

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

1. a) i), ii): isotoobid, ülejäänud on allotroobid. (2)
 b) hapet tuleb kallata vette, vastupidisel juhul võib segu liiga tugevasti kuumeneda ja keema hakata. (2)
 c) $\text{CH}_2\text{O}_3 - \text{H}_2\text{CO}_3$, süsihape;
 $\text{CH}_5\text{NO}_3 - \text{NH}_4\text{HCO}_3$, ammooniumvesinikkarbonaat;
 $\text{CH}_8\text{N}_2\text{O}_3 - (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3$, ammooniumkarbonaat;
 $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}_3 - \text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3$, ammooniumnitraat. (4*0,5=2)
 d) Kuna gaaside molaarruumalad on võrdsed, siis on suurema molekulaarmassi gaasid suurema tihedusega:
 $\text{He} < \text{N}_2 < \text{O}_2 < \text{Ar} < \text{CO}_2 < \text{SF}_6$ (2)
 e) Ühele ruumalaühikule vedelale lämmastikule vastab

$$\frac{0,807 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{ml}} \cdot 22,4 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}} \cdot 1000 \frac{\text{ml}}{\text{l}}}{28,0 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}}} = 646 \text{ ruumalaühikut gaasilist lämmastikku normaaltingimustel.} \quad (2)$$

2. a) Kofeiini brutovalem on: $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{N}_4\text{O}_2$ (2)

Molekulmass: $M_r = 8 \cdot 12 + 10 \cdot 1 + 4 \cdot 14 + 2 \cdot 16 = 194$ (1)

b) $\%(\text{C}) = \frac{8 \cdot 12}{194} \cdot 100\% = 49,5\%$ $\%(\text{N}) = \frac{4 \cdot 14}{194} \cdot 100\% = 28,9\%$
 $\%(\text{H}) = \frac{10 \cdot 1}{194} \cdot 100\% = 5,1\%$ $\%(\text{O}) = \frac{2 \cdot 16}{194} \cdot 100 = 16,5\%$ (4 · 1)

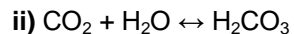
(Kontroll: 49,5 + 5,1 + 28,9 + 16,5 = 100,0)

- c) $m(\text{kofeiin}) = 70 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,2 \text{ g/kg} = 14 \text{ g}$

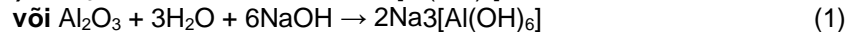
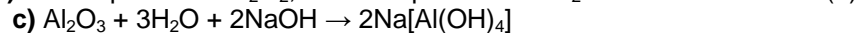
$V(\text{kohv}) = 14 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{1000 \text{ mg/g}}{1100 \text{ mg/L}} = 12,7 \text{ L}$

$N(\text{tassi}) = 12,7 \text{ L} \cdot \frac{1000 \text{ mL/L}}{150 \text{ ml}} = 85 \sim 90 \text{ tassi}$ (3)

3. a) i) Happelised: CO_2 , P_4O_{10} , aluseline: Na_2O , neutraalsed: CO , NO (5*0,5=2,5)



- b) Vesinikperoksiid: H_2O_2 , vesiniksuperoksiid: HO_2 (2)



4. a) $\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O}_3$; $M(\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O}_3) = 8 \cdot 12 + 8 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 16 = 152 \text{ g/mol}$

Kuna vanilliin on tahke, siis $V(\text{lahus}) = V(\text{lahusti})$

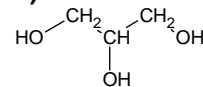
i) Kui $m(\text{vesi}) = 1 \text{ kg}$, siis $V(\text{vesi}) = \frac{1 \text{ kg}}{1 \text{ kg/l}} = 1 \text{ l}$
 ning $c(\text{lahus}) = \frac{10 \text{ g}}{152 \text{ g/mol}} \cdot \frac{1}{1 \text{ l}} = 0,07 \text{ M}$ (2)

ii) Kui $m(\text{etanool}) = 1 \text{ kg}$, siis $V(\text{etanool}) = \frac{1 \text{ kg}}{0,789 \text{ kg/l}} = 1,3 \text{ l}$ ning
 $c(\text{lahus}) = \frac{60 \text{ g}}{152 \text{ g/mol}} \cdot \frac{1}{1,3 \text{ l}} = 0,3 \text{ M}$ (2)

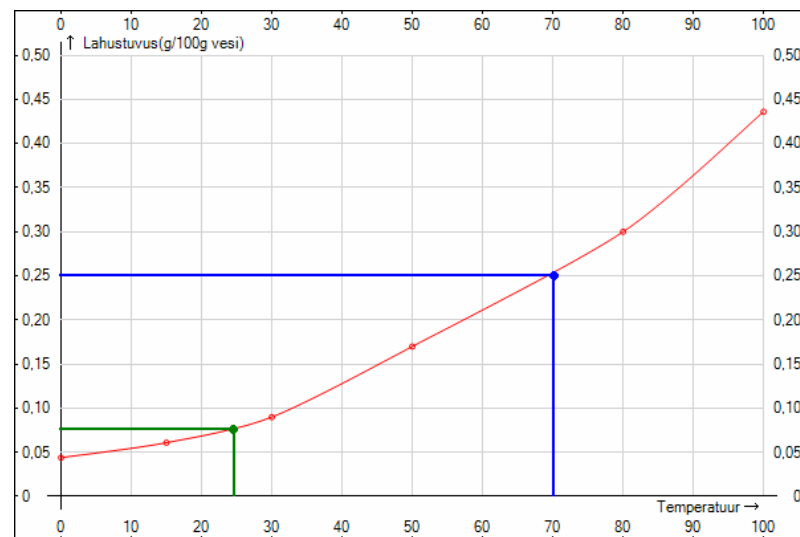
iii) Kui $m(\text{glütserool}) = 1 \text{ kg}$, siis $V(\text{glütserool}) = \frac{1 \text{ kg}}{1,26 \text{ kg/l}} = 0,79 \text{ l}$
 ning $c(\text{lahus}) = \frac{40 \text{ g}}{152 \text{ g/mol}} \cdot \frac{1}{0,79 \text{ l}} = 0,3 \text{ M}$ (2)

- b) Kehtib põhimõte „sarnane lahustub sarnases“. Vanilliin on suhteliselt hüdrofoobne mittepolaarne orgaaniline aine. Vesi on aga polaarsem lahusti kui etanool. Seega lahustub vanilliin etanoolis paremini kui vees. (2)

c)



5. a)



(2)

b) $t = 25^{\circ}\text{C} \rightarrow \text{Lahustuvus} = 0,075 \pm 0,005 \text{ g}/100\text{g H}_2\text{O}$ (1)
 $\text{Lahustuvus} = 0,25\text{g}/100\text{g H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow t = 70^{\circ}\text{C}$ (1)

c)

$$n(\text{NaI}) = cV = 0,1\text{M} \cdot 0,032\text{L} = 3,2\text{mmol}$$

$$n(\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2) = \frac{m(\text{aine})}{M} = \frac{V(\text{lahus}) \cdot \rho(\text{lahus}) \cdot \omega}{M} = \frac{100\text{ml} \cdot 1,00\text{g/ml} \cdot 1,05\%}{331,22\text{g/mol} \cdot 100\%} \approx 3,17\text{mmol}$$

$$2n(\text{NaI}) \Leftrightarrow n(\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2) \Leftrightarrow n(\text{PbI}_2)$$

$$3,2\text{mmol} < 2 \cdot 3,17\text{mmol} \Rightarrow \text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \text{ on liias}$$

$$n(\text{PbI}_2) = \frac{n(\text{NaI})}{2} = \frac{3,2\text{mmol}}{2} = 1,6\text{mmol}$$

$$m(\text{PbI}_2) = nM = 1,6\text{mmol} \cdot 461\text{g/mol} = 0,7376\text{g} \approx 0,74\text{g}$$

$$m(\text{vesi, kokku}) = m(\text{vesi, NaI lahusest}) + m(\text{vesi, Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \text{ lahusest}) =$$

$$= (\rho \cdot V(\text{NaI lahus}) - nM(\text{NaI})) + (\rho \cdot V(\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \text{ lahus}) \cdot \frac{100\% - \omega}{100\%}) =$$

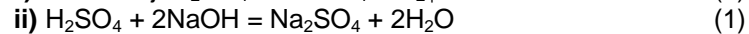
$$= (1,00\text{g/ml} \cdot 150\text{ml} - 3,2\text{mmol} \cdot 149,9\text{g/mol}) + (1,00\text{g/mol} \cdot 100\text{ml} \cdot \frac{100\% - 1,05\%}{100\%}) =$$

$$= 248,47\text{g}$$

$$m(\text{PbI}_2, \text{lahustuv}) = \text{lahustuvus}(30^{\circ}\text{C juures}) \cdot m(\text{vesi}) =$$

$$= \frac{0,09\text{g}}{100\text{g}} \cdot 248,47\text{g} = 0,2236\text{g} \approx 0,22\text{g}$$

$$m(\text{PbI}_2, \text{sade}) = m(\text{PbI}_2) - m(\text{PbI}_2, \text{lahustuv}) = 0,7376\text{g} - 0,2236\text{g} \approx 0,5\text{g}$$
 (6)



b) $\%(\text{NaOH}) = \frac{0,412\text{g}}{100\text{cm}^2 \cdot 1\text{g/cm}^3 + 0,412\text{g}} \cdot 100 = 0,4103 = \mathbf{0,410}$ (1)

c) i) $n_{\text{enne}}(\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4) = 23\text{cm}^3 \cdot \frac{1,066\text{g}}{1\text{cm}^3} \cdot 0,1 \cdot \frac{1\text{mol}}{98,08\text{g}} = 0,02500\text{mol}$ (2)

ii) $n_{\text{pärast}}(\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4) = 0,5n(\text{NaOH}) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{100\text{cm}^3}{10\text{cm}^3} \cdot 23,24\text{cm}^3 \cdot \frac{1\text{g}}{1\text{cm}^3} \cdot 0,004103 \cdot \frac{1\text{mol}}{40,00\text{g}} = 0,01192\text{mol} = \mathbf{0,0119\text{mol}}$ (3)

d) $m(\text{Fe}) = \frac{55,85\text{g}}{1\text{mol}} (0,02500 - 0,01192) = 0,7305\text{g} \sim 731\text{mg}$ (1)

$\%(\text{Iisandid}) = \frac{762,3\text{mg} - 730,5\text{mg}}{762,3\text{mg}} \cdot 100 = 4,172 = \mathbf{4,17}$ (1)