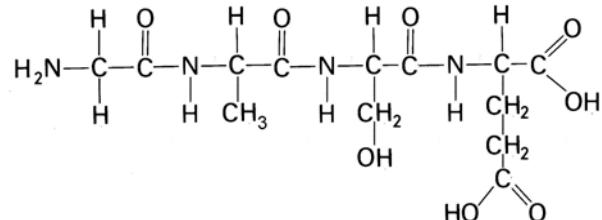
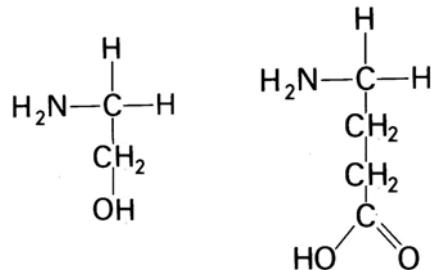


2012/2013 õ.a keemiaolümpiaadi lõppvooru ülesannete lahendused. 9. klass

1. a)



b) Etanolamiin:  $\gamma$ -aminobutaanhape:



2. a) i) katoodil:  $2\text{H}^+ + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{H}_2 \uparrow / 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{H}_2 + 2\text{OH}^-$   
 ii) anoodil:  $2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{O}_2 + 4\text{H}^+ + 4\text{e}^- / 4\text{OH}^- \rightarrow \text{O}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 4\text{e}^-$   
 iii) summaarne:  $2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2 + \text{O}_2$

- b) i)  $n(\text{e}^-) = (2316 \text{ C}) / (96500 \text{ C/mol}) = 0,024 \text{ mol}$   
 $4\text{e}^- \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2 + \text{O}_2; n(\text{H}_2) = 0,024 \text{ mol} / 2 = 0,012 \text{ mol};$   
 $n(\text{O}_2) = 0,024 \text{ mol} / 4 = 0,006 \text{ mol};$   
 $m(\text{H}_2) = 0,012 \text{ mol} * 2 \text{ g/mol} = 0,024 \text{ g};$   
 $m(\text{O}_2) = 0,006 \text{ mol} * 32 \text{ g/mol} = 0,192 \text{ g}$

ii)  $n(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 0,012 \text{ mol}$

c) Cu - vask ja  $\text{O}_2$  - hapnik

3. a)  $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot 18\text{H}_2\text{O}$  – aluminiiumsulfaat-vesi (1/18) või aluminiiumsulfaatotkatakdehüdraat  
 Soolade alamklass – kristallhüdraadid

b)  $n(\text{SO}_4^{2-}) = 500 \text{ ml} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ dm}^3}{1000 \text{ ml}} \cdot 0,25 \text{ mol/dm}^3 = 0,125 \text{ mol}$

$n[\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3] = \frac{0,125 \text{ mol}}{3} = 0,0417 \text{ mol}$

$M[\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3] = 2 \cdot 27,0 + 3 \cdot 32,1 + 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 16,0 = 342,3 \text{ g/mol}$

$M[\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot 18\text{H}_2\text{O}] = 342,3 + 18 \cdot (2 \cdot 1,01 + 16,0) = 666,7 \text{ g/mol}$

$m[\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot 18\text{H}_2\text{O}] = 0,0417 \text{ mol} \cdot 666,7 \text{ g/mol} = 27,8 \sim 28 \text{ g}$

$m[\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot 18\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{jäi alles}] = 37,4 - 27,8 = 9,6 \text{ g}$

c)  $m[\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3] = 0,25 \text{ dm}^3 \cdot \frac{1000 \text{ ml}}{1 \text{ dm}^3} \cdot \frac{91,5 \text{ g}}{100 \text{ ml}} = 91 \text{ g}$

$n[\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3] = \frac{91,5 \text{ g}}{342,3 \text{ g/mol}} = 0,27 \text{ mol}$

$m[\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3, \text{sadeneb välja}] = 91 \text{ g} - 0,25 \text{ dm}^3 \cdot \frac{1000 \text{ ml}}{1 \text{ dm}^3} \cdot \frac{81,7 \text{ g}}{100 \text{ ml}} = 11,75 \sim 12 \text{ g}$

4. a) A – N, lämmastik; B – C, süsinik; C – O, hapnik; D – H, vesinik.

b) i) Kui võtta täpselt 100 g ainet X, siis sisaldab see  $n(\text{N}) = 100 \text{ g} \cdot 0,378 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{14,01 \text{ g}} \approx 2,70 \text{ mol}$

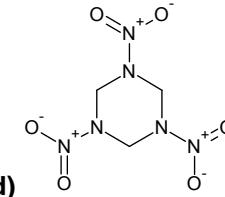
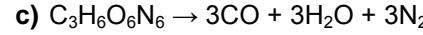
$n(\text{C}) = 100 \text{ g} \cdot 0,162 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{12,01 \text{ g}} \approx 1,35 \text{ mol}$

$n(\text{O}) = 100 \text{ g} \cdot 0,432 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{16,00 \text{ g}} = 2,70 \text{ mol}$

$n(\text{H}) = 100 \text{ g} \cdot (1 - 0,378 - 0,162 - 0,432) \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{1,008 \text{ g}} \approx 2,78 \text{ mol}$

$\frac{n(\text{N})}{n(\text{C})} \approx \frac{n(\text{O})}{n(\text{C})} \approx \frac{n(\text{H})}{n(\text{C})} \approx 2$  Seega on empiiriline valem  $\text{CH}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$ .

ii) Kuna  $\frac{222,1 \text{ g/mol}}{(12,01 + 2 \cdot 1,008 + 2 \cdot 14,01 + 2 \cdot 16,00) \text{ g/mol}} \approx 3$ , siis on molekulivalem  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{N}_6\text{O}_6$ .



d)

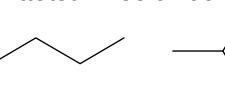
5. a) Kuna aine B ei sisalda vesinikku, tekkis vesi täielikult ainest A.

$n(\text{H-aatomid}) = (0,804 \text{ g} / 18,0 \text{ g/mol}) \cdot 2 = 89,3 \text{ mmol}$

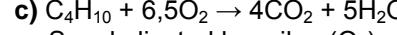
H-aatomite arv aine A molekulis:

$n(\text{H-aatomid}) / n(\text{A}) = 89,3 \text{ mmol} / 8,93 \text{ mmol} = 10$

Mittetsükliklike alkaani korral vastab 10 vesinikule 4 süsinikku:  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}$ .



b)



Segule lisatud hapnik:  $n(\text{O}_2) = 1,857 \text{ g} / 32,0 \text{ g/mol} = 58,0 \text{ mmol}$

Aine A põletamiseks kulunud hapnik:

$$n(O_2) = 8,93 \text{ mmol} \cdot 6,5 = 58,0 \text{ mmol}$$

Järelkult kulus kogu hapnik alkaani põletamiseks, mistõttu aine B on mittepõlev. Kuna reaktsiooni lõpus oli peale vee järel ainult süsihaptegaas, pidi aine B olema süsinikdioksiid  $\text{CO}_2$ .

d)  $n(\text{gaas}) = 0,500 \text{ L} / 22,4 \text{ L/mol} = 22,3 \text{ mmol}$

$$X(C_4H_{10}) = 8,93 \text{ mmol} / 22,3 \text{ mmol} = 0,400$$

$$X(\text{CO}_2) = (22,3 \text{ mmol} - 8,93 \text{ mmol}) / 22,3 \text{ mmol} = 0,600$$

$$M(A+B \text{ segu}) = 0,400 \cdot 58,1 \text{ g/mol} + 0,600 \cdot 44,0 \text{ g/mol} = 49,6 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$M(\text{He}) = 4,00 \text{ g/mol}$$

Esialgse gaasisegu suhteline tihedus:  $49,6 \text{ g/mol} / 4,00 \text{ g/mol} = 12,4$

6. a) Valkudes ehk proteiinides

b) Ninhüdriin lahustub vees toatemperatuuril üsna halvasti (maksimaalselt 0,1-0,5 g 100 ml vee kohta). Lisaks on oluline, et ilmutatava sörmejälje pilt oleks võimalikult terav, paljud valgud on aga veeslahustuvad.

c) i)

$$w = \frac{0,50 \text{ g}}{0,50 \text{ g} + 100 \text{ cm}^3 \cdot 0,789 \text{ g/cm}^3} \cdot 100\% = 0,63\%$$

ii)  $M(\text{ninhüdriin}) = 9 \cdot 12,0 + 6 \cdot 1,01 + 4 \cdot 16,0 = 178 \text{ g/mol}$

$$c = \frac{0,50 \text{ g}}{178 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}} \cdot 100 \text{ ml}} \cdot 1000 \frac{\text{ml}}{\text{l}} = 0,028 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{l}}$$

iii)  $n(\text{n-inhüdriin}) = 0,50 \text{ g} : 178 \text{ g/mol} = 0,0028 \text{ mol}$

$$M(\text{etanol}) = 2 \cdot 12,0 + 6 \cdot 1,01 + 16,0 = 46,1 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$n(\text{etanol}) = 100 \text{ cm}^3 \cdot 0,789 \text{ g/cm}^3 : 46,1 \text{ g/mol} = 1,71 \text{ mol}$$

$$x = 0,0028 \text{ mol} : (0,0028 + 1,71 \text{ mol}) = 0,0016$$

d) Kindad, kittel, kaitseprillid