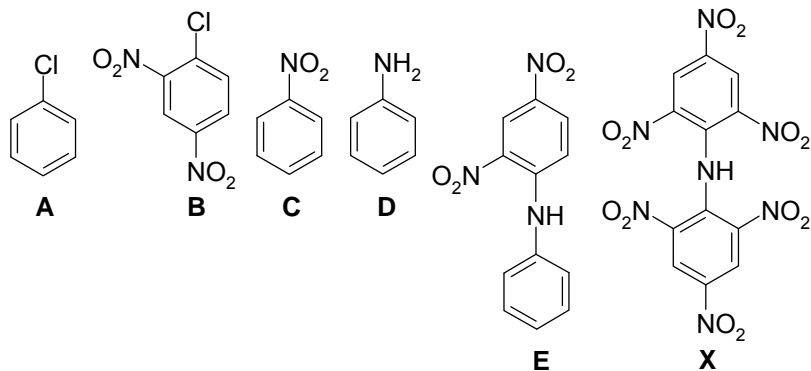


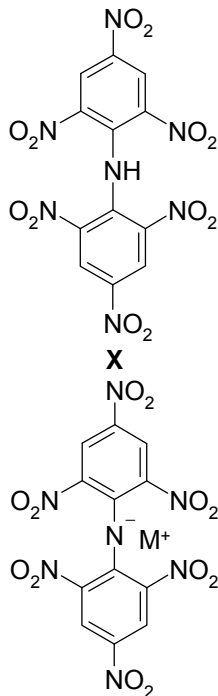
2008/2009 õ.a. keemiaolümpiaadi lõppvoorü ülesannete lahendused

11. klass

1. a)



b) Heksanitrodifenüülamiin moodustab vastavaid soolasid, sest kahe aktseptorrühma mõju tõttu on aminorühma vesinikuaatom happeliste omadustega.



2. a)  $V(0,9\% \text{ NaCl lahuse}) = V(0,3\% \text{ NaCl lahuse}) =$

$$= 5 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ cm}^3}{1 \text{ g}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ dm}^3}{1000 \text{ cm}^3} = 0,005 \text{ dm}^3$$

0,9% lahuse valmistamine:

$$m(\text{NaCl}) = 5 \text{ g} \cdot 0,009 = 0,045 \text{ g}$$

$$m(1\% \text{ lahuse}) = 0,045 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{1}{0,01} = 4,5 \text{ g} \quad m(\text{vesi}) = (5 - 4,5) \text{ g} = 0,5 \text{ g}$$

$$c(0,9\% \text{ lahuse}) = \frac{n}{V} = 0,045 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{58,4 \text{ g}} \cdot \frac{1}{0,005 \text{ dm}^3} = 0,154 \text{ M} = 0,15 \text{ M}$$

0,3% lahuse valmistamine:

$$m(\text{NaCl}) = 5 \text{ g} \cdot 0,003 = 0,015 \text{ g}$$

$$m(1\% \text{ lahuse}) = 0,015 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{1}{0,01} = 1,5 \text{ g} \quad m(\text{vesi}) = (5 - 1,5) \text{ g} = 3,5 \text{ g}$$

$$c(0,9\% \text{ lahuse}) = 0,154 \text{ M} / 3 = 0,0513 \text{ M} = 0,051 \text{ M}$$

b)  $T = (21 + 273) \text{ K} = 294 \text{ K}$

$$\pi(0,9\% \text{ lahuse}) = 2 \cdot \frac{0,154 \text{ mol}}{1 \text{ dm}^3} \cdot \frac{0,082 \text{ dm}^3 \text{ atm}}{1 \text{ mol K}} \cdot 294 \text{ K} = 7,5 \text{ atm} > 3 \text{ atm}$$

0,9% NaCl lahuses ei toimu hemolüüsi.

$$\pi(0,3\% \text{ lahuse}) = 7,5 \text{ atm} / 3 = 2,5 \text{ atm} < 3 \text{ atm}$$

0,3% NaCl lahuses toimub hemolüüs.

3. a) X – Si, räni

A – SiO<sub>2</sub>, räni(IV)oksiid ehk kvarts (piesoeefekt)

B – HF, vesinikfluoriidhape

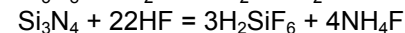
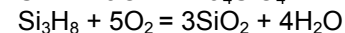
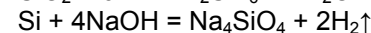
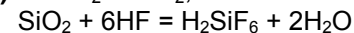
C – Si<sub>3</sub>H<sub>8</sub>, trisilaan

D – [(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>SiO]<sub>n</sub> ((R<sub>2</sub>SiO)<sub>n</sub>), silikoon

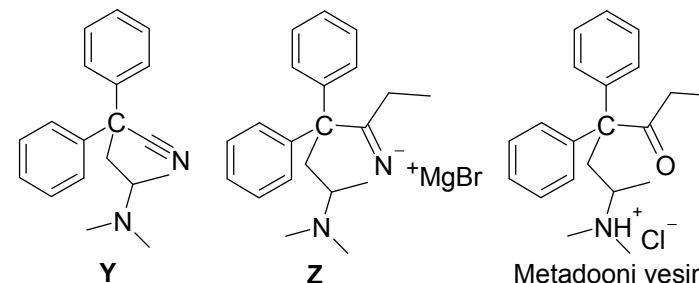
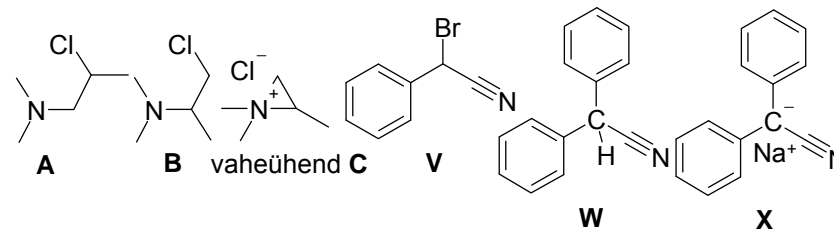
Na<sub>4</sub>Al<sub>4</sub>X<sub>4</sub>H<sub>18</sub>O<sub>25</sub> – 2Na<sub>2</sub>O · 2Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> · 4SiO<sub>2</sub> · 9H<sub>2</sub>O, alumosilikaat ehk tseoliit

X<sub>3</sub>Z<sub>4</sub> – Si<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>, räninitriid

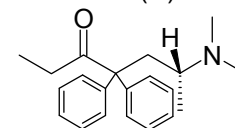
b) Si + O<sub>2</sub> = SiO<sub>2</sub>,



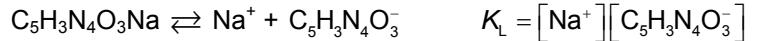
4. a)



b) Metadooni (R)-enantiomeer



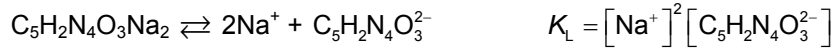
5. a) Naatriumuraadi lahustuvus puhtas vees:



$$s = [\text{Na}^+] = [\text{C}_5\text{H}_3\text{N}_4\text{O}_3^-] \quad K_L = s \cdot s = s^2 \quad s = \sqrt{K_L}$$

$$s = \sqrt{6,04 \cdot 10^{-5}} = \mathbf{0,00777 \text{ M}}$$

Dinaatriumuraadi lahustuvus puhtas vees:



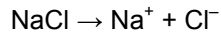
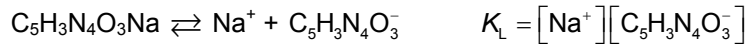
$$s = \frac{1}{2}[\text{Na}^+] = [\text{C}_5\text{H}_2\text{N}_4\text{O}_3^{2-}] \quad K_L = (2s)^2 \cdot s = 4s^3 \quad s = \sqrt[3]{\frac{K_L}{4}}$$

$$s = \sqrt[3]{\frac{7,8 \cdot 10^{-7}}{4}} = \mathbf{0,0058 \text{ M}}$$

b) Leiame NaCl kontsentratsiooni peale lahuste kokku valamist

$$c_{\text{NaCl}} = \frac{0,25 \text{ M} \cdot 20 \text{ cm}^3}{(20 + 80) \text{ cm}^3} = 0,05 \text{ M}$$

Naatriumuraadi lahustuvus 0,05 M NaCl vesilahuses:



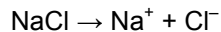
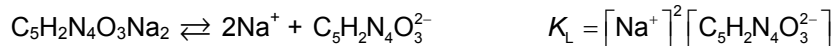
$$[\text{Na}^+] = c_{\text{NaCl}} + s \quad [\text{C}_5\text{H}_3\text{N}_4\text{O}_3^-] = s \quad K_L = (c_{\text{NaCl}} + s) \cdot s = c_{\text{NaCl}}s + s^2$$

$$s^2 + c_{\text{NaCl}}s - K_L = 0 \quad s = -0,5c_{\text{NaCl}} \pm \sqrt{0,25c_{\text{NaCl}}^2 + K_L}$$

$$s = (-0,025 \pm 0,0262) \text{ M} \quad s_1 = 0,0012 \text{ M}$$

Lahustuvuste erinevus on 0,00777 M/0,0012 M = **6,6 korda**

Dinaatriumuraadi lahustuvus 0,05 M NaCl vesilahuses:



$$[\text{Na}^+] = c_{\text{NaCl}} + 2s \quad [\text{C}_5\text{H}_2\text{N}_4\text{O}_3^{2-}] = s \quad K_L = (c_{\text{NaCl}} + 2s)^2 \cdot s$$

$$\text{Teeme lihtsustuse } c_{\text{NaCl}} \gg 2s \quad c_{\text{NaCl}} + 2s \approx c_{\text{NaCl}} \quad K_L \approx c_{\text{NaCl}}^2 \cdot s$$

$$s \approx \frac{K_L}{c_{\text{NaCl}}^2} = \frac{7,8 \cdot 10^{-7}}{0,05^2} = 3,1 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ M} \quad (\text{T\u00e4pne lahend on } 3,05 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ M.})$$

Lahustuvuste erinevus on 0,0058 M/0,00031 M = **19 korda**

6. a) mitte radioaktiivne – **Bi**, vismut

(\u00f5igeks v\u00f5ib lugeda ka – Pb, plii)

Kuigi vismutit on kaua aega peetud mitteradioaktiivseks, on hiljuti leitud, et vismut on siiski radioaktiivne \u00fclipika poolestusajaga  $1,9 \cdot 10^{19}$  aastat)

radioaktiivsed – **Tc**, tehneetsium ja **Pm**, promeetium

b) **+VII** (Cl, Br, I, Mn, Re) ja **+VIII** (Xe, Ru, Os)

c) Kolme k\u00e4iguga:

1. (1.)	2. (1.)	3. (2.)	4. (2.)	5. (3.)	6. (3.)	7. (4.)
J\u00f6rgen	Andres	J\u00f6rgen	Andres	J\u00f6rgen	Andres	J\u00f6rgen
Cl <sup>I</sup>	Mn <sup>II</sup>	Br <sup>III</sup>	Re <sup>IV</sup>	I <sup>V</sup>	Os <sup>VI</sup>	
<b>KClO</b>	MnO	<b>KBrO<sub>2</sub></b>	ReO <sub>2</sub>	<b>KIO<sub>3</sub></b>	K <sub>2</sub> OsO <sub>4</sub>	

J\u00f6rgen v\u00f5itis, sest nimetatud on k\u00f5ik elemendid, mis v\u00f5ivad esineda o.a-s +VII.

d) Kolme k\u00e4iguga:

1. (1.)	2. (1.)	3. (2.)	4. (2.)	5. (3.)	6. (3.)	7. (4.)	8. (4.)
J\u00f6rgen	Andres	J\u00f6rgen	Andres	J\u00f6rgen	Andres	J\u00f6rgen	Andres
Li <sup>I</sup>	Xe <sup>II</sup>	Br <sup>III</sup>	Os <sup>IV</sup>	I <sup>V</sup>	Ru <sup>VI</sup>	Mn <sup>VII</sup>	
LiF	<b>XeF<sub>2</sub></b>	KBrO <sub>2</sub>	<b>OsO<sub>2</sub></b>	KIO <sub>3</sub>	<b>K<sub>2</sub>RuO<sub>4</sub></b>	KMnO <sub>4</sub>	

Andres v\u00f5itis, sest nimetatud on k\u00f5ik elemendid, mis v\u00f5ivad esineda o.a-s +VIII.

e) Elemendid oks\u00fcdatsiooniastmega 8: Xe, Ru, Os – 24 k\u00e4iku

Elemendid oks\u00fcdatsiooniastmega 7: Cl, Br, I, Mn, Re veel 7 k\u00e4iku

Summaarselt **31** k\u00e4iku.