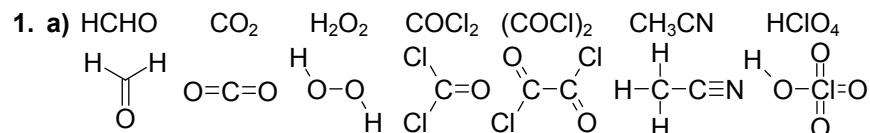


2008/2009 õ.a. keemiaolümpiaadi lõppvooru ülesannete lahendused

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)

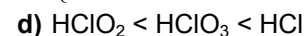
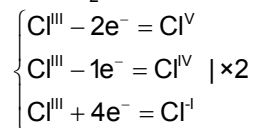
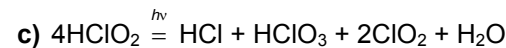
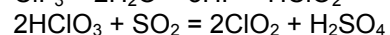
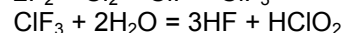
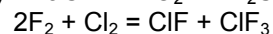
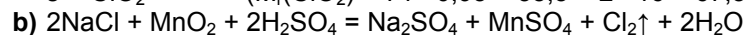
F – HF (binaarne ühend)

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.

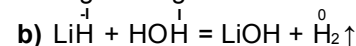
c)  $pV = nRT = \frac{m}{M}RT = \frac{\rho V}{M}RT \Rightarrow p = \frac{\rho}{M}RT$

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

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

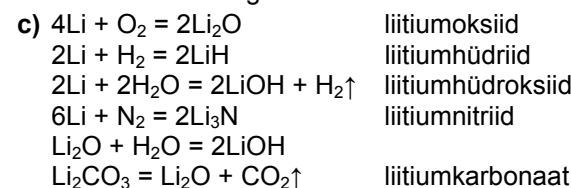
d)  $\omega = 5,2 \text{ ppm} \cdot \frac{4 \text{ g/mol}}{29 \text{ g/mol}} = \mathbf{0,72 \text{ ppm}}$

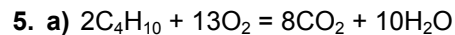
4. a) Metallihüdrüidi üldine valem on  $\text{MH}_n$ , kus  $n$  on metalli o.a. Reaktsioonil veega:  $\text{MH}_n + n\text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{M}(\text{OH})_n + n\text{H}_2\uparrow$ . Kui ühe mooli hüdrüidi reaktsioonil tekib üks mool vesinikku, siis  $n = 1$ . Oksüdatsiooniaste 1, aktiivsus ja hüdroksiidi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



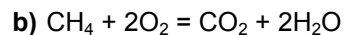
Hüdrüidi koostises olev vesinik käitub redutseerijana ja vees olev vesinik oksüdeerijana

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





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



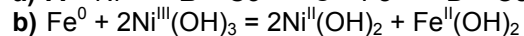
$$n(CH_4) = \frac{1,507 \cdot 10^6 \text{ kJ}}{802 \text{ kJ/mol}} = 1,88 \cdot 10^3 \text{ mol}$$

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

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

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

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



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.