# CHEMISTRY: ART, SCIENCE, FUN



# THEORETICAL EXAMINATION ANSWER SHEETS

JULY 20, 2007 MOSCOW, RUSSIA

Problem	Name:	Quest.	1.1	1.2	2.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	Tot	Points
1	Student code:	Marks	3	3	2	4.5	2	4	6	24.5	7

**1.1.1** *Structures:* 

Propanedial	
1 <sup>st</sup> isomer	
2 <sup>nd</sup> isomer	

**1.1.2** *Circle the acidic hydrogen atom* 



The acidity of propanedial is caused by

- a) the stability of a carbanion due to conjugation with two carbonyl groups
- b) weakness of C–H bond in a carbonyl group
- c) hydrogen bonds between two propanedial molecules

The correct answer \_\_\_\_\_



Problem	Name:	Quest.	1.1	1.2	2.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	Tot	Points
1	Student code:	Marks	3	3	2	4.5	2	4	6	24.5	7

**1.3.1** *The probability density* 







#### 1.3.2

*The probability of finding the proton in the left well = \_\_\_\_\_* 

**1.3.3** *The time of proton transfer* 

Your work:

*t* =

The proton mean speed

Your work:

v =

**1.3.4** *The uncertainty of proton position* 

 $\Delta x =$ 

Problem	Name:	Quest.	1.1	1.2	2.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	Tot	Points
1	Student code:	Marks	3	3	2	4.5	2	4	6	24.5	7

*The minimal uncertainty of proton velocity* 

Your work:	·	
$\Delta v =$		

- a) Proton is a rather heavy particle, and its tunneling in malonaldehyde can be described in classical terms of position and velocity
- b) Proton tunneling is a purely quantum effect; it cannot be described in classical terms
- c) Uncertainty of proton velocity is so large that tunneling cannot be observed experimentally
- d) Uncertainty of proton velocity is so small that tunneling cannot be observed experimentally

The correct answer is \_\_\_\_\_

Problem	Name:	Quest.	1.1	1.2	2.1	2.2	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	Tot	Points
2	Student code:	Marks	1	2	4	2	1	5	2	3	2	22	8

**2.1.1** *Thermodynamic data for the reaction (1):* Your work:

 $\Delta_{\rm r}G^0(1) =$ 

K =

**2.1.2** *Equilibrium constant for the reaction (1) with cobalt nanoparticles:* Your work:

(a)  $K(r = 10^{-8} \text{ m}) =$ 

(b)  $K (r = 10^{-9} \text{ m}) =$ 

Problem	Name:	Quest.	1.1	1.2	2.1	2.2	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	Tot	Points
2	Student code:	Marks	1	2	4	2	1	5	2	3	2	22	8
<b>2.2.1</b> Your	<i>Minimum water content in th</i> work:	he mixtı	ure:										
(a) <i>H</i> (b) <i>H</i>	$V_2O\%$ (bulk Co) = $V_2O\%$ (nanoparticles with $r = 1$ .	10 <sup>-9</sup> m)	=										
2.2.2	(a) (b)	the pro	per l	box)	: (c	)							
<b>2.3.1</b> <i>G</i> <sup>0</sup> (0	Standard molar Gibbs funct	ion of C	'00 (	(exte	ernal	! lay	er)						
2.3.2 G <sup>0</sup> (0	Standard molar Gibbs funct $Co, r_a, r_b) =$	ion of C	Co (ii	nterr	ıal le	ayer	):						
$2.3.3$ $\Delta_{\rm r}G^{\rm c}$	$Standard Gibbs energy for t$ $(1, r_a, r_b) =$	he react	tion	(1) v	vith	the d	doul	ole-li	ayer	ed n	anop	oarticl	es

Problem	Name:	Quest.	1.1	1.2	2.1	2.2	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	Tot	Points
2	Student code:	Marks	1	2	4	2	1	5	2	3	2	22	8



Problem	Name:	Quest.	1.1	1.2	2.1	2.2	3.1	4.1	Tot	Points
3	Student code:	Marks	2	4.5	4	3	3	3	19.5	7

#### **3.1.1** *The overall reaction equation*

*The kinetic equation for X* 

$$\frac{d[X]}{dt} =$$

**3.1.2** *The rate equation* 



 $\frac{d[P]}{dt} =$ 

Reaction orders:



Problem	Name:	Quest.	1.1	1.2	2.1	2.2	3.1	4.1	Tot	Points
3	Student code:	Marks	2	4.5	4	3	3	3	19.5	7

#### **3.2.1** 1) An open system, $[X]_0 > k_2/k_1$



2) An open system,  $[X]_0 < k_2/k_1$ 



### **3.2.2** A closed system, $[B]_0 = [D]_0$ , $[X]_0 > k_2/k_1$



Problem	Name:	Quest.	1.1	1.2	2.1	2.2	3.1	4.1	Tot	Points
3	Student code:	Marks	2	4.5	4	3	3	3	19.5	7

3.3.1

$$X - Y - P - C_2 H_6 + X + \dots \rightarrow 2X$$
$$X + Y \rightarrow 2Y + \dots$$
$$C_2 H_6 + Y + \dots \rightarrow 2P$$

**3.4.1** The highest possible temperature:

Your work:

T =

Problem	Name:	Quest.	1	2.1	2.2	2.3	3	4.1	4.2	4.3	Tot	Points
4	Student code:	Marks	1	1.25	1.75	2.25	1	2	1	2.25	12.5	8

**4.1.** Equation:

**4.2.1.** Calculation of the T value:

Your work:

 $T = \_____ mg/mL$ 

**4.2.2.** Calculation of the T value:

Your work:

 $T = \_ mg/mL$ 

**4.2.3.** *Calculation of the T value:* 

Your work:

 $T = \_ mg/mL$ 

Problem	Name:	Quest.	1	2.1	2.2	2.3	3	4.1	4.2	4.3	Tot	Points
4	Student code:	Marks	1	1.25	1.75	2.25	1	2	1	2.25	12.5	8

**4.3.** Equation(s):

**4.4.1** Equation(s):

**4.4.2.** Equation:

#### **4.4.3.** *The composition of the crystallohydrate is:*

Your work:

Formula of the salt  $Fe_2(SO_4)_3 \cdot xH_2O$ :  $x = \_$ 

Problem	Name:	Quest.	1.1	1.2	1.3	2.1	2.2	3.1	3.2	Tot	Points
5	Student code:	Marks	5	5	10	30	10	10	5	75	7.5

**5.1.1** Structure of product **D** 

**5.1.2** Which class of organic compounds does **D** belong to? Check the appropriate box. *Note!* Only one checkmark is allowed. Several checkmarks will lead to 0 marks for this question.

ketones	ethers	acetals	esters	alcohols	aldehydes	glycols

#### **5.1.3** The expected yield of D

The yield is equal to 85% $\Box$ ; lower than 85% $\Box$ ; greater than 85% $\Box$										
Your work:										
yield =	%									

#### 5.2.1 The structures of A, B, and C.







Problem	Name:	Quest.	1.1	1.2	1.3	2.1	2.2	3.1	3.2	Tot	Points
5	Student code:	Marks	5	5	10	30	10	10	5	75	7.5

**5.3.1** *The structure of senecioic acid and the reaction scheme leading to SA sodium salt from acetone.* 

#### **5.3.2** The structure of E.

Problem	Name:	Quest.	1.1	1.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	3.1	3.2	Tot	Points
6	Student code:	Marks	3	9	2	2	3	10	5	3	37	7

**6.1.1** *The net ionic equation accounting for the ability of LGL to set in air* 

**6.1.2** Write down the net ionic equations matching the processes enumerated in the Table. For each process check the "Yes" box if it leads to changes of pH. Otherwise check the "No" box.

a) protonation of ortho-silicate ions leading to the formation of Si-OH group Reaction equation:	OS .	
	Yes	No 🗌
b) formation of hydrated $[SiO_4(H_2O)_2]^{4-}$ anions		
Reaction equation:		
	Yes	No 🗌
c) polycondensation of ortho-silicate ions leading to the formation of Si-O-	Si bonds	
Reaction equation:		
	Yes	No 🗌

**6.2** For  $[Si_3O_9]^{n}$  ion found in aqueous solution of silicates: **6.2.1** Determine the charge (n).

Your justification

**6.2.2** *Determine the number of oxygen atoms bridging adjacent tetrahedra.* Your justification

Number of oxygen atoms = \_

**6.2.3** Depict the ion structure joining together several tetrahedra (1).

Official English version.

n = \_\_\_\_

Problem	Name:	Quest.	1.1	1.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	3.1	3.2	Tot	Points
6	Student code:	Marks	3	9	2	2	3	10	5	3	37	7

6.2.4 <u>The fragment</u> of the layered structure joining 16 tetrahedra (1)

Your justification

Structure

**6.3.1** *pH of 0.1 M aqueous solution of copper sulfate* Your justification

pH = \_\_\_\_\_

**6.3.2** Equation of a reaction between aqueous solutions of CuSO<sub>4</sub> and sodium metasilicate (LGL)

Problem	Name:	Quest.	1.1	1.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	Tot	Points
7	Student code:	Marks	12	12	5	12	7	8.5	16	72.5	7.5

**7.1.1** A number of reaction types is listed in the table below. All reactions involved in metabolism of HMG-CoA to IPP are in the list. Choose those types of reactions which are catalyzed by **E1** and **E3** (put numbers in appropriate places).

No	Reaction type
1.	Dehydration
2.	Decarboxylation
3.	Dephosphorylation
4.	4 electron reduction
5.	Release of the reduced form of coenzyme A (CoA-SH)
6.	Monophosphorylation
7.	Oxidation of hydroxyl group as the third stage of HMG-CoA $\beta$ -oxidation cycle

E1\_\_\_\_\_

E3

**7.1.2** Draw the structure of X with stereochemical details and indicate absolute configuration (R or S) of the stereocenter.



**7.2.1** Write down the overall reaction equation for reductive ozonolysis of DAP with dimethyl sulfide used as the reducing agent.

7.2.2 Determine molecular formula of Y.

Your justification

Number of carbon atoms\_\_\_\_\_

Number of hydrogen atoms\_\_\_\_

Molecular formula:

Problem	Name:	Quest.	1.1	1.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	Tot	Points
7	Student code:	Marks	12	12	5	12	7	8.5	16	72.5	7.5

**7.2.3** Calculate the number of IPP and DAP molecules needed to give **Y5**.

Your justification:

Number of IPP molecules \_\_\_\_\_

Number of DAP molecules \_\_\_\_\_

**7.2.4** Draw the product of coupling reaction between one IPP molecule and one DAP molecule, subsequent reductive ozonolysis of which gives **Y1**, **Y2** and one more product, the latter containing phosphorus.

**7.2.5** *Draw the structures of* **Y** *and* **Y4** *with stereochemical details.* 



Problem	Name:	Quest.	1.1	1.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	Tot	Points
8	Student code:	Marks	8	9	5	11	14	16.5	12	10	13.5	99	8

#### **8.1.1** *Expressions for the rates:*

$\mathbf{v}_{act} =$	$\mathbf{v}_{\mathrm{p}} =$
$v_{deact} =$	$\mathbf{v}_{t} =$

## **8.1.2** Compare rates using operators $<<, \leq \approx, \geq, >>$

V <sub>deact</sub> V <sub>act</sub>	V <sub>deact</sub> V <sub>t</sub>
V <sub>deact</sub> V <sub>p</sub>	

#### **8.2.1** *Mass of the obtained polymer.* Your justification:

**m** =

**8.2.2** *Degree of polymerization of the obtained polymer.* Your justification:

DP =

Problem	Name:	Quest.	1.1	1.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	Tot	Points
8	Student code:	Marks	8	9	5	11	14	16.5	12	10	13.5	99	8

**8.2.3** *Structure of the obtained polymer.* 

**8.3.1** Fill in the right column with symbols (a-g) of <sup>1</sup>H NMR signals corresponding to substructures in the left column.

**8.3.2** Composition and molecular weights of copolymers P1 and P2.

Your justification:	Your justification:	
n(C) = n(D) =	M(P1) =	M(P2) =

Problem	Name:	Quest.	1.1	1.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	Tot	Points
8	Student code:	Marks	8	9	5	11	14	16.5	12	10	13.5	99	8

**8.3.3.** All possible reactions of activation P1:

P2:

**834** Structure of P1 and one of possible structures of P2

<b>6.3.4</b> Structure of P1 and one of possible structu	res of P2
P1:	P2: