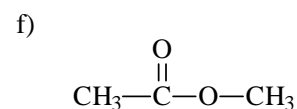
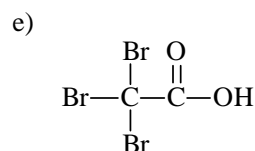
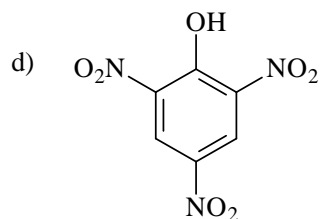
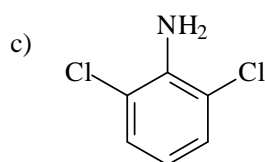
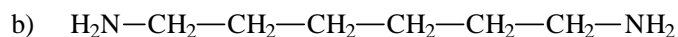
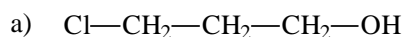


Diplomi-insinöörien ja arkkitehtien yhteisvalinta – dia-valinta 2009

Insinöörivalinnan kemian koe 27.05.2009

1. Nimeä seuraavat yhdisteet. Kerro, onko niillä merkittäviä happo- tai emäsominaisuuksia ja perustele lyhyesti vastauksesi.



2. a) Natriumhypokloriittia, NaOCl , käytetään kotitalouksissa valkaisuaineena. Kirjoita reaktiota kuvaava tasapainotettu reaktioyhtälö, kun natriumhydroksidi reagoi kloorikaasun, Cl_2 , kanssa ja syntyy natriumhypokloriittia, natriumkloridia ja vettä.

Laske kuinka monta grammaa natriumhypokloriittia saadaan, kun $8,61 \text{ dm}^3$ kloorikaasua reagoi $25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$:n lämpötilassa ja $101,3 \text{ kPa}$:n paineessa. ($\text{Pa} = \text{N/m}^2$ ja $\text{J} = \text{Nm}$)

b) Epäorgaanisen kemian laboratoriossa tutkittiin kidevedellisen dinatriumvetyfosfaatin, $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 \cdot x \text{ H}_2\text{O}$, kideveden määrää. Haihdutusmaljaan punnittiin $5,000 \text{ g}$ näytettä ja malja laitettiin lämpökaappiin $120 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$:seen. Tässä lämpötilassa yhdisteen kidevesi poistui täysin ja näytteen massa vakioitui arvoon $3,988 \text{ g}$. Mikä oli yhdisteen kideveden määrä (x)?

3. Kylläisen kalsiumhydroksidiliuoksen pH on huoneenlämpötilassa $12,40$.

a) Mikä on kalsiumhydroksidin, $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$, liukoisuustulo, K_s , huoneenlämpötilassa?

b) Mikä on saadun liuoksen pH, jos tähän kylläiseen liuokseen lisätään kalsiumkloridia niin paljon, että Ca^{2+} -ionien konsentraatioksi liuoksessa tulee $0,100 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$?

4. Kapronihappo on suoraketjuinen monokarboksyylihappo, joka aiheuttaa elintarvikkeisiin, varsinkin tiettyihin juustoihin, epämiellyttävän pahaa hajua. Happo koostuu hiilestä, vedystä ja hapesta. Kun 0,450 g kapronihappoa poltetaan, muodostuu 0,418 g vettä ja 1,023 g hiilidioksidia.
- Mikä on kapronihapon empiirinen kaava polttokokeen perusteella?
 - Mikä on kapronihapon molekyylikaava, kun sen moolimassa on $116,2 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$?
 - Kirjoita reaktioyhtälö rakennekaavoja käyttäen, joka kuvaa kapronihapon ja etanolin välistä reaktiota.
 - Mikä tuote muodostuu, kun kapronihappoa pelkistetään? Kirjoita tuotteen rakennekaava.
5. Kaliumvetyoksalaatin, KHC_2O_4 , ja natriumoksalaatin, $\text{Na}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$, vesiliuoksia voidaan käyttää puskuriliuoksina pH-arvoja määrittäessä. Eräs puskuriliuos sisältää 1,281 g kaliumvetyoksalaattia ja 6,700 g natriumoksalaattia 1,00 dm^3 :ssa liuosta. Mikä on tämän puskuriliuoksen pH, kun vetyoksalaatti-ionin happovakion arvo on $5,4 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$?

KHC_2O_4 esiintyy vesiliuoksessa kalium- ja vetyoksalaatti-ioneina samoin kuin $\text{Na}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$ natrium- ja oksalaatti-ioneina. Oksaalihapon, $\text{H}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$, ensimmäinen happovakio on niin suuri, ettei sitä tarvitse ottaa huomioon pH-arvoa laskettaessa.

6. Analyyttisen kemian laboratorioon tuotiin kiinteä suolanäyte, jonka tiedettiin sisältävän pääasiassa rubidiumkloridia, RbCl , mutta epäpuhtautena myös jonkin verran kaliumkloridia, KCl . Näytteen tarkka koostumus tahdottiin selvittää.

Näytettä punnittiin 4,836 g ja liuotettiin huoneenlämpötilassa veteen. Vesiliuoksessa RbCl ja KCl esiintyvät täydellisesti ionimuodossa. Saatuun liuokseen lisättiin niin paljon hopeaioneja, Ag^+ , että liuoksen kaikki kloridi-ionit saostuivat hopeakloridiksi, AgCl (s). Saostuma suodatettiin, pestiin ja kuivattiin. Kuivatun saostuman massa oli 5,820 g. Kuinka monta massaprosenttia rubidiumkloridia oli alkuperäisessä näytteessä tämän analyysin perusteella?

Alkuaineiden moolimassoja:

Alkuaine:	H	C	O	Na	P	Cl	K	Ca	Rb	Ag
M / g mol^{-1}	1,008	12,01	16,00	22,99	30,97	35,45	39,10	40,08	85,47	107,87

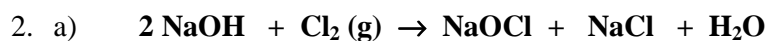
Vakiot:

$$R = 8,314 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1} = 0,08314 \text{ bar dm}^3 \text{ mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1} \quad K_w = 1,0 \cdot 10^{-14} \text{ mol}^2 \text{ dm}^{-6}$$

Diplomi-insinöörien ja arkkitehtien yhteisvalinta – dia-valinta 2009

Insinöörivalinnan kemian koe 2009 malliratkaisut

1. a) **3-kloori-1-propanoli** (3-klooripropan-1-oli, 3-klooripropanoli)
Ei merkittäviä happo- tai emäsominaisuuksia
- b) **1,6-diaminoheksaani** (heksaani-1,6-diamiini, heksametyleenidiamiini)
Emäs, sillä amiinit ovat emäksisiä.
- c) **2,6-dikloorianiliini** (1-amino-2,6-diklooribentseeni, 2,6-dikloorifenyyliamiini, 2,6-dikloori-1-aminobentseeni)
Emäs, sillä amiinit ovat emäksisiä.
- d) **2,4,6-trinitrofenoli** (1-hydroksi-2,4,6-trinitrobentseeni, pikriinihappo)
Happo, sillä fenolit ovat happamia.
- e) **2,2,2-tribromi-1-etaanihappo** (tribromietikkahappo, tribromietaanihappo)
Happo, sillä karboksyylihapot ovat happamia.
- f) **etaanihapon metyyliesteri** (**metyylietanaatti**, metyyliasetaatti)
Ei merkittäviä happo- tai emäsominaisuuksia.



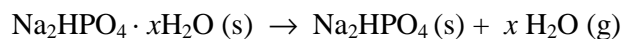
Kloorin ainemäärä, $n(\text{Cl}_2)$, saadaan ideaalikaasun tilanyhtälöstä:

$$n(\text{Cl}_2) = \frac{pV}{RT} = \frac{101300 \text{ Nm}^{-2} \cdot 0,00861 \text{ m}^3}{8,314 \text{ NmK}^{-1}\text{mol}^{-1} \cdot 298,15 \text{ K}} = 0,352 \text{ mol}$$

Reaktioyhtälön perusteella: $n(\text{NaOCl}) = n(\text{Cl}_2) = 0,352 \text{ mol}$

$$m(\text{NaOCl}) = nM = 0,352 \text{ mol} \cdot 74,44 \text{ g/mol} = \mathbf{26,2 \text{ g}}$$

2.b) Kuumennettaessa tapahtuu reaktio



$$M(\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4) = 141,958 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow n(\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4) = (3,988 / 141,958) \text{ mol} = 0,02809 \text{ mol.}$$

$$m(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 5,000 \text{ g} - 3,988 \text{ g} = 1,012 \text{ g}$$

$$\Rightarrow n(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = (1,012 / 18,016) \text{ mol} = 0,05617 \text{ mol}$$

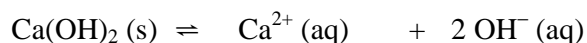
Suolan kemiallisen kaavan perusteella:

$$\frac{n(\text{H}_2\text{O})}{n(\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4)} = x = \frac{0,05617}{0,02809} = 1,9996 \cong 2$$

Kideveden määrä x = 2

3.a) $\text{pOH} = 14,00 - \text{pH} = 14,00 - 12,40 = 1,60$

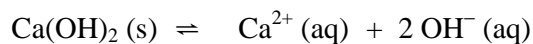
$$[\text{OH}^-] = 10^{-\text{pOH}} \text{ mol dm}^{-3} = 10^{-1,60} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$$



Alussa	kiinteä	0	0	$[\text{mol dm}^{-3}]$
Tasapainossa	kiinteä	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^{-1,60}$	$10^{-1,60}$	$[\text{mol dm}^{-3}]$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Liukoisuustulo, } K_s &= [\text{Ca}^{2+}] [\text{OH}^-]^2 \\ &= (0,5 \cdot 10^{-1,60}) \cdot (10^{-1,60})^2 \text{ mol}^3 \text{ dm}^{-9} = \mathbf{7,9 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ mol}^3 \text{ dm}^{-9}} \end{aligned}$$

b)

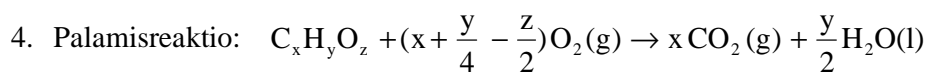


Tasapainossa	0,100	x	$[\text{mol dm}^{-3}]$
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$$\text{Ionitulo} = [\text{Ca}^{2+}] [\text{OH}^-]^2 = 0,100 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \cdot x^2 = \text{liukoisuustulo} = 7,9 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ mol}^3 \text{ dm}^{-9}$$

$$x = \sqrt{\frac{7,9 \cdot 10^{-6}}{0,100}} = 0,00889 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} = [\text{OH}^-]$$

$$\text{pOH} = -\log(0,00889) = 2,05 \Rightarrow \text{pH} = 14,00 - \text{pOH} = \mathbf{11,95}$$



a) $M(CO_2) = 44,01 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$ ja $M(H_2O) = 18,016 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$

$\Rightarrow n(C) = n(CO_2) = (1,023 / 44,01) \text{ mol} = 0,02324 \text{ mol}$

ja

$\Rightarrow n(H_2O) = (0,418 / 18,016) = 0,02320 \text{ mol}$

$\Rightarrow n(H) = 2 n(H_2O) = 0,04640 \text{ mol}$

Näytteen $m = 0,450 \text{ g}$. Hapen massa yhdisteessä on

$m(O) = m(\text{happo}) - m(C) - m(H) = m - n(C) \cdot M(C) - n(H) \cdot M(H) =$

$(0,450 - 0,02324 \cdot 12,01 - 0,04640 \cdot 1,008) \text{ g} = 0,1241 \text{ g}$

$\Rightarrow n(O) = (0,1241 / 16,00) \text{ mol} = 0,007756 \text{ mol}$

$\frac{n(C)}{n(O)} = \frac{0,02324}{0,007756} = 2,996 \cong 3$ ja $\frac{n(H)}{n(O)} = \frac{0,04640}{0,007756} = 5,982 \cong 6$

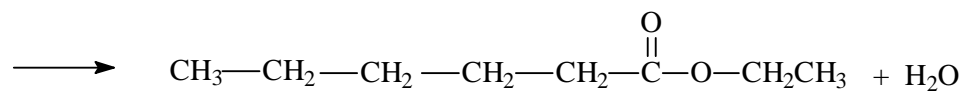
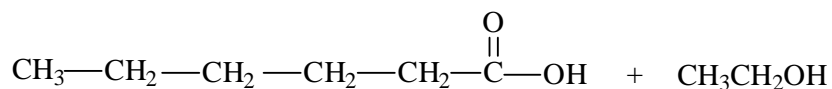
Empiirinen kaava on C_3H_6O tai $(C_3H_6O)_n$

b) Moolimassa on $M = 116,2 \text{ g mol}^{-1} \Rightarrow 3n \cdot 12,01 + 6n \cdot 1,008 + n \cdot 16,00 = 116,2 \Rightarrow$

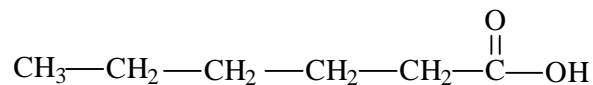
$n = \frac{116,2}{3 \cdot 12,01 + 6 \cdot 1,008 + 16,00} = \frac{116,2}{58,078} = 2,000 \cong 2$

Molekyylikaava on $C_6H_{12}O_2$ tai $C_5H_{11}COOH$

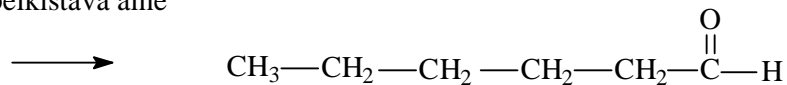
c)



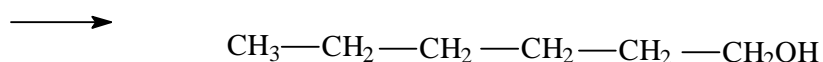
d)



pelkistävä aine



pelkistävä aine



5. KHC_2O_4 :n liukeneminen: $\text{KHC}_2\text{O}_4 \rightarrow \text{K}^+ + \text{HC}_2\text{O}_4^-$

$$M(\text{KHC}_2\text{O}_4) = 128,128 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$$

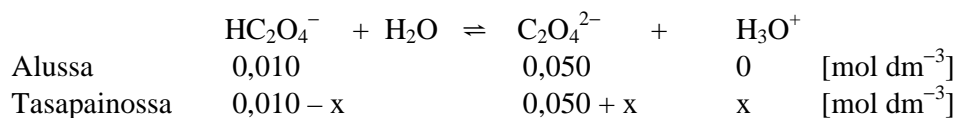
$$\Rightarrow c(\text{KHC}_2\text{O}_4) = n/V = (1,281 / 128,128) \text{ mol} / 1,00 \text{ dm}^3 = 0,010 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$$

$\text{Na}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$:n liukeneminen: $\text{Na}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4 \rightarrow 2 \text{Na}^+ + \text{C}_2\text{O}_4^{2-}$

$$M(\text{Na}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4) = 134,00 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow c(\text{Na}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4) = n/V = (6,700 / 134,00) \text{ mol} / 1,00 \text{ dm}^3 = 0,050 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$$

Puskuriliuos:



$$K_a = \frac{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+][\text{C}_2\text{O}_4^{2-}]}{[\text{HC}_2\text{O}_4^-]} = \frac{x \cdot (0,050 + x)}{(0,010 - x)} = 5,4 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$$

Oletetaan, että $x \ll 0,010$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{0,050x}{0,010} = 5,4 \cdot 10^{-5} \Rightarrow x = 1,08 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \quad \text{oletus ok!}$$

$$\text{Liuoksen pH} = -\log(1,08 \cdot 10^{-5}) = \mathbf{4,97}$$

6. Tutkitussa näytteessä kloridi-ionien ainemäärä on sama kuin AgCl -saostuman ainemäärä:

$$n(\text{Cl}^-) = \frac{m(\text{AgCl})}{M(\text{AgCl})} = \frac{5,820 \text{ g}}{143,32 \text{ g mol}^{-1}} = 0,04061 \text{ mol}$$

Toisaalta $n(\text{Cl}^-) = n(\text{RbCl}) + n(\text{KCl})$. Saadaan siis yhtälöpari:

$$m(\text{RbCl}) + m(\text{KCl}) = 4,836 \text{ g}$$

$$n(\text{RbCl}) + n(\text{KCl}) = 0,04061 \text{ mol}$$

eli

$$M(\text{RbCl}) \cdot n(\text{RbCl}) + M(\text{KCl}) \cdot n(\text{KCl}) = 4,836 \text{ g}$$

$$n(\text{RbCl}) + n(\text{KCl}) = 0,04061 \text{ mol}$$

Sijoittamalla moolimassat $M(\text{KCl}) = 74,55 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$ ja $M(\text{RbCl}) = 120,92 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$ saadaan:

$$120,92 \cdot n(\text{RbCl}) + 74,55 \cdot n(\text{KCl}) = 4,836 \text{ g}$$

$$n(\text{RbCl}) + n(\text{KCl}) = 0,04061 \text{ mol}$$

Ratkaistaan $n(\text{KCl})$ jälkimmäisestä yhtälöstä ja sijoitetaan edelliseen:

$$120,92 \cdot n(\text{RbCl}) + 74,55 \cdot (0,04061 - n(\text{RbCl})) = 4,836 \text{ g}$$

$$\Rightarrow n(\text{RbCl}) = \frac{(4,836 - 74,55 \cdot 0,04061) \text{ g}}{(120,92 - 74,55) \text{ g/mol}} = 0,0390 \text{ mol}$$

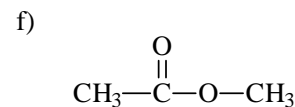
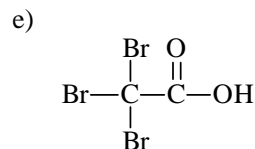
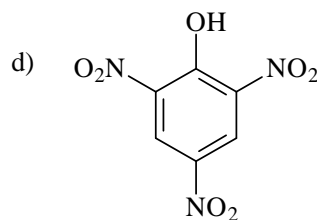
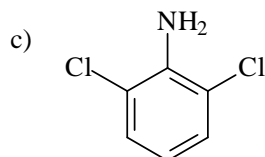
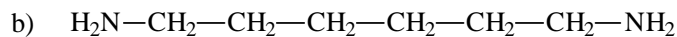
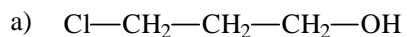
RbCl:n massa näytteessä on $(0,0390 \cdot 120,92) \text{ g} = 4,716 \text{ g}$

ja massaosuus $(4,716/4,836) \cdot 100 \% = \mathbf{97,5 \%}$.

Entrance Examination at the Universities of Technology in Finland

Engineering programs, Chemistry 27 May 2009

1. Name the following compounds. Indicate whether they have significant acidic or basic properties and justify briefly your answer.



2. a) Sodium hypochlorite, NaOCl , is used as a bleach in households. Write a balanced reaction equation that describes the reaction in which sodium hydroxide reacts with chlorine gas, Cl_2 , to produce sodium hypochlorite, sodium chloride and water.

Calculate how many grams of sodium hypochlorite are obtained when 8.61 dm^3 of chlorine gas reacts at a temperature of $25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ and at a pressure of 101.3 kPa . ($\text{Pa} = \text{N/m}^2$ and $\text{J} = \text{Nm}$)

b) The amount of water of crystallization of hydrated disodium hydrogen phosphate, $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 \cdot x \text{ H}_2\text{O}$, was studied in the laboratory of inorganic chemistry. A 5.000 g sample was weighed into the evaporation dish and the dish was placed in an oven at $120 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$. In this temperature the water of crystallization was completely driven off and the mass of sample settled to a value of 3.988 g . What was the amount of water of crystallization (x) of the compound?

3. The pH of saturated calcium hydroxide solution is 12.40 at room temperature.

a) What is the solubility product, K_s , of calcium hydroxide, $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$, at room temperature?

b) What is the pH of the solution obtained, if so much calcium chloride is added to this saturated solution that the Ca^{2+} ion concentration of the solution will be $0.100 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$?

4. Capronic acid is a straight chain monocarboxylic acid, which causes unpleasantly bad smell in foodstuffs, especially in certain cheeses. The acid is composed of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. When 0.450 g of capronic acid is burned, 0.418 g of water and 1.023 g of carbon dioxide forms.
- What is the empirical formula of capronic acid according to burning test?
 - What is the molecular formula of capronic acid, if its molar mass is 116.2 g mol^{-1} ?
 - Write the reaction equation using structural formulas that describes the reaction between capronic acid and ethanol.
 - What product forms when capronic acid is reduced? Write the structural formula of the product.
5. Water solutions of potassium hydrogen oxalate, KHC_2O_4 , and sodium oxalate, $\text{Na}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$, can be used as buffer solutions when pH values are determined. A buffer solution contains 1.281 g of potassium hydrogen oxalate and 6.700 g of sodium oxalate in 1.00 dm^3 of solution. What is the pH of this buffer solution, when the value of acid dissociation constant of hydrogen oxalate ion is $5.4 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$?

In water solution, KHC_2O_4 exists as potassium and hydrogen oxalate ions while $\text{Na}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$ exists as sodium and oxalate ions. The first acid dissociation constant of oxalic acid, $\text{H}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$, is so large that it is not necessary to take it into account when calculating the pH value.

6. A solid sample of salt, which was known to contain mainly rubidium chloride, RbCl , but also some amount of potassium chloride, KCl , as an impurity, was brought to laboratory of analytical chemistry. The exact composition of the sample was wanted to find out.
- 4.836 g of sample was weighted and dissolved in water at room temperature. In water solution RbCl and KCl exist completely as ions. Silver ions, Ag^+ , were added into this solution obtained to an extent that all of the chloride ions in the solution precipitated as silver chloride, AgCl (s). Precipitation was filtered, washed and dried. The mass of dried precipitation was 5.820 g. How many mass percent of rubidium chloride was in the original sample according to this analysis?

Molar masses of the elements:

Element:	H	C	O	Na	P	Cl	K	Ca	Rb	Ag
M / g mol ⁻¹	1.008	12.01	16.00	22.99	30.97	35.45	39.10	40.08	85.47	107.87

Constants:

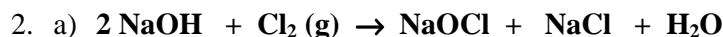
$$R = 8.314 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1} = 0.08314 \text{ bar dm}^3 \text{ mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1} \quad K_w = 1.0 \cdot 10^{-14} \text{ mol}^2 \text{ dm}^{-6}$$

Entrance Examination at the Universities of Technology in Finland

Engineering programs, Chemistry 27 May 2009

Model Solutions

1. a) **3-chloro-1-propanol** (3-chloropropan-1-ol, 3-chloropropanol)
No significant acidic or basic properties.
- b) **1,6-diaminohexane** (hexane-1,6-diamine, hexamethylenediamine)
Base, since amines are basic.
- c) **2,6-dichloroaniline** (1-amino-2,6-dichlorobenzene, 2,6-dichlorophenylamine, 2,6-dichloro-1-aminobenzene)
Base, since amines are basic.
- d) **2,4,6-trinitrophenol** (1-hydroxy-2,4,6-trinitrobenzene, picric acid)
Acid, since phenols are acidic.
- e) **2,2,2-tribromo-1-ethanoic acid** (tribromoacetic acid, tribromoethanoic acid)
Acid, since carboxylic acids are acidic.
- f) **Methyl ester of ethanoic acid (methyl ethanoate, methyl acetate)**
No significant acidic or basic properties.



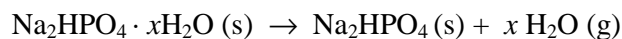
Solving the ideal gas law for $n(\text{Cl}_2)$ gives

$$n(\text{Cl}_2) = \frac{pV}{RT} = \frac{101300 \text{ Nm}^{-2} \cdot 0.00861 \text{ m}^3}{8.314 \text{ NmK}^{-1}\text{mol}^{-1} \cdot 298.15 \text{ K}} = 0.352 \text{ mol}$$

According to the reaction equation: $n(\text{NaOCl}) = n(\text{Cl}_2) = 0.352 \text{ mol}$

$$m(\text{NaOCl}) = nM = 0.352 \text{ mol} \cdot 74.44 \text{ g/mol} = \mathbf{26.2 \text{ g}}$$

2. b) When the sample is heated the following reaction occurs:



$$M(\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4) = 141.958 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow n(\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4) = (3.988 / 141.958) \text{ mol} = 0.02809 \text{ mol.}$$

$$m(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 5.000 \text{ g} - 3.988 \text{ g} = 1.012 \text{ g}$$

$$\Rightarrow n(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = (1.012 / 18.016) \text{ mol} = 0.05617 \text{ mol}$$

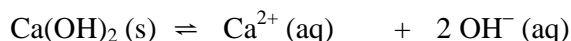
According to salts chemical formula:

$$\frac{n(\text{H}_2\text{O})}{n(\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4)} = x = \frac{0.05617}{0.02809} = 1.9996 \cong 2$$

The amount of water of crystallization, x = 2

3. a) $\text{pOH} = 14.00 - \text{pH} = 14.00 - 12.40 = 1.60$

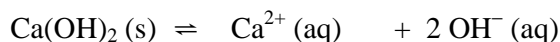
$$[\text{OH}^-] = 10^{-\text{pOH}} \text{ mol dm}^{-3} = 10^{-1.60} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$$



At the beginning	solid	0	0	$[\text{mol dm}^{-3}]$
At equilibrium	solid	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^{-1.60}$	$10^{-1.60}$	$[\text{mol dm}^{-3}]$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Solubility product, } K_s &= [\text{Ca}^{2+}] [\text{OH}^-]^2 \\ &= (0.5 \cdot 10^{-1.60}) \cdot (10^{-1.60})^2 \text{ mol}^3 \text{ dm}^{-9} = \mathbf{7.9 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ mol}^3 \text{ dm}^{-9}} \end{aligned}$$

b)

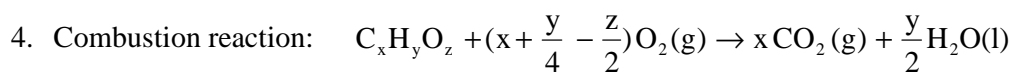


At equilibrium		0.100	x	$[\text{mol dm}^{-3}]$
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$$\text{Ion product} = [\text{Ca}^{2+}] [\text{OH}^-]^2 = 0.100 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \cdot x^2 = \text{solubility product} = 7.9 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ mol}^3 \text{ dm}^{-9}$$

$$x = \sqrt{\frac{7.9 \cdot 10^{-6}}{0.100}} = 0.00889 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} = [\text{OH}^-]$$

$$\text{pOH} = -\log(0.00889) = 2.05 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{pH} = 14.00 - \text{pOH} = \mathbf{11.95}$$



a) $M(CO_2) = 44.01 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$ and $M(H_2O) = 18.016 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$

$$\Rightarrow n(C) = n(CO_2) = (1.023 / 44.01) \text{ mol} = 0.02324 \text{ mol}$$

and

$$\Rightarrow n(H_2O) = (0.418 / 18.016) = 0.02320 \text{ mol}$$

$$\Rightarrow n(H) = 2 n(H_2O) = 0.04640 \text{ mol}$$

The mass of sample, $m = 0.450 \text{ g}$. The mass of oxygen in the compound is

$$m(O) = m(\text{acid}) - m(C) - m(H) = m - n(C) \cdot M(C) - n(H) \cdot M(H) =$$

$$(0.450 - 0.02324 \cdot 12.01 - 0.04640 \cdot 1.008) \text{ g} = 0.1241 \text{ g}$$

$$\Rightarrow n(O) = (0.1241 / 16.00) \text{ mol} = 0.007756 \text{ mol}$$

$$\frac{n(C)}{n(O)} = \frac{0.02324}{0.007756} = 2.996 \cong 3 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{n(H)}{n(O)} = \frac{0.04640}{0.007756} = 5.982 \cong 6$$

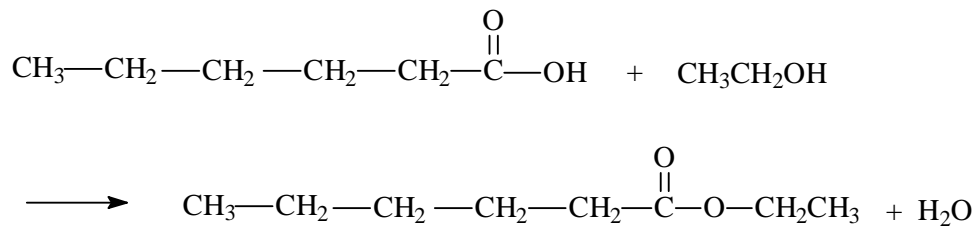
The empirical formula is C_3H_6O or $(C_3H_6O)_n$

b) The molar mass, $M = 116.2 \text{ g mol}^{-1} \Rightarrow 3n \cdot 12.01 + 6n \cdot 1.008 + n \cdot 16.00 = 116.2 \Rightarrow$

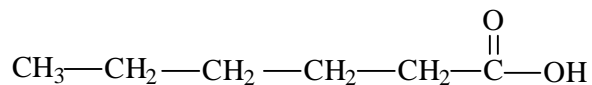
$$n = \frac{116.2}{3 \cdot 12.01 + 6 \cdot 1.008 + 16.00} = \frac{116.2}{58.078} = 2.000 \cong 2$$

The molecular formula is $C_6H_{12}O_2$ or $C_5H_{11}COOH$

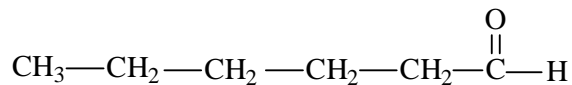
c)



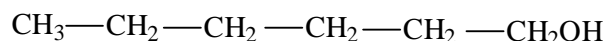
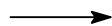
d)



reducing agent



reducing agent



5. Dissolution reaction of KHC_2O_4 : $\text{KHC}_2\text{O}_4 \rightarrow \text{K}^+ + \text{HC}_2\text{O}_4^-$

$$M(\text{KHC}_2\text{O}_4) = 128.128 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$$

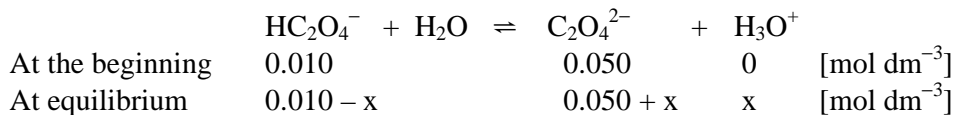
$$\Rightarrow c(\text{KHC}_2\text{O}_4) = n/V = (1.281 / 128.128) \text{ mol} / 1.00 \text{ dm}^3 = 0.010 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$$

Dissolution reaction of $\text{Na}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$: $\text{Na}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4 \rightarrow 2 \text{Na}^+ + \text{C}_2\text{O}_4^{2-}$

$$M(\text{Na}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4) = 134.00 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow c(\text{Na}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4) = n/V = (6.700 / 134.00) \text{ mol} / 1.00 \text{ dm}^3 = 0.050 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$$

Buffer solution:



$$K_a = \frac{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+][\text{C}_2\text{O}_4^{2-}]}{[\text{HC}_2\text{O}_4^-]} = \frac{x \cdot (0.050 + x)}{(0.010 - x)} = 5.4 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$$

Approximation: $x \ll 0.010$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{0.050x}{0.010} = 5.4 \cdot 10^{-5} \Rightarrow x = 1.08 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \quad \text{the approximation is ok!}$$

The pH of the buffer solution = $-\log(1.08 \cdot 10^{-5}) = 4.97$

6. In the examined sample the amount (mols) of chloride ions is the same as the amount (mols) of AgCl precipitation:

$$n(\text{Cl}^-) = \frac{m(\text{AgCl})}{M(\text{AgCl})} = \frac{5.820 \text{ g}}{143.32 \text{ g mol}^{-1}} = 0.04061 \text{ mol}$$

On the other hand $n(\text{Cl}^-) = n(\text{RbCl}) + n(\text{KCl})$. We will get two equations:

$$m(\text{RbCl}) + m(\text{KCl}) = 4.836 \text{ g}$$

$$n(\text{RbCl}) + n(\text{KCl}) = 0.04061 \text{ mol}$$

which can be written as

$$M(\text{RbCl}) \cdot n(\text{RbCl}) + M(\text{KCl}) \cdot n(\text{KCl}) = 4.836 \text{ g}$$

$$n(\text{RbCl}) + n(\text{KCl}) = 0.04061 \text{ mol}$$

Substituting molar masses $M(\text{KCl}) = 74.55 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$ and $M(\text{RbCl}) = 120.92 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$ the equations will be:

$$120.92 \cdot n(\text{RbCl}) + 74.55 \cdot n(\text{KCl}) = 4.836 \text{ g}$$

$$n(\text{RbCl}) + n(\text{KCl}) = 0.04061 \text{ mol}$$

Solving $n(\text{KCl})$ from latter equation and substituting it into former equation gives

$$120.92 \cdot n(\text{RbCl}) + 74.55 \cdot (0.04061 - n(\text{RbCl})) = 4.836 \text{ g}$$

$$\Rightarrow n(\text{RbCl}) = \frac{(4.836 - 74.55 \cdot 0.04061) \text{ g}}{(120.92 - 74.55) \text{ g/mol}} = 0.0390 \text{ mol}$$

The mass of RbCl in the sample is $(0.0390 \cdot 120.92) \text{ g} = 4.716 \text{ g}$

and the proportion in mass percentage is $(4.716/4.836) \cdot 100 \% = \mathbf{97.5 \%}$.