

KEEMIAÜLESANNETE LAHENDAMISE LAHTINE VÕISTLUS
Noorem rühm (9. ja 10.klass)
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Ülesannete lahendused

1. a) i) **X** – Cl, kloor

Y – Na, naatrium

ii) Oletame, et hapniku aatomite arv soolas **A** on 1:

$$M(\mathbf{A}) = 16,00 \text{ g/mol} \cdot \frac{100 \%}{35,38 \%} = 45,22 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$M(\mathbf{X}) = 45,22 \text{ g/mol} \cdot \frac{39,20 \%}{100 \%} = 17,73 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$M(\mathbf{Y}) = 45,22 \text{ g/mol} \cdot \frac{25,42 \%}{100 \%} = 11,49 \text{ g/mol}$$

Eelnevalt saadud tulemused ei ole sobivad.

Oletame, et hapniku aatomite arv soolas **A** on 2:

$$M(\mathbf{A}) = 32,00 \text{ g/mol} \cdot \frac{100 \%}{35,38 \%} = 90,44 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$M(\mathbf{X}) = 90,44 \text{ g/mol} \cdot \frac{39,20 \%}{100 \%} = 35,47 \text{ g/mol} \rightarrow \text{element } \mathbf{X} \text{ on Cl, kloor}$$

$$M(\mathbf{Y}) = 90,44 \text{ g/mol} \cdot \frac{25,42 \%}{100 \%} = 22,99 \text{ g/mol} \rightarrow \text{element } \mathbf{Y} \text{ on Na, naatrium}$$

(5)

b) A – NaClO₂, naatriumklorit

B – NaCl, naatriumkloriid

C – ClO₂, klooridioksiid

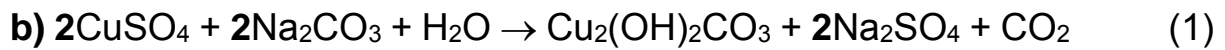
D – H₂O, vesinikoksiid (2)

c) 5NaClO₂ + 4HCl → 5NaCl + 4ClO₂ + 2H₂O (1)

d) Kloori oksüdatsiooniaste on IV, mistõttu on ta tugev oksüdeerija. (2)

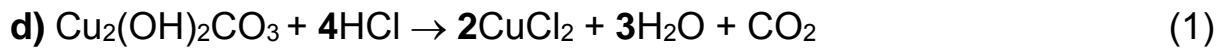
(10)

2. a) vask(II)hüdrosükarbonaat (1)



c) $n(\text{Cu}_2(\text{OH})_2\text{CO}_3) = \frac{2,21 \text{ g}}{221 \text{ g/mol}} = 0,0100 \text{ mol}$

$m(\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 0,0100 \text{ mol} \cdot 249,5 \text{ g/mol} = 2,50 \text{ g}$ (1)



e) $m(\text{HCl lahus}) = 13,3 \text{ ml} \cdot 1,0980 \text{ g/ml} = 14,6 \text{ g}$

$n(\text{HCl alglahuses}) = \frac{20,0 \% \cdot 14,6 \text{ g}}{36,5 \text{ g/mol} \cdot 100\%} = 0,0800 \text{ mol}$

$m(\text{CuCl}_2) = 2 \cdot 0,0100 \text{ mol} \cdot 134,5 \text{ g/mol} = 2,69 \text{ g}$

$m(\text{HCl l\ddot{o}pplahuses}) = (0,0800 \text{ mol} - 4 \cdot 0,0100 \text{ mol}) \cdot 36,5 \text{ g/mol} = 1,46 \text{ g}$

$m(\text{CO}_2) = 0,0100 \text{ mol} \cdot 44,0 \text{ g/mol} = 0,440 \text{ g}$

$m(\text{lahus}) = 2,21 \text{ g} + 14,6 \text{ g} - 0,440 \text{ g} = 16,4 \text{ g}$

$w(\text{CuCl}_2) = \frac{2,69 \text{ g} \cdot 100\%}{16,4 \text{ g}} = 16,4\%$

$w(\text{HCl}) = \frac{1,46 \text{ g} \cdot 100\%}{16,4 \text{ g}} = 8,90\%$

$w(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 100 \% - 16,4 \% - 8,9 \% = 74,7\%$ (5)

(9)

3. a) $M(\mathbf{A}) = M(\text{O}_2) \cdot 1,4375 = 32 \text{ g/mol} \cdot 1,4375 = 46 \text{ g/mol}$

$M(\mathbf{G}) = M(\text{O}_2) \cdot 1,0625 = 32 \text{ g/mol} \cdot 1,0625 = 34 \text{ g/mol}$ (2)

b) **X** – H_2SO_4

A – NO_2

B – SO_2

C – H_2O

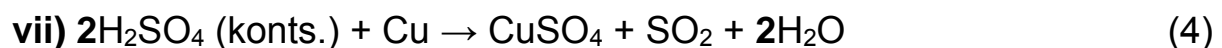
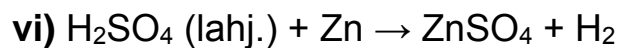
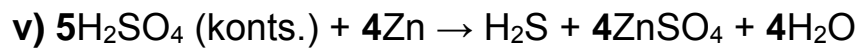
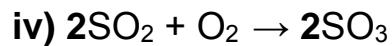
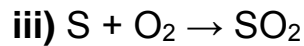
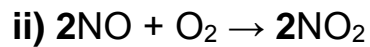
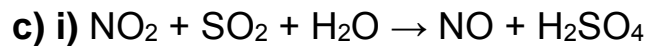
D – NO

E – S

F – SO_3

G – H_2S

H – ZnSO_4



(11)

4. a) i) *o*-, *p*-

ii) *o*-, *p*-

iii) *m*-

iv) *o*-, *p*-

v) *m*- (5)

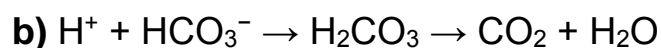
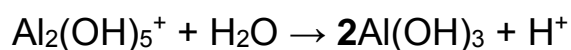
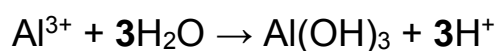
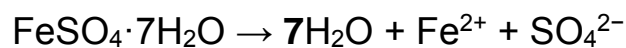
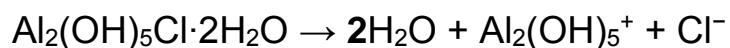
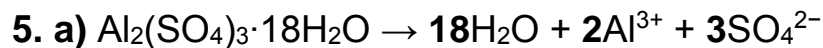
b) i) 4. asend

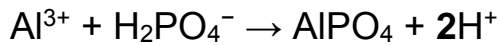
ii) 5. asend

iii) 3. ja 5. asend

iv) 3. ja 5. Asend (4)

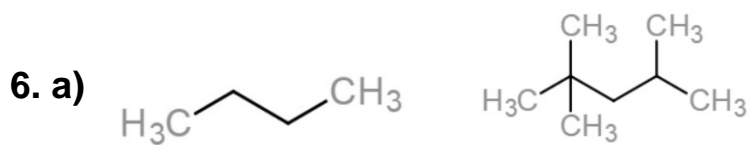
(9)



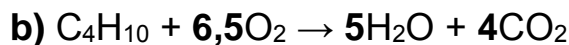


c) $\text{Al}_2(\text{OH})_5\text{Cl}$ koagulandi mõju pH-le on väiksem kui metallsulfaatidel, sest selle hüdrolyüsil eraldub vähem H^+ ioone. Metallsulfaatide hüdrolyüsil eralduvad H^+ ioonid seostuvad HCO_3^- ionidega, mistõttu pH väheneb. Tulemusena koaguleerimine aeglustub, selle jätkumiseks lisatakse leelist (nt. $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$). $\text{Al}_2(\text{OH})_5\text{Cl}$ kasutamisel alulise vee puhastamiseks praktiliselt puudub vajadus kasutada täiendavaid reagente. (2)

(11)



(2)



c) $\Delta H_r(\text{butaan}) = 5 \cdot (-285,8) \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}} + 4 \cdot (-393,5) \text{ kJ/mol} - (-126,2) \text{ kJ/mol} = -2876,8 \text{ kJ/mol}$

$\Delta H_r(\text{isooktaan}) = 9 \cdot (-285,8) \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}} + 8 \cdot (-393,5) \text{ kJ/mol} - (-249,9) \text{ kJ/mol} = -5470,3 \text{ kJ/mol} \quad (4)$

d) $V(\text{O}_2, \text{butaan}) = 6,5 \cdot 22,4 \text{ L/mol} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ kg} \cdot 1000 \text{ g/kg}}{58 \text{ g/mol}} = 2510 \text{ L}$

$V(\text{O}_2, \text{isooktaan}) = 12,5 \cdot 22,4 \text{ L/mol} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ kg} \cdot 1000 \text{ g/kg}}{114 \text{ g/mol}} = 2456 \text{ L} \quad (2)$

(10)