

Questão	Resposta
1	<p>4,14% de 100g = 4,14g de Pb</p> <p>207g ----- 1 mol</p> <p>4,14g ----- x</p> <p>$x = 4,14/207 = 0,02 = 2,0 \times 10^{-2} \text{ mol}$</p> <p>número de átomos = $2,0 \times 10^{-2} \times 6,0 \times 10^{23} = 12,0 \times 10^{21} = 1,2 \times 10^{22}$ átomos</p> <p>Decaimento:</p> ${}_{82}^{210}\text{Pb} \rightarrow {}_{82}^{206}\text{Pb}$ ${}_{82}^{210}\text{Pb} \xrightarrow{\alpha} {}_{82-2}^{210-4}\text{X} = {}_{80}^{206}\text{X} \xrightarrow{2\beta} {}_{80+2}^{206}\text{Pb} = {}_{82}^{206}\text{Pb}$ <p>Partículas alfa = 1</p> <p>Partículas beta = 2</p>
2	<p>Enxofre.</p> <p>O elemento deve possuir 6 elétrons em sua camada de valência, já que há uma descontinuidade entre a 6ª e a 7ª energia de ionização, indicando uma mudança de camada.</p> <p>Grupo 17 (VII A).</p>
3	<p>$\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_4$</p> <p>Estereoisômeros = 2</p>
4	<p>Amida.</p> <p>Condensação.</p>
5	<p>Como a amostra I é constituída por dois metais, os elétrons são livres para movimentar-se, advindo daí a alta condutividade no estado sólido.</p> <p>amostra II $\rightarrow \text{AlCl}_3$</p> <p>amostra III $\rightarrow \text{MgCl}_2$</p>
6	<p>$\text{pOH} = -\log[\text{OH}^-]$</p> <p>$\text{pOH} = -\log(2 \times 5,00 \times 10^{-2})$</p> <p>$\text{pOH} = 1$</p> <p>$\text{pH} = 14 - 1 = 13$</p> <p>O volume diminui no frasco A e aumenta no frasco B.</p>

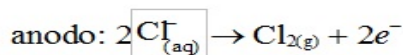
7

$$n.^{\circ} \text{ de mols de elétrons} = \frac{1,00 \text{ A} \times 9650 \text{ s}}{96500 \text{ C/mol}} = 0,10 \text{ mols de elétrons}$$

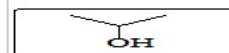
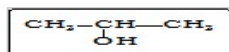
$$n.^{\circ} \text{ de mols de Fe} = \frac{2,80 \text{ g}}{56,0 \text{ g}} = 0,05 \text{ mols de Fe}$$

$$\frac{n.^{\circ} \text{ de mols de elétrons}}{n.^{\circ} \text{ de mols de Fe}} = \frac{0,10}{0,05} = 2,00 \text{ mols de elétrons por mol de Fe}$$

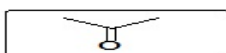
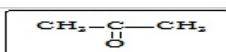
Cloreto de ferro: **FeCl₂**



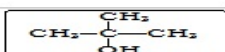
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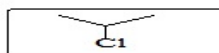
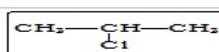
A



B



C



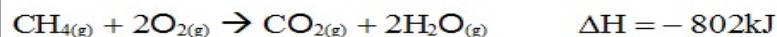
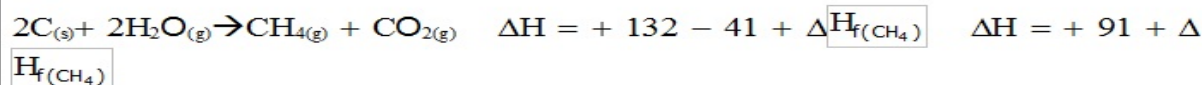
D

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Equação II: CO_(g)

Equação III: H_{2(g)}

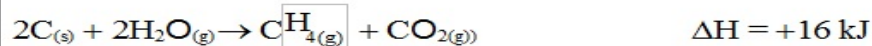
Aplicando a Lei de Hess:|



$$\Delta H_{\text{f}(\text{CO}_2)} + 2\Delta H_{\text{f}(\text{H}_2\text{O})} - \Delta H_{\text{f}(\text{CH}_4)} = -802$$

$$-393 + 2(-242) - \Delta H_{\text{f}(\text{CH}_4)} = -802$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{f}(\text{CH}_4)} = -75 \text{ kJ} \times \text{mol}^{-1} \Rightarrow +91 - 75 = +16$$



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$$K_c = \frac{[\text{NH}_3]^2}{[\text{N}_2] \times [\text{H}_2]^3}$$

$$[\text{NH}_3] = \sqrt{64 \times 10^{-4}} = 8,0 \times 10^{-2} \text{ mol} \times \text{L}^{-1}$$

$$v_{\text{média}} = \frac{\Delta[\text{NH}_3]}{2 \times \Delta t}$$

$$\Delta t = \frac{\Delta[\text{NH}_3]}{2 \times v_{\text{média}}} = \frac{8,0 \times 10^{-2}}{2 \times 0,10} = \frac{8,0 \times 10^{-2}}{2,0 \times 10^{-1}} = 4,0 \times 10^{-1} = 0,4 \text{ min}$$

Não há alteração do valor numérico da constante de equilíbrio, já que o efeito do catalisador seria apenas sobre a velocidade do processo, não afetando o equilíbrio.