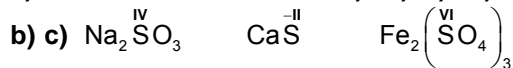


2009/2010 õ.a. keemiaolümpiaadi lõppvooru ülesannete lahendused
9. klass

1. a) Keemilised nähtused on: ii), iii), v), vi)



d) $m((\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4) = 380 \cdot 0,06 = 22,8 \text{ g}$

$$n((\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4) = 22,8 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{132 \text{ g}} = 0,173 \text{ mol}$$

$$m(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 380 - 22,8 = 357,2 \text{ g}$$

$$n(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 357,2 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{18 \text{ g}} = 19,8 \text{ mol}$$

$$n(\text{H}) = (4 \cdot 2 + 1) \cdot 0,173 \text{ mol} + 2 \cdot 19,8 \text{ mol} = 41,2 \text{ mol}$$

$$N(\text{H}) = 41,2 \text{ mol} \cdot \frac{6,02 \cdot 10^{23}}{1 \text{ mol}} = 2,5 \cdot 10^{25}$$

e) $M(\text{Bi}_2\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}(\text{Cu}_{1-x}\text{Ni}_x)_2\text{O}_8) = \{2 \cdot 209 + 2 \cdot 87,6 + 1 \cdot 40,1 + 2 \cdot [(1 - 0,022) \cdot 63,5 + 0,022 \cdot 58,7] + 8 \cdot 16\} \text{ g/mol} = 888,1 \text{ g/mol}$

$$\%(\text{Cu}) = \frac{2 \cdot (1 - 0,022) \cdot 63,5 \text{ g/mol}}{888,1 \text{ g/mol}} \cdot 100 = 14,0$$

2. a)

| pihustuskeskkond | pihustatud aine olek | pihussüsteemi nimetus | näide |
|------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| gaas | vedel | aerosool | udu |
| | tahke | aerosool | õietolm õhus |
| vedelik | gaas | vaht | limonaadivaht |
| | vedel | emulsioon | piim |
| | tahke | suspensioon (sool) | hambapasta |
| tahke aine | gaas | tahke vaht | vahtplast |

b)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} S_{\text{õli}} = N_{\text{õlitilk}} S_{\text{õlitilk}} = N_{\text{õlitilk}} \cdot 4\pi r^2 = 3485 \text{ cm}^2 \quad \text{(I)} \\ V_{\text{õli}} = N_{\text{õlitilk}} V_{\text{õlitilk}} = N_{\text{õlitilk}} \cdot \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 = 50 \text{ cm}^3 \quad \text{(II)} \end{array} \right.$$

$$N_{\text{õlitilk}} \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 / N_{\text{õlitilk}} 4\pi r^2 = 50 \text{ cm}^3 / 3485 \text{ cm}^2 \quad \text{(II/I)}$$

$$r/3 = 0,0143 \text{ cm} \quad r = 3 \cdot 0,0143 \text{ cm} = 0,0430 \text{ cm}$$

$$N_{\text{õlitilk}} = \frac{S_{\text{õli}}}{4\pi r^2} = \frac{3485 \text{ cm}^2}{4\pi(0,0430 \text{ cm})^2} = 150 \text{ 000}$$

$$c = \frac{150 \text{ 000 tilka}}{150 \text{ cm}^3} = 1000 \text{ tilka / cm}^3$$

3. a) $m(\text{küünlavaha, väike küünal}) = 116 \text{ g} \cdot (1 - 0,03) = 113 \text{ g}$

$$m(\text{küünlavaha, suur küünal}) = 458 \text{ g} \cdot (1 - 0,03) = 444 \text{ g}$$

$$V(\text{küünlavaha, väike küünal}) = 113 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ cm}^3}{0,85 \text{ g}} = 132 \text{ cm}^3 \approx 130 \text{ cm}^3$$

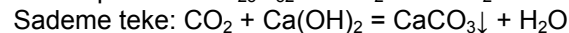
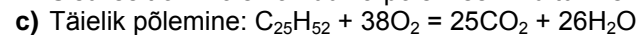
$$V(\text{küünlavaha, suue küünal}) = 444 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ cm}^3}{0,85 \text{ g}} = 523 \text{ cm}^3 \approx 520 \text{ cm}^3$$

b) $t(\text{suur küünal}) = \frac{18 \text{ h}}{113 \text{ g}} \cdot 444 \text{ g} = 70,7 \text{ h} \approx 71 \text{ h}$

$$\text{Hind}(\text{väike küünal}) = \frac{8 \text{ EEK}}{18 \text{ h}} = 0,44 \text{ EEK/h} \approx 0,4 \text{ EEK / h}$$

$$\text{Hind}(\text{suur küünal}) = \frac{30 \text{ EEK}}{70,7 \text{ h}} = 0,42 \text{ EEK/h} \approx 0,4 \text{ EEK / h}$$

Sisuliselt on mõlema küünla põlemise hind tunnis võrdne.

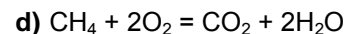


$$M_r(\text{küünlavaha}) = 25 \cdot 12 + 52 \cdot 1 = 352$$

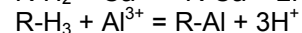
$$n(\text{küünlavaha, väike küünal}) = 113 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{352 \text{ g}} = 0,321 \text{ mol}$$

$$M(\text{CaCO}_3) = 100 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$m(\text{kriit}) = \frac{1}{1} \cdot \frac{25}{1} \cdot 0,321 \text{ mol} \cdot \frac{100 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ mol}} \cdot \frac{1}{0,98} = 819 \text{ g} \approx 820 \text{ g}$$



$$V(\text{CH}_4) = \frac{1}{1} \cdot \frac{25}{1} \cdot 0,321 \text{ mol} \cdot \frac{22,4 \text{ dm}^3}{1 \text{ mol}} = 180 \text{ dm}^3$$



b) $n(\text{CaCl}_2) = 100 \text{ g} \cdot 0,01 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{111 \text{ g}} = 0,00901 \text{ mol}$

$$n(\text{AlCl}_3) = 100 \text{ g} \cdot 0,02 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{133 \text{ g}} = 0,0150 \text{ mol}$$

$$n(\text{Ca}^{2+}) = \frac{2}{1} \cdot 0,00901 \text{ mol} = 0,0180 \text{ ekv}$$

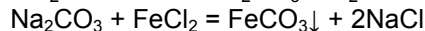
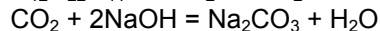
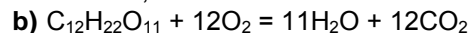
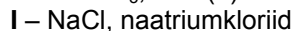
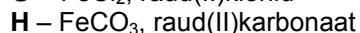
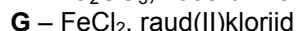
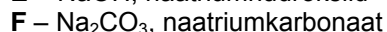
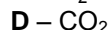
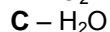
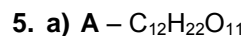
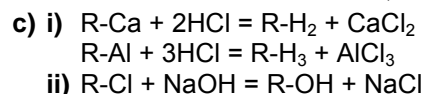
$$n(\text{Al}^{3+}) = \frac{3}{1} \cdot 0,0150 \text{ mol} = 0,0450 \text{ ekv}$$

$$n_{\text{katioonid}} = 0,0180 \text{ ekv} + 0,0450 \text{ ekv} = 0,0630 \text{ ekv}$$

$$n(\text{Cl}^-) = 2 \cdot 0,00901 \text{ ekv} + 3 \cdot 0,0150 \text{ ekv} = 0,0630 \text{ ekv}$$

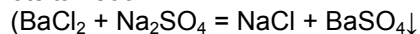
$$m_{\text{katioonid}} = 0,063 \text{ ekv} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ kg}}{1 \text{ ekv}} \cdot \frac{1000 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ kg}} = \mathbf{63 \text{ g}}$$

$$m_{\text{anionid}} = 0,063 \text{ ekv} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ kg}}{1 \text{ ekv}} \cdot \frac{1000 \text{ g}}{1,2 \text{ kg}} = 52,5 \text{ g} = \mathbf{53 \text{ g}}$$



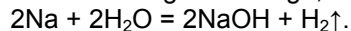
c) Ei saa järeldada. Sest kogu NaOH ei pruukinud olla ära reageerinud ja võis toimuda hoopis reaktsioon $\text{NaOH} + \text{FeCl}_2 = \text{NaCl} + \text{Fe(OH)}_2\downarrow$, milles tekib samuti mittelahustuv ühend, mille värvus võib maskeerida FeCO_3 värvuse. Raud(II)ühendid oksüdeeruvad kiiresti õhuhapniku toimel raud(III)ühenditeks, millele on iseloomulik pruunikas värvus. FeCO_3 ja Fe(OH)_2 on hapniku vabas keskkonnas väritud.

d) Tuleb valida otsitava soola aniooni ja katiooni sisaldavad lahustuvad soolad ja need kokku valada. Ainus lahustumatu ühend peab olema otsitav sool.

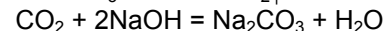
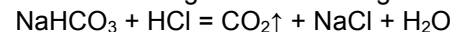


Sadenev baariumsulfaat on valget värvi.)

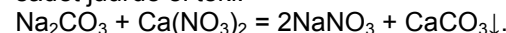
e) Naatrium reageerib veega, tekib NaOH:



Söögisooda ja HCl vahelisel reaktsioonil eralduv CO_2 juhtida läbi NaOH lahuse kuni kogu NaOH on reageerinud.



Reaktsiooni toimumist kontrollida fenoolftaleiini roosa värvuse kadumisega. Sellesse lahusesse valada liias $\text{Ca(NO}_3)_2$ lahust, kuni enam sadet juurde ei teki:

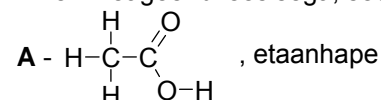


Viimasena lisada $\text{Pb(NO}_3)_2$.

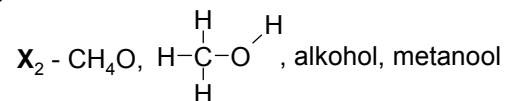
6. a) Võrrandist **vi**) on näha, et aine **A** sisaldab vähemalt kahte hapniku aatomit molekuli kohta. Kui seda teadmist rakendada esimesele võrrandile, on näha, et seal saab aineks **X**₁ olla vaid hapnik. Sellest teadmisest saab koheselt arvutada **A** brutovalemi



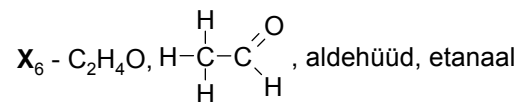
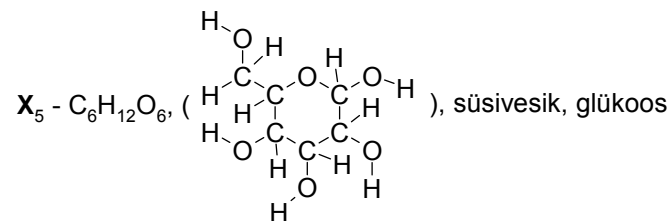
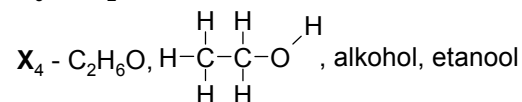
Aine **A** reageerib leesisega, seega on tegemist **happega**.



b) **X**₁ - O_2 , $\text{O}=\text{O}$, (lihtaine,) hapnik



X₃ - CO_2 , $\text{O}=\text{C}=\text{O}$, oksiid, süsinikdioksiid



c) $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH} + \text{NaOH} = \text{CH}_3\text{COONa} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$