

Keemia lahtise võistluse ülesannete lahendused

Vanem rühm (11. ja 12. klass)

15. november 2003. a.

1. a) YX_2 on $MgBr_2$

$$\%(\text{Mg}) = \frac{24}{184} \cdot 100 = 13$$

X_2 on Br_2

X on broom

Y on Mg, magneesium

Ühend **C** on CH_3MgBr

$$\%(\text{Mg}) = \frac{24}{119} \cdot 100 = \approx 20$$

b) **A** – CH_3Br

B – HBr

C – CH_3MgBr

D – $CH_3COOMgBr$

c) i) $CH_4 + Br_2 = CH_3Br + HBr$

ii) $CH_3Br + Mg = CH_3MgBr$

iii) $CH_3MgBr + CO_2 = CH_3COOMgBr$

iv) $CH_3COOMgBr + HBr = CH_3COOH + MgBr_2$

2. a) $A_r(\text{Me, kui ühend on } MeCl) = 35,5 \cdot \frac{0,659}{0,341} = 69$ (ei sobi)

$A_r(\text{Me, kui ühend on } MeCl_2) = 71,0 \cdot \frac{0,659}{0,341} = 137$, s.o. **Ba**

b) i) $SO_4^{2-} + Ba^{2+} = BaSO_4 \downarrow$ (valge)

ii) $Fe^{3+} + SCN^- = Fe(SCN)_3$ (punane)

iii) $2Fe^{3+} + 2I^- = 2Fe^{2+} + I_2$ (I_2 annab tärklise lahusega sinise värvuse)

iv) $5Fe^{2+} + MnO_4^- + 8H^+ = 5Fe^{3+} + Mn^{2+} + 4H_2O$

$6Fe^{2+} + Cr_2O_7^{2-} + 14H^+ = 6Fe^{3+} + 2Cr^{3+} + 7H_2O$

soolas **A** on ioonid Fe^{2+} ja SO_4^{2-}

soolas **B** on ioonid Fe^{3+} ja SO_4^{2-}

c) i) Raud sulfaadid kristalliseeruvad koos kristallveega (aine **E**), mis mõõdukal kuumutamisel eraldub

$$n(H_2O, \text{ aines } \mathbf{A}) = 45,3 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{278 \text{ g}}{100 \text{ g}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{18 \text{ g}} \approx \mathbf{7 \text{ mol}}$$

$$n(H_2O, \text{ aines } \mathbf{B}) = 28,8 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{562 \text{ g}}{100 \text{ g}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{18 \text{ g}} \approx \mathbf{9 \text{ mol}}$$

ii) Raud sulfaatide väga tugeval kuumutamisel lendub SO_3 (aine **F**).

$$n(SO_3, \text{ aines } \mathbf{A}) = (100,0 \text{ g} - 45,3 \text{ g} - 25,9 \text{ g}) \cdot \frac{278}{100} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{80 \text{ g}} \approx \mathbf{1 \text{ mol}}$$

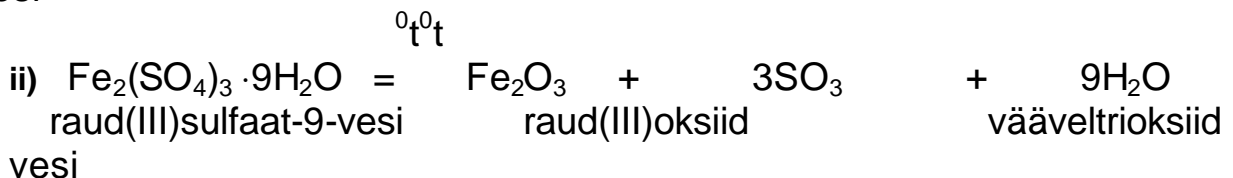
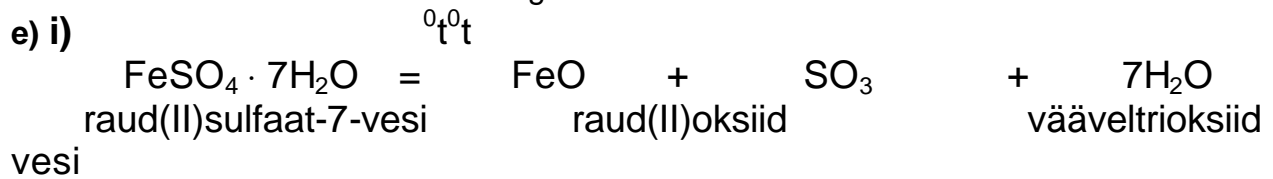
$$n(SO_3, \text{ aines } \mathbf{B}) = (100,0 \text{ g} - 28,8 \text{ g} - 28,5 \text{ g}) \cdot \frac{562}{100} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{80 \text{ g}} \approx \mathbf{3 \text{ mol}}$$

d) i) Raud(II)sulfaat annab väga tugeval kuumutamisel FeO (aine **C**)

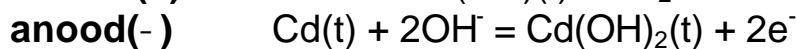
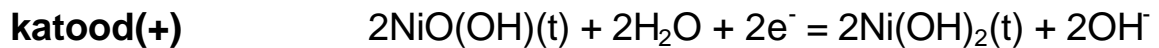
$$n(\text{FeO}) = 25,9 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{278}{100} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{71,9 \text{ g}} \approx \mathbf{1 \text{ mol}}$$

ii) Raud(III)sulfaat annab väga tugeval kuumutamisel Fe_2O_3 (aine **D**)

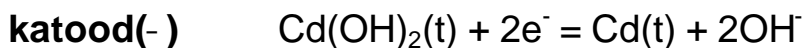
$$n(\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3) = 28,5 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{562}{100} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{160 \text{ g}} \approx \mathbf{1 \text{ mol}}$$



3. a) i) Aku töötamisel

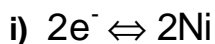


ii) aku laadimisel

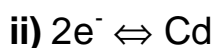


b) **EMJ(Ni-CAD) = 0,490 V - (-0,809 V) = 1,299 V**

c) $n(\text{e}^-) = 1300 \text{ mA} \cdot \text{h} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ A}}{1000 \text{ mA}} \cdot \frac{3600 \text{ s}}{\text{h}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{96485 \text{ A} \cdot \text{s}} = 0,0485 \text{ mol}$



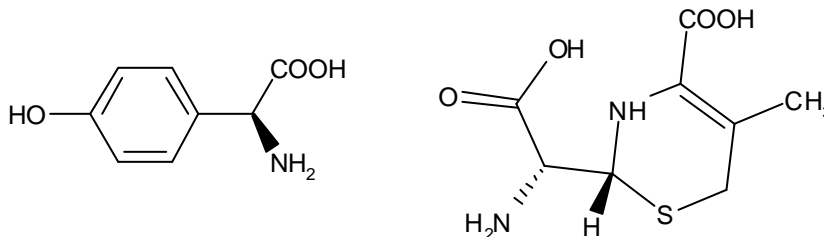
$$m(\text{Ni}) = \frac{2}{2} \cdot 0,0485 \text{ mol} \cdot 58,7 \text{ g/mol} = 2,846 \text{ g} \approx \mathbf{2,8 \text{ g}}$$



$$m(\text{Cd}) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0,0485 \text{ mol} \cdot 112 \text{ g/mol} = 2,716 \text{ g} \approx \mathbf{2,7 \text{ g}}$$

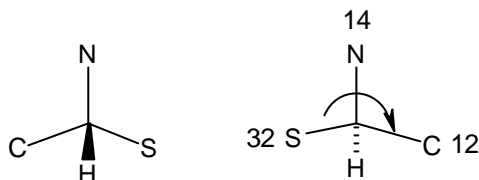
4. a) **$M(\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{17}\text{N}_3\text{O}_5\text{S}) = 363 \text{ g/mol}$**

b)



Võib küll nimetada aminohapeteks, sest mõlemas ühendis on nii amino- kui karboksüülrühmad.

c) Vaatleme tärniga süsinikku eraldi, märkides ära vaid temaga otse seotud aatomid ning pöörame seda struktuuri nii, et vesinik jääks tasapinna taha:



Määrame aatomite vanemuse (aatommassi järgi). Kuna kõik aatomid on erinevad, saab kohe nende aatomite järgi määrata RS-konfiguratsiooni. Tärniga tähistatud süsinik on R-konfiguratsioonis.

d) **c(toimeaine)** = 28 mg/l · 0,55 = 15,4 mg/l ≈ **15 mg/l**

e) **%(imendunud, veres)** = $\frac{15\text{mg/l} \cdot 5,01}{1000 \text{ mg}} \cdot 100 = 7,5$

5. I a) **n(HCl)** = $\frac{100 \text{ ml}}{20 \text{ ml}} \cdot 0,0127 \text{ dm}^3 \cdot 0,1015 \text{ mol / dm}^3 = 0,006445 \text{ mol} \approx$
 $\approx 6,45 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$

b) **V(tilk)** = $0,006445 \text{ mol} \cdot 36,5 \text{ g / mol} \cdot \frac{1}{0,394} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ cm}^3}{1,195 \text{ g}} \cdot \frac{1}{10} = 0,04996 \text{ cm}^3 \approx$
 $\gg 5,00 \times 10^{-2} \text{ cm}^3$

II a) i) $[\text{H}^+] = \sqrt{2,1 \cdot 10^{-13}} = 4,58 \cdot 10^{-7}$

pH = $-\lg 4,58 \cdot 10^{-7} = 6,34$

ii) Neutraalne, sest $[\text{H}^+] = [\text{OH}^-]$

b) Summaarne $[\text{H}^+] = 10^{-\lg \text{pH}} = 10^{-6} = [\text{H}^+, \text{HCl-st}] + [\text{H}^+, \text{H}_2\text{O-st}]$

$[\text{H}^+, \text{H}_2\text{O-st}] = [\text{OH}^-, \text{antud pH juures}]$

$[\text{OH}^-] = \frac{2,1 \cdot 10^{-13}}{10^{-6}} = 2,1 \cdot 10^{-7} = [\text{H}^+, \text{H}_2\text{O-st}]$

$n(\text{H}^+, 1 \text{ tilgas}) = 6,445 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol}$

$10^{-6} \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{dm}^3} = \frac{6,445 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol}}{V} + 2,1 \cdot 10^{-7} \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{dm}^3}$

$V \cdot 10^{-6} \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{dm}^3} = 6,445 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol} + V \cdot 2,1 \cdot 10^{-7} \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{dm}^3}$

$V = \frac{6,445 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol}}{7,9 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ mol / dm}^3} = 0,8158 \cdot 10^3 \text{ dm}^3 \approx 820 \text{ dm}^3$

6. a) $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}(t) \rightleftharpoons \text{NH}_3(g) + \text{HCl}(g)$

b) kogurõhk = $p(\text{HCl}) + p(\text{NH}_3)$; $p(\text{HCl}) = p(\text{NH}_3)$

427 °C juures $p(\text{HCl}) = p(\text{NH}_3) = \frac{608 \text{ kPa}}{2} = 304 \text{ kPa}$

459 °C juures $p(\text{HCl}) = p(\text{NH}_3) = \frac{1115 \text{ kPa}}{2} = 557,5 \text{ kPa}$

c) Tasakaalukonstant $K_p = p(\text{HCl}) \cdot p(\text{NH}_3)$ antakse baarides.

$K_p(427 \text{ °C}) = (304 \cdot 10^3)^2 = 9,24 \text{ bar}^2$

$K_p(459 \text{ °C}) = (557,5 \cdot 10^3)^2 = 31,1 \text{ bar}^2$

d) $427 \text{ °C} = 700 \text{ K}$

$\Delta G(700 \text{ K}) = -RT \ln K = -8,314 \text{ J} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot 700 \text{ K} \cdot \ln 9,24 = -12941 \text{ J} \approx -13 \text{ kJ}$

e) $\ln \frac{K_p(732 \text{ K})}{K_p(700 \text{ K})} = \frac{\Delta H}{8,314 \text{ J / K}} \left(\frac{1}{700 \text{ K}} - \frac{1}{732 \text{ K}} \right)$

Lahendamisel saame

$$\Delta H(700\text{K}) = 162 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\Delta G(700 \text{ K}) = \Delta H(700 \text{ K}) - T \cdot \Delta S(700 \text{ K})$$

$$\Delta S(700 \text{ K}) = \frac{\Delta H(700 \text{ K}) - \Delta G(700 \text{ K})}{700 \text{ K}} \Rightarrow \frac{162 \text{ kJ} - (-13 \text{ kJ})}{700 \text{ K}} = 250 \text{ J} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$$