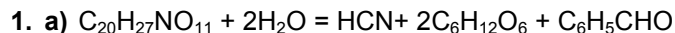


2008/2009 õ.a. keemiaolümpiaadi lõppvoorü ülesannete lahendused
12. klass



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

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

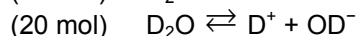
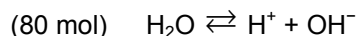


$$N(\text{kirsikivid}) = 3,7 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ M} \cdot 0,25 \text{ dm}^3 \cdot \frac{457 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ mol}} \cdot \frac{1}{0,008} \cdot \frac{1}{2 \text{ g}} = 27$$

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



H ja D aatomid on vedelikus vahetuvad ja kombineeruvad seetõttu statistiliselt (eeldame, et vee ionkorruitus 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:

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

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

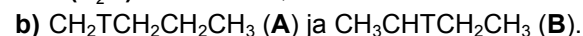
$$P(H_2O) = 0,8 \cdot 0,8 = 0,64$$

Arvutame segu lõppkoostise:

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

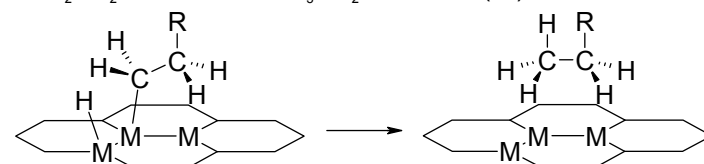
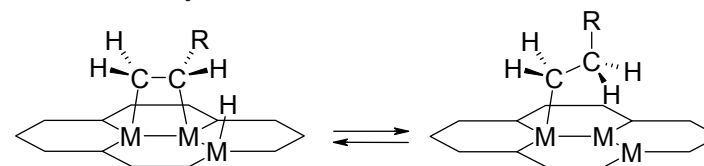
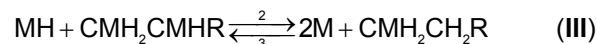
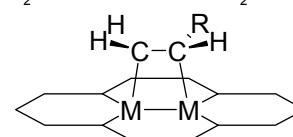
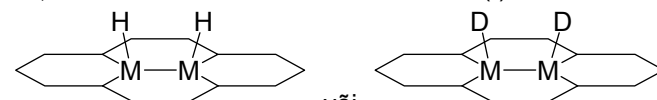
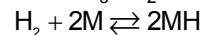
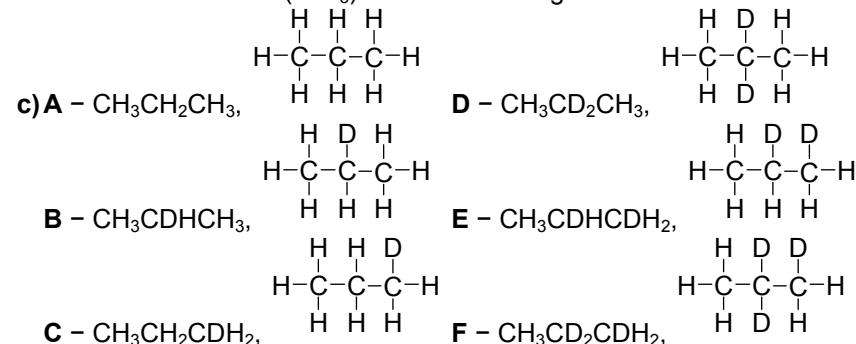
$$n(DHO) = 100 \text{ mol} \cdot (0,16 + 0,16) = 32 \text{ mol}$$

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



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

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



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 D_2 .

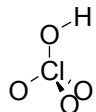
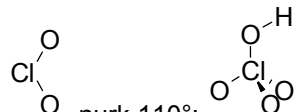
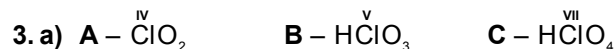
B tekkimisel vahetatakse H välja D vastu 2. etapis.

C tekkimisel vahetatakse H välja D vastu 4. etapis.

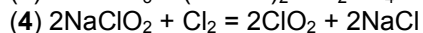
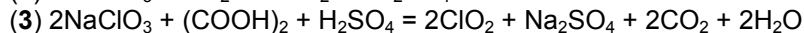
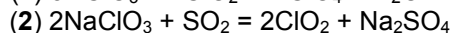
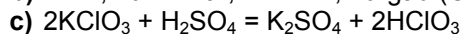
D tekkimisel vahetatakse H välja D vastu 2. etapis (kordub 2 korda).

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) ClO_2 , nurk 110° ; HClO_3 , nurgad (OCIO): 113° ja 106° (keskm. $109,5^\circ$)



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

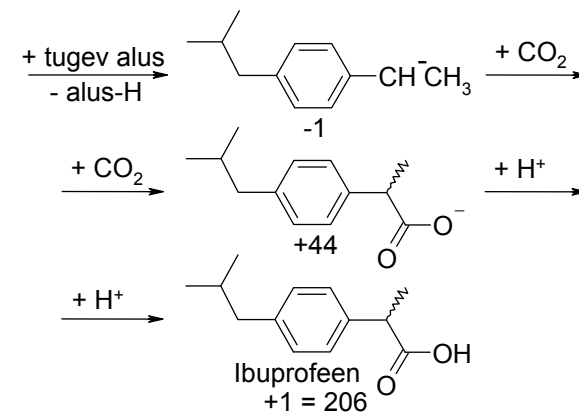
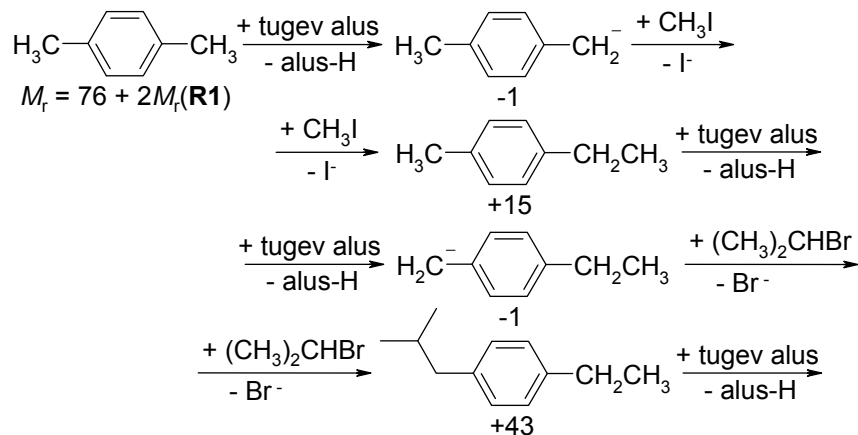
$$M_r(\mathbf{R1}) = (206 - 76 + 1 - 15 + 1 - 43 + 1 - 44 - 1) / 2 = 15$$

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

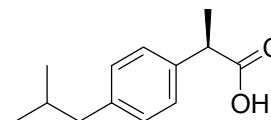
R3 – 2-metüülpropüülrühm [$-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$]

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

Et molekulis oleks kiraalne tsepter, peab CO_2 liitumine toimuma etüülrühma esimesse asendisse

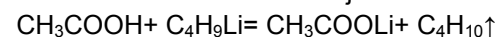


b) (2*R*)-2-[4-(2-metüülpropüül)fenüül]propaanhape



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

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



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** – H_2PO_4^- , divesinikfosfaatioon

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

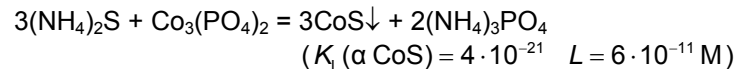
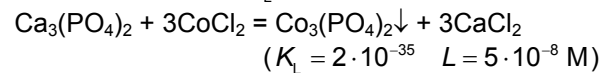
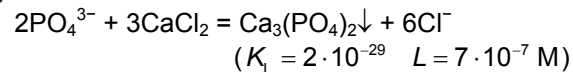
C – Cl^- , kloriidioon

D – 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.