

# 2003/2004 õa keemiaolümpiaadi lõppvooru ülesannete lahendused

## 12. klass

**1.** Ratsionaalne on lähtuda täpselt 1 liitrist õllest.

$$m_{\text{ass}}(\text{oil}) = 1 \text{ liter} \cdot \frac{988 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ liter}} = 988 \text{ g}$$

$$V(\text{alc}) = 1 \text{ liter} \cdot 0,074 = 74 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$m_{\text{ass}}(\text{alc}) = 74 \text{ cm}^3 \cdot 0,791 \text{ g/cm}^3 = 58,53 \text{ g} \approx 59 \text{ g}$$

$$m_{\text{ass}}(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 988 \text{ g} - 59 \text{ g} = 929 \text{ g}$$

$$m(\text{alc}) = 59 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{46 \text{ g}} \times \frac{1}{0,929 \text{ kg}}$$

$$\Delta T = 59 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{46 \text{ g}} \times \frac{1}{0,929 \text{ kg}} \times 1,86 \frac{\text{K} \times \text{kg}}{\text{mol}} = 2,57 \text{ K} \approx 2,6 \text{ K}$$

**Märkus:** Õlles on ka muid lisandeid, mistõttu võib  $\Delta T$  väärust ümardada ülespoole.

$$T = 0^\circ\text{C} - \Delta T = -2,6^\circ\text{C}$$

**2. a)**  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{18}(v) + 12,5\text{O}_2(g) = 8\text{CO}_2(g) + 9\text{H}_2\text{O}(v)$

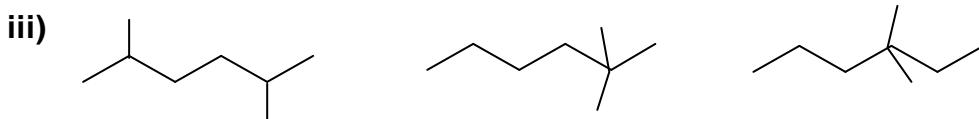
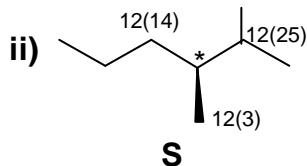
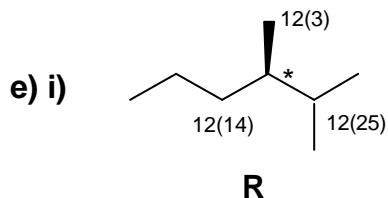
$$\begin{aligned} \text{b)} \quad \Delta H_c^0(\text{C}_8\text{H}_{18}) &= [8 \cdot (-393,5 \text{ kJ}) + 9 \cdot (-285,8 \text{ kJ}) - (-249,9 \text{ kJ})] \cdot \frac{1}{\text{mol}} = \\ &= -5470,3 \text{ kJ/mol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{c)} \quad 1000 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K} = 702 \text{ K}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_c^{1000 \text{ K}}(\text{C}_8\text{H}_{18}) &= -5470,3 \text{ kJ/mol} + (9 \cdot 40,7) \text{ kJ/mol} - 41,5 \text{ kJ/mol} + \\ &+ 702 \cdot (0,0753 \cdot 9 + 0,0371 \cdot 8 - 0,0294 \cdot 12,5 - 0,1878) \text{ kJ/mol} = \\ &= -4851,2 \text{ kJ/mol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{d) i)} \quad \Delta U_c^0(\text{oktaan}) = -5470,3 \text{ kJ/mol} - (8-12,5) \text{ mol} \cdot 8,314 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{K} \times \text{mol}} \cdot 298 \text{ K} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ kJ}}{1000 \text{ J}} = -5459,2 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

$$\text{ii)} \quad \Delta U_c^{1000 \text{ K}}(\text{oktaan}) = -4851,2 \text{ kJ/mol} - (17-13,5) \cdot 8,314 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{K} \times \text{mol}} \cdot 1000 \text{ K} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ kJ}}{1000 \text{ J}} = -4880,3 \text{ kJ/mol}$$



**3. a)**  $6 \cdot \text{I} \quad 12 \cdot \text{II}$

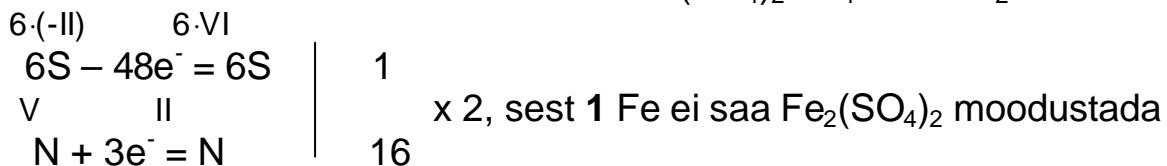
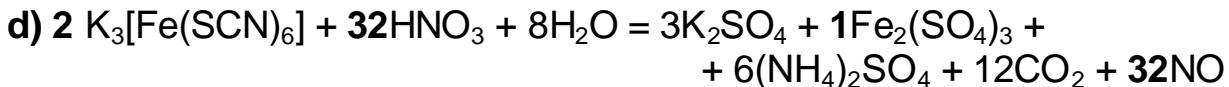
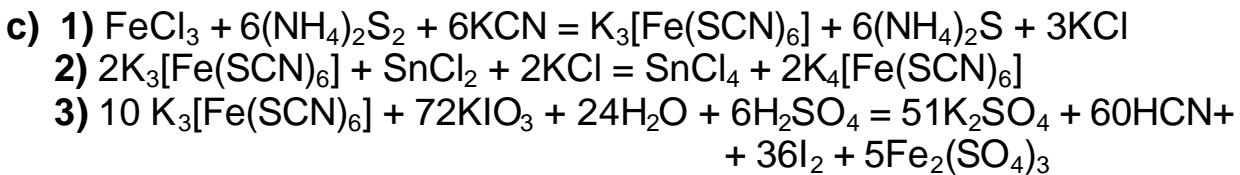
$$\text{E} - 12e^- = \text{E}$$

$$6 \cdot \text{II} \quad 6 \cdot \text{z}$$

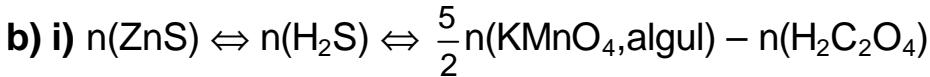
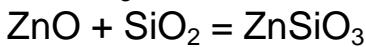
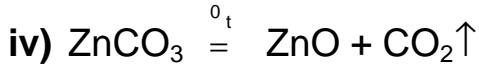
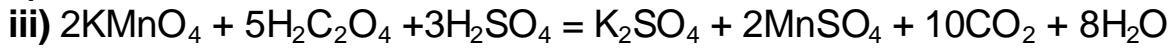
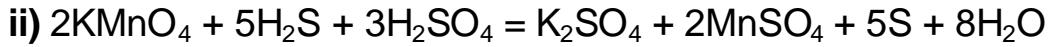
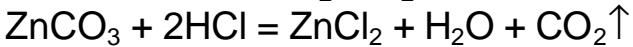
$$\text{B} + 12e^- = \text{B}$$

$$z = \frac{12+12}{6} = 4$$

- b) A B C D E F G H I J  
H C N O S Cl K Fe Sn I

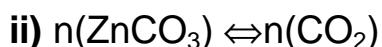


- e) i) kaaliumheksatiotsüanaatoferaat(III)  
 $\text{K}_3[\text{Fe}(\text{SCN})_6] \rightleftharpoons 3\text{K}^+ + [\text{Fe}(\text{SCN})_6]^{3-}$
- ii) ammoniumdisulfid  
 $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{S}_2 \rightleftharpoons 2\text{NH}_4^+ + \text{S}_2^{2-}$
- iii) kaaliumheksatiotsüanaatoferaat(II)  
 $\text{K}_4[\text{Fe}(\text{SCN})_6] \rightleftharpoons 4\text{K}^+ + [\text{Fe}(\text{SCN})_6]^{4-}$



$$n(\text{ZnS}) = \frac{5}{2} \cdot 0,9300 \text{ mol/dm}^3 \cdot 0,05009 \text{ dm}^3 - 0,5070 \text{ mol/dm}^3 \cdot 0,03246 \text{ dm}^3 = 0,1000 \text{ mol}$$

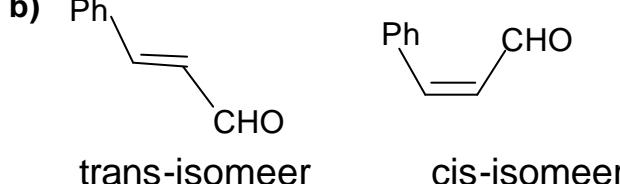
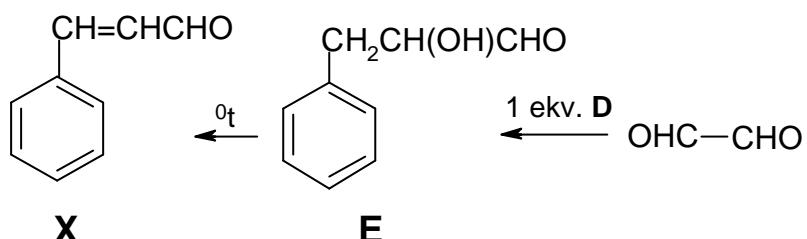
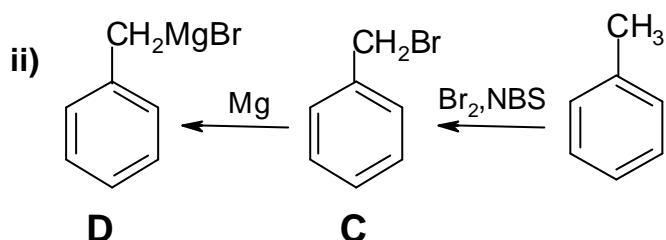
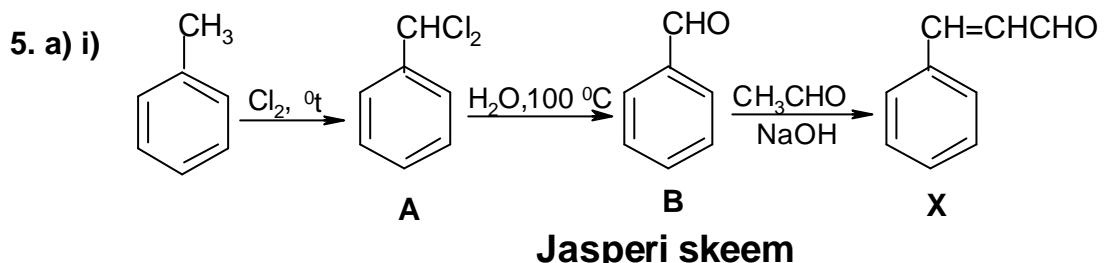
$$\%(\text{ZnS}) = 0,1000 \text{ mol} \cdot 97,46 \text{ g/mol} \cdot \frac{1}{12,00 \text{ g}} \cdot 100 = 81,21$$



$$n(\text{ZnCO}_3) = 1,32 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{44,01 \text{ g}} = 0,0300 \text{ mol}$$

$$\%(\text{ZnCO}_3) = 0,0300 \text{ mol} \cdot 125,4 \text{ g/mol} \cdot \frac{1}{48,00 \text{ g}} \cdot 100 = 7,84$$

iii)  $\%(\text{SiO}_2) = 100 - 7,84 - 81,21 = 10,95$



6. a)  $0,413 \text{ K} = 1,86 \text{ K} \cdot \text{kg/mol} \cdot 2 \text{ g/M(ühend C)} \cdot 1/0,1 \text{ kg}$   
 $\text{M(ühend C)} = 1,86 \text{ K} \cdot \text{kg/mol} \cdot 2 \text{ g} \cdot 1/0,1 \text{ kg} \cdot 1/0,413 \text{ K} = 90,1 \text{ g/mol}$   
 $n(\text{C}) = 90,1 \text{ g} \cdot 0,533 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{12 \text{ g}} = 4 \text{ mol}$   
 $n(\text{H}) = 90,1 \text{ g} \cdot 0,112 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{1 \text{ g}} = 10 \text{ mol}$   
 $n(\text{O}) = 90,1 \text{ g} \cdot (1 - 0,533 - 0,112) \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{16 \text{ g}} = 2 \text{ mol}$   
 Ühend C on  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_2$

