

Keemia lahtise võistluse ülesannete lahendused

Vanem rühm (11. ja 12. klass)

10. november 2001. a.

1. a) Et metallplaat ja atmosfäär on inertsed, siis peavad kõik ained koosnema süsinikust.

$$\text{aine } X_I \quad N(C) = 432 \text{ amü/osake} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ aatom}}{12 \text{ amü}} = 36 \frac{\text{aatom}}{\text{osake}} \quad \mathbf{C_{36}}$$

$$\text{aine } X_{II} \quad N(C) = \frac{720}{12} = 60 \frac{\text{aatom}}{\text{osake}} \quad \mathbf{C_{60}}$$

$$\text{aine } X_{III} \quad N(C) = \frac{840}{12} = 70 \frac{\text{aatom}}{\text{osake}} \quad \mathbf{C_{70}}$$

b) C_{36} , C_{60} ja C_{70} on **fullereenid**

c) $n(X_I) = n(X_{II})$

$$n(X_{III}) = 0,1n(X_I)$$

d) $V = 10 \text{ cm} \cdot 10 \text{ cm} \cdot 1,0 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ cm} = 0,10 \text{ cm}^3$

$$m = 0,10 \text{ cm}^3 \cdot 2,3 \text{ g/cm}^3 = 0,23 \text{ g}$$

Olgu ainete hulgad vastavalt n , n ja $0,1n$,

siis $432 \cdot n + 720 \cdot n + 840 \cdot 0,1n = 0,23$

$$n = 1,86 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol (vahetehtena üks lisa tüvenumber)}$$

$$m(C_{36}) = 1,86 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol} \cdot 432 \text{ g/mol} = \mathbf{0,080 \text{ g}}$$

$$m(C_{60}) = 1,86 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot 720 = 0,134 \text{ g} \approx \mathbf{0,13 \text{ g}}$$

$$m(C_{70}) = 1,86 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot 0,1 \cdot 840 = \mathbf{0,016 \text{ g}}$$

2.

$$\% \text{mol}(\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4) = \frac{n(\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4)}{n(\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4) + n(\text{H}_2\text{O})} \cdot 100$$

$$0,02 = \frac{n(\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4)}{\frac{490 - [n(\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4) \cdot 98,0]}{18,0} + n(\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4)}$$

$$n(\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4) = 0,5 \text{ mol}$$

$$0,01 = \frac{0,5}{n(\text{H}_2\text{O}) + 0,5}$$

$$n(\text{H}_2\text{O l\o pplahuses}) = 49,5 \text{ mol}$$

$$0,02 = \frac{0,5}{n(\text{H}_2\text{O}) + 0,5}$$

$$n(\text{H}_2\text{O alglahuses}) = 24,5 \text{ mol}$$

$$n(\text{H}_2\text{O lisatud}) = 49,5 - 24,5 = 25,0 \text{ mol}$$

$$m(\text{H}_2\text{O lisatud}) = 25,0 \cdot 18,0 = \mathbf{450 \text{ g}}$$

3.

a) **A** – Au, kuld

B – NO, lämmastik(II)oksiid

C – H[AuCl₄], vesiniktetrakloroauraat(III)

D – AgCl, hõbekloriid

E – H[AgCl₂], vesinikdikloroargentaat(I)

F – [Cu(NH₃)₄](OH)₂, tetraammiinvask(II)hüdroksoid

b) i) $\text{Ag} + 2\text{HNO}_3 = \text{AgNO}_3 + \text{NO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$

$\text{Cu} + 4\text{HNO}_3 = \text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + 2\text{NO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$

ii) $\text{AgNO}_3 + \text{NaCl} = \text{NaNO}_3 + \text{AgCl}$ (ühend **D**)

iii) $\text{AgCl} + \text{HCl} = \text{H}[\text{AgCl}_2]$ (ühend **E**)

iv) $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + 6\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O} = [\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4](\text{OH})_2$ (ühend **F**) + $2\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$

v) $\text{Au} + 4\text{HCl} + \text{HNO}_3 = \text{H}[\text{AuCl}_4]$ (ühend **C**) + $\text{NO} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$

4.

$$\text{a) i) } k = \frac{\ln 2}{\tau} = \frac{0,6931}{30,17 \text{ a}} = 0,02297 \approx \mathbf{0,0230 \text{ a}^{-1}}$$

$$\text{ii) } k = 0,02297 \text{ a}^{-1} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ a}}{365,25 \text{ päeva}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ päev}}{24 \text{ tundi}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ tund}}{60 \text{ min}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ min}}{60 \text{ s}} = \mathbf{7,28 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ s}^{-1}}$$

$$\text{b) } t = \frac{\ln a_0/a}{k} = \frac{1}{0,0230 \text{ a}^{-1}} \cdot \ln \frac{100\%}{0,1\%} = 300,7 \text{ aastat} \sim 301 \text{ aastat}$$

1986 + 301 = **2286. aastaks**

$$\text{c) } m(\text{Cs}) = \frac{N_o}{N_A} \cdot M(\text{Cs}) = \frac{a_o}{k \cdot N_A} \cdot M(\text{Cs}) = 137 \text{ g/mol} \cdot \frac{3,8 \cdot 10^{16} \text{ s}^{-1}}{7,28 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ s}^{-1} \cdot 6,02 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}} =$$

$$= 11860 \text{ g} \approx \mathbf{12 \text{ kg}}$$

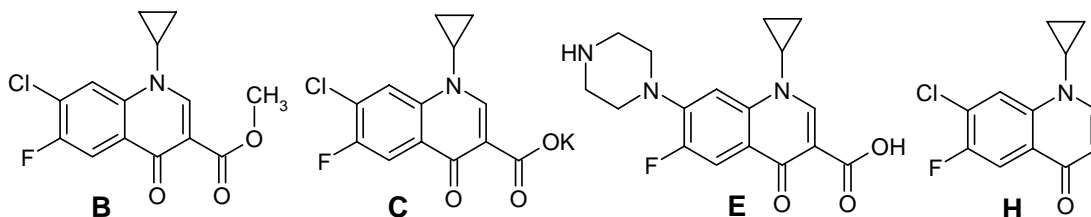
(Valemi $v_o = k \cdot c_o$ põhjal $a_o = k \cdot N_o$ ja $N_o = a_o/k$)

5.

a. $M(\text{F})=367.8 \text{ g/mol}$. Siis $386-368=18 \text{ g/mol}$, tähendab et saadusaineks on ühendi **F** monohüdraat.

b) Ciprofloxacini on amiin ning annab vesinikkloriidiga vastava soola. Selle molekulis on kolm lämmastikuaatomit aga kaks neist on seotud aromaatse tuumaga ning tugeva konjugatsiooni tõttu ei ilmu neil aluselisi omadusi. Jääb järele ainult üks NH lämmastik.

c), d) Gaas **G** on CO₂

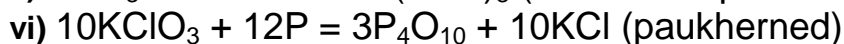
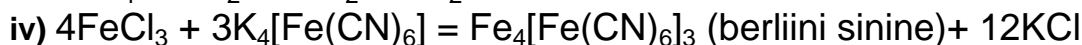
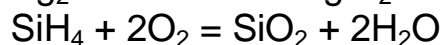
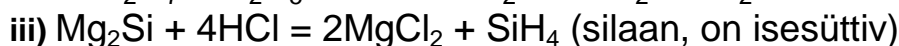
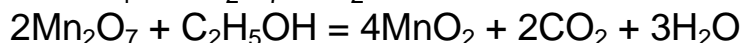
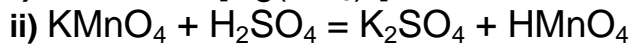
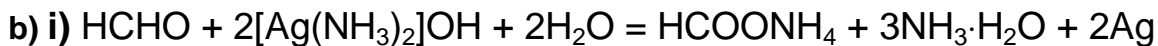


6.

a) Juhan õppis bioloogiat, sest tema kätele oli jäänud praktikumist vere jäljed, mis luminooli toimel hakkasid helenduma.

Kaarel "mängis" tulnukat, sest nii tema kui Peeter määrisid oma kaela raud(III)kloriidi lahusega.

Peetri kätel olev $K_4[Fe(CN)_6]$ andis Kaarli kaelale "sinise vere" ja Kaarli kätel olev KSCN andis Peetri kaelale "punase vere".



Dispergeerunud P_4O_{10} ühineb õhuniiskusega, moodustades H_3PO_4 valge suitsu

