



**МОСКОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
имени М.В. ЛОМОНОСОВА**

ОЛИМПИАДНАЯ РАБОТА

Наименование олимпиады школьников: **«Ломоносов»**

Профиль олимпиады: **Химия**

ФИО участника олимпиады: **Джолос Ксения Евгеньевна**

Класс: **9**

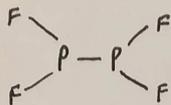
Технический балл: **73**

Дата проведения: **01 марта 2021 года**

Результаты проверки (технический балл):

Задача 1	6
Задача 2	12
Задача 3	13
Задача 4	18
Задача 5	20
Задача 6	4

Умножив
загора 2



$$M = 88 \text{ г/моль}$$

$$M = 138 \text{ г/моль} \Rightarrow P_2F_4 \text{ более тяжелый}$$

$$\text{Если } V(P_2F_4) = 1 \text{ л: } m = \rho \cdot V = 5 \cdot 1 = 5 \text{ г}$$

$$pV = nRT$$

$$T = \frac{pV}{nR} = \frac{pV \cdot M}{m \cdot R} = \frac{101325 \cdot 0,001 \cdot 138}{5 \cdot 8,314} = 336,37 \text{ K}$$

$$t = 336,37 - 273,15 = 63,22^\circ\text{C}$$

Ответ: $63,22^\circ\text{C}$

Загора 3

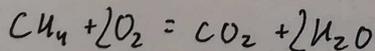
На 45 км:

$$1 \text{ кВт} \cdot \text{ч} = 3600 \text{ кДж}$$

$$0,51 \text{ кВт} \cdot \text{ч} = 1836 \text{ кДж}$$

$$k = 1836 \text{ кДж}$$

$$\text{На 1 км: } 1836 : 45 = 40,8 \text{ кДж}$$



$$\Delta H^\circ = 2 \cdot \Delta H^\circ(H_2O) + \Delta H^\circ(CO_2) - \Delta H^\circ(CH_4) = 2 \cdot 286 + 394 - 75 = 891 \text{ кДж/моль}$$

$$\text{С учетом КПД: } 891 \cdot 0,3 = 267,3 \text{ кДж/моль}$$

$$n(CO_2) = \frac{40,8}{267,3} \text{ моль}$$

$$m(CO_2) = n \cdot M = \frac{40,8}{267,3} \cdot 44 = 6,7162$$

Ответ: $6,7162$

Темновин
Задача 5

Количество ионов атомов в 1 ячейке:

$$\text{Зеленые: } 8 \cdot \frac{1}{8} + 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 3$$

$$\text{Красные: } 1 + 8 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = 3$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Зеленые: } 8 \cdot \frac{1}{8} + 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 3 \\ \text{Красные: } 1 + 8 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = 3 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow z = 3 \quad (z - \text{число формульных единиц в 1 ячейке})$$

Формула оксида - MeO

Чтобы найти молярную массу возьмем 1 моль оксида
(a -фактор решетки)

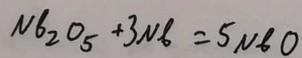
$$m = \rho \cdot V = \rho \cdot V_{\text{ячейки}} \cdot N_{\text{ячейки}} = \rho \cdot a^3 \cdot \frac{N_{\text{формульных единиц}}}{z} = \frac{\rho \cdot a^3 \cdot N_A}{z}$$
$$= \frac{7,29 \cdot (0,421 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ см})^3 \cdot 6,02 \cdot 10^{23}}{3} = \frac{7,29 \cdot 0,421^3 \cdot 6,02 \cdot 10^2}{3} = 109,156 \text{ г/моль}$$

\Rightarrow МЭ 109 г/моль

$$M(\text{Me}) = 109 - M(\text{O}) = 109 - 16 = 93 \text{ г/моль} \quad - \text{это Ниобий (Nb)}$$

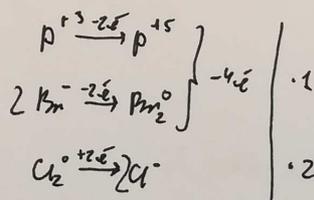
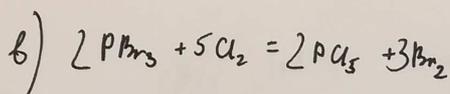
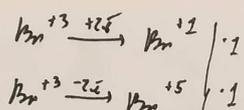
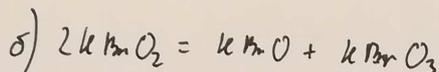
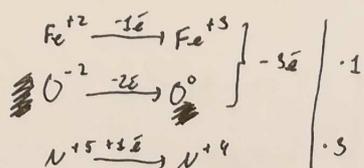
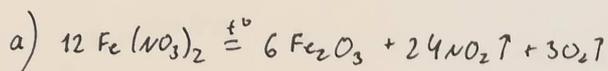
Формула оксида: NbO

Способ перемещения из высшего оксида:



темобун

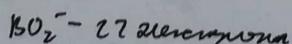
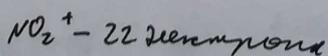
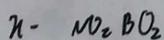
Загори 4



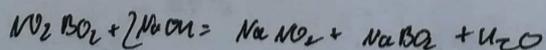
Загори 6

Давление не упоминается, значит в воде реакция будет идти газ
возможенно, все равно к - пероксид/гидропероксид (важно Cl₂)
Турция n(SO₂) = n(газа)

Загори 1

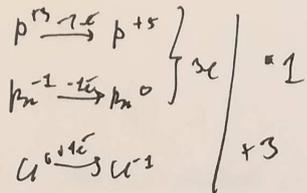
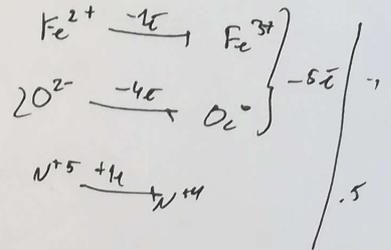
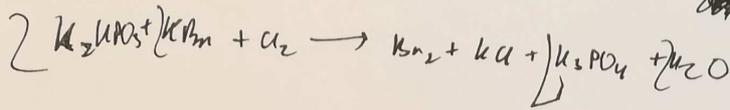


(всего 49 электрона)

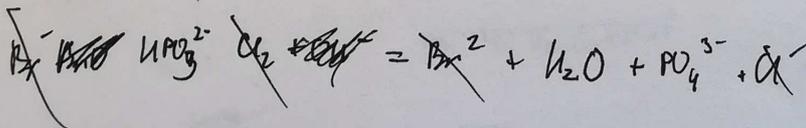
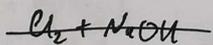
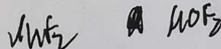
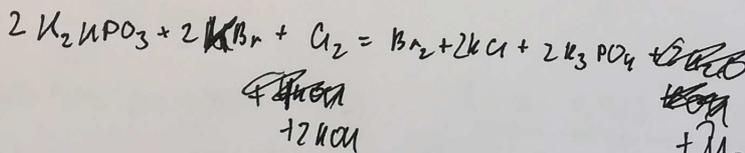
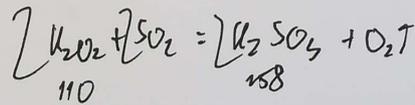
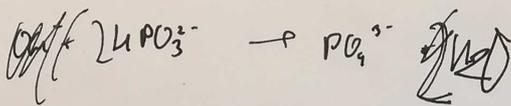
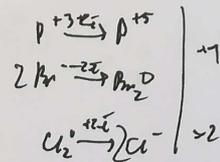
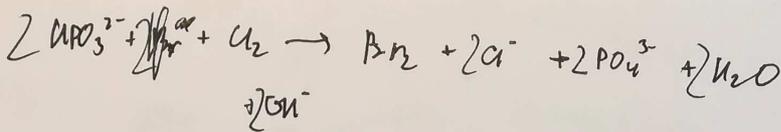


reproduced

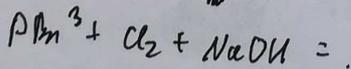
klas - PBr



PV = NBS
P: ~~NBS~~



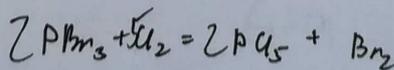
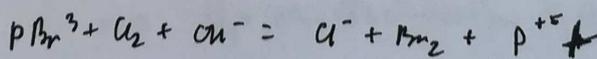
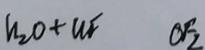
$$0,475 = \frac{M + 32}{2M + 80}$$



$$2M + 32 = 1,55M + 62$$

$$0,45M = 30$$

$$M = 66,66$$



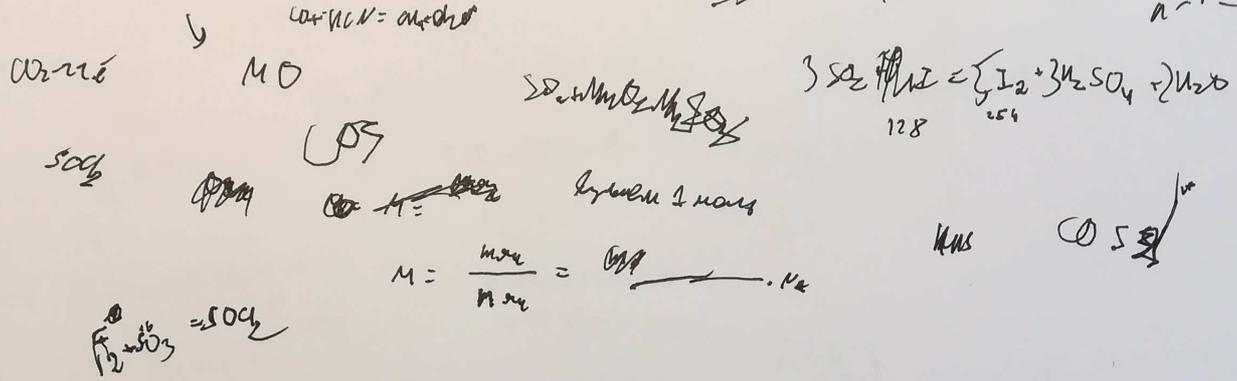
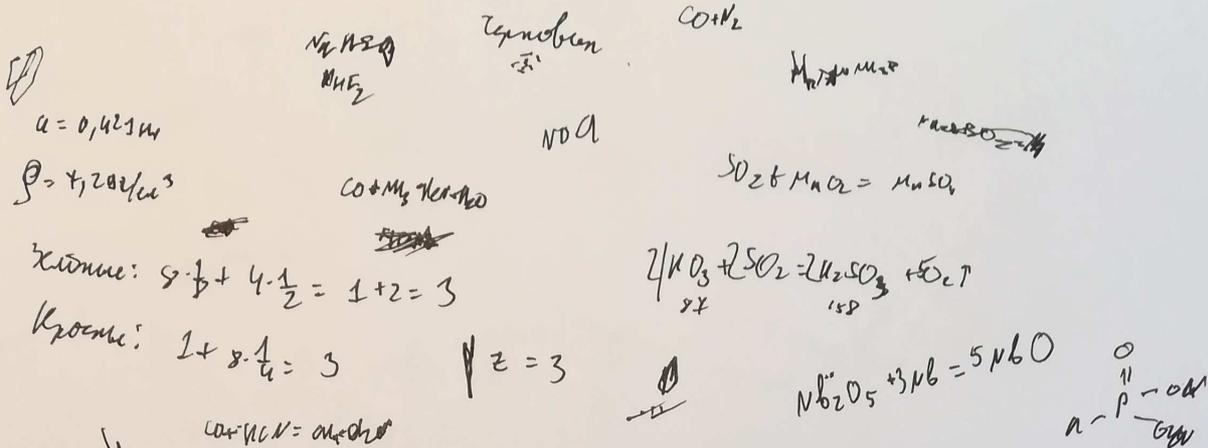
$$M + 32 = 1,55M + 62$$

$$29M + 32 = 0,475M + 62$$

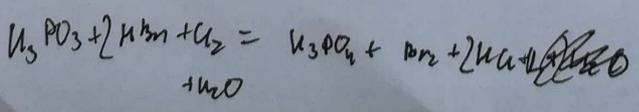
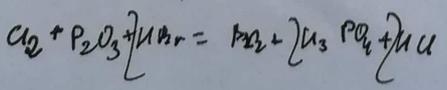
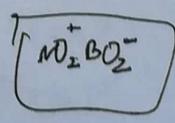
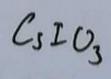
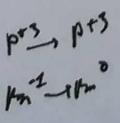
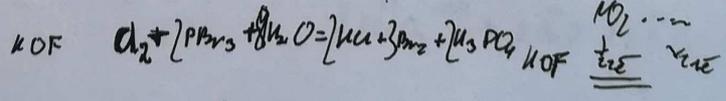
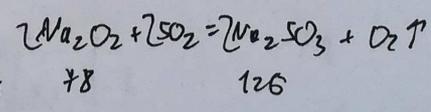
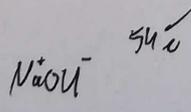
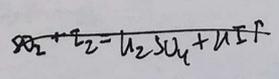
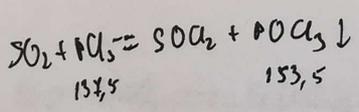
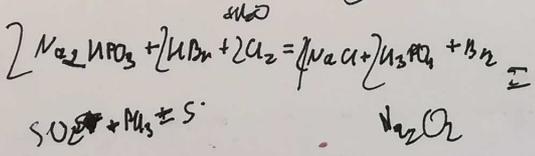
$$0,225M = 30$$

$$M = 133$$

4



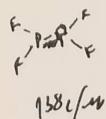
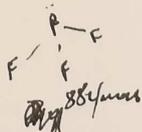
$$m = \rho \cdot V = \rho \cdot a^3 \cdot N_{\text{кисл}} = \frac{\rho \cdot a^3 \cdot N_{\text{осн}}}{z} = \frac{7,2 \text{ г} \cdot (0,421 \cdot 10^{-21})^3 \cdot 6,02 \cdot 10^{23}}{3} = 109 \text{ г/моль}$$



Caproben

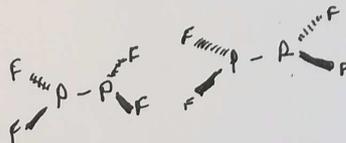
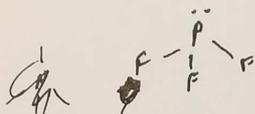
100%

PF₃

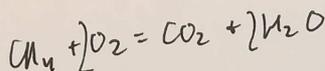


$PV = nRT$

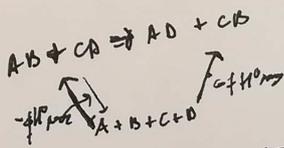
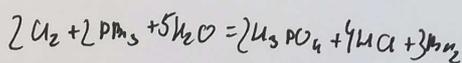
$T = \frac{PV}{nR} = \frac{101325 \cdot 1 \cdot 0,002 \cdot 138}{5 \cdot 8,314} = 336,368$
 \downarrow
 63°C



0,51 kBr · γ
 S = 45 km
 η = 56%



$\Delta H = 2 \cdot 286 + 394 - 75 = 891 \text{ kJ/mol}$
 \downarrow
 623,7



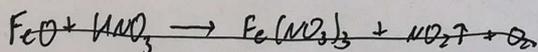
κ 4 Br · γ = 36000
 0,51 kBr · γ = 1836

267,3

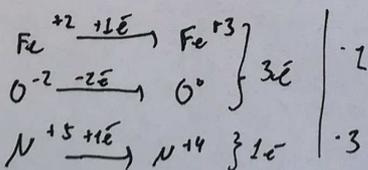
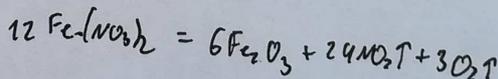
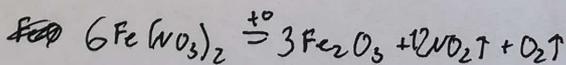
32

40,8 na sika
 κ Dm

benno = 0,3
 benno



H_2O



70
 720

