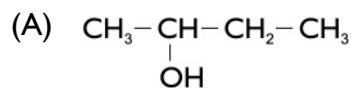


## PADRÃO DE RESPOSTAS

### QUESTÃO 01



2 - butanol

(B) Substituição nucleofílica.

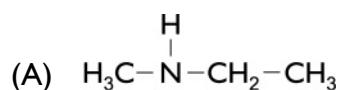
### QUESTÃO 02

(A) 1 mol — 84 g	1000 mL — 42 g
0,5 mol — x	25 mL — y
x = 42 g	y = 1,05 g

Massa de soluto = 1,05 g

(B) Sal.

### QUESTÃO 03

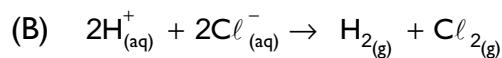


(B) 1 – amino propano e 2 – amino propano

### QUESTÃO 04

(A) 1 mol — 58,5 g	1 mol $\text{NaCl}$ — 0,5 mol $\text{Cl}^-$	1 mol — 90 L
x — 5,85 g	0,1 mol $\text{NaCl}$ — y	0,05 mol — z
x = 0,1 mol	y = 0,05 mol $\text{Cl}^-$	z = 4,5 L

Volume de gás = 4,5 L



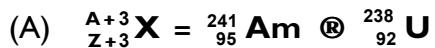
### QUESTÃO 05

(A) Base ou hidróxido.

1,2 - etanodiol.

(B)  $a = 3$   
 $b = 2$

### QUESTÃO 06



(B)  $6 \times 10^{23}$  átomos — 241 g

$1,2 \times 10^{24}$  átomos — x

$$x = 482 \text{ g}$$

### QUESTÃO 07

(A)  $\Delta H = H_p - H_r = H_{\text{propano}} - H_{\text{propeno}} = -25 - (5) = -30 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$

$$\Delta H = -(8 H_{\text{C-H}} + 2 H_{\text{C-C}}) + (H_{\text{H-H}} + H_{\text{C-C}} + H_{\text{C=C}} + 6 H_{\text{C-H}})$$

$$-30 = -958 + H_{\text{H-H}} + 824$$

$$H_{\text{H-H}} = 958 - 824 - 30 = 104 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$



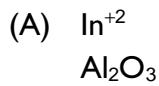
### QUESTÃO 08

(A) III e IV

(B) Sentido 1.

Éster e fenol.

### QUESTÃO 09



(B) 13  
1B ou 11

### QUESTÃO 10



$$k_b = \frac{[\text{NH}_4^+][\text{OH}^-]}{[\text{NH}_3]} \Rightarrow 2,0 \times 10^{-5} = \frac{[\text{OH}^-]^2}{0,05}$$

$$[\text{OH}^-] = \sqrt{0,05 \times 2,0 \times 10^{-5}} = \sqrt{1 \times 10^{-6}} = 1 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\text{pOH} = -\log 10^{-3}$$

$$\blacksquare \quad \text{pOH} = 3$$

$$\blacksquare \quad \text{pH} = 14 - 3 = 11$$

(B) Geometria piramidal.  
Ligaçāo covalente.