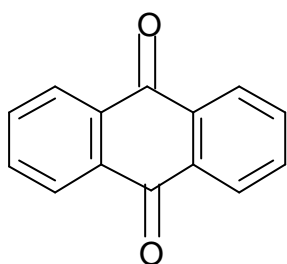


Keemia lahtise võistluse ülesannete lahendused

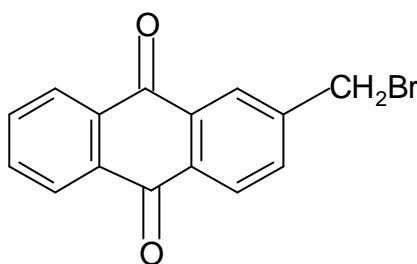
Vanem rühm (11. ja 12. klass)

16. november 2002. a.

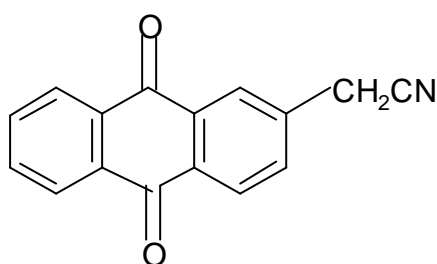
1. a) b)



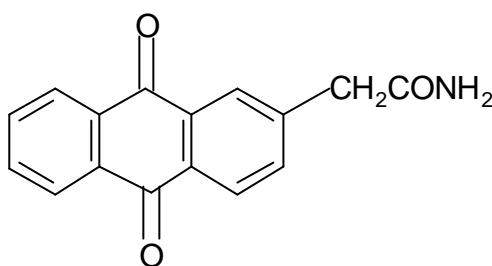
A



C

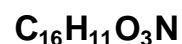


D



E

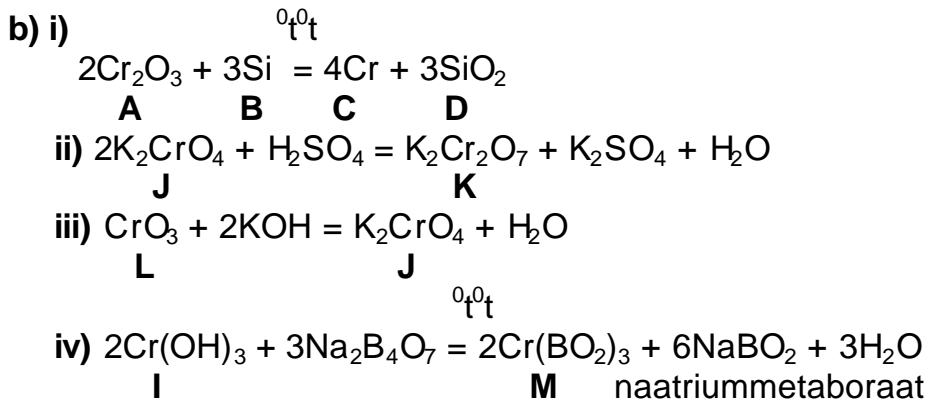
$$\text{b) } M(\text{E}) = 14 \text{ g/mol} \cdot \frac{1}{0,0528} = 265 \text{ g/mol};$$



c) NaOH liia lisamisel toimub mitte ainult HCl, vaid ka happe **X** neutraliseerimine ning soola RCOONa tekkimine. Sool on iooniline (polaarne) ühend ning seetõttu lahustub paremini vees. Diklorometaaniga ekstraheerimisel läks orgaanilisse lahustisse ainult vähepolaarne mitteioniseeruv lisand - amiid **E**.

d) Reaktsioonisegule tuleb lisada NaOH, seejuures tekib happest RCOONa ning diklorometaaniga ekstraheeruvad vähepolaarsed lisandid (ülesande tingimustes on öeldud, et aine **E** ei ioniseeru) - nii nagu üliõpilane esialgu tegi. Siis tuleb lisada veefaasile HCl, et viia RCOONa happeks RCOOH ning ekstraheerida veefaasi veelkord diklorometaaniga.

2. a)
- A - Cr₂O₃, kroom(III)oksiid
 - B - Si, räni
 - C - Cr, kroom
 - D - SiO₂, ränidioksiid
 - E - Na₂SiO₃, naatriummetasilikaat
 - F - Na₄SiO₄, naatriumortosilikaat
 - G - CrSO₄, kroom(II)sulfaat
 - H - Cr(OH)₂, kroom(II)hüdrosiid
 - I - Cr(OH)₃, kroom(III)hüdrosiid
 - J - K₂CrO₄, kaaliumkromaat
 - K - K₂Cr₂O₇, kaaliumdikromaat
 - L - CrO₃, kroom(VI)oksiid
 - M - Cr(BO₂)₃, kroom(III)metaboraat

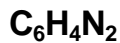


3. a) i)
$$N(\text{C}) = 104 \text{ g/mol} \cdot 0,6921 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{12 \text{ g}} = 6$$

$$N(\text{N}) = 104 \text{ g/mol} \cdot 0,2692 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{14 \text{ g}} = 2$$

$$\%(\text{H}) = 100 - 69,21 - 26,92 = 3,87$$

$$N(\text{H}) = 104 \text{ g/mol} \cdot 0,0387 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{1 \text{ g}} = 4$$



ii)
$$n(\text{nikotiin}) = 0,729 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{162 \text{ g}} = 0,00450 \text{ mol}$$



$$n(\text{C}) = \frac{1}{1} \cdot 8,86 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{197 \text{ g}} \approx 0,0450 \text{ mol}$$

$$M(\text{gaas}) = 24,0 \text{ dm}^3/\text{mol} \cdot 1,167 \text{ g/dm}^3 = 28 \text{ g/mol}, \text{ so } \text{N}_2$$

$$n(\text{N}) = \frac{2}{1} \cdot 0,108 \text{ dm}^3 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{24,0 \text{ dm}^3} = 0,00900 \text{ mol}$$

$$m(\text{H}_2) = 0,729 \text{ g} - 0,045 \text{ mol} \cdot 12 \text{ g/mol} - 0,0045 \text{ mol} \cdot 28 \text{ g/mol} = 0,729 \text{ g} - 0,540 \text{ g} - 0,126 \text{ g} = 0,063 \text{ g}$$

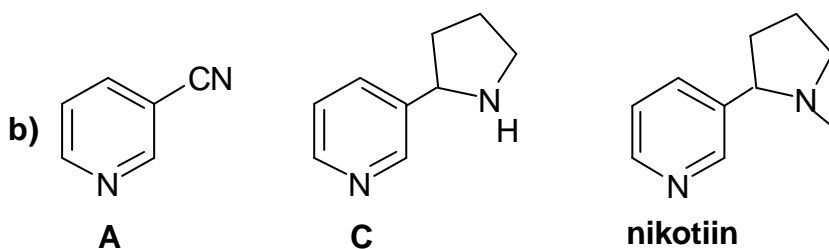
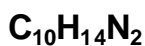
$$n(\text{H}) = 0,063 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{1 \text{ g}} = 0,063 \text{ mol}$$

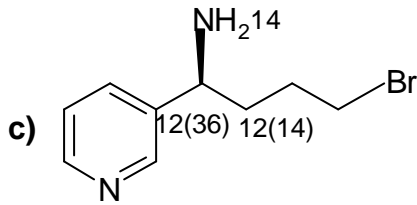
Nikotiini molekulide, süsiniku, lämmastiku ja vesiniku aatomite moolide arvud suhtuvad nagu 0,0045 : 0,045 : 0,090 : 0,063.

Ühes molekulis nikotiinis on süsinikku $\frac{0,045}{0,0045} = 10$ aatomit

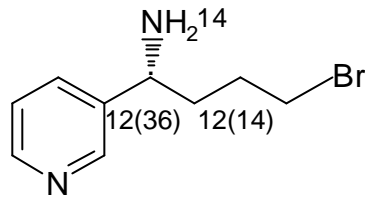
lämmastikku $\frac{0,0090}{0,0045} = 2$ aatomit

vesinikku $\frac{0,063}{0,0045} = 14$ aatomit





S-isomeer



R-isomeer

4. a) i) $M(\text{gaaside segu}) = 1,674 \text{ g/dm}^3 \cdot 22,4 \text{ dm}^3/\text{mol} = 37,5 \text{ g/mol}$
 $0,75 \cdot M(\text{F}) + 0,25 \cdot 30 \text{ g/mol} = 37,5 \text{ g/mol}$
 $M(\text{F}) = 40,0 \text{ g/mol}$

ii) $N(\text{C}) = 40,0 \text{ g/mol} \cdot 0,90 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{12 \text{ g}} = 3$

b) A – CuCl_2 , vask(II)kloriid

B – $\text{H}[\text{CuCl}_2]$, vesinikdiklorokupraat(I)

C – CuCl , vask(I)kloriid

D – $[\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_2]\text{Cl}$, diammiinvask(I)kloriid

E – CuO , vask(II)oksiid

F – $\text{CH}_3\text{C}\equiv\text{CH}$, propüün

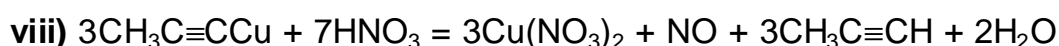
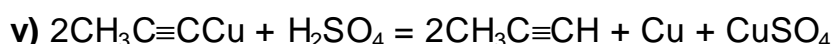
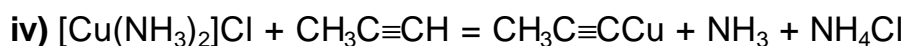
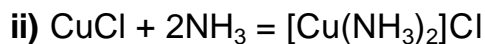
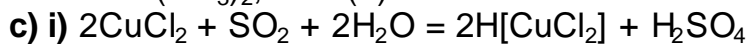
G – $\text{CH}_3\text{C}\equiv\text{CCu}$, 1-vask(I)propüün

H – Cu_2SO_4 , vask(I)sulfaat

I – Cu , vask

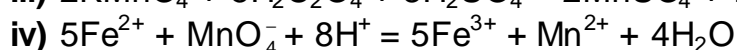
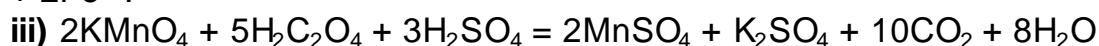
J – CuSO_4 , vask(II)sulfaat

K – $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2$, vask(II)nitraat



ii) Tsingi reaktsioonil väävelhappega tekib atomaarne vesinik, mis redutseerib raud(III) raud(II)-ks: $\text{Fe}^{3+} + \text{H} = \text{Fe}^{2+} + \text{H}^+$

Peale selle redutseerib rauda ka tsink, kui aktiivne metall: $\text{Zn} + 2\text{Fe}^{3+} = \text{Zn}^{2+} + 2\text{Fe}^{2+}$.



$$\text{b) i) } c(\text{H}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4) = 1,0860 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{126,05 \text{ g}} \cdot \frac{1}{0,1000 \text{ dm}^3} = 0,086156 \text{ mol/dm}^3 \approx$$

$$\approx \mathbf{0,08616 \text{ M}}$$

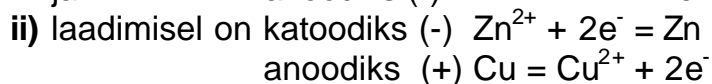
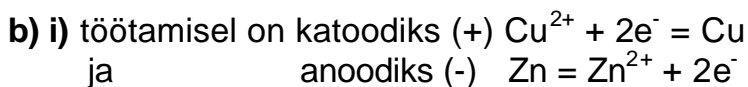
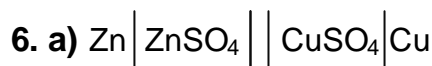
$$\text{ii) } c(\text{KMnO}_4) = \frac{2}{5} \cdot 0,01000 \text{ dm}^3 \cdot 0,08616 \text{ mol/dm}^3 \cdot \frac{1}{0,02225 \text{ dm}^3} =$$

$$= 0,015488 \text{ mol/dm}^3 \approx \mathbf{0,01549 \text{ M}}$$

$$\text{c) } \%(\text{Fe}) = \frac{5}{1} \cdot \frac{0,250 \text{ dm}^3}{0,0100 \text{ dm}^3} \cdot 0,01775 \text{ dm}^3 \cdot 0,01549 \text{ mol/dm}^3 \cdot$$

$$\cdot 55,847 \text{ g/mol} \cdot \frac{1}{2,09276 \text{ g}} \cdot 100 = 91,658\% \approx \mathbf{91,8\%}$$

*Andmed Kaali meteoriidi kohta on pärit leheküljelt <http://www.muinas.ee/ecp/kaali/index.html>



c) i) $E_{\text{Zn}^{2+}/\text{Zn}} = -0,736 \text{ V} + \frac{0,059 \text{ V}}{2} \lg 0,1 = \mathbf{-0,766 \text{ V}}$

$$E_{\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}} = 0,337 \text{ V} + \frac{0,059 \text{ V}}{2} \lg 0,5 = \mathbf{0,328 \text{ V}}$$

ii) $\text{EMJ} = 0,328 \text{ V} - (-0,766) \text{ V} = \mathbf{1,094 \text{ V}}$

d) i) Elemendi EMJ saab suurendada Zn^{2+} kontsentratsiooni vähendamise või Cu^{2+} kontsentratsiooni suurendamisega, sest sel juhul $E_{\text{Zn}^{2+}/\text{Zn}}$ väheneb ja $E_{\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}}$ suureneb.

ii) Elemendi EMJ väheneb, kui anoodprotsessi saadusaine (Zn^{2+}) kontsentratsioon suureneb ja katoodprotsessi lähteaine (Cu^{2+}) kontsentratsioon väheneb.