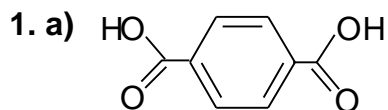
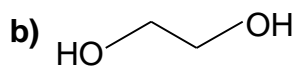


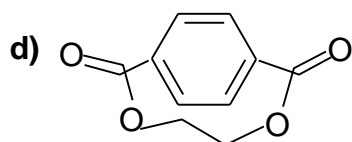
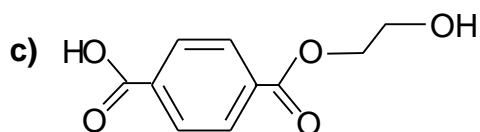
1999/2000 õa keemiaolümpiaadi III vooru ülesannete lahendused
11. klass



1,4-benseendikarboksüülhape, para-benseendikarboksüülhape



1,2-etaandiool

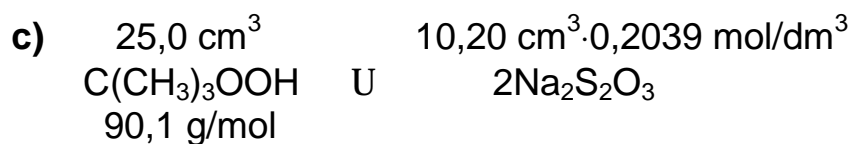
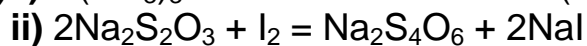
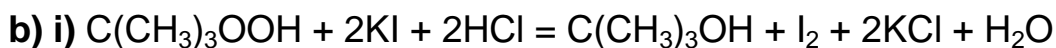
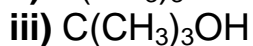
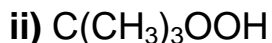
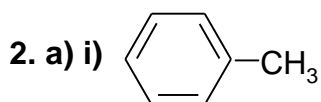


e) $p_1 \cdot V_1 = p_2 \cdot V_2$

$$6 \text{ atm} \cdot 530 \text{ ml} = 1 \text{ atm} \cdot V$$

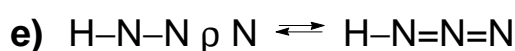
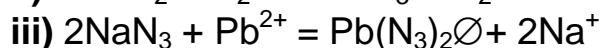
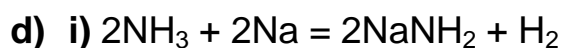
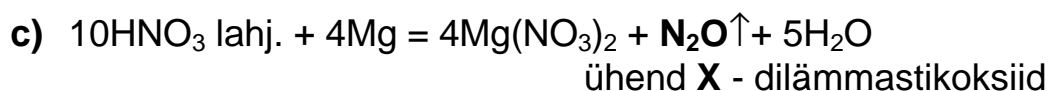
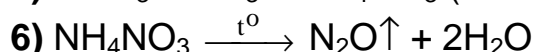
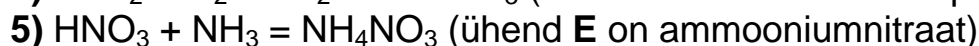
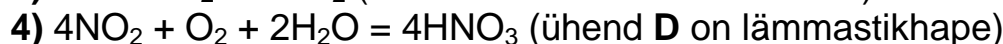
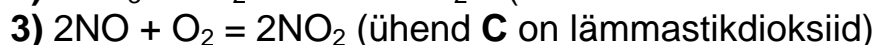
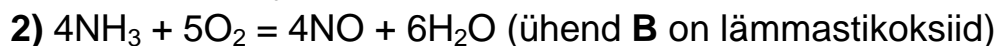
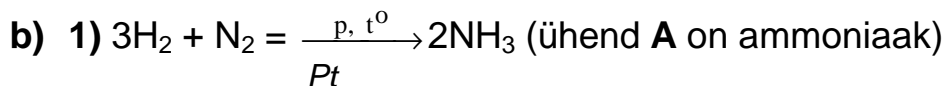
$$V = 530 \text{ ml} \cdot \frac{6 \text{ atm}}{1 \text{ atm}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ dm}^3}{1000 \text{ ml}} = 3,18 \text{ dm}^3$$

$$n(\text{õhk}) = 3,18 \text{ dm}^3 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{22,4 \text{ dm}^3} = \mathbf{0,142 \text{ mol}}$$



$$m[\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{OOH}] = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10,20 \text{ cm}^3 \cdot 0,2039 \text{ mol/dm}^3 \cdot \frac{1}{25,0 \text{ cm}^3} \cdot 1 \text{ dm}^3 \cdot 90,1 \text{ g/mol} = \mathbf{3,74 \text{ g}}$$

3. a) $M(\text{X}) = 2,0 \text{ g/mol} \cdot 22 = 44 \text{ g/mol}$



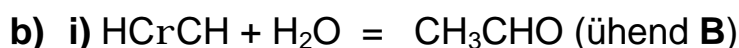
4. a) i) $M(\text{A}) = 1,1607 \text{ g/dm}^3 \cdot 22,4 \text{ dm}^3/\text{mol} = \mathbf{26,0 \text{ g/mol}}$

ii) $n(\text{C}) = 26,0 \text{ g} \cdot 0,923 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{12 \text{ g}} = 2 \text{ mol}$

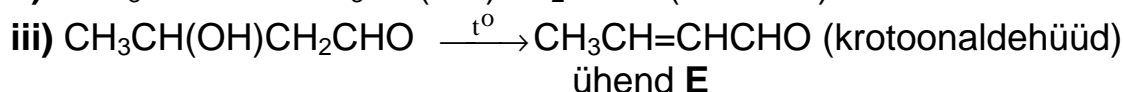
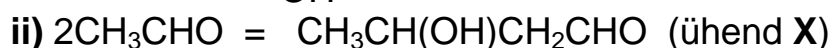
$n(\text{H}) = 26,0 \text{ g} \cdot 0,077 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{1 \text{ g}} = 2 \text{ mol}$



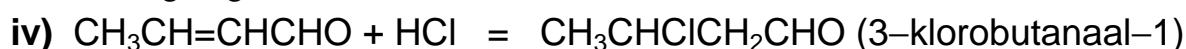
katal

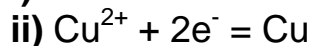
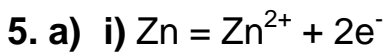
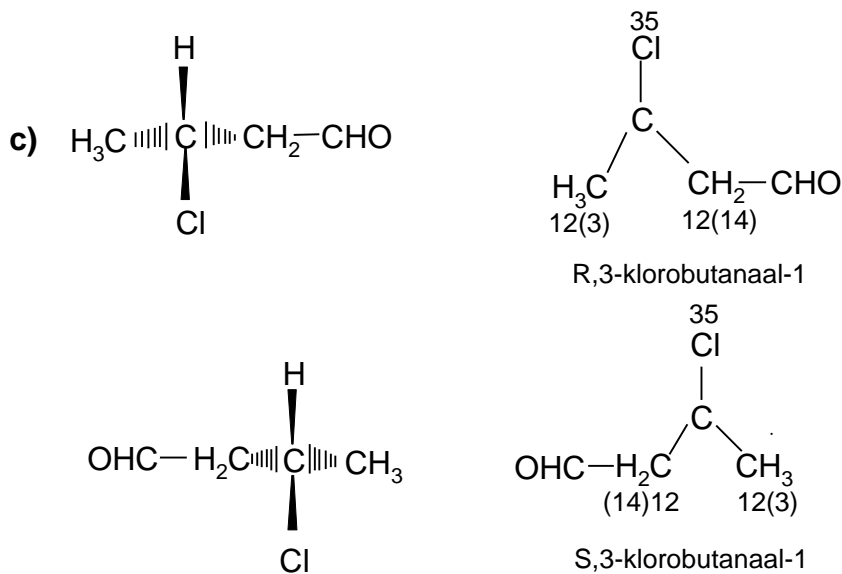


OH⁻



+σ -σ





c) $E = E^\circ(\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}) - E^\circ(\text{Zn}^{2+}/\text{Zn}) + \frac{0,0591}{2} [\lg c(\text{Cu}^{2+}) - \lg c(\text{Zn}^{2+})] =$

$$= 0,340\text{V} - (-0,763\text{V}) + 0,0296 [-1 - (-1)]\text{V} = \mathbf{1,103\text{V}}$$

d) Galvaanielement töötab kuni kogu Cu^{2+} on redutseerunud



$$Q = \frac{2}{1} \cdot 1,00\text{ dm}^3 \cdot 0,100\text{ mol/dm}^3 \cdot 96500\text{ A} \cdot \text{s/mol} \cdot \frac{1\text{ h}}{3600\text{ s}} = \mathbf{5,36\text{ Ah}}$$

6. a) i) $n(\text{Cu}) = 10,20 \cdot 10^{-3}\text{ dm}^3 \cdot 0,0100\text{ mol/dm}^3 \cdot 10 = 1,02 \cdot 10^{-3}\text{ mol}$

$$m(\text{Cu}) = 1,02 \cdot 10^{-3}\text{ mol} \cdot 63,5\text{ g/mol} = 0,0648\text{ g}$$

$$\%(\text{Cu}) = \frac{0,0648}{0,2317} \cdot 100 = \mathbf{28,0}$$

ii) $n(\text{Y}+\text{Cu}) = 13,70 \cdot 10^{-3}\text{ dm}^3 \cdot 0,0100\text{ mol/dm}^3 \cdot 10 = 1,36 \cdot 10^{-3}\text{ mol}$

$$n(\text{Y}) = 1,36 \cdot 10^{-3}\text{ mol} - 1,02 \cdot 10^{-3}\text{ mol} = 3,4 \cdot 10^{-4}\text{ mol}$$

$$m(\text{Y}) = 3,4 \cdot 10^{-4}\text{ mol} \cdot 88,9\text{ g/mol} = 0,0302\text{ g} \approx 0,030\text{ g}$$

$$\%(\text{Y}) = \frac{0,0302}{0,2317} \cdot 100 = \mathbf{13}$$

iii) $n(\text{Ba}) = (20,00 \cdot 10^{-3}\text{ dm}^3 \cdot 0,0100\text{ mol/dm}^3 -$

$$- 8,80 \cdot 10^3\text{ dm}^3 \cdot 0,0150\text{ mol/dm}^3) \cdot 10 = 6,8 \cdot 10^{-4}\text{ mol}$$

$$m(\text{Ba}) = 6,8 \cdot 10^{-4}\text{ mol} \cdot 137\text{ g/mol} = 0,0932\text{ g} \approx 0,093\text{ g}$$

$$\%(\text{Ba}) = \frac{0,0932}{0,2317} \cdot 100 = \mathbf{40}$$

$$\text{iv) } m(\text{O}) = 0,2317 \text{ g} - 0,0648 \text{ g} - 0,0302 \text{ g} - 0,0932 \text{ g} = 0,0434 \text{ g} \approx 0,043 \text{ g}$$

$$\%(\text{O}) = \frac{0,0434}{0,2317} \cdot 100 = 19$$

b)	Cu	Y	Ba	O
	$1,02 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$	$3,4 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol}$	$6,8 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol}$	$\frac{0,0434 \text{ g}}{16 \text{ g/mol}} = 2,71 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$
	$\frac{1 \text{ mol}}{3,4 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol}} = 2941$			

$$n(\text{Cu}) = 2941 \cdot 1,02 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol} = 3 \text{ mol}$$

$$n(\text{Ba}) = 2941 \cdot 6,8 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol} = 2 \text{ mol}$$

$$n(\text{O}) = 2941 \cdot 2,71 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol} = 8 \text{ mol}$$

