ dm}^3 \cdot \frac{1000 \text{ cm}^3}{1 \text{ dm}^3} \cdot \frac{0,703 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ cm}^3} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{114 \text{ g}} \cdot 6,02 \cdot 10^{23} \frac{\text{molekuli}}{\text{mol}} = 3,7 \cdot 10^{24} \text{ molekuli} \approx \mathbf{4 \cdot 10^{24} \text{ molekuli}}$$

5. a) Tselluloos on (polü)sahhariid.

Ühes lülis peab paiknema **kolm** hüdroksüülrühma, sest üks hapniku aatom on tsükli sees ja iga tsükli kohta tuleb ka üks tsükleid ühendav hapniku aatom.

$$M_r(\text{C}_6\text{H}_7\text{O}_2(\text{OH})_3) = 6 \cdot 12 + 10 \cdot 1 + 5 \cdot 16 = 162$$

$$\text{b) } n(\text{C}) = 4000 \cdot 6 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{6,02 \cdot 10^{23}} = \mathbf{4,0 \cdot 10^{-20} \text{ mol}}$$

c)  $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_7\text{O}_{11}\text{N}_3)_n$

$$M_r(\text{C}_6\text{H}_7\text{O}_2(\text{ONO}_2)_3) = 6 \cdot 12 + 7 \cdot 1 + 11 \cdot 16 + 3 \cdot 14 = 297$$

d) Lülide arv tselluloosi molekulis ei ole selle arvutuse jaoks oluline ja kogu arvutuse võib sooritada ühe molekuli korduva osa kohta.

$$m = \frac{1}{1} \cdot 350 \text{ g} \cdot 0,9 \cdot \frac{297}{162} = 578 \text{ g} \approx \mathbf{580 \text{ g}}$$

6. a) **Z** –  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , vesi (vesi eraldus mineraalist **A**,  $M_r(\text{Z}) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 258 \cdot 0,14 = 18$ )

**X** –  $\text{SiO}_2$ , ränidioksiid (liiv,  $M_r(\text{X}) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 258 \cdot 0,465 = 60$ )

**Q** võib keemiliste omaduste alusel olla kas  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  (102 g/mol) või  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  (160 g/mol), sest alumiinium ja raud passiveeruvad kontsentreeritud väävelhappe toimel. Täpsemalt saame tuvastada mineraali **A** kaudu:

$$M_r(\text{Q}) = \frac{1}{1} \cdot 258 \cdot 0,395 = 102$$

**Q** –  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ , alumiiniumoksiid

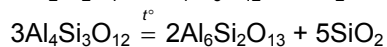
mineraal **A** –  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{SiO}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$  ehk  $\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_9\text{H}_4$

mineraal **B** –  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{SiO}_2$  ehk  $\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7$

mineraal **D** –  $2\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 3\text{SiO}_2$  ehk  $\text{Al}_4\text{Si}_3\text{O}_{12}$

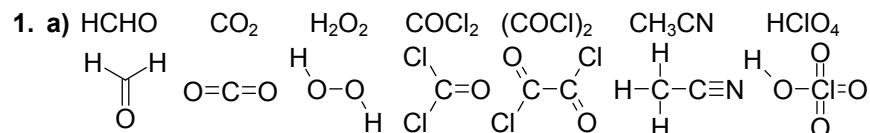
mineraal **E** –  $3\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{SiO}_2$  ehk  $\text{Al}_6\text{Si}_2\text{O}_{13}$

b)  $\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_9\text{H}_4 \xrightarrow{t^\circ} \text{Al}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$



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10. klass



b)  $M(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = (2 \cdot 1,008 + 15,999) \text{ g/mol} = 18,015 \text{ g/mol} \approx \mathbf{18,02 \text{ g/mol}}$

$M(\text{D}_2\text{O}) = (2 \cdot 2,014 + 15,999) \text{ g/mol} = 20,027 \text{ g/mol} \approx \mathbf{20,03 \text{ g/mol}}$

$V_m(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = \frac{18,02 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ mol}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ cm}^3}{0,9982 \text{ g}} = \mathbf{18,05 \text{ cm}^3 / \text{mol}}$

$V_m(\text{D}_2\text{O}) = \frac{20,03 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ mol}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ cm}^3}{1,106 \text{ g}} = \mathbf{18,11 \text{ cm}^3 / \text{mol}}$

$V(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = \frac{18,05 \text{ cm}^3}{1 \text{ mol}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{6,022 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ molek.}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ dm}^3}{10^3 \text{ cm}^3} = \mathbf{2,997 \cdot 10^{-26} \frac{\text{dm}^3}{\text{molek.}}}$

$V(\text{D}_2\text{O}) = \frac{18,11 \text{ cm}^3}{1 \text{ mol}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{6,022 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ molek.}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ dm}^3}{10^3 \text{ cm}^3} = \mathbf{3,007 \cdot 10^{-26} \frac{\text{dm}^3}{\text{molek.}}}$

c)  $V = 2,0 \mu\text{m} \cdot \pi \cdot (0,5 \mu\text{m})^2 = 1,57 \mu\text{m}^3 = \mathbf{1,6 \cdot 10^{-18} \text{ m}^3}$

$c = \frac{0,25 \cdot 1,57 \cdot 10^{-18} \text{ m}^3 \cdot 1200 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}}{1,57 \cdot 10^{-18} \text{ m}^3 \cdot 90 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{mol}} \cdot 900} = 0,0037 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{m}^3} = 3,7 \cdot 10^{-6} \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{dm}^3} = \mathbf{3,7 \mu\text{M}}$

2. a) A – NaCl (söögisool – nii maitseaine kui ka säilitusaine)

B – Cl<sub>2</sub> ( $M_r(\text{Cl}_2) = 71$ )

C – F<sub>2</sub> (Cl ja F on mõlemad VIIA rühmas)

D – ClF<sub>3</sub> (binaarne ühend, o.a(Cl) = +III)

E – ClF (binaarne ühend, o.a(Cl) = +I)

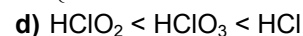
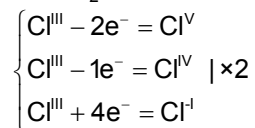
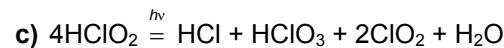
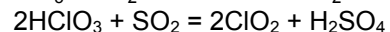
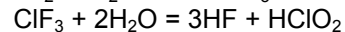
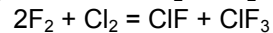
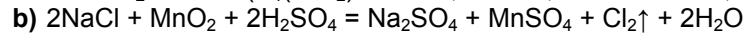
F – HF (binaarne ühend)

G – HClO<sub>2</sub> (hape)

H – HCl (hape)

I – HClO<sub>3</sub> (hape)

J – ClO<sub>2</sub> ( $M_r(\text{ClO}_2) = 71 \cdot 0,95 = 35,5 + 2 \cdot 16 = 67,5$ )



3. a)  $m(\text{He}) = \frac{4 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ mol}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{22,4 \text{ dm}^3} \cdot 1 \text{ dm}^3 = \mathbf{0,179 \text{ g}}$

$m(\text{õhk}) = \frac{29 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ mol}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{22,4 \text{ dm}^3} \cdot 1 \text{ dm}^3 = \mathbf{1,29 \text{ g}}$

b) Kuna tihedused on võrdelised molaarmassidega ( $\rho = M/V_m$ ), siis heeliumi tihedus on  $29,00 \text{ g/mol} / 4 \text{ g/mol} = 7,25$  korda väiksem. Et tihedused oleksid võrdsed, peab samas ruumalaühikus olema 7,25 korda rohkem heeliumi, seega **7,25** atmosfääri.

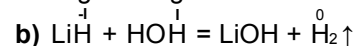
c)  $pV = nRT = \frac{m}{M}RT = \frac{\rho V}{M}RT \Rightarrow p = \frac{\rho}{M}RT$

Kui  $p = \text{const}$ ,  $\rho = \text{const}$  ja  $R = \text{const}$ , siis  $T_1/T_2 = M_1/M_2$

$T(\text{õhk}) = \frac{29,00 \text{ g/mol}}{4,00 \text{ g/mol}} \cdot 273 \text{ K} = 1979 \text{ K} = \mathbf{1710 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}}$

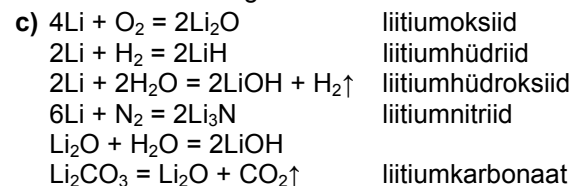
d)  $\omega = 5,2 \text{ ppm} \cdot \frac{4 \text{ g/mol}}{29 \text{ g/mol}} = \mathbf{0,72 \text{ ppm}}$

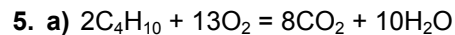
4. a) Metallihüdrüidi üldine valem on  $\text{MH}_n$ , kus  $n$  on metalli o.a. Reaktsioonil veega:  $\text{MH}_n + n\text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{M}(\text{OH})_n + n\text{H}_2\uparrow$ . Kui ühe mooli hüdrüidi reaktsioonil tekib üks mool vesinikku, siis  $n = 1$ . Oksüdatsiooniaste 1, aktiivsus ja hüdroksiidi tugev aluseline reaktsioon viitavad leelismetallile. Ülesande tingimustega on kooskõlas Li.



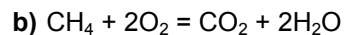
Hüdrüidi koostises olev vesinik käitub redutseerijana ja vees olev vesinik oksüdeerijana

$V(\text{LiH}) = 1 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{8 \text{ g}} \cdot \frac{22,4 \text{ dm}^3}{1 \text{ mol}} = \mathbf{2,8 \text{ dm}^3}$





$$Q(\text{butaan}) = 33,0 \text{ kg} \cdot \frac{1000 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ kg}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{58,1 \text{ g}} \cdot \frac{2655 \text{ kJ}}{1 \text{ mol}} = 1,51 \cdot 10^6 \text{ kJ}$$



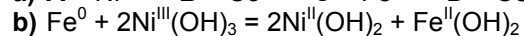
$$n(CH_4) = \frac{1,507 \cdot 10^6 \text{ kJ}}{802 \text{ kJ/mol}} = 1,88 \cdot 10^3 \text{ mol}$$

$$i) V_m(\text{talvel}) = 22,4 \frac{\text{dm}^3}{\text{mol}} \cdot \frac{263 \text{ K}}{273 \text{ K}} = 21,6 \frac{\text{dm}^3}{\text{mol}}$$

$$V(CH_4, \text{talvel}) = 1,88 \cdot 10^3 \text{ mol} \cdot \frac{21,6 \text{ dm}^3}{1 \text{ mol}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ m}^3}{1000 \text{ dm}^3} \cdot \frac{1}{0,98} = 41,4 \text{ m}^3$$

$$ii) V_m(\text{suvel}) = 22,4 \frac{\text{dm}^3}{\text{mol}} \cdot \frac{293 \text{ K}}{273 \text{ K}} = 24,0 \frac{\text{dm}^3}{\text{mol}}$$

$$V(CH_4, \text{suvel}) = 1,88 \cdot 10^3 \text{ mol} \cdot \frac{24 \text{ dm}^3}{1 \text{ mol}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ m}^3}{1000 \text{ dm}^3} \cdot \frac{1}{0,98} = 46,0 \text{ m}^3$$



c) Aatomnumbri erinevus 31 võrra viitab sellele, et elemendid D ja F on 5. –7. perioodis. Arvestades aatomnumbrite erinevust 49 jõuame järeldusele, et B on 4., F – 5. ja D – 6. perioodis.

Elementide D ja E aatommasside väikene erinevus ning see, et B ja E asuvad samas rühmas määrab ära elemendi E asendi.

		B
		F
D		

		B
		F
D		E

Aatommasside erinevus 2,0 amü viitab, et D – Os ja E – Ir. Seega F – Rh ja B – Co. A ja C võivad olla kas raud või nikkel

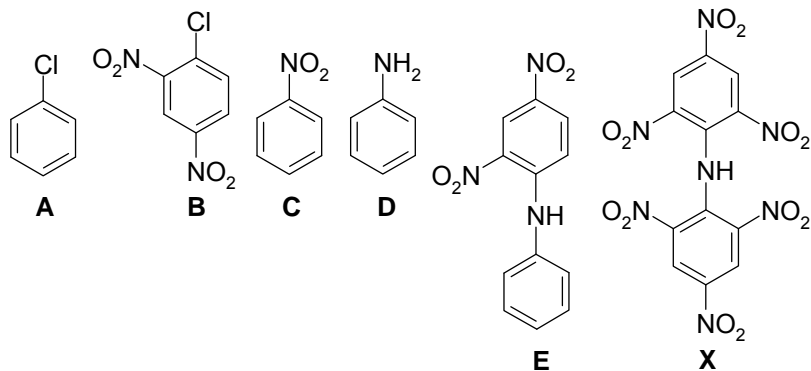
A/C	Co	C/A
	Rh	
Os	Ir	

Koobalt(III)hüdrosiid on tugevam oksüdeerija kui raud(III)hüdrosiid. Raud-nikkel elemendi töötamisel raud oksüdeerub ja  $Ni(OH)_3$  redutseerub. Seega A – Ni ja C – Fe.

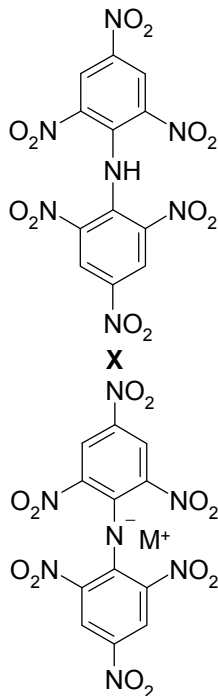
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11. klass

1. a)



b) Heksanitrodifenüülamiin moodustab vastavaid soolasid, sest kahe aktseptorrühma mõju tõttu on aminorühma vesinikuaatom happeliste omadustega.



2. a)  $V(0,9\% \text{ NaCl lahuse}) = V(0,3\% \text{ NaCl lahuse}) =$

$$= 5 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ cm}^3}{1 \text{ g}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ dm}^3}{1000 \text{ cm}^3} = 0,005 \text{ dm}^3$$

0,9% lahuse valmistamine:

$$m(\text{NaCl}) = 5 \text{ g} \cdot 0,009 = 0,045 \text{ g}$$

$$m(1\% \text{ lahuse}) = 0,045 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{1}{0,01} = 4,5 \text{ g} \quad m(\text{vesi}) = (5 - 4,5) \text{ g} = 0,5 \text{ g}$$

$$c(0,9\% \text{ lahuse}) = \frac{n}{V} = 0,045 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{58,4 \text{ g}} \cdot \frac{1}{0,005 \text{ dm}^3} = 0,154 \text{ M} = 0,15 \text{ M}$$

0,3% lahuse valmistamine:

$$m(\text{NaCl}) = 5 \text{ g} \cdot 0,003 = 0,015 \text{ g}$$

$$m(1\% \text{ lahuse}) = 0,015 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{1}{0,01} = 1,5 \text{ g} \quad m(\text{vesi}) = (5 - 1,5) \text{ g} = 3,5 \text{ g}$$

$$c(0,9\% \text{ lahuse}) = 0,154 \text{ M} / 3 = 0,0513 \text{ M} = 0,051 \text{ M}$$

b)  $T = (21 + 273) \text{ K} = 294 \text{ K}$

$$\pi(0,9\% \text{ lahuse}) = 2 \cdot \frac{0,154 \text{ mol}}{1 \text{ dm}^3} \cdot \frac{0,082 \text{ dm}^3 \text{ atm}}{1 \text{ mol K}} \cdot 294 \text{ K} = 7,5 \text{ atm} > 3 \text{ atm}$$

0,9% NaCl lahuses ei toimu hemolüüsi.

$$\pi(0,3\% \text{ lahuse}) = 7,5 \text{ atm} / 3 = 2,5 \text{ atm} < 3 \text{ atm}$$

0,3% NaCl lahuses toimub hemolüüs.

3. a) X – Si, räni

A – SiO<sub>2</sub>, räni(IV)oksiid ehk kvarts (piesoeefekt)

B – HF, vesinikfluoriidhape

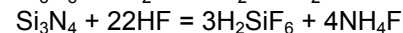
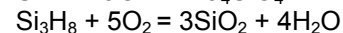
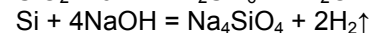
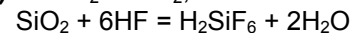
C – Si<sub>3</sub>H<sub>8</sub>, trisilaan

D – [(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>SiO]<sub>n</sub> ((R<sub>2</sub>SiO)<sub>n</sub>), silikoon

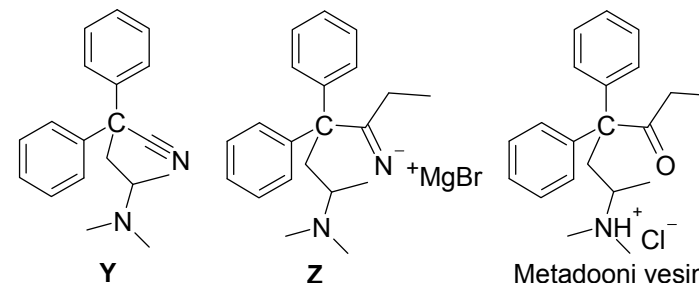
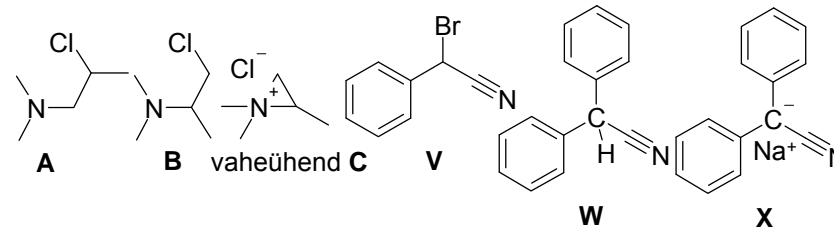
Na<sub>4</sub>Al<sub>4</sub>X<sub>4</sub>H<sub>18</sub>O<sub>25</sub> – 2Na<sub>2</sub>O · 2Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> · 4SiO<sub>2</sub> · 9H<sub>2</sub>O, alumosilikaat ehk tseoliit

X<sub>3</sub>Z<sub>4</sub> – Si<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>, räninitriid

b) Si + O<sub>2</sub> = SiO<sub>2</sub>,

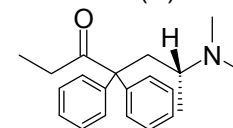


4. a)

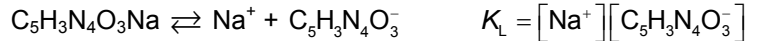


Metadooni vesinik-kloriidhappe sool

b) Metadooni (R)-enantiomeer



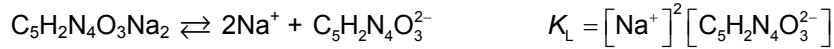
5. a) Naatriumuraadi lahustuvus puhtas vees:



$$s = [\text{Na}^+] = [\text{C}_5\text{H}_3\text{N}_4\text{O}_3^-] \quad K_L = s \cdot s = s^2 \quad s = \sqrt{K_L}$$

$$s = \sqrt{6,04 \cdot 10^{-5}} = \mathbf{0,00777 \text{ M}}$$

Dinaatriumuraadi lahustuvus puhtas vees:



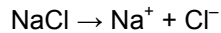
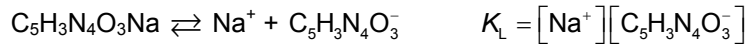
$$s = \frac{1}{2}[\text{Na}^+] = [\text{C}_5\text{H}_2\text{N}_4\text{O}_3^{2-}] \quad K_L = (2s)^2 \cdot s = 4s^3 \quad s = \sqrt[3]{\frac{K_L}{4}}$$

$$s = \sqrt[3]{\frac{7,8 \cdot 10^{-7}}{4}} = \mathbf{0,0058 \text{ M}}$$

b) Leiame NaCl kontsentratsiooni peale lahuste kokku valamist

$$c_{\text{NaCl}} = \frac{0,25 \text{ M} \cdot 20 \text{ cm}^3}{(20 + 80) \text{ cm}^3} = 0,05 \text{ M}$$

Naatriumuraadi lahustuvus 0,05 M NaCl vesilahuses:



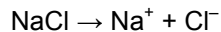
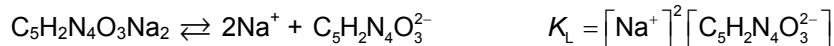
$$[\text{Na}^+] = c_{\text{NaCl}} + s \quad [\text{C}_5\text{H}_3\text{N}_4\text{O}_3^-] = s \quad K_L = (c_{\text{NaCl}} + s) \cdot s = c_{\text{NaCl}}s + s^2$$

$$s^2 + c_{\text{NaCl}}s - K_L = 0 \quad s = -0,5c_{\text{NaCl}} \pm \sqrt{0,25c_{\text{NaCl}}^2 + K_L}$$

$$s = (-0,025 \pm 0,0262) \text{ M} \quad s_1 = 0,0012 \text{ M}$$

Lahustuvuste erinevus on 0,00777 M/0,0012 M = **6,6 korda**

Dinaatriumuraadi lahustuvus 0,05 M NaCl vesilahuses:



$$[\text{Na}^+] = c_{\text{NaCl}} + 2s \quad [\text{C}_5\text{H}_2\text{N}_4\text{O}_3^{2-}] = s \quad K_L = (c_{\text{NaCl}} + 2s)^2 \cdot s$$

$$\text{Teeme lihtsustuse } c_{\text{NaCl}} \gg 2s \quad c_{\text{NaCl}} + 2s \approx c_{\text{NaCl}} \quad K_L \approx c_{\text{NaCl}}^2 \cdot s$$

$$s \approx \frac{K_L}{c_{\text{NaCl}}^2} = \frac{7,8 \cdot 10^{-7}}{0,05^2} = 3,1 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ M} \quad (\text{T\u00e4pne lahend on } 3,05 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ M.})$$

Lahustuvuste erinevus on 0,0058 M/0,00031 M = **19 korda**

6. a) mitte radioaktiivne – **Bi**, vismut

(\u00f6igeks v\u00f6ib lugeda ka – Pb, plii)

Kuigi vismutit on kaua aega peetud mitteradioaktiivseks, on hiljuti leitud, et vismut on siiski radioaktiivne \u00fclipika poolestusajaga  $1,9 \cdot 10^{19}$  aastat)

radioaktiivsed – **Tc**, tehneetsium ja **Pm**, promeetium

b) **+VII** (Cl, Br, I, Mn, Re) ja **+VIII** (Xe, Ru, Os)

c) Kolme k\u00e4iguga:

1. (1.)	2. (1.)	3. (2.)	4. (2.)	5. (3.)	6. (3.)	7. (4.)
J\u00f6rgen	Andres	J\u00f6rgen	Andres	J\u00f6rgen	Andres	J\u00f6rgen
Cl <sup>I</sup>	Mn <sup>II</sup>	Br <sup>III</sup>	Re <sup>IV</sup>	I <sup>V</sup>	Os <sup>VI</sup>	
<b>KClO</b>	MnO	<b>KBrO<sub>2</sub></b>	ReO <sub>2</sub>	<b>KIO<sub>3</sub></b>	K <sub>2</sub> OsO <sub>4</sub>	

J\u00f6rgen v\u00f6itis, sest nimetatud on k\u00f6ik elemendid, mis v\u00f6ivad esineda o.a-s +VII.

d) Kolme k\u00e4iguga:

1. (1.)	2. (1.)	3. (2.)	4. (2.)	5. (3.)	6. (3.)	7. (4.)	8. (4.)
J\u00f6rgen	Andres	J\u00f6rgen	Andres	J\u00f6rgen	Andres	J\u00f6rgen	Andres
Li <sup>I</sup>	Xe <sup>II</sup>	Br <sup>III</sup>	Os <sup>IV</sup>	I <sup>V</sup>	Ru <sup>VI</sup>	Mn <sup>VII</sup>	
LiF	<b>XeF<sub>2</sub></b>	KBrO <sub>2</sub>	<b>OsO<sub>2</sub></b>	KIO <sub>3</sub>	<b>K<sub>2</sub>RuO<sub>4</sub></b>	KMnO <sub>4</sub>	

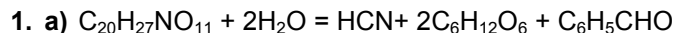
Andres v\u00f6itis, sest nimetatud on k\u00f6ik elemendid, mis v\u00f6ivad esineda o.a-s +VIII.

e) Elemendid oks\u00fcdatsiooniastmega 8: Xe, Ru, Os – 24 k\u00e4iku

Elemendid oks\u00fcdatsiooniastmega 7: Cl, Br, I, Mn, Re veel 7 k\u00e4iku

Summaarselt **31** k\u00e4iku.

2008/2009 õ.a. keemiaolümpiaadi lõppvoorü ülesannete lahendused  
12. klass



b) HA – HCN, sinihape

$$c) K_a = \frac{[H^+][CN^-]}{[HCN]} \quad (HCN \rightleftharpoons H^+ + CN^-)$$

Soola hüdroolüüs:  $CN^- + H_2O = HCN + OH^-$

$$[HCN] = [OH^-] \quad [CN^-] = c(NaCN) - [OH^-]$$

$$[H^+] = K_w/[OH^-] \quad (H_2O \rightleftharpoons H^+ + OH^-)$$

$$K_a = \frac{K_w(c(NaCN) - [OH^-])}{[OH^-]^2}$$

$$K_a[OH^-]^2 + K_w[OH^-] - K_w c(NaCN) = 0 \quad (c(NaCN) = \frac{0,21 \text{ mol}}{0,25 \text{ dm}^3} = 0,84 \text{ M})$$

$$[HCN] = [OH^-] = 3,7 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ M}$$

(Võib ka lihtsustada:  $c(NaCN) \gg [OH^-]$ ,  $[CN^-] \approx c(NaCN)$ )

$$[HCN] = [OH^-] = \sqrt{\frac{K_w}{K_a} \cdot c(NaCN)} = \sqrt{\frac{10^{-14}}{10^{-9,22}} \cdot 0,84} = 3,7 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ M}$$

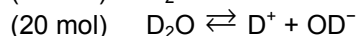
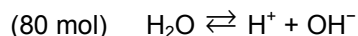
d)  $n(\text{amügdaliin}) = n(\text{HCN, } C_{20}H_{27}NO_{11} \text{ hüdrool.}) = n(\text{HCN, NaCN hüdrool.})$

$$N(\text{kirsikivid}) = 3,7 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ M} \cdot 0,25 \text{ dm}^3 \cdot \frac{457 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ mol}} \cdot \frac{1}{0,008} \cdot \frac{1}{2 \text{ g}} = 27$$

(Amügdaliini hüdroolüüsil tekkinud sinihape on praktiliselt kõik dissotsieerumata HCN kujul)

2. a) 4 mol  $D_2O$ , 32 mol DHO ja 64 mol  $H_2O$

H ja D aatomid on vedelikus vahetuvad ja kombineeruvad seetõttu statistiliselt (eeldame, et vee ionkorruptis ei muutu  $K_w = \text{const}$ ).



Vesiniku ja deuteeriumi leidumise tõenäosused on vastavalt:

$$P(H) = \frac{80}{80 + 20} = 0,8 \quad P(D) = \frac{20}{100} = 0,2$$

Leiame kombinatsioonide  $D_2O$ ,  $DOH$ ,  $HOD$  ja  $H_2O$  esinemise tõenäosused kerge ja raske vee segus:

$$P(D_2O) = 0,2 \cdot 0,2 = 0,04$$

$$P(DOH) = P(HOD) = 0,8 \cdot 0,2 = 0,16$$

$$P(H_2O) = 0,8 \cdot 0,8 = 0,64$$

Arvutame segu lõppkoostise:

$$n(D_2O) = 100 \text{ mol} \cdot 0,04 = 4 \text{ mol}$$

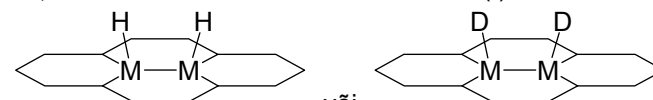
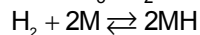
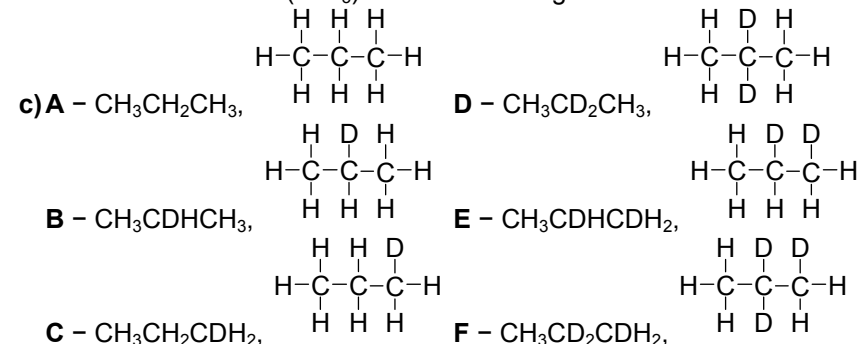
$$n(DHO) = 100 \text{ mol} \cdot (0,16 + 0,16) = 32 \text{ mol}$$

$$n(H_2O) = 100 \text{ mol} \cdot 0,64 = 64 \text{ mol}$$

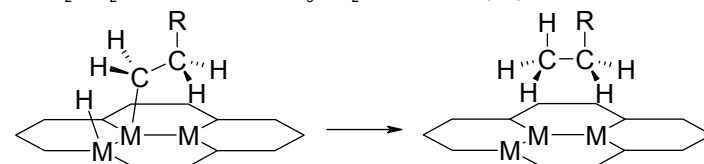
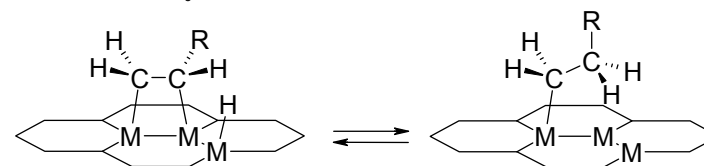
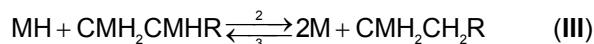
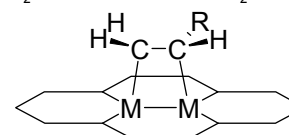
b)  $CH_2TCH_2CH_2CH_3$  (A) ja  $CH_3CHTCH_2CH_3$  (B).

$$N(A)/N(B) > 6/4$$

Suhe on 6/4 suurem, sest A derivaat on lisaks veel steeriliselt eelistatum, kuna metüülrühmad ( $-CH_3$ ) on triitiumile kergemini kätte saadavad.



või



Kui esimeses reaktsioonis osaleb  $^1\text{H}_2$ , siis reaktsioonides (II-IV) tekib ainult ühend **A**.

Ühendid **B-F** tekivad, siis kui **I** reaktsioonis osalevad nii  $^1\text{H}_2$  kui ka  $\text{D}_2$ .

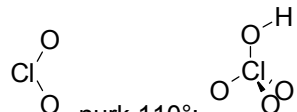
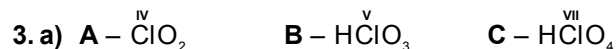
**B** tekkimisel vahetatakse H välja D vastu 2. etapis.

**C** tekkimisel vahetatakse H välja D vastu 4. etapis.

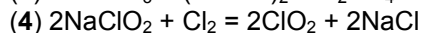
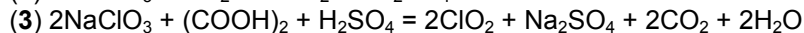
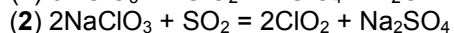
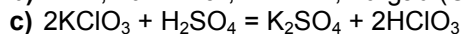
**D** tekkimisel vahetatakse H välja D vastu 2. etapis (kordub 2 korda).

**E** tekkimisel vahetatakse H välja D vastu 2. ja 4. etapis.

**F** tekkimisel vahetatakse H välja D vastu 2. (kordub 2 korda) ja 4. etapis.



b)  $\text{ClO}_2$ , nurk  $110^\circ$ ;  $\text{HClO}_3$ , nurgad (OCIO):  $113^\circ$  ja  $106^\circ$  (keskm.  $109,5^\circ$ )



4. a) **R1** – metüülrühm [ $-\text{CH}_3$ ]

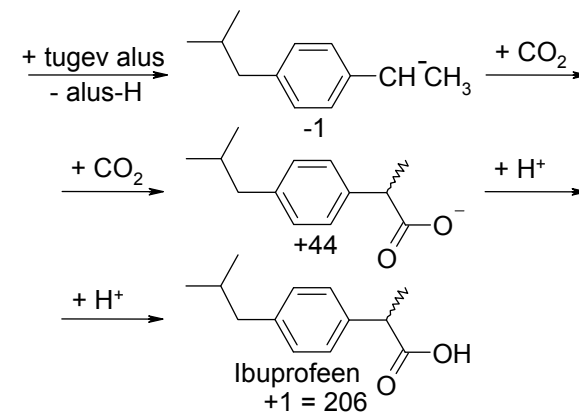
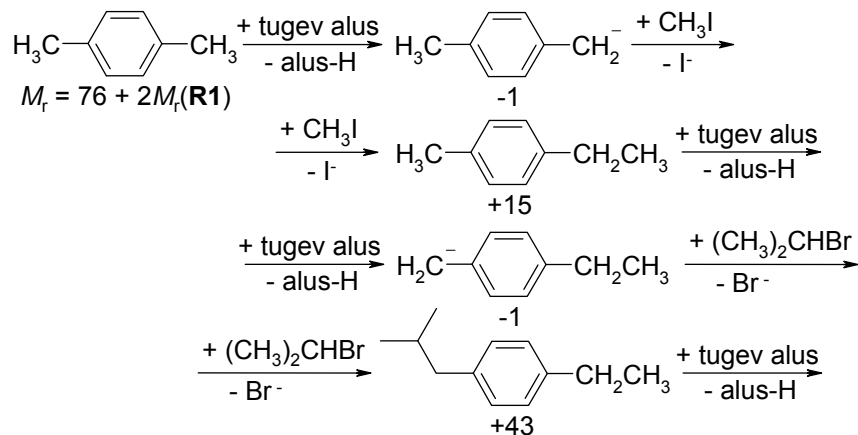
$$M_r(\mathbf{R1}) = (206 - 76 + 1 - 15 + 1 - 43 + 1 - 44 - 1) / 2 = 15$$

**R2** – etüülrühm [ $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$ ]

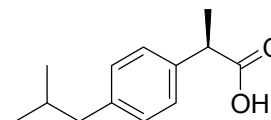
**R3** – 2-metüülpropüülrühm [ $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$ ]

**R4** – 1-karboksüetüülrühm [ $-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{COOH}$ ]

Et molekulis oleks kiraalne tsepter, peab  $\text{CO}_2$  liitumine toimuma etüülrühma esimesse asendisse

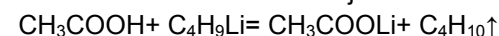


b) (2*R*)-2-[4-(2-metüülpropüül)fenüül]propanhape



c)  $(0,8)^3 = 0,5$ . Summaarne saagis on **50%**.

d) Kuna karboksüülhape on märksa tugevam hape, deprotoneerub esimesena karboksüülrühm ja moodustub liitumatsetaat.



5. a)  $\text{Fe} + \text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{FeO} + \text{H}_2$

$$\text{b) } V_m = \frac{V}{n} = \frac{RT}{p} = \frac{8,314 \text{ J}/(\text{mol} \cdot \text{K}) \cdot (273,15 + 15) \text{ K}}{10^5 \text{ Pa}} = 24 \cdot 10^{-3} \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{mol}} = 24 \frac{\text{dm}^3}{\text{mol}}$$

$$V(\text{H}_2) = 2 \text{ kg} \cdot \frac{1000 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ kg}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{55,85 \text{ g}} \cdot \frac{24,0 \text{ dm}^3}{1 \text{ mol}} = 858 \text{ dm}^3 \approx \mathbf{0,86 \text{ m}^3}$$

c)  $\Delta H^0 = [-217 + 0 - (0 - 204)] \text{ kJ/mol} = -13 \text{ kJ/mol}$

$$\Delta S^0 = [141 + 174 - (78 + 243)] \text{ J}/(\text{mol K}) = -6 \text{ J}/(\text{mol K})$$

$$\Delta G^0 = \Delta H^0 - T\Delta S^0 = \frac{-13000 \text{ J}}{1 \text{ mol}} - (1000 + 273) \text{ K} \cdot \frac{-6 \text{ J}}{1 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{K}} = -5362 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{mol}}$$

$$K = \exp\left(-\frac{\Delta G}{RT}\right) = \exp\left(\frac{5362}{8,314 \cdot 1273}\right) = \mathbf{1,66}$$

d) i) Rõhk praktiliselt **ei mõjuta** tasakaalu, sest gaasimolekulide arv mõlemal pool võrrandit on võrdne.

ii) Kõrgemal temperatuuril reaktsiooni tasakaalukonstant väheneb ( $\Delta H^0 < 0$ ). Tasakaal on **nihutatud** rohkem **reagentide tekke suunas**.

e) Õhu keskmine molaarmass on 29 g/mol.

$$V(\text{H}_2) = \frac{24,0 \text{ dm}^3/\text{mol}}{(29 - 2) \text{ g/mol}} \cdot 200 \text{ kg} \cdot \frac{1000 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ kg}} \cdot \frac{\text{m}^3}{1000 \text{ dm}^3} = 178 \text{ m}^3$$

$$N(\text{püssitorud}) = \frac{178 \text{ m}^3}{0,859 \text{ m}^3} = 207 \approx \mathbf{210}$$

$$\text{f) } V_m = \frac{V}{n} = \frac{RT}{p} = \frac{8,314 \text{ J}/(\text{mol} \cdot \text{K}) \cdot (273,15 + 2) \text{ K}}{0,78 \cdot 10^5 \text{ Pa}} = 29,3 \frac{\text{dm}^3}{\text{mol}}$$

$$V(\text{H}_2) = \frac{29,3 \text{ dm}^3/\text{mol}}{(29 - 2) \text{ g/mol}} \cdot 200 \text{ kg} \cdot \frac{1000 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ kg}} \cdot \frac{\text{m}^3}{1000 \text{ dm}^3} = \mathbf{217 \text{ m}^3}$$

6. a) **A** –  $\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^-$ , divesinikfosfaatioon

**B** –  $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$ , kaltsiumfosfaat

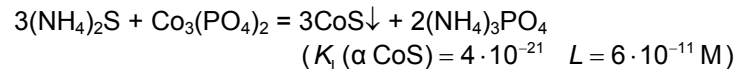
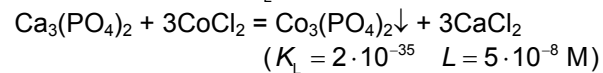
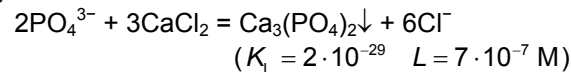
**C** –  $\text{Cl}^-$ , kloriidioon

**D** –  $\text{CoCl}_2$ , koobalt(II)kloriid  $\%(\text{Co}) = \frac{58,93}{129,84} \cdot 100 = 45,39$

**E** –  $\text{Co}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$ , koobalt(III)fosfaat

**Y** – Co, koobalt

b)  $\text{ATP}^{4-} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \xrightarrow{\text{ATP-aas}} \text{ADP}^{3-} + \text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^-$



c) Lihaskiudude tumedaksvärbumine näitab suure hulga ATP-aasi olemasolu neis kiududes, seega on need kiud võimelised kiiresti lagundama ATP-d ja saama lühikese aja jooksul palju energiat. Tumedaks värvuvad on nn 2. tüüpi ehk sprinterikiud. Kuna opossumil neid eriti palju ei olnud, sobiks ilmselt pikamaajooks talle paremini ning sprinteriks saamise unistus on veidi ebareaalne.