

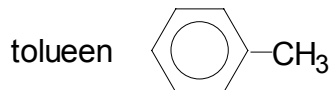
1997/98 õa keemiaolümpiaadi piirkondliku vooru ülesannete lahendused

12. klass

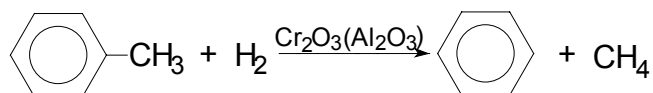
1. a) Lähtume täpselt 100 grammist

$$n(\text{C}) = 100 \text{ g} \cdot 0,913 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{12,0 \text{ g}} = 7,61 \text{ mol}; \quad n(\text{H}) = 100 \text{ g} \cdot 0,087 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{1,01 \text{ g}} = 8,61 \text{ mol}$$

Üldvalem C_nH_{n+1} . Aromaatse ühendina sobib metüülbenseen ehk



b)



c) $M(\text{C}_6\text{H}_6) = 78 \text{ g/mol}$ $M(\text{CH}_4) = 16 \text{ g/mol}$
 et $\rho = M \cdot \frac{1}{V_M}$, siis $\frac{\rho(\text{C}_6\text{H}_6)}{\rho(\text{CH}_4)} \Rightarrow \frac{78}{16} = 4,87 \approx \mathbf{4,9}$

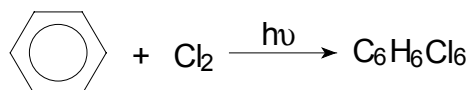
d) $n(\text{C}) = 100 \text{ g} \cdot 0,247 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{12,0 \text{ g}} = 2,06 \text{ mol}$

$$n(\text{H}) = 100 \text{ g} \cdot 0,0208 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{1,01 \text{ g}} = 2,06 \text{ mol}$$

$$n(\text{Cl}) = 100 \text{ g} \cdot 0,732 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{35,5 \text{ g}} = 2,06 \text{ mol}$$

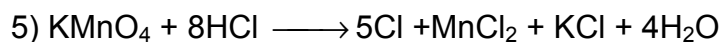
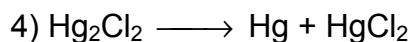
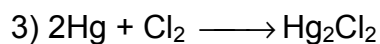
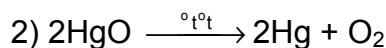
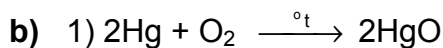
$\text{C}_n\text{H}_n\text{Cl}_n$ on $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6\text{Cl}_6$ - heksaklorotsükloheksaan

e)

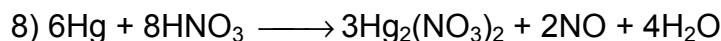
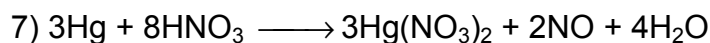
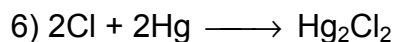


f) **A** - $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_3$, metüülbenseen; **B** - C_6H_6 , benseen; **C** - CH_4 , metaan; **D** - $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6\text{Cl}_6$, heksaklorotsükloheksaan.

2. a) **A** - Hg, elavhõbe; **B** - HgO, elavhõbe(II)oksiid; **C** - Hg_2Cl_2 , elavhõbe(I)kloriid, kalomel; **D** - HgCl_2 , elavhõbe(II)kloriid, sublumaat; **E** - $\text{Hg}(\text{NO}_3)_2$, elavhõbe(II)nitraat; **F** - $\text{Hg}_2(\text{NO}_3)_2$, elavhõbe(I)nitraat.



Märkus: Hg oksüdeerijaks on kloor tekkimise momendil. Cl_2 tekkimine lugeda õigeks.



c) $\%(\text{N}) = \frac{28,0}{525} \cdot 100 = \mathbf{5,33}$

d) Metallide lahuseid elavhõbedas nimetatakse amalgaamideks.

$$3. \text{ a) } n(\text{O}) = 1 \text{ kg} \cdot \frac{1000 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ kg}} \cdot 0,700 \cdot 0,430 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{16 \text{ g}} = 18,8 \text{ mol}$$

$$n(\text{H}) = 1000 \text{ g} \cdot 0,700 \cdot 0,060 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{1,01 \text{ g}} = 41,6 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{Hapnikuga reageerib: } n(\text{H}) = \frac{2}{1} \cdot 18,8 \text{ mol} = 37,6 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{Energiaat andev: } n(\text{H}) = 41,6 \text{ mol} - 37,6 \text{ mol} = \mathbf{4,0 \text{ mol}}$$

$$n(\text{C}) = 1000 \text{ g} \cdot 0,700 \cdot 0,500 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{12,0 \text{ g}} = 29,17 \text{ mol} \approx \mathbf{29,2 \text{ mol}}$$

$$\text{b) Süsiniku põlemine: } \Delta H(\text{C}) = 29,17 \text{ mol} \cdot (-394) \text{ kJ/mol} \approx -11493 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\text{Vesiniku põlemine: } \Delta H(\text{H}_2) = 1/2 \cdot 4,0 \text{ mol} \cdot (-242) \text{ kJ/mol} = -484 \text{ kJ}$$

Vee aurustumine:

$$\Delta H(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 1000 \text{ g} \cdot 0,300 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{18 \text{ g}} \cdot (-242 \text{ kJ/mol} - (-286 \text{ kJ/mol})) = +733 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\Delta H = -11493 \text{ kJ} + (-484) \text{ kJ} + 733 \text{ kJ} = -11244 \text{ kJ} \approx \mathbf{-11200 \text{ kJ}}$$

$$\text{c) } m(\text{puit}) = 3,60 \text{ MJ} \cdot \frac{1}{0,300} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ kg}}{11200 \text{ kJ}} \cdot \frac{1000 \text{ kJ}}{1 \text{ MJ}} = \mathbf{1,07 \text{ kg}}$$

$$\text{d) } \text{C} \Leftrightarrow \text{CO}_2$$

$$m(\text{CO}_2) = \frac{1}{1} \cdot 1070 \text{ g} \cdot 0,700 \cdot 0,500 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{12,0 \text{ g}} \cdot \frac{44,0 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ mol}} = 1296 \text{ g} \approx 1,37 \text{ kg}$$

$$V(\text{CO}_2) = \frac{1}{1} \cdot 1070 \text{ g} \cdot 0,700 \cdot 0,500 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{12,0 \text{ g}} \cdot \frac{22,4 \text{ dm}^3}{1 \text{ mol}} = 699 \text{ dm}^3 \approx \mathbf{0,70 \text{ m}^3}$$

$$4. \text{ a) } \text{D}_2(\text{g}) + 1/2\text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{D}_2\text{O}(\text{g}) \quad \Delta H_f^\circ = -249,20 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

$$\text{H}_2(\text{g}) + 1/2\text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g}) \quad \Delta H_f^\circ = -241,82 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

$$\text{b) } V_M = \frac{1 \text{ mol} \cdot 0,08201 \text{ atm} \cdot \text{dm}^3 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot 298,15 \text{ K}}{1,000 \text{ atm}} = 24,45 \text{ dm}^3 / \text{mol}$$

$$V(\text{H}_2) \text{ dm}^3 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{24,45 \text{ dm}^3} \cdot (-241,82) \text{ kJ/mol} + [2,722 - V(\text{H}_2)] \text{ dm}^3 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{24,45 \text{ dm}^3} \cdot (-249,20) \text{ kJ/mol} = 27,154 \text{ kJ}$$

$$-241,82 V(\text{H}_2) + 249,20 V(\text{H}_2) = -663,91 + 678,32$$

$$7,38 V(\text{H}_2) = 14,41$$

$$V(\text{H}_2) = 1,953 \text{ dm}^3 \approx \mathbf{1,95 \text{ dm}^3}$$

$$V(\text{D}_2) = 2,722 \text{ dm}^3 - 1,953 \text{ dm}^3 = 0,769 \text{ dm}^3 = \mathbf{0,77 \text{ dm}^3}$$

$$\text{c) } m(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = \frac{1}{1} \cdot 1,953 \text{ dm}^3 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{24,45 \text{ dm}^3} \cdot 18,0 \text{ g/mol} = 1,4378 \text{ g} \approx 1,44 \text{ g}$$

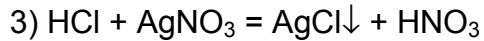
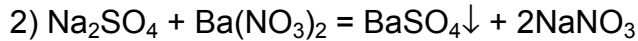
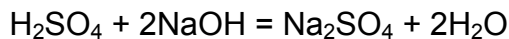
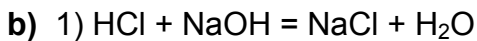
$$V(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 1,44 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ cm}^3}{1,00 \text{ g}} = 1,44 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$V(\text{D}_2\text{O}) = 2,00 \text{ cm}^3 - 1,44 \text{ cm}^3 = 0,56 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$m(\text{D}_2\text{O}) = \frac{1}{1} \cdot 0,769 \text{ dm}^3 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{24,45 \text{ dm}^3} \cdot 20,0 \text{ g/mol} = 0,629 \text{ g} \approx 0,63 \text{ g}$$

$$\rho(D_2O) = \frac{0,63 \text{ g}}{0,56 \text{ cm}^3} = 1,125 \text{ g/cm}^3 \approx \mathbf{1,1 \text{ g/cm}^3}$$

5. a) **A** - HCl, H₂SO₄, H₂O; **B** - HCl; **C** - H₂SO₄, H₂O



c) n(H⁺) ⇔ n(NaOH)

Vedelikus **A** on: $n(H^+) = \frac{1}{1} \cdot 122,5 \text{ cm}^3 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ dm}^3}{1000 \text{ cm}^3} \cdot 0,09820 \text{ mol/dm}^3 = \mathbf{0,01203 \text{ mol}}$

d) Vedelikus **C** on: 2H⁺ ⇔ BaSO₄

$$n(H^+) = \frac{2}{1} \cdot 0,9018 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{233,4 \text{ g}} = \mathbf{0,00773 \text{ mol}}$$

e) HCl-i hulk ja mass gaasis **B** ja vedelikus **A** on:

$$n(\text{HCl}) = 0,01203 - 0,00773 = 0,00430 \text{ mol}$$

$$m(\text{HCl}) = 0,00430 \text{ mol} \cdot 36,45 \text{ g/mol} = 0,157 \text{ g}$$

H₂SO₄ mass vedelikus **C** ja vedelikus **A** on:

$$n(\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4) \Leftrightarrow n(\text{BaSO}_4)$$

$$m(\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4) = \frac{1}{1} \cdot 0,9018 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{233,4 \text{ g}} \cdot 98,1 \text{ g/mol} = 0,379 \text{ g}$$

$$m(\text{vedelik C}) = 1,000 \text{ g} - 0,157 \text{ g} = 0,843 \text{ g}$$

Vedelikus **C** on:

$$\%(\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4) = \frac{0,379 \text{ g}}{0,843 \text{ g}} \cdot 100 = 44,958 \approx \mathbf{45,0}$$

$$\%(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = \frac{0,843 - 0,379}{0,843} \cdot 100 = \frac{0,464}{0,843} \cdot 100 \approx \mathbf{55,0}$$

Vedelikus **A** on:

$$\%(\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4) = \frac{0,379}{1,000} \cdot 100 = \mathbf{37,9}$$

$$\%(\text{HCl}) = \frac{0,157}{1,000} \cdot 100 = \mathbf{15,7}$$

$$\%(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = \frac{0,464}{1,000} \cdot 100 = \mathbf{46,4}$$

6. a) Täpselt 100 grammis ühendis oleksid elementide hulgad järgmised:

$$n(\text{C}) = 65,20 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{12,01 \text{ g}} = 5,429 \text{ mol}$$

$$n(\text{H}) = 8,75 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{1,008 \text{ g}} = 8,68 \text{ mol}$$

$$n(\text{O}) = (100,00 - 65,20 - 8,75) \text{ g} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{16,00 \text{ g}} = 1,628 \text{ mol}$$

b) Leiame sellise $n(\text{O})$ väärtuse, mille korral ka vesiniku ja süsiniku hulk moolides oleks täisarv. Tegur x on kordajaks esialgsele moolide arvule

$n(\text{C})$	$n(\text{H})$	$n(\text{O})$	x
5,429	8,68	1,628	1
3,3	5,3	1	$1/1,628 = 0,61$
6,6	10,6	2	$2/1,628 = 1,22$
10,0	16,0	3	$3/1,628 = 1,843$

Ühendi **Q** lihtsaim empiiriline valem on **C₁₀H₁₆O₃**

$$\text{c) } n(\text{NaOH}) = 23,7 \text{ cm}^3 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ dm}^3}{1000 \text{ cm}^3} \cdot 1,00 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mol/dm}^3 = 2,37 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol}$$

$$43,7 \text{ mg} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ g}}{1000 \text{ mg}} = 4,37 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ g}$$

$$4,37 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ g (Q)} \Leftrightarrow 2,37 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol (NaOH)}$$

$$m(\text{Q}) = 1 \text{ mol (NaOH)} \cdot \frac{4,37 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ g (Q)}}{2,37 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol (NaOH)}} = 184,4 \text{ g} \approx 184 \text{ g}$$

d) Et ühendi **Q** molaarmass on väiksem kui 200 ja lihtsaima empiirilise valemi korral tuleb ühe mooli massiks

$$100 \text{ g} \cdot 1,843 = 184,3 \text{ g, siis peavad empiiriline ja molekulvalem olema samad.}$$

$$M(\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_3) = 10 \cdot 12,01 \text{ g/mol} + 16 \cdot 1,008 \text{ g/mol} + 3 \cdot 16,00 \text{ g/mol} = 184,2 \text{ g/mol}$$

Märkus: Tegurite 10,16 ja 3 ühikuks on mol/mol, mis taanduvad välja.

e) Molekulis **Q** sisaldub üks $-\text{COOH}$ rühm, sest ühe mooli neutraliseerimiseks kulub üks mool naatriumhüdroksiidi. Molekulis **Q** peab sisalduma süsiniku aatomite vahel üks kahekordne side, $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$, sest üks mool ühendit **Q** valastab ühe mooli Br_2 -te. Molekulis olevast kolmest hapnikuaatomist üks jääb üle, mis peab moodustama karbonüülrühma, $-\text{CO}-$. Karbonüülrühm saab olla seotud ainult süsinikkudega, sest ta ei saa moodustada aldehüüdrühma (ei anna hõbepeegli reaktsiooni). Kõnealune kolmas hapniku aatom ei saa moodustada hüdroksüülrühma ega ka eetrit, sest sellisel juhul jääks molekulis kaks vesiniku aatomit puudu. *Tsis-trans*-isomeeria olemasolu viitab kaksiksidemele süsiniku aatomite vahel, kuid ta ei määra kaksiksidemete arvu. Selle määras Br_2 ekvimolaarsus.

