

Часть 1

Олимпиада: **Химия 11 класс (1 часть)**

Шифр: **21300619**

ID профиля: **859183**

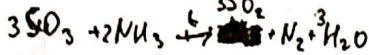
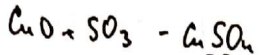
Вариант 1

Задача 1

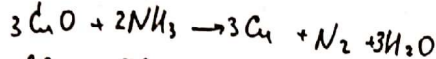
$$26:20 \cdot 80 = 64 (a_1)$$

CuO

$$64:100 \cdot 40 = 32 (S)$$

SO₃

0,17 моль
0,3 моль

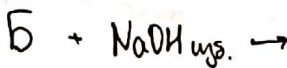
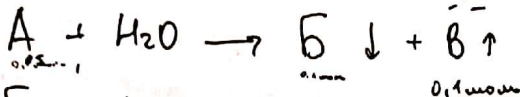


0,3 моль 0,2 моль

+ H₂O →

1:1

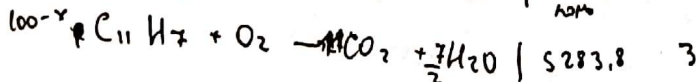
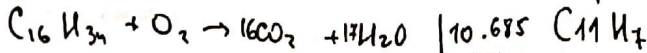
3-2.

2. H₂
AC

3-3

U(C₁₆H₃₄)C₁₆H₃₄

x



$$\begin{array}{r} 0,1773x + 1,02(100-x) \\ 226 \quad 139 \end{array}$$

$$10,685x + 5,283,8y = 3927,8$$

$$36,5427x + 38,7831(100-x) = 3927,8$$

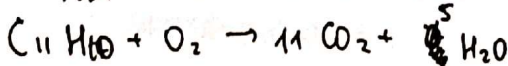
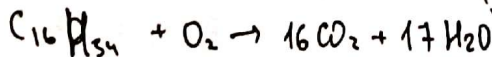
$$36,5427x + 3878,31 - 38,7831x = 3927,8$$

$$36,5427 - 38,7831x + 38,7831x = 3927,8$$

$$2,2404x = 273,53$$

$$x = 122$$

$$36,59x + 38,7725(100-x)$$



Задача - 3

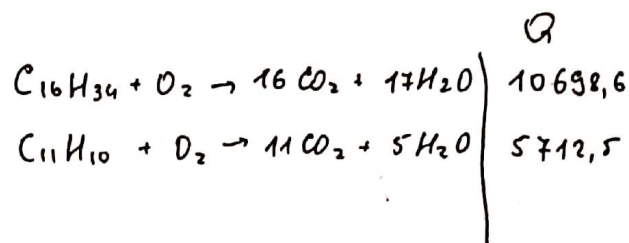
1) Пусть $V(C_{16}H_{34}) = x$, тогда $V(C_{11}H_{10}) = 100 - x$

$$0,773x = m(C_{16}H_{34})$$

$$1,02 \cdot (100 - x) = m(C_{11}H_{10})$$

$$\frac{0,773x}{226} = 3,42 \cdot 10^{-3} x \quad (n(C_{16}H_{34}))$$

$$\frac{1,02 \cdot (100 - x)}{142} = 7,18 \cdot 10^{-3} (100 - x) \quad (n(C_{11}H_{10}))$$



$$10698,6 \cdot 3,42 \cdot 10^{-3} x + 5712,5 \cdot 7,18 \cdot 10^{-3} (100 - x) = 3927,8$$

$$36,59x + 4105,8 - 41,058x = 3927,8$$

$$-4,468x = -178$$

$$x = 39,84$$

Значит, $V(C_{16}H_{34}) = 39,84$ мл

$$\varphi(C_{16}H_{34}) = 39,84\%$$

Цетановое число керосина ≈ 40

$$2) M_{cp} = \frac{\varphi_1 M_1 + \varphi_2 M_2}{100}$$

$$M_{cp}(\text{керосина}) = \frac{39,84 \cdot 226 + 60,16 \cdot 142}{100} = 175,5 \text{ г/моль}$$

$$n(\text{керосина}) = \frac{10^6}{175,5} = 5698 \text{ моль}$$

$$Q(10 \text{ тонн кер.}) = 10698,6 \cdot 3,984 + 5712,5 \cdot 6,016 = 76989,6 \text{ кДж.}$$

$$Q(1 \text{ т. керосина}) = 76989,6 : 10 \cdot 5698 = 43868674 \text{ кДж.}$$

$$n(H_2) = 43868674 : 285,8 = 153494,3 \text{ моль}$$

$$V(H_2) = 153494,3 \cdot 22,4 = 3438272,32 \text{ л.}$$

3) Нет, не целесообразно, т.к. ~~много понадобится~~

$$PV = nRT$$

$$40 \cdot 10^6 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ Па} \approx 193,5 \text{ атм}$$

$$40 \cdot 193,5 = n \cdot 0,082 \cdot 298$$

$$n = 316,75$$

~~не целесообразно~~

$$153494,3 : 316,75 = 484,6 \text{ баллонов будет необходимо}$$

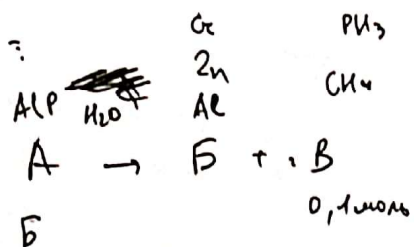
$$m \text{ баллонов} = 484,6 \cdot 76,5 = 37071,9 \text{ кг, что намного тяжелее.}$$

СТР 3

Черновик

$B \approx H_{II}$

3-2 :



ALP

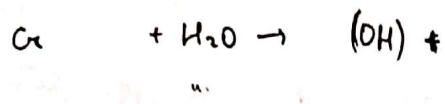
~~ALP H2O~~

X

~~ALP~~

--

P

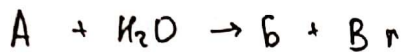


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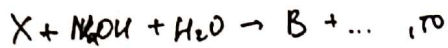
A и B



Задача 2

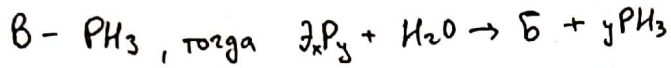


Т.к. B - бин.



X - скорее всего фосфор

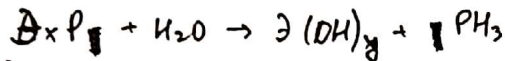
$$n(B) = 224 : 22,4 = 10 \text{ моль}$$



Т.к. B растворяется в NaOH и б, то B содержит Al или Zn (скорее всего)

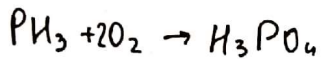
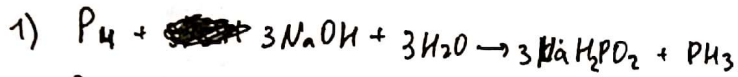
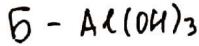
Пусть ~~PH₃~~, тогда

$$n(A) = n(B)$$



$$M(A)/5,8 : 91 = 58$$

$$58 - 31 = 27 \quad (Al) \Rightarrow A - AlP \quad X - P_n$$

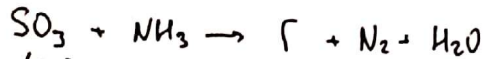


СТР 2

Задача 1.

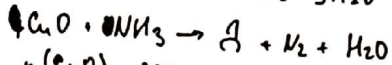
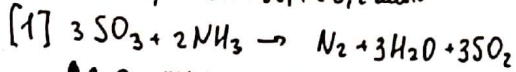
$$16:20:80=64(\text{Cu}) \quad \text{B} - \text{CuO}$$

$$(64+16):100 \cdot 40=32(\text{S}) \quad \text{A} - \text{SO}_3$$



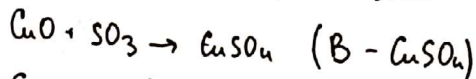
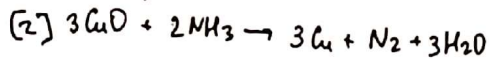
$$n(\text{SO}_3) = 24:80 = 0,3 \text{ моль}$$

$$n(\text{NH}_3) = 4,48:22,4 = 0,2 \text{ моль}$$



$$n(\text{CuO}) = 24:80 = 0,3 \text{ моль}$$

$$n(\text{NH}_3) = 0,2 \text{ моль}$$

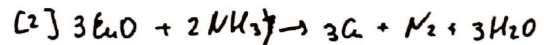
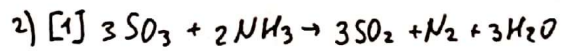


Если растворить кристаллы CuSO_4 в воде, то раствор приобретет голубую окраску.

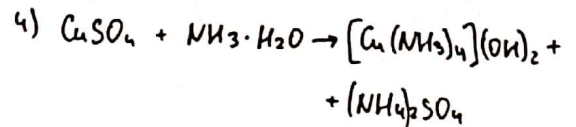
$\Gamma - \text{SO}_2$

$\text{A} - \text{Cu}$

Ответы: 1) $\text{A} - \text{SO}_3$ $\text{B} - \text{CuSO}_4$ $\text{A} - \text{Cu}$
 $\text{B} - \text{CuO}$ $\Gamma - \text{SO}_2$



3) раствор приобретает голубую окраску из-за растворенных в воде ионов Cu^{2+}



Цвет раствора станет ~~фиолетовым~~
 фиолетовым

Часть 2

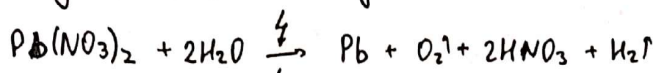
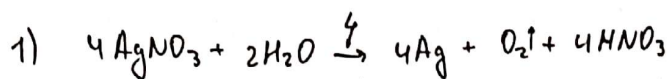
Олимпиада: **Химия 11 класс (2 часть)**

Шифр: **21300619**

ID профиля: **859183**

Вариант 1

Задача 6



В первую очередь электролизу будут подвергаться наиболее сильные окислители

В первую очередь — Ni, затем Pb, затем Ag

$$m = \frac{MIt}{F}$$

$$\text{Ni: } t = \frac{mF}{IM} \quad t = \frac{36,6 \cdot 96500}{3 \cdot 183} = 6433 \frac{1}{3} \text{ с}$$

$$\text{Pb: } t = \frac{66,2 \cdot 96500}{3 \cdot 331} = 6433 \frac{1}{3} \text{ с}$$

$$\text{Ag: } t = \frac{68 \cdot 96500}{3 \cdot 170} = 12856 \frac{2}{3} \text{ с}$$

~~$$t_{\text{всего}} = 6433 \frac{1}{3} + 6433 \frac{1}{3} + 12856 \frac{2}{3} = 19320 \text{ с}$$~~

После электролиза в растворе содержится соли Ag

3) Время следовало увеличить на ~~12~~ 47 минут

2) В растворе содержится кислота (HNO_3) и AgNO_3

$$n(\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2) = 66,2 : 331 = 0,2 \text{ моль}$$

$$n(\text{Ni}(\text{NO}_3)_2) = 36,6 : 183 = 0,2 \text{ моль}$$

$$n(\text{HNO}_3)_{\text{Pb}} = 2 \cdot 0,2 = 0,4 \text{ моль}$$

$$n(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = n(\text{HNO}_3)$$

$$n(\text{HNO}_3)_{\text{Ni}} = 2 \cdot 0,2 = 0,4 \text{ моль}$$

$$n(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = n(\text{Ni}) = 0,2 \text{ моль}$$

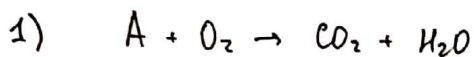
$$m_{\text{р-ра}} = 670,5 - m(\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2) - m(\text{Ni}(\text{NO}_3)_2) + m(\text{HNO}_3) - m(\text{H}_2\text{O})$$

$$m_{\text{р-ра}} = 670,5 - 66,2 - 36,6 + 0,8 \cdot 63 - 18 \cdot 0,6 = 506,5 \text{ г}$$

$$m(\text{AgNO}_3)_{\text{реак}} = \frac{1}{2} m(\text{AgNO}_3) = 34 \text{ г}$$

$$n(\text{HNO}_3) = n(\text{AgNO}_3) = \dots$$

Задача 4



$$n(CO_2) = 15,68 : 22,4 = 0,7 \text{ моль}$$

$$n(C) = n(CO_2) = 0,7 \text{ моль}$$

$$m(H_2O) = 0,0126 \cdot 1000 = 12,6 \text{ г}$$

$$n(H_2O) = 12,6 : 18 = 0,7 \text{ моль}$$

$$n(H) = 0,7 \cdot 2 = 1,4 \text{ моль}$$

$$m(O) = m(A) - m(C) - m(H)$$

$$m(O) = 13 - 12 \cdot 0,7 - 1,4 = 3,2 \text{ г}$$

$$n(O) = 0,2 \text{ моль}$$

$$n(C) : n(H) : n(O) = 7 : 14 : 2 \Rightarrow C_7H_{14}O_2$$

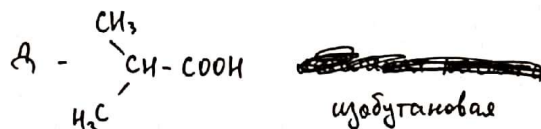
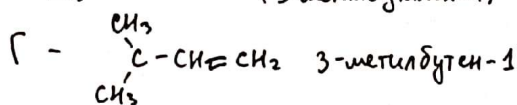
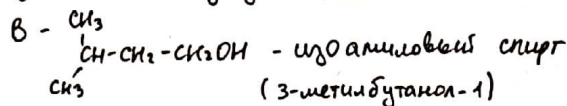
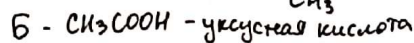
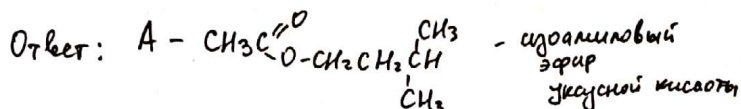
Б: $m(C) + m(H) = 6 - m(O) = 6 - 3,2 = 2,8 \text{ г}$

$$12x + 2x = 2,8$$

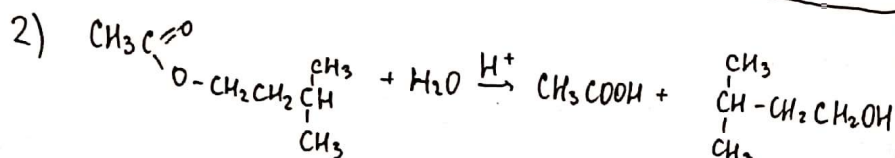
$$14x = 2,8$$

$$x = 0,2 \Rightarrow$$

$$n(C) : n(H) : n(O) = 2 : 4 : 2 \Rightarrow CH_3COOH$$



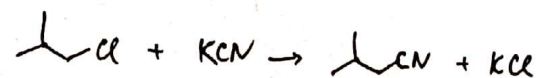
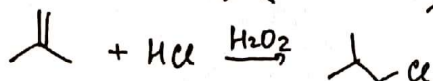
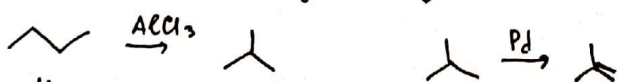
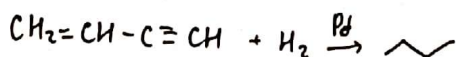
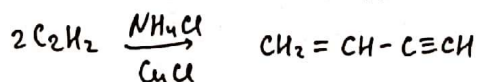
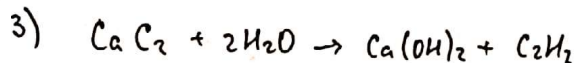
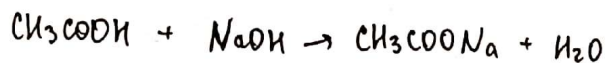
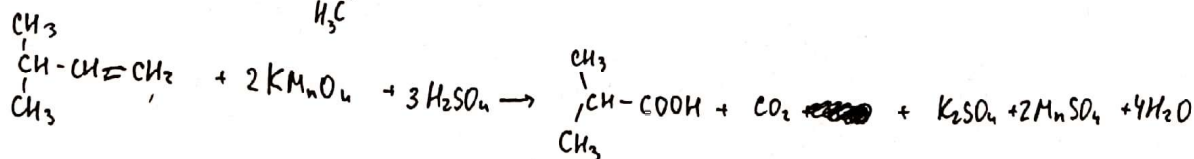
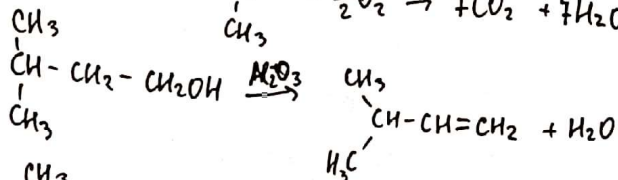
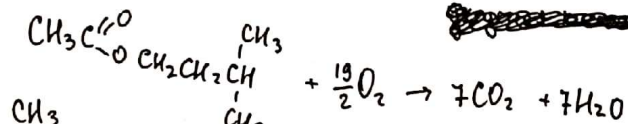
Т.к. при окислении Г получается только одна кислота, содержащая ~~третичный~~ атом С, то В: $CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2OH$



(А)

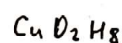
(Б)

(В)



$$D: 32 : 36,36 : 63,64 = 56$$

$$56 - 4 \cdot 12 = 8$$



стр 1

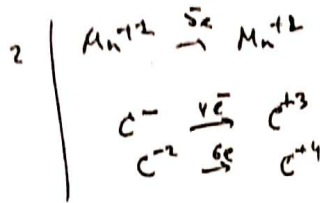
Черновик

A:

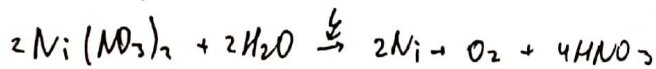
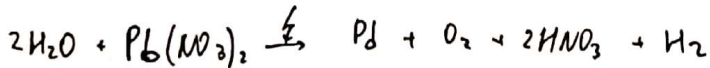
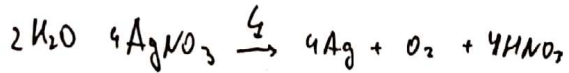
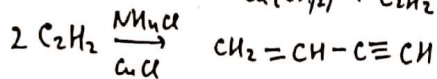
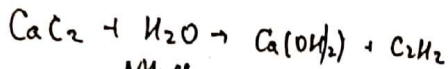
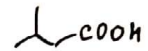
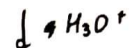
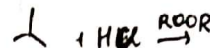
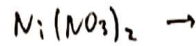
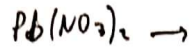
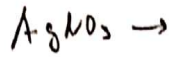
$$M(H_2O) = 499,7$$

$$n(CO_2) = 0,7$$

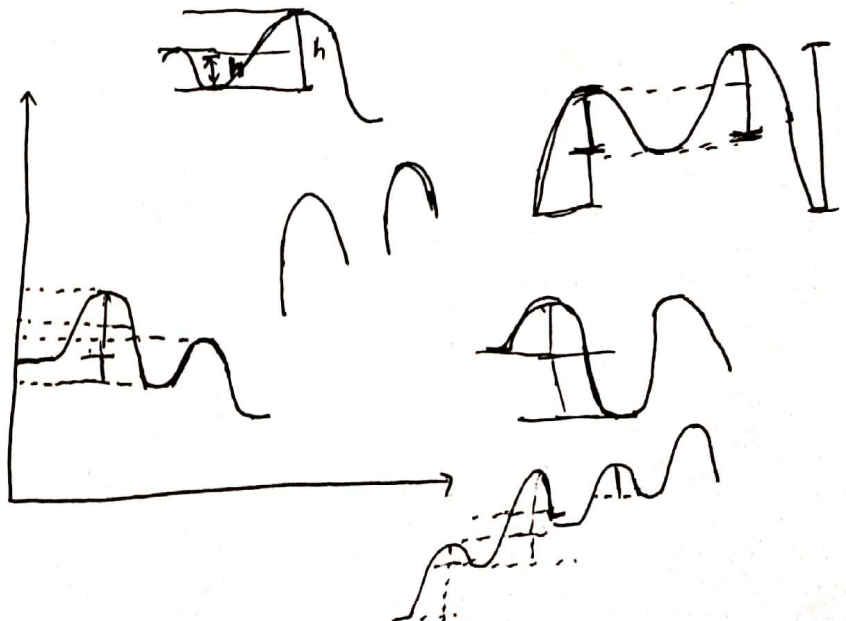
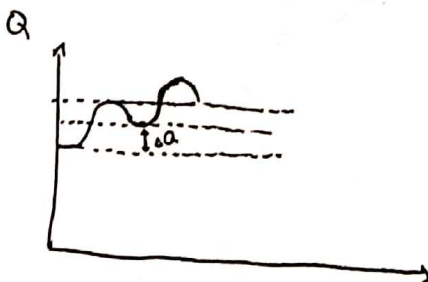
$$n(H_2O) = 0,7 \text{ моль}$$



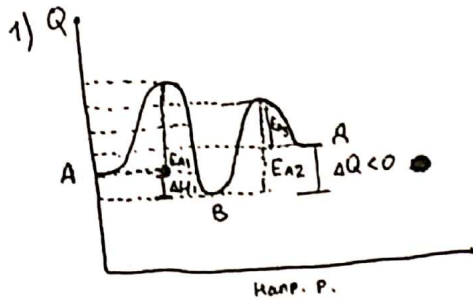
8



$$k = A \cdot e^{-\frac{E_a}{RT}} \quad \frac{1}{e^{\frac{E_a}{RT} \cdot \frac{1}{2}}} \quad \frac{1}{e^{\frac{E_a}{RT}}}$$



Задача 5



2) $E_{A1} = E_{A2}$
 $\Delta H_1 = \frac{1}{4} E_{A1}$ $\Delta H_2 = E_{A2} - 2\Delta H_1 = -\frac{1}{2} E_{A1}$
 $\Delta Q < 0 \Rightarrow$ реакция экзотермическая

3) $k_3 > k_2$, т.к. $E_{A3} < E_{A2}$ ($E_{A3} \Rightarrow B \leftarrow A$)
 $\frac{E_{A3}}{E_{A2}} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{k_3}{k_2} = \frac{e^{\frac{E_{A2}}{RT} \cdot \frac{1}{2}}}{e^{\frac{E_{A2}}{RT}}} = \frac{k_3}{k_2} = \sqrt{e} \approx 1,64$

стр 2