

2009/2010 õ.a. keemiaolümpiaadi lõppvoorü ülesannete lahendused

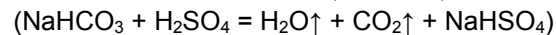
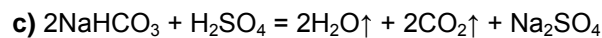
10. klass

1. a) $78,918 \cdot \%(^{79}\text{Br})/100 + (1 - \%(^{79}\text{Br})/100) \cdot 80,916 = 79,904$
 $0,01998\%(^{79}\text{Br}) = 1,012$
 $\%(^{79}\text{Br}) = 50,7$ $\%(^{81}\text{Br}) = 100 - 50,65 = 49,3$
- b) $c = \frac{n}{V} \Rightarrow n = c \cdot V$
 $n_1 = 0,01 \cdot V_1$ $n_2 = 0,01 \cdot V_2$
 $n_1 + n_2 = 0,02 \cdot (V_1 + V_2)$ $V_1 + V_2 = (0,01 \cdot V_1 + 0,1 \cdot V_2) \cdot 50$
 $\frac{V_1}{V_2} = 8$
 0,01M ja 0,1M lahust tuleb segada kokku ruumalavahekorra 8:1.
- c) $m(\text{kogu Na}_2\text{CO}_3) = 350 \text{ g} \cdot 0,15 = 52,5 \text{ g}$
 $m(10\% \text{ lahus}) = \frac{m_1(\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3)}{0,1}$ $m(\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 286 \cdot \frac{m_2(\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3)}{106}$

$$\begin{cases} m_1(\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3) + m_2(\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3) = 52,5 \text{ g} \\ \frac{m_1(\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3)}{0,1} + 286 \cdot \frac{m_2(\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3)}{106} = 350 \text{ g} \end{cases} \Rightarrow m_1 = 28,5 \text{ g ja } m_2 = 24,0 \text{ g}$$

 $m(10\% \text{ lahus}) = \frac{28,5 \text{ g}}{0,1} = 285 \text{ g}$
 $m(\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 286 \cdot \frac{24,0 \text{ g}}{106} = 64,8 \text{ g}$
- d) Kuna mõlemad koosnevad ühest katioonist ja ühest anioonist, siis on nende soolade lahustuvuskorrutised otseselt võrreldavad ning paremini lahustub suurema lahustuvuskorrutisega aine, **baariumkarbonaat**.
2. a) (1) $\text{Si}(\text{OH})_4 + \text{H}_4\text{Si} = 2\text{Si} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (väär) (2) $\text{Si} + 2\text{F}_2 = \text{SiF}_4$
 (3) $\text{SiF}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{F}_2 = \text{H}_2\text{SiF}_6$ (4) $2\text{F}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} = 2\text{HF}_2 + \text{O}_2$
- b) Vastavad ühendid saavad sisaldada ainult Si, O ja H.
 $M_r = \frac{28,1}{0,467} = 60$ SiO_2
 $M_r = \frac{28,1}{0,36} = 78$ $\text{SiO}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$
 $M_r = \frac{2 \cdot 28,1}{0,322} = 174$ $2\text{SiO}_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$
 Kõigi toodud ühendite üldvalem on **$m\text{SiO}_2 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$** .

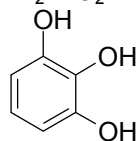
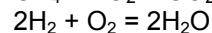
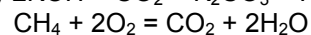
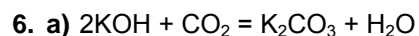
- c) Looduses moodustuvad need ühendid ortoränihappe polükondensatsioonil. Antud tingimustel reageerib Si-H side Si-O-H rühmaga, eraldades vesinikku, ja moodustades Si-O-Si sideme.
- d) Andres arvas, et teises etapis reageerib ainult räni fluoriga ja tekib SiF_4 . Kuid tegelikult reageerib kuumutatud fluoriga $m\text{SiO}_2 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ja tekivad nii O_2 , H_2F_2 kui ka SiF_4 .
3. a) **A** – ZnCl_2 , tsinkkloriid **E** – $\text{Zn}(\text{OH})^+$, tsinkhüdrosiidioon
B – Na_2CO_3 , naatriumkarbonaat **F** – HCO_3^- , vesinikkarbonaatioon
C – HCl , soolhape **G** – H_2CO_3 , süsihape
D – NaCl , naatriumkloriid
- b) $\text{ZnCl}_2 + \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 = \text{ZnCO}_3 \downarrow + 2\text{NaCl}$
 Cl^- , Na^+ , CO_3^{2-} , HCO_3^- , OH^- (vähesel määral H^+).
- c) Aluseline, sest Na_2CO_3 on liias ($\text{pH} > 7$)
- d) Näiteks Cr_2S_3
 $2\text{Cr}^{3+} + 3\text{S}^{2-} + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2\text{Cr}(\text{OH})_3 \downarrow + 3\text{H}_2\text{S} \uparrow$
4. a) **A** – B **D** – I_2 **G** – $\text{B}(\text{OH})_3$
B – BCl_3 **E** – MgO **H** – HBO_2
C – HCl **F** – CO **I** – BN
- b) i) $2\text{BCl}_3 + 3\text{H}_2 = 2\text{B} + 6\text{HCl}$
 ii) $2\text{BI}_3 = 2\text{B} + 3\text{I}_2$
 iii) $\text{B}_2\text{O}_3 + 2\text{Mg} = 2\text{B} + 3\text{MgO}$
 iv) $\text{B}_2\text{O}_3 + 3\text{C} + 3\text{Cl}_2 = 2\text{BCl}_3 + 3\text{CO}$
 v) $\text{BCl}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{B}(\text{OH})_3 + 3\text{HCl}$
 vi) $\text{B}(\text{OH})_3 = \text{HBO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
 vii) $2\text{HBO}_2 = \text{B}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
 viii) $\text{B}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{N}_2 + 3\text{C} = 2\text{BN} + 3\text{CO}$
5. a) $\text{CH}_4 + 2\text{O}_2 = \text{CO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
 $\Delta_c H^0(\text{CH}_4) = \Delta_f H^0(\text{CO}_2) + 2\Delta_f H^0(\text{H}_2\text{O}) - \Delta_f H^0(\text{CH}_4) - 2\Delta_f H^0(\text{O}_2)$
 $\Delta_c H^0(\text{CH}_4) = [-393,5 + 2 \cdot (-285,8) - (-74,82) - 0] \text{ kJ/mol} = -890,3 \text{ kJ/mol}$
 $Q = -1 \text{ mol} \cdot \frac{-890,3 \text{ kJ}}{1 \text{ mol}} = 890 \text{ kJ}$
 (miinusmärk tähistab keskkonda vabanevat energiat)
- b) $E = \frac{110 \text{ J}}{1 \text{ s}} \cdot 24 \text{ h} \cdot \frac{3600 \text{ s}}{1} = 9504 \text{ kJ}$
 $m(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6) = 9504 \text{ kJ} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{2826 \text{ kJ}} \cdot \frac{180 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ mol}} = 605 \text{ g}$



$$n(\text{NaHCO}_3) = n(\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4) = 2,0 \text{ kg} \cdot \frac{1000 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ kg}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{(84 + 98) \text{ g}} = 11 \text{ mol}$$

$$n(\text{CO}_2) = n(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = n(\text{NaHCO}_3) = 11 \text{ mol}$$

$$V = \frac{nRT}{p} = (11 + 11) \text{ mol} \cdot 0,082 \frac{\text{atm} \cdot \text{dm}^3}{\text{K} \cdot \text{mol}} \cdot (177 + 273) \text{ K} \cdot \frac{1}{1235 \text{ torr}} \cdot \frac{760 \text{ torr}}{1 \text{ atm}} = \underline{500 \text{ dm}^3}$$



b)

c) Lähtekompleksi valem on $[\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_x]\text{Cl}$.

$$M_r(\text{läheteaine}) = \frac{63,55}{0,478} = 132,9 = 63,55 + x \cdot 17,03 + 35,45$$

$$x = 2 \quad [\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_2]\text{Cl}$$

Saaduse valem on $[\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_x(\text{CO})_y]\text{Cl}$.

$$M_r(\text{saadus}) = \frac{63,55}{0,357} = 178,0 = 63,55 + x \cdot 17,03 + y \cdot 28,01 + 35,45$$

$$\text{Proovimise teel saame } x = 3 \text{ ja } y = 1. \quad [\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_3\text{CO}]\text{Cl}$$

d) Neeldunud gaaside (CO_2 , O_2 , CO) ruumalad:

$$V(\text{CO}_2) = (90 - 82) \text{ cm}^3 = 8 \text{ cm}^3 \quad \%_{\text{vol}}(\text{CO}_2) = \frac{8 \text{ cm}^3}{90 \text{ cm}^3} \cdot 100 = 8,8 \approx 9$$

$$V(\text{O}_2) = (82 - 76) \text{ cm}^3 = 6 \text{ cm}^3 \quad \%_{\text{vol}}(\text{O}_2) = \frac{6 \text{ cm}^3}{90 \text{ cm}^3} \cdot 100 = 6,6 \approx 7$$

$$V(\text{CO}) = (76 - 64) \text{ cm}^3 = 12 \text{ cm}^3 \quad \%_{\text{vol}}(\text{CO}) = \frac{12 \text{ cm}^3}{90 \text{ cm}^3} \cdot 100 = 13,3 \approx 13$$

Üle jäänud gaaside (CH_4 , H_2) ruumalad määrati põletamisel.

Teadat on:

$$V(\text{CH}_4) = V(\text{CO}_2) = 3 \text{ cm}^3 \quad V(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 0 \quad V(\text{N}_2) = \text{const}$$

Põlemise tõttu väheneb gaasisegu ruumala:

$$\Delta V = V_{\text{lopp}} - V_{\text{alg}} = V(\text{CO}_2) + V(\text{H}_2\text{O}) - V(\text{CH}_4) - V(\text{O}_2) - V(\text{H}_2)$$

Avaldame hapniku ruumala süsinikdioksiidi vesiniku ruumalade kaudu:

$$V(\text{O}_2) = 2V(\text{CO}_2) + 0,5V(\text{H}_2)$$

$$\Delta V = -2V(\text{CO}_2) - 0,5V(\text{H}_2) - V(\text{H}_2) = -2V(\text{CO}_2) - 1,5V(\text{H}_2)$$

Avaldame vesiniku ruumala:

$$V(\text{H}_2) = [-\Delta V - 2V(\text{CO}_2)] : 1,5 = [-(-9) - 2 \cdot 3] \text{ cm}^3 : 1,5 = 2 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$V(\text{CH}_4, \text{ proov}) = 3 \text{ cm}^3 \cdot \frac{64 \text{ cm}^3}{18 \text{ cm}^3} = 10,7 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\%_{\text{vol}}(\text{CH}_4) = \frac{10,7 \text{ cm}^3}{90 \text{ cm}^3} \cdot 100 = 11,9 \approx 12$$

$$V(\text{H}_2, \text{ proov}) = 2 \text{ cm}^3 \cdot \frac{64 \text{ cm}^3}{18 \text{ cm}^3} = 7,11 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\%_{\text{vol}}(\text{H}_2) = \frac{7,11 \text{ cm}^3}{90 \text{ cm}^3} \cdot 100 = 7,9$$

$$V(\text{N}_2) = (90 - 8 - 6 - 12 - 10,7 - 7,11) \text{ cm}^3 = 46,2 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\%_{\text{vol}}(\text{N}_2) = \frac{46,2 \text{ cm}^3}{90 \text{ cm}^3} \cdot 100 = 51,3 \approx 51$$

Seda gaaside segu ei tohi sisse hingata.