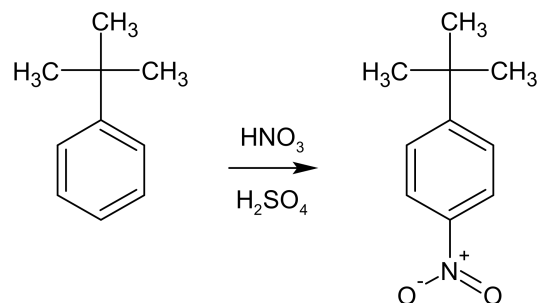
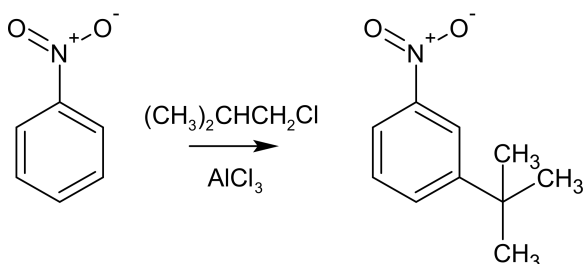
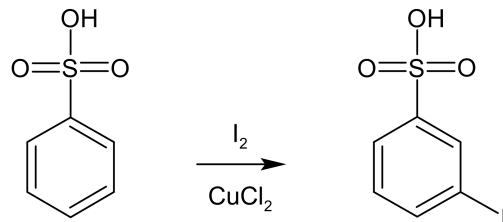
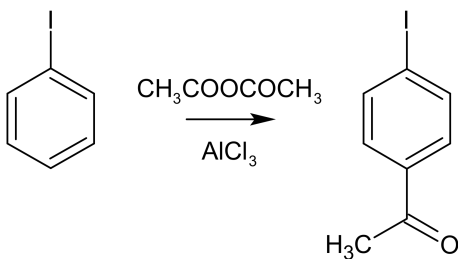
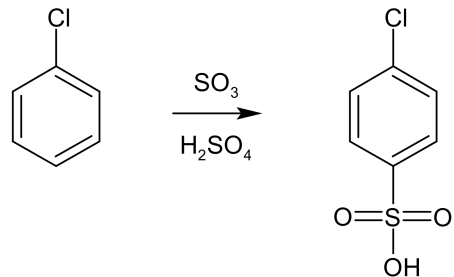
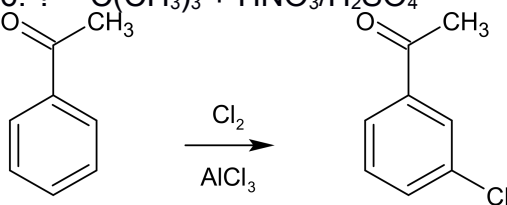


## Lahendused

1. a)  $\text{Ba}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ ,  $\text{BaI}_2$ ,  $\text{BaCl}_2$ ,  $\text{KNO}_3$ ,  $\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4$ ,  $\text{KI}$ ,  $\text{KCl}$ ,  $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ ,  $\text{Al}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ ,  $\text{AlCl}_3$ ,  $\text{AlI}_3$ ,  $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$   
Iga õige vastus annab 0,5 p. (0,5×12)  
 $\text{PbCl}_2$  on vähelahustuv. (0)  
Iga vale vastuse eest -0,5 p.  
Kuna  $\text{Pb}(\text{OH})_2$  ei lahustu vees, ainuke  $\text{Pb}^{2+}$  sool, mis vastab tingimustele on  $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ .
- b)  $\text{AlCl}_3 + \text{KOH} \rightarrow \text{Al}(\text{OH})_3\downarrow + 3\text{KCl}$  (0,5)  
 $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3 + \text{KOH} \rightarrow \text{K}[\text{Al}(\text{OH})_4] + \text{H}_2\text{O}$  (0,5)  
 $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + 2\text{KOH} \rightarrow \text{Pb}(\text{OH})_2\downarrow + 2\text{KNO}_3$  (0,5)  
 $\text{Pb}(\text{OH})_2 + 2\text{KOH} \rightarrow \text{K}_2[\text{Pb}(\text{OH})_4] + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (0,5)  
 $2\text{KOH} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{Q}$  (0,5)  
 $\text{BaI}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow \text{BaSO}_4\downarrow + 2\text{HI}$  (0,5)  
 $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow \text{PbSO}_4\downarrow + 2\text{HNO}_3$  (0,5)  
 $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + \text{BaI}_2 \rightarrow \text{PbI}_2\downarrow + \text{Ba}(\text{NO}_3)_2$  (0,5)  
**I – KOH** (pH = 13) (0,5)  
**II – BaI<sub>2</sub>** (0,5)  
**III – AlCl<sub>3</sub>** (0,5)  
**IV – Pb(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>** (0, vt punkt a)  
**V – H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>** (pH < 1) (0,5)
- 12 p**

2. 1. ? =  $\text{COCH}_3 + \text{Cl}_2/\text{AlCl}_3$  (1+1)  
 2. ? =  $\text{I} + \text{CH}_3\text{COOCOCH}_3/\text{AlCl}_3$  (1+1)  
 3. ? =  $\text{NO}_2 + (\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CHCH}_2\text{Cl}/\text{AlCl}_3$  (1+1)  
 4. ? =  $\text{Cl} + \text{SO}_3/\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  (1+1)  
 5. ? =  $\text{SO}_3\text{H} + \text{I}_2/\text{CuCl}_2$  (1+1)  
 6. ? =  $\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3 + \text{HNO}_3/\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  (1+1)

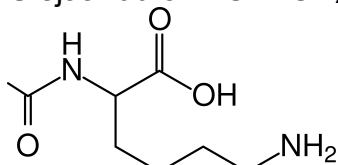


**12 p**

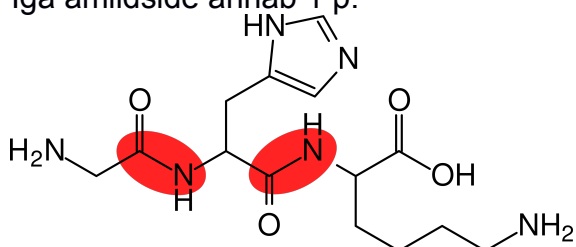
3. a)  $m = 3,43 \text{ cm}^2 \cdot 30,0 \text{ } \mu\text{m} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ cm}}{10000 \text{ } \mu\text{m}} \cdot 10,5 \text{ g/cm}^3 \cdot \frac{1000 \text{ mg}}{1 \text{ g}} = 108 \text{ mg}$  (2)
- b)  $t = \frac{108 \text{ mg}}{108 \text{ g/mol}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ g}}{1000 \text{ mg}} \cdot \frac{96485 \text{ A}\cdot\text{s/mol}}{0,50 \text{ A}} = 190 \text{ s}$  (2)
- c)  $4[\text{Ag}(\text{CN})_2]^- + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} = 4\text{Ag} + 8\text{CN}^- + 4\text{H}^+ + \text{O}_2$  (1)
- d)  $\Delta H = 150,6 \text{ kJ/mol} \cdot 8 \text{ mol} - (269,0 \text{ kJ/mol} \cdot 4 \text{ mol} + -285,8 \text{ kJ/mol} \cdot 2 \text{ mol}) = 700 \text{ kJ}$  (2)
- e)  $E = -\frac{1000 \text{ J}}{1 \text{ kJ}} \cdot \frac{700 \text{ kJ}}{96485 \text{ A}\cdot\text{s/mol} \cdot 4 \text{ mol}} = -1,8 \text{ V}$  (1)
- Tuleb rakendada **+1,8 V**. (1)
- 9 p**

4. a)  $c(\text{kofeiin}) = \frac{11 \text{ mg}}{100 \text{ g}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ g}}{1000 \text{ mg}} \cdot \frac{20 \cdot 2,0 \text{ g}}{194 \text{ g/mol}} \cdot \frac{1}{1 \text{ dm}^3} \cdot \frac{1000 \text{ mmol}}{1 \text{ mol}} = 0,0226 \text{ mmol/dm}^3$  (2)
- b)  $K = \frac{18,0 \text{ g}}{100 \text{ cm}^3} : \frac{1,8 \text{ g}}{100 \text{ cm}^3} = 10$  (1)
- c)  $m(\text{kofeiin}) = 0,0226 \text{ mmol/dm}^3 \cdot 1 \text{ dm}^3 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{1000 \text{ mmol}} \cdot 194 \text{ g/mol} \cdot \frac{1000 \text{ mg}}{1 \text{ g}} = 4,4 \text{ mg}$
- $K = 10 = \frac{x \text{ g}}{300 \text{ cm}^3} : \frac{(4,4-x) \text{ g}}{1000 \text{ cm}^3}$ , kus  $x$  on kofeiini mass kloroformi faasis.
- Lahendades saadud võrrandi saame  $x = 3,3 \text{ mg}$ . (2)
- d)  $K = 10 = \frac{x \text{ g}}{100 \text{ cm}^3} : \frac{(4,4-x) \text{ g}}{1000 \text{ cm}^3}$ .
- Lahendades saadud võrrandi saame  $x = 2,2 \text{ mg}$ .
- Kofeiini mass jäänud vee faasi pärast esimest ekstraheerimist on 2,2 mg.
- Märkame, et ekstraheerimisel täpselt pool kofeiini massist jäi vee faasi ja pool läks kloroformi faasi üle. Järelikult, saame arvutusi lihtsustada nii:
- $m(\text{kofeiin kloroformis}) = 4,4 \cdot 0,5 + 4,4 \cdot 0,5^2 + 4,4 \cdot 0,5^3 \approx 3,8 \text{ mg}$  (2)
- e)  $m(\text{kofeiin ühes tassis}) = 4 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{6,0 \text{ mg}}{20 \cdot 2,0 \text{ g}} = 0,6 \text{ mg}$
- $N(\text{tassid}) = \frac{400 \text{ mg}}{0,6 \text{ mg}} \approx 667$  (2)
- 9 p**

5. a)  $M(\mathbf{Z}) = 2 \cdot (340,4 - 1,008) \text{ g/mol} \cdot \frac{0,0855}{1-0,0855} \approx 63,5 \text{ g/mol}$  (1)
- b)  $M(\mathbf{R}) = 340,4 - (7 \cdot 12,01 + 4 \cdot 14,01 + 16,00 + 11 \cdot 1,008) = 173,2 \text{ g/mol}$
- GHK on tripeptiid, seega **R** sisaldab  $-\text{NH}-\text{CO}-$  ning  $-\text{COOH}$ . (1)
- Ülejäänud on  $-\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{NH}_2$ . (1)



- c) Õige struktuuri annab 1 p. (1)
- Iga amiidside annab 1 p. (2)



d) His ja Lys ainihappete valik annab kokku 1 p.  
Iga amiidside annab 1 p.

(1)  
(1)

