

**МОМН, XLV НАЦИОНАЛНА ОЛИМПИАДА ПО ХИМИЯ И ОПАЗВАНЕ НА
ОКОЛНАТА СРЕДА – 2013 година**

Национален кръг, 29 – 30 март
Учебно съдържание IX клас

Примерни решения и оценка на задачите

Задача 1 (20 точки)

1.

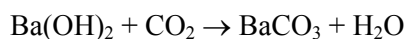
$$n(\mathbf{A}) = \frac{p \cdot V}{R \cdot T} = \frac{755 \text{ torr} \cdot 101325 \frac{\text{Pa}}{\text{atm}} \cdot 1,97 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3}{760 \frac{\text{torr}}{\text{atm}} \cdot 8,314 \frac{\text{Pa} \cdot \text{m}^3}{\text{mol} \cdot \text{K}} \cdot 298,15 \text{ K}} = 0,0800 \text{ mol}$$

2.

Б + Ba(OH)₂ дава бяла утайка, р-рима в киселини;

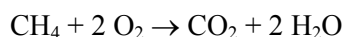
Б е без мирис, **А** е без мирис и е взривоопасен

⇒ **У2** ≡ BaCO₃, а **Б** ≡ CO₂; **А** следва да е въглеродород.



$$n(\text{CO}_2) = \frac{m}{M} = \frac{3,52 \text{ g}}{44,01 \text{ g/mol}} = 0,0800 \text{ mol}$$

$$\Rightarrow n(\mathbf{A}):n(\text{CO}_2) = 1:1 \Rightarrow \mathbf{A} \equiv \text{CH}_4$$



3.

Х се разлага на CO₂ и друг оксид ⇒ **Х** е карбонат

Разлагането на карбонати може да се представи по следния начин:



$$n(\text{CO}_2) = 0,0800 \text{ mol}; m(\text{CO}_2) = 3,52 \text{ g (по условие)}$$

$$\Rightarrow m(\text{Me}_x\text{O}_y) = 5,52 \text{ g} - 3,52 \text{ g} = 2,00 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{От ур-нието на р-ията} \Rightarrow n(\text{CO}_3^{2-}):n(\text{O в Me}_x\text{O}_y):n(\text{CO}_2) = y:y:y = 1:1:1$$

$$\Rightarrow n(\text{O в Me}_x\text{O}_y) = 0,0800 \text{ mol} \Rightarrow m(\text{O в Me}_x\text{O}_y) = 0,0800 \text{ mol} \cdot 16,00 \text{ g/mol} = 1,28 \text{ g}$$

$$\Rightarrow m(\text{Me в Me}_x\text{O}_y) = 2,00 \text{ g} - 1,28 \text{ g} = 0,72 \text{ g} = m(\text{Me в Me}_x(\text{CO}_3)_y)$$

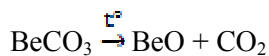
Има три възможности за състава на Me_xO_y – Me₂O, MeO или Me₂O₃.

$$\text{Ако Me}_2\text{O, то } n(\text{Me}) = 0,160 \text{ mol, } M(\text{Me}) = \frac{0,72 \text{ g}}{0,16 \text{ mol}} \cong 4,5 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$\text{Ако MeO, то } n(\text{Me}) = 0,080 \text{ mol, } M(\text{Me}) = \frac{0,72 \text{ g}}{0,080 \text{ mol}} \cong 9,0 \text{ g/mol}$$

Ако Me_2O_3 , то $n(\text{Me}) = 0,0533 \text{ mol}$, $M(\text{Me}) = \frac{0,72 \text{ g}}{0,0533 \text{ mol}} \approx 13,5 \text{ g/mol}$

$\Rightarrow \text{Me} \equiv \text{Be} \Rightarrow \mathbf{X} \equiv \text{BeCO}_3; \mathbf{Ц} \equiv \text{BeO}$

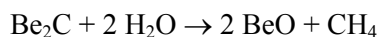
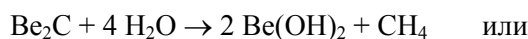


4.

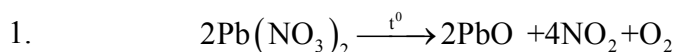
Φ е берилиев карбид. Щом се отделя метан при хидролизата му и реакция ① не е окислително-редукционна, съставът трябва да е Be_2C .

(След проверка чрез данните за масата му това се потвърждава.)

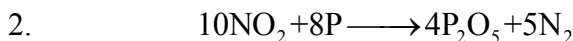
$\Phi \equiv \text{Be}_2\text{C}$



Задача 2 (20 точки)



Водният разтвор на NO_2 има кисел характер $\Rightarrow \mathbf{A} \equiv \text{NO}_2$



$\Rightarrow$ дифосфорен пентаоксид $\equiv \mathbf{B} \equiv \text{P}_2\text{O}_5$; азот $\equiv \mathbf{B} \equiv \text{N}_2$

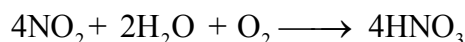
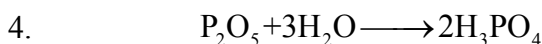
3. За да пресметнем обема на $\mathbf{B}$, е необходимо да се прецени има ли реагент, който е в излишък:

$$n_{(\text{NO}_2)} = \frac{V_{(\text{NO}_2)}}{V_M} = \frac{3 \text{ dm}^3}{22,4 \frac{\text{dm}^3}{\text{mol}}} = 1,34 \times 10^{-1} \text{ mol}; n_{(\text{P})} = \frac{m}{M} = \frac{2,478 \text{ g}}{30,97 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}}} = 8,00 \times 10^{-2} \text{ mol}$$

$\Rightarrow$ напълно реагира P , а NO_2 е в излишък.

$$n_{(\text{N}_2)} = \frac{5}{8} \times n_{(\text{P})} = 5,00 \times 10^{-2} \text{ mol}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{(\text{N}_2)} = n_{(\text{N}_2)} \times 22,4 \text{ dm}^3 = 1,12 \text{ dm}^3$$



в газовата фаза остава само N_2 , чийто обем вече е пресметнат

в т.3, $V_{(\text{N}_2)} = 1,12 \text{ dm}^3$

6. За да пресметнем нужното количество разтвор на NaOH , е необходимо да изчислим каква част от него се изразходва за неутрализация на HNO_3 . Количеството HNO_3 определяме от излишъка на NO_2 след края на реакцията с P .

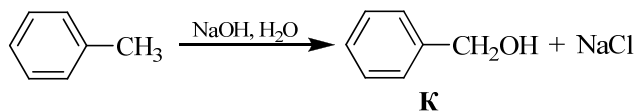
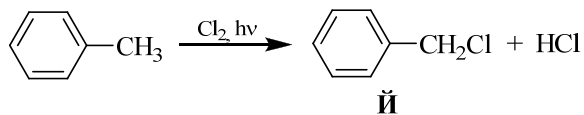
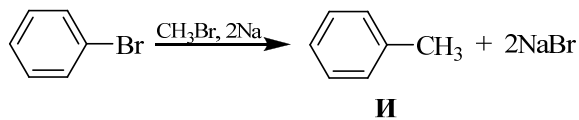
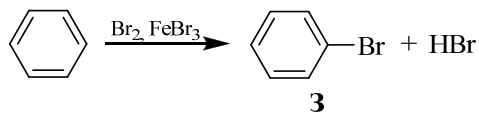
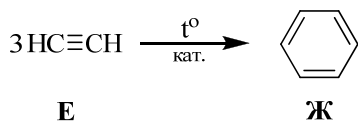
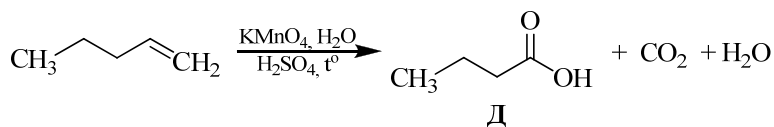
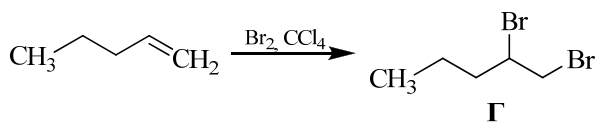
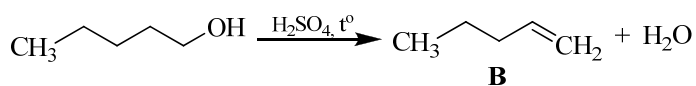
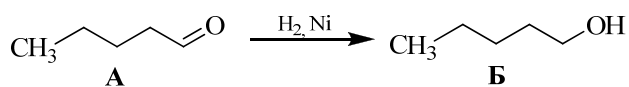
$$n_{(\text{NO}_2), \text{излишек}} = 1,34 \times 10^{-1} - \frac{10}{8} \times 8,00 \times 10^{-2} = 3,4 \times 10^{-2} \text{ mol}$$

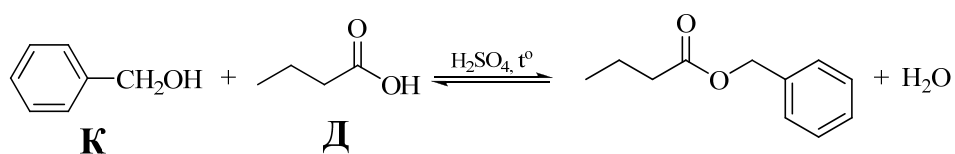
$$n_{(\text{NO}_2), \text{излишек}} = n_{(\text{HNO}_3)} = n_{(\text{H}^+)} = 3,4 \times 10^{-2} \text{ mol}$$

$$n_{(\text{NaOH})} = 1,0 \times 10^{-2} + n_{(\text{H}^+)} = 1,0 \times 10^{-2} + 3,4 \times 10^{-2} = 4,4 \times 10^{-2} \text{ mol}$$

$$V_{(\text{NaOH})} = \frac{n_{(\text{NaOH})} \text{ mol}}{C_{(\text{NaOH})} \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{dm}^3}} = \frac{4,4 \times 10^{-2}}{1} = 4,4 \times 10^{-2} \text{ dm}^3$$

Задача 3 (20 точки)

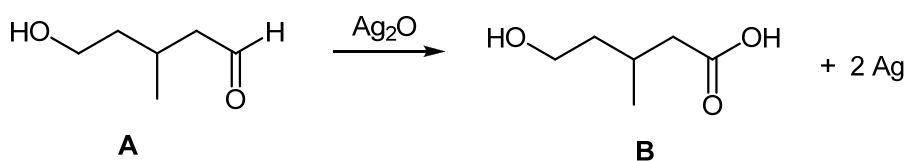




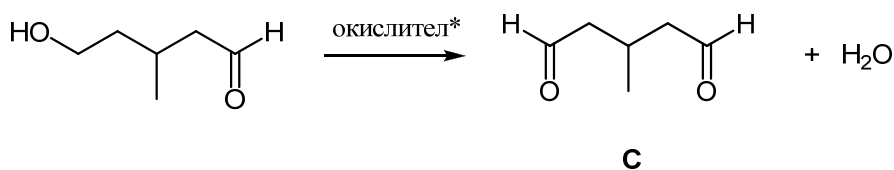
Веществото, което се получава е бензилбутаноат ($\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_2$).
Не се присъждат точки за наименованието.

Задача 4 (20 точки)

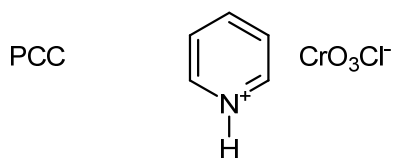
1., 2.



А – 3-метил-5-хидроксипентанал; **В** – 3-метил-5-хидроксипентанова киселина

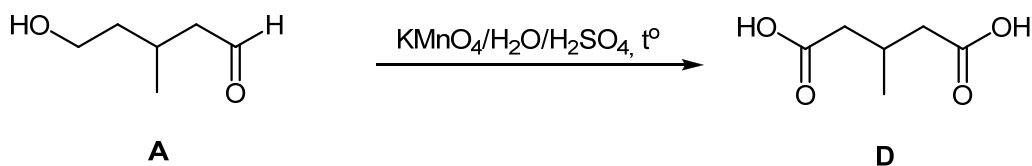
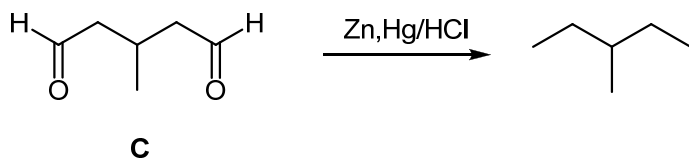


*Окислителят, който се използва в тази реакция е РСС (пиридиниев хлорохромат).

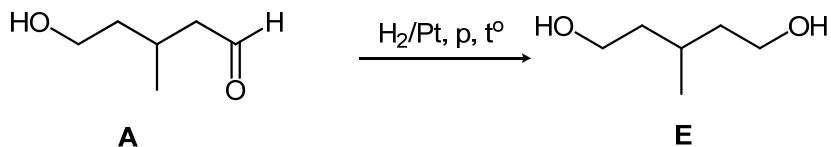
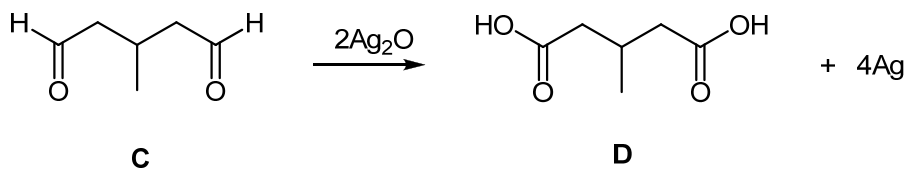


(не се присъждат точки)

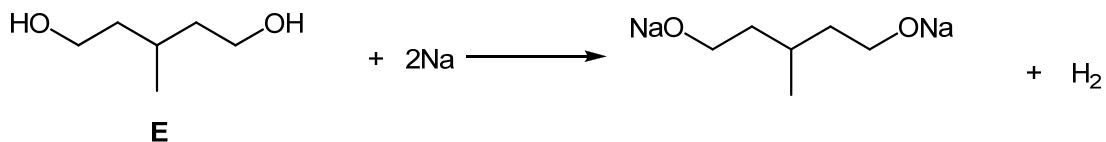
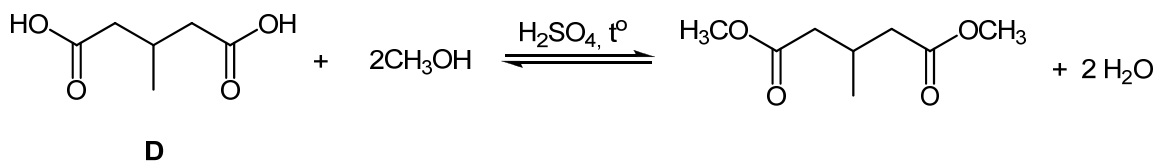
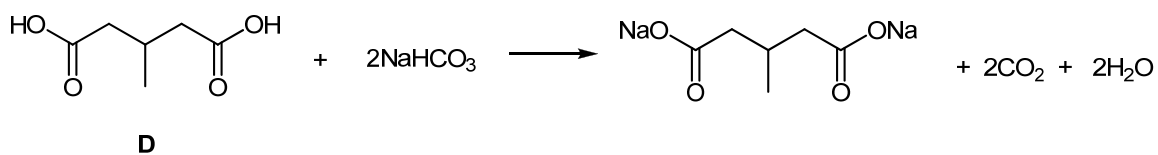
С – 3-метилпентандиал;



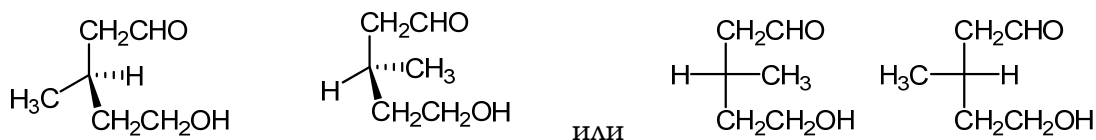
Д – 3-метилпентандиова киселина



E – 3-метил-1,5-пентандиол



3.



Стереоизомерите са енантиомери.