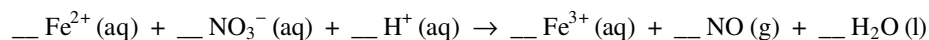
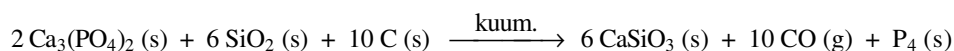


Valintakuulustelujen kemian koe 28.05.2003

1. a) Täydennä kertoimet seuraavaan hapettumis-pelkistymisreaktioon:



- b) Kirjoita reaktioyhtälöt, kun kiinteää kalsiumkarbonaattia kuumennetaan ja syntynyt kiinteä reaktiotuote reagoi edelleen veden kanssa.
- c) 10,0 ml:aan 0,100 mol/dm³ HCl:a lisättiin 2,0 ml 0,100 mol/dm³ Ba(OH)₂:a. Mikä oli näin syntyneen liuoksen pH?
2. Etikkahapon (etaanihappo) ja etanolin välistä esteröitymisreaktiota on käytetty esimerkkinä kemiallisen tasapainotilan tutkimuksissa. Reaktion etenemistä voidaan seurata titraamalla seoksen etikkahappopitoisuus bariumhydroksidilla.
- a) Kirjoita reaktioyhtälö etikkahapon esteröinnille etanolilla.
- b) Kirjoita reaktioyhtälö etikkahapon titraukselle bariumhydroksidilla.
- c) Eräessä kokeessa reaktioastiaan laitettiin 1,300 mol etikkahappoa ja 0,800 mol etanolia. Kun seos oli saavuttanut tasapainotilan, otettiin siitä tasan sadasosa näytettä, joka titrattiin bariumhydroksidiliuoksella. 0,100 mol/dm³ Ba(OH)₂-liuosta kului 32,25 ml. Laske esteröitymisreaktion tasapainovakion K_c arvo kokeen lämpötilassa.
3. Fosforia (P₄) valmistetaan fosfaattimineraaleista, esimerkiksi kalsiumfosfaatista, seuraavan reaktion avulla:



Fosforia voidaan valmistaa vastaavalla tavalla myös luussa olevasta hydroksiapatiitista, Ca₅(PO₄)₃OH.

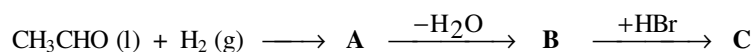
- a) Muodosta vastaava reaktioyhtälö hydroksiapatiitin reaktiolle piidioksidin ja hiilen kanssa, kun edellä esitetyn reaktioyhtälön tuotteiden lisäksi syntyy vettä
- b) Erästä 501,2 g painavasta luunäytteestä saatiin 71,50 g fosforia. Kuinka monta massa-% hydroksiapatiittia tutkittu luunäyte sisälsi?
- c) Kuinka monta grammaa hiiltä tarvitaan, kun valmistetaan 2,000 g fosforia hydroksiapatiitista?

4. Magnesiumpalmitaattia, $\text{Mg}(\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{31}\text{O}_2)_2$, saostuu lavuaarin reunoille pestäessä pyykkiä ns. "kovassa vedessä". Pesuveden lämpötila on 50°C ja se on kyllästetty magnesiumpalmitaatilla. Kuinka paljon magnesiumpalmitaattia saostuu liuoksen jäähtyessä 25°C :seen, kun liuoksen tilavuus on $3,0 \text{ dm}^3$.

$$K_s (\text{Mg}(\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{31}\text{O}_2)_2) = 3,3 \cdot 10^{-12} (\text{mol dm}^{-3})^3 \quad (25^\circ\text{C})$$

$$K_s (\text{Mg}(\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{31}\text{O}_2)_2) = 4,8 \cdot 10^{-12} (\text{mol dm}^{-3})^3 \quad (50^\circ\text{C})$$

5. a) Kirjoita reaktioyhtälö glysiinin (aminoetikkahappo) täydelliselle palamiselle, jossa tavalisten palamistuotteiden lisäksi typpi vapautuu kokonaan alkuaineena.
- b) Kirjoita reaktioyhtälö, joka kuvaa asetyleenin (etyyni) valmistusta kalsiumkarbidista ja vedestä.
- c) Kirjoita rakennekaavat tuotteille (A, B, C), joita syntyy seuraavassa reaktiosarjassa:



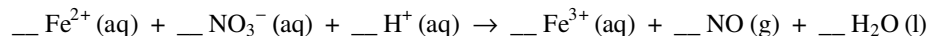
6. a) Kirjoita 4-metyyli-trans-2-hekseenin rakennekaava.
- b) Kirjoita rakennekaava eetterille, joka on 2-propanolin isomeeri sekä nimeä se.
- c) Kirjoita kaikkien niiden karboksyylihappojen rakennekaavat, joiden molekyylikaava on $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_2$ sekä nimeä ne.

Alkuaineiden moolimassoja:

Alkuaine:	H	C	O	Mg	P	Ca
M / g mol ⁻¹ :	1,01	12,01	16,00	24,30	30,97	40,08

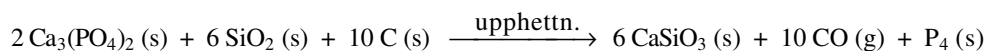
Inträdesförhör i kemi 28.05.2003

1. a) Fyll i koefficienterna i följande redoxreaktion:



- b) Fast kalciumkarbonat upphettas och därefter reagerar den erhållna fasta produkten med vatten. Skriv reaktionslikheter.
- c) Till 10,0 ml 0,100 mol/dm³ HCl sattes 2,0 ml 0,100 mol/dm³ Ba(OH)₂. Beräkna den erhållna blandningens pH.
2. Förestringsreaktionen mellan ättiksyra (etansyra) och etanol har använts som exempel då man undersökt det kemiska jämviktstillståndet. Reaktionens förlopp kan följas så att man bestämmer halten av ättiksyra genom titrering med bariumhydroxid.
- a) Skriv reaktionslikheten för ättiksyrans förestring med etanol.
- b) Skriv reaktionslikheten för titrering av ättiksyra med bariumhydroxid.
- c) Vid ett experiment sattes 1,300 mol ättiksyra och 0,800 mol etanol i ett reaktionskärl. Då jämvikt uppnåtts, togs ett prov på exakt en hundraedel av blandningen och detta prov titrerades med bariumhydroxidlösning. 32,25 ml 0,100 mol/dm³ Ba(OH)₂-lösning gick åt. Beräkna värdet på förestringsreaktionens jämviktskonstant K_c vid experimentets temperatur.

3. Fosfor (P₄) framställs ur fosfatmineral, t.ex. kalciumfosfat, med hjälp av följande reaktion:



Fosfor kan på motsvarande sätt också framställas ur hydroxiapatit Ca₅(PO₄)₃OH, som finns i ben.

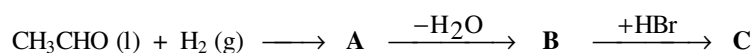
- a) Skriv, på motsvarande sätt som ovan, reaktionslikhet för hydroxiapatitens reaktion med kisdioxid och kol, då även vatten bildas förutom de produkter som angetts ovan.
- b) 71,50 g fosfor erhöles ur ett benprov, som vägde 501,2 g. Hur många mass-% hydroxiapatit innehöll benprovet?
- c) Hur många gram kol behövs, då man framställer 2,000 g fosfor ur hydroxiapatit?

4. Magnesiumpalmitat, $\text{Mg}(\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{31}\text{O}_2)_2$, fälls ut på handfatets kanter då man tvättar kläder i s.k. "hårt vatten". $3,0 \text{ dm}^3$ tvättvatten är mättat med magnesiumpalmitat vid temperaturen 50°C . Hur mycket magnesiumpalmitat fälls ut då lösningen svalnar till 25°C ?

$$K_s(\text{Mg}(\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{31}\text{O}_2)_2) = 3,3 \cdot 10^{-12} (\text{mol dm}^{-3})^3 \quad (25^\circ\text{C})$$

$$K_s(\text{Mg}(\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{31}\text{O}_2)_2) = 4,8 \cdot 10^{-12} (\text{mol dm}^{-3})^3 \quad (50^\circ\text{C})$$

5. a) Skriv reaktionslikhet för fullständig förbränning av glycin (aminoättiksyra), varvid kväve frigörs fullständigt som grundämne förutom att de vanliga förbränningsprodukterna bildas.
- b) Skriv reaktionslikhet för framställning av acetylen (etylen) ur kalciumkarbid och vatten.
- c) Skriv strukturformler för de produkter (A, B, C), som bildas i följande reaktionsserie:



6. a) Skriv strukturformel för 4-metyl-trans-2-hexen.
- b) Namnge och skriv strukturformel för den eter, som är isomer till 2-propanol.
- c) Namnge och skriv strukturformler för alla karboxylsyror med molekylformeln $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_2$.

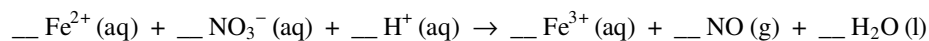
Grundämnenas molmassor:

Grundämne:	H	C	O	Mg	P	Ca
M / g mol ⁻¹ :	1,01	12,01	16,00	24,30	30,97	40,08

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION AT THE UNIVERSITIES OF TECHNOLOGY IN FINLAND
(HELSINKI, TAMPERE, LAPPEENRANTA, OULU, ÅBO)

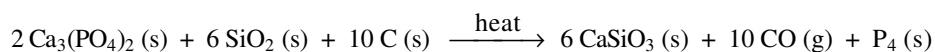
Chemistry Exam 28 May 2003

1. a) Balance the following oxidation-reduction reaction.



- b) Write equations for the reactions when solid calcium carbonate is heated and the solid product formed reacts further with water.
- c) A solution is prepared by mixing 10.0 ml of 0.100 mol/dm³ HCl and 2.0 ml of 0.100 mol/dm³ Ba(OH)₂. What is the pH of resulting solution?
2. A classic experiment used in equilibrium studies involves the esterification reaction between acetic acid (ethanoic acid) and ethanol. The proceeding of the reaction can be followed by titrating the acetic acid content of the mixture with barium hydroxide.
- a) Write the reaction equation for the esterification of acetic acid with ethanol.
- b) Write the reaction equation for the titration of acetic acid with barium hydroxide.
- c) In an experiment, 1.300 mol of acetic acid and 0.800 mol of ethanol were placed into the reaction vessel. When the reaction mixture had reached the equilibrium, exactly one-hundredth of the equilibrium mixture was taken as a sample, which was titrated with barium hydroxide. The sample required 32.25 ml 0.100 mol/dm³ Ba(OH)₂ for its titration. Calculate the equilibrium constant, K_c, for the esterification reaction at the temperature of the experiment.

3. Phosphorus (P₄) is produced from the phosphate minerals, for instance calcium phosphate, using the following reaction:



Phosphorus can also be produced in a similar way from the hydroxyapatite, Ca₅(PO₄)₃OH, which is a compound found in bones.

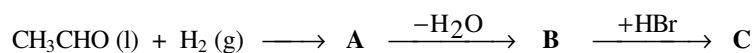
- a) Write reaction equation for the reaction of hydroxyapatite with silicon dioxide and carbon when in addition to the reaction products given above also water is produced.
- b) 71.50 g of phosphorus was obtained from a 501.2 g sample of bone. How many mass percent of hydroxyapatite did the bone sample contain?
- c) How many grams of carbon are needed to produce 2.000 g of phosphorus from hydroxyapatite?

4. When clothes are hand washed in so-called "hard water" magnesium palmitate, $\text{Mg}(\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{31}\text{O}_2)_2$, is precipitated on the sink. The washing water is prepared by saturating water with magnesium palmitate at 50°C . How many milligrams of magnesium palmitate will precipitate from 3.0 dm^3 of this solution when it is cooled to 25°C ?

$$K_{\text{sp}}(\text{Mg}(\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{31}\text{O}_2)_2) = 3.3 \cdot 10^{-12} (\text{mol dm}^{-3})^3 \quad (25^\circ\text{C})$$

$$K_{\text{sp}}(\text{Mg}(\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{31}\text{O}_2)_2) = 4.8 \cdot 10^{-12} (\text{mol dm}^{-3})^3 \quad (50^\circ\text{C})$$

5. a) Write the reaction equation for the complete combustion of glycine (amino acetic acid) when in addition to normal combustion products all nitrogen is released in its elemental form.
- b) Write the reaction equation describing the preparation of acetylene (ethyne) from calcium carbide and water.
- c) Write the structural formulas for products (A, B, C) formed in the following chain of reaction.



6. a) Write the structural formula for 4-methyl-*trans*-2-hexene.
- b) Name and write the structural formula for ether, which is an isomer of 2-propanol.
- c) Write the structural formulas of all carboxylic acids with the formula $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_2$ and give their names.

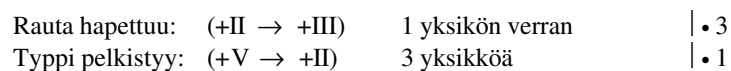
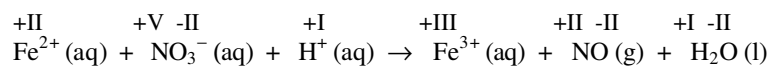
Molar masses of the elements:

Element:	H	C	O	Mg	P	Ca
M / g mol ⁻¹ :	1.01	12.01	16.00	24.30	30.97	40.08

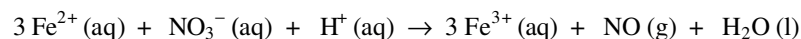
HTKK, TTY, LTY, OY, ÅA / Insinööriosastot

Kemian pääsykoetehtävien 2003 malliratkaisut

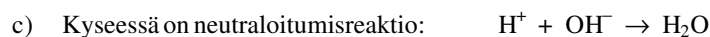
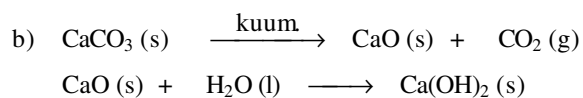
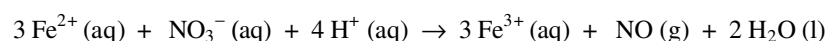
1. a) Kirjoitetaan hapetusluvut kunkin alkuaineen atomille reaktioyhtälöön:



Lisätään kertoimet reaktioyhtälöön:



Tasapainotetaan muiden alkuaineiden ja varausten suhteen:



Selvitetään ensin vetyionin ja hydroksidi-ionin ainemäärät alkuperäisissä liuoksissa.

$$\text{HCl-liuos: } n(\text{HCl}) = c \cdot V = 0,100 \text{ mol/dm}^3 \cdot 0,0100 \text{ dm}^3 = 1,00 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$$

$$n(\text{H}^+) = n(\text{HCl}) = 1,00 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2\text{-liuos: } n(\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2) = c \cdot V = 0,100 \text{ mol/dm}^3 \cdot 0,00200 \text{ dm}^3 = 2,00 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol}$$

$$n(\text{OH}^-) = 2 \cdot n(\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2) = 4,00 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol}$$

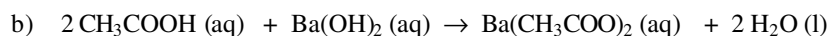
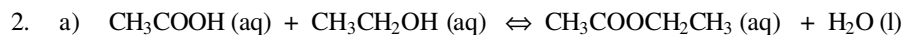
[H⁺] ja [OH⁻] yhdistämisen jälkeen (V_{kok} = 12,0 ml)

$$[\text{H}^+] = \frac{1,00 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol}}{12,0 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ dm}^3} = 0,0833 \text{ mol/dm}^3$$

$$[\text{OH}^-] = \frac{4,00 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol}}{12,0 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ dm}^3} = 0,0333 \text{ mol/dm}^3$$

$$[\text{H}^+] \text{ yhdistämisen jälkeen} = (0,0833 - 0,0333) \text{ mol/dm}^3 = 0,0500 \text{ mol/dm}^3$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{pH} = -\log [\text{H}^+] = -\log 0,0500 = \underline{1,30}$$



c) Lasketaan bariumhydroksidin ainemäärä:

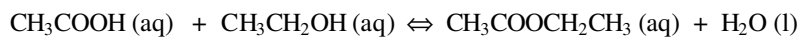
$$n(\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2) = c \cdot V = 0,100 \text{ mol/dm}^3 \cdot 32,25 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ dm}^3 = 3,225 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{Reaktioyhtälöstä nähdään, että } n(\text{etikkahappo}) = 2 \cdot n(\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2) = 6,450 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$$

\Rightarrow Reaktioseoksessa oli tasapainotilanteessa etikkahappoa:

$$n(\text{etikkahappo}) = 100 \cdot 6,450 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol} = 0,645 \text{ mol}$$

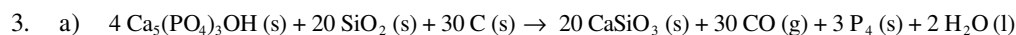
\Rightarrow Etikkahappoa oli reagoanut $(1,300 - 0,645) \text{ mol} = 0,655 \text{ mol}$



Alussa (mol)	1,300	0,800	0	0
Tasap. (mol)	0,645	0,800 - 0,655 = 0,145	0,655	0,655

Huom! Tehtävä voidaan laskea ainemäärillä, sillä tilavuudet supistuvat tasapainovakion lausekkeesta pois.

$$K_c = \frac{[\text{CH}_3\text{COOCH}_2\text{CH}_3][\text{H}_2\text{O}]}{[\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}][\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}]} = \frac{(0,655)^2}{(0,645)(0,145)} = \underline{4,59}$$



b) $m(\text{P}) = 71,50 \text{ g}$ ja $M(\text{P}) = 30,97 \text{ g/mol}$

$$\Rightarrow n(\text{P}) = \frac{m(\text{P})}{M(\text{P})} = \frac{71,50 \text{ g}}{30,97 \text{ g/mol}} = 2,309 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{Hydroksiapatiitissa on kolme fosforiatomia eli } n(\text{Ca}_5(\text{PO}_4)_3\text{OH}) = \frac{1}{3}n(\text{P}) = 0,7697 \text{ mol}$$

$$M(\text{Ca}_5(\text{PO}_4)_3\text{OH}) = (5 \cdot 40,08 + 3 \cdot 30,97 + 13 \cdot 16,00 + 1,01) \text{ g/mol} = 502,3 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$\Rightarrow m(\text{Ca}_5(\text{PO}_4)_3\text{OH}) = n \cdot M = 0,7697 \text{ mol} \cdot 502,3 \text{ g/mol} = 386,6 \text{ g}$$

Hydroksiapatiittia luunäytteessä:

$$\frac{386,6 \text{ g}}{501,2 \text{ g}} \cdot 100 \% = \underline{77,13 \%}$$

c) Fosforin ainemäärä, kun $m(\text{P}_4) = 2,000 \text{ g}$ ja $M(\text{P}_4) = 4 \cdot 30,97 \text{ g/mol} = 123,9 \text{ g/mol}$

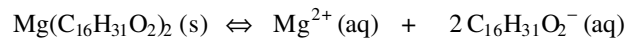
$$\Rightarrow n(\text{P}_4) = \frac{m}{M} = \frac{2,000 \text{ g}}{123,9 \text{ g/mol}} = 1,614 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{Reaktioyhtälöstä nähdään, että } n(\text{C}) = \frac{30}{3} \cdot n(\text{P}_4) = 1,614 \cdot 10^{-1} \text{ mol}$$

$$\Rightarrow m(\text{C}) = n(\text{C}) \cdot M(\text{C}) = 1,614 \cdot 10^{-1} \text{ mol} \cdot 12,01 \text{ g/mol} = \underline{1,938 \text{ g}}$$

4. Lasketaan ensin paljonko magnesiumpalmitaattia on liuenneena 50 °C:ssa ja 25 °C:ssa.

Magnesiumpalmitaatin liukenemisreaktio:



Alussa (mol/dm ³)	a	0	0
Tasap. (mol/dm ³)	a-x	x	2x

$$\text{Liukoisuustulon lauseke: } K_s = [\text{Mg}^{2+}] [\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{31}\text{O}_2^-]^2$$

$$50 \text{ °C: } K_s = [\text{Mg}^{2+}] [\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{31}\text{O}_2^-]^2 = x (2x)^2 = 4,8 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ mol}^3/\text{dm}^9$$

$$\Rightarrow 4 x^3 = 4,8 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ mol}^3/\text{dm}^9$$

$$\Rightarrow x^3 = 1,2 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ mol}^3/\text{dm}^9$$

$$\Rightarrow x = (1,2 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ mol}^3/\text{dm}^9)^{1/3} = 1,063 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol/dm}^3$$

$$M(\text{Mg}(\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{31}\text{O}_2)_2) = (24,30 + 32 \cdot 12,01 + 62 \cdot 1,01 + 4 \cdot 16,00) \text{ g/mol} = 535,2 \text{ g/mol}$$

Liukoisuus grammoina 3,0 dm³ vettä:

$$m(\text{Mg}(\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{31}\text{O}_2)_2) = x \cdot M \cdot V = 1,063 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol/dm}^3 \cdot 535,2 \text{ g/mol} \cdot 3,0 \text{ dm}^3 = 170,7 \text{ mg}$$

25 °C: Vastaavasti kuten edellä

$$\Rightarrow 4 x^3 = 3,3 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ mol}^3/\text{dm}^9$$

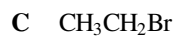
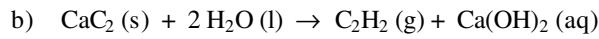
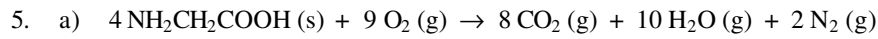
$$\Rightarrow x^3 = 0,8250 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ mol}^3/\text{dm}^9$$

$$\Rightarrow x = (0,8250 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ mol}^3/\text{dm}^9)^{1/3} = 9,379 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ mol}/\text{dm}^3$$

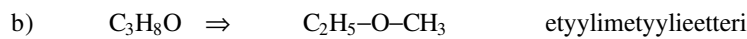
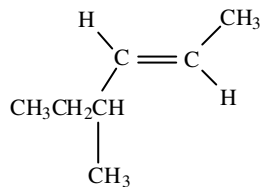
Liukoisuus grammoina 3,0 dm³ vettä:

$$m(\text{Mg}(\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{31}\text{O}_2)_2) = x \cdot M \cdot V = 9,379 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ mol}/\text{dm}^3 \cdot 535,2 \text{ g}/\text{mol} \cdot 3,0 \text{ dm}^3 = 150,6 \text{ mg}$$

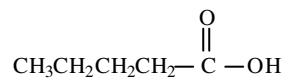
Magnesiumpalmitaattia saostuu: $m(\text{saostuma}) = (170,7 - 150,6) \text{ mg} = \underline{20,1 \text{ mg}}$



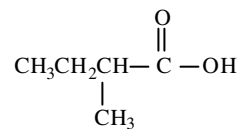
6. a)



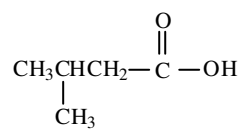
c)



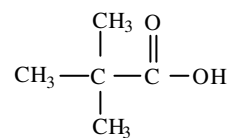
pentaanihappo



2-metyylibutaanihappo



3-metyylibutaanihappo

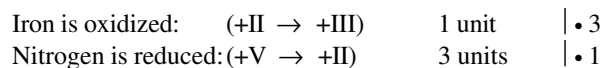
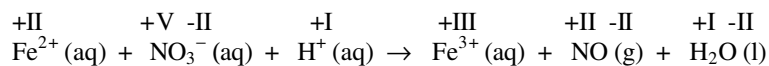


2,2-dimetyylipropaanihappo

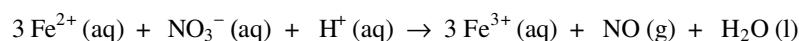
ENTRANCE EXAMINATION AT THE UNIVERSITIES OF TECHNOLOGY IN FINLAND
(HELSINKI, TAMPERE, LAPPEENRANTA, OULU, ÅBO)

Model Solutions (Chemistry Exam 28 May 2003)

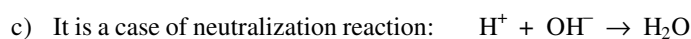
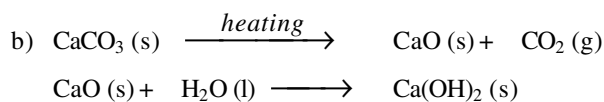
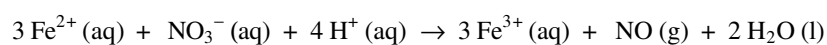
1. a) First the following oxidation states are assigned.



Balancing the iron and nitrogen:



Balancing the other elements and charges:



First the moles of hydrogen and hydroxide ions in original solutions are calculated.

$$\text{HCl solution: } n(\text{HCl}) = c \cdot V = 0.100 \text{ mol/dm}^3 \cdot 0.0100 \text{ dm}^3 = 1.00 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$$

$$n(\text{H}^+) = n(\text{HCl}) = 1.00 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2 \text{ solution: } n(\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2) = c \cdot V = 0.100 \text{ mol/dm}^3 \cdot 0.00200 \text{ dm}^3 = 2.00 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol}$$

$$n(\text{OH}^-) = 2 \cdot n(\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2) = 4.00 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol}$$

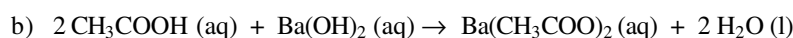
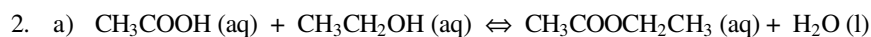
$[\text{H}^+]$ and $[\text{OH}^-]$ after mixing the solutions ($V_{\text{total}} = 12.0 \text{ ml}$) are:

$$[\text{H}^+] = \frac{1.00 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol}}{12.0 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ dm}^3} = 0.0833 \text{ mol/dm}^3 \quad \text{and}$$

$$[\text{OH}^-] = \frac{4.00 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol}}{12.0 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ dm}^3} = 0.0333 \text{ mol/dm}^3$$

$$[\text{H}^+] \text{ after mixing the solutions} = (0.0833 - 0.0333) \text{ mol/dm}^3 = 0.0500 \text{ mol/dm}^3$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{pH} = -\log [\text{H}^+] = -\log 0.0500 = \underline{1.30}$$



c) First, the number of barium hydroxide moles is calculated.

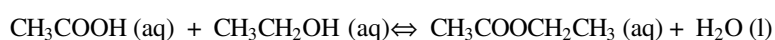
$$n(\text{Ba(OH)}_2) = c \cdot V = 0.100 \text{ mol/dm}^3 \cdot 32.25 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ dm}^3 = 3.225 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{From the equation it is seen that } n(\text{acetic acid}) = 2 \cdot n(\text{Ba(OH)}_2) = 6.450 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$$

\Rightarrow The number of moles of acetic acid in the equilibrium mixture is

$$n(\text{acetic acid}) = 100 \cdot 6.450 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol} = 0.645 \text{ mol}$$

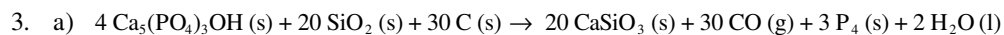
\Rightarrow The number of moles of acetic acid reacted is $(1.300 - 0.645) \text{ mol} = 0.655 \text{ mol}$



At the beginning	1.300	0.800	0	0
At equilibrium (mol)	0.645	0.800 - 0.655 = 0.145	0.655	0.655

Since volumes are subtracted from the equilibrium constant expression, the calculation can be done by using the number of moles.

$$K_c = \frac{[\text{CH}_3\text{COOCH}_2\text{CH}_3][\text{H}_2\text{O}]}{[\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}][\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}]} = \frac{(0.655)^2}{(0.645)(0.145)} = \underline{4.59}$$



b) $m(\text{P}) = 71.50 \text{ g}$ and $M(\text{P}) = 30.97 \text{ g/mol}$

$$\Rightarrow n(\text{P}) = \frac{m(\text{P})}{M(\text{P})} = \frac{71.50 \text{ g}}{30.97 \text{ g/mol}} = 2.309 \text{ mol}$$

Since hydroxyapatite contains three phosphorus atoms:

$$n(\text{Ca}_5(\text{PO}_4)_3\text{OH}) = \frac{1}{3}n(\text{P}) = 0.7697 \text{ mol}$$

$$M(\text{Ca}_5(\text{PO}_4)_3\text{OH}) = (5 \cdot 40.08 + 3 \cdot 30.97 + 13 \cdot 16.00 + 1.01) \text{ g/mol} = 502.3 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$\Rightarrow m(\text{Ca}_5(\text{PO}_4)_3\text{OH}) = n \cdot M = 0.7697 \text{ mol} \cdot 502.3 \text{ g/mol} = 386.6 \text{ g}$$

The bone sample contains:

$$\frac{386.6 \text{ g}}{501.2 \text{ g}} \cdot 100 \% = \underline{77.13 \%} \text{ of hydroxyapatite.}$$

- c) The number of phosphorus moles, when
 $m(\text{P}_4) = 2.000 \text{ g}$ and $M(\text{P}_4) = 4 \cdot 30.97 \text{ g/mol} = 123.9 \text{ g/mol}$

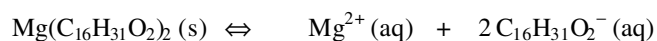
$$\Rightarrow n(\text{P}_4) = \frac{m}{M} = \frac{2.000 \text{ g}}{123.9 \text{ g/mol}} = 1.614 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mol}$$

From the reaction equation above it is seen that $n(\text{C}) = \frac{30}{3} \cdot n(\text{P}_4) = 1.614 \cdot 10^{-1} \text{ mol}$

$$\Rightarrow m(\text{C}) = n(\text{C}) \cdot M(\text{C}) = 1.614 \cdot 10^{-1} \text{ mol} \cdot 12.01 \text{ g/mol} = \underline{1.938 \text{ g}}$$

4. First, it is calculated how many grams of magnesium palmitate is dissolved at 50 °C and 25 °C.

The magnesium palmitate dissolves as follows:



At the beginning (mol/dm ³)	a	0	0
At equilibrium (mol/dm ³)	a-x	x	2x

The solubility product constant: $K_{\text{sp}} = [\text{Mg}^{2+}] [\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{31}\text{O}_2^-]^2$

At 50 °C: $K_{\text{sp}} = [\text{Mg}^{2+}] [\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{31}\text{O}_2^-]^2 = x (2x)^2 = 4.8 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ mol}^3/\text{dm}^9$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow 4 x^3 &= 4.8 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ mol}^3/\text{dm}^9 \\ \Rightarrow x^3 &= 1.2 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ mol}^3/\text{dm}^9 \\ \Rightarrow x &= (1.2 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ mol}^3/\text{dm}^9)^{1/3} = 1.063 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol}/\text{dm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

The molar mass of magnesium palmitate is:

$$M(\text{Mg}(\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{31}\text{O}_2)_2) = (24.30 + 32 \cdot 12.01 + 62 \cdot 1.01 + 4 \cdot 16.00) \text{ g/mol} = 535.2 \text{ g/mol}$$

The solubility (as grams) in 3,0 dm³ of water:

$$m(\text{Mg}(\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{31}\text{O}_2)_2) = x \cdot M \cdot V = 1.063 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol}/\text{dm}^3 \cdot 535.2 \text{ g/mol} \cdot 3.0 \text{ dm}^3 = 170.7 \text{ mg}$$

At 25 °C: Calculations are done in a similar way as above.

$$\Rightarrow 4 x^3 = 3.3 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ mol}^3/\text{dm}^9$$

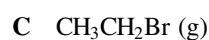
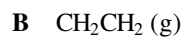
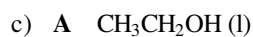
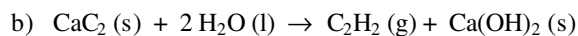
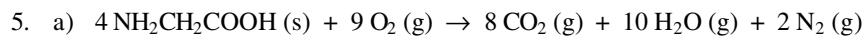
$$\Rightarrow x^3 = 0.8250 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ mol}^3/\text{dm}^9$$

$$\Rightarrow x = (0.8250 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ mol}^3/\text{dm}^9)^{1/3} = 9.379 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ mol}/\text{dm}^3$$

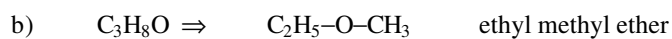
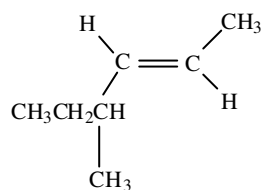
The solubility (as grams) in 3,0 dm³ of water:

$$m(\text{Mg}(\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{31}\text{O}_2)_2) = x \cdot M \cdot V = 9.379 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ mol}/\text{dm}^3 \cdot 535.2 \text{ g}/\text{mol} \cdot 3.0 \text{ dm}^3 = 150.6 \text{ mg}$$

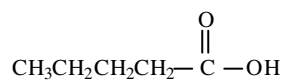
The mass of magnesium palmitate precipitation = (170.7 – 150.6) = 20.1 mg



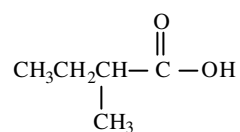
6. a)



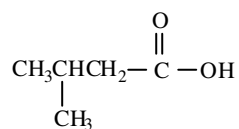
c)



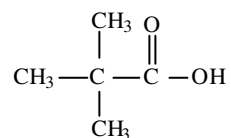
pentanoic acid



2-methylbutanoic acid



3-methylbutanoic acid



2,2-dimethylpropanoic acid