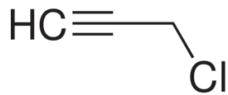


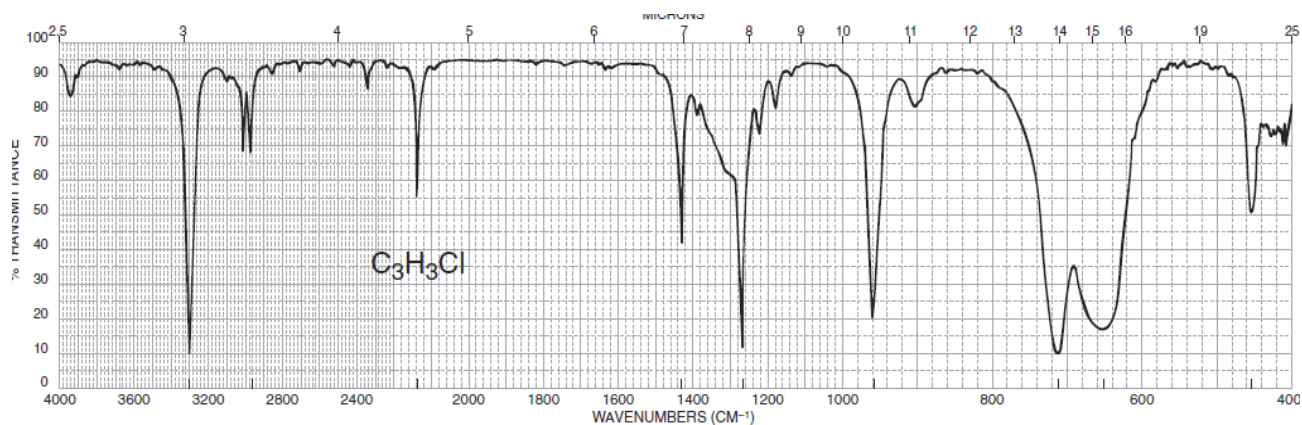
## EXERCÍCIOS DE INFRAVERMELHO 2013 – Parte 1

1 – Para cada espectro, indique e explique as principais bandas de absorção, de acordo com a respectiva estrutura.

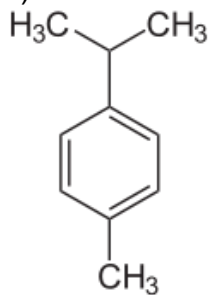
a)



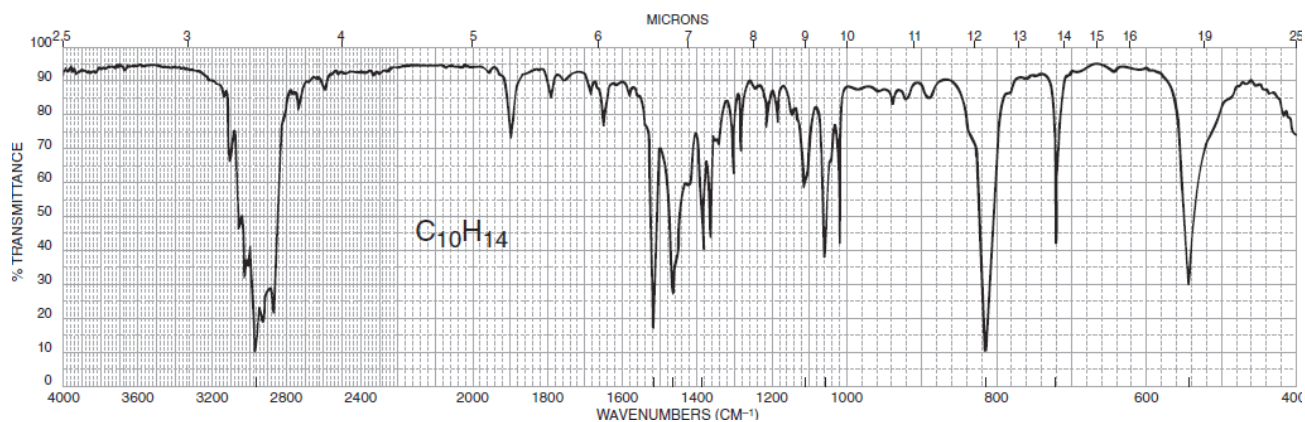
$\nu \equiv\text{C-H}$ ,  $\nu \text{CH}_2$ ,  $\delta \text{CH}_2$



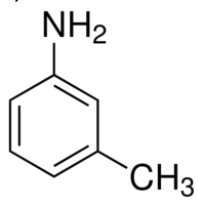
b)



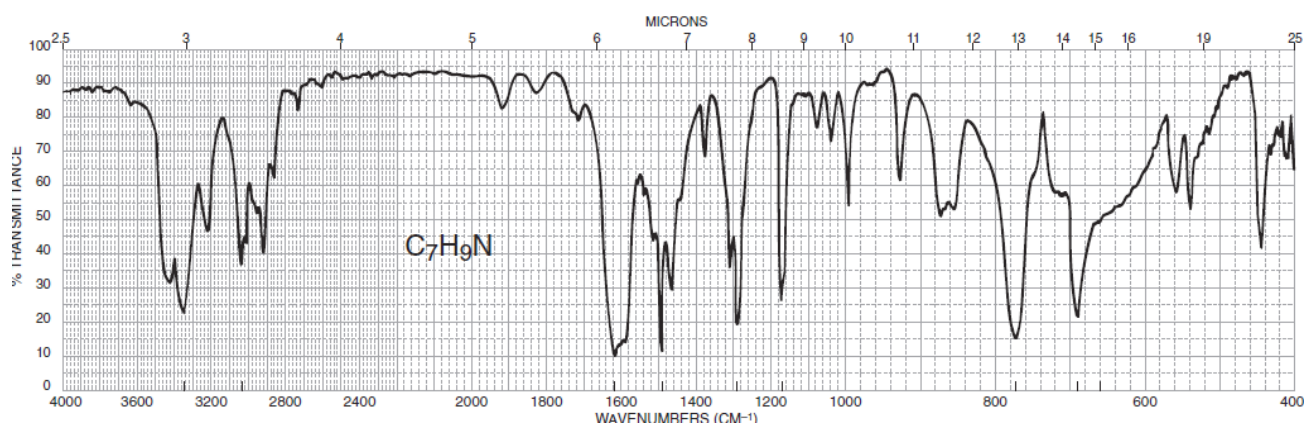
$\nu \text{CH}_3$ ,  $\nu \text{Ar-H}$ ,  $\delta \text{CH}_3$ ,  $\delta \text{Ar-H}$



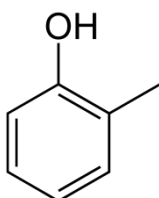
c)



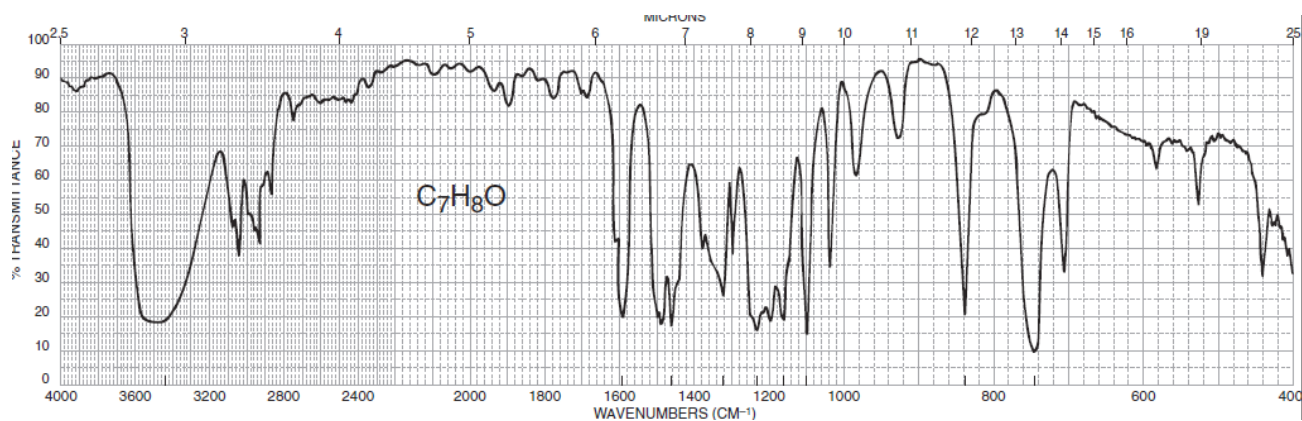
$\nu$  Ar-H,  $\nu$  CH<sub>3</sub>,  $\delta$  CH<sub>3</sub>,  $\delta$  Ar-H



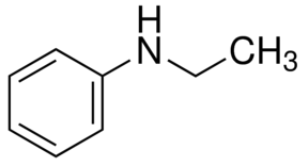
d) C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O



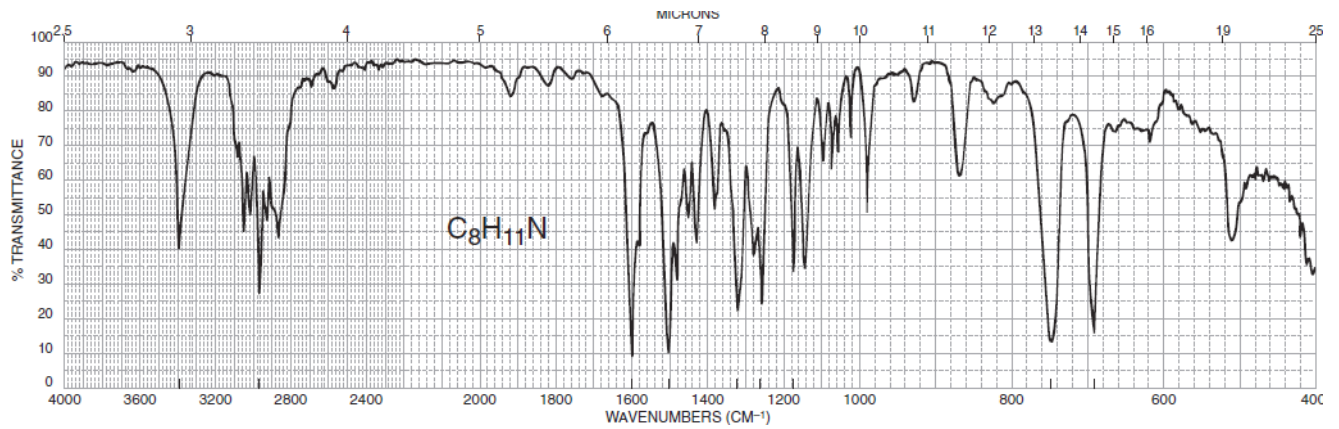
$\nu$  Ar-H,  $\nu$  CH<sub>3</sub>,  $\delta$  CH<sub>3</sub>,  $\delta$  Ar-H



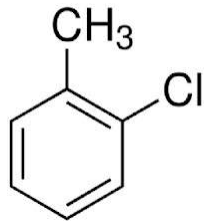
e)



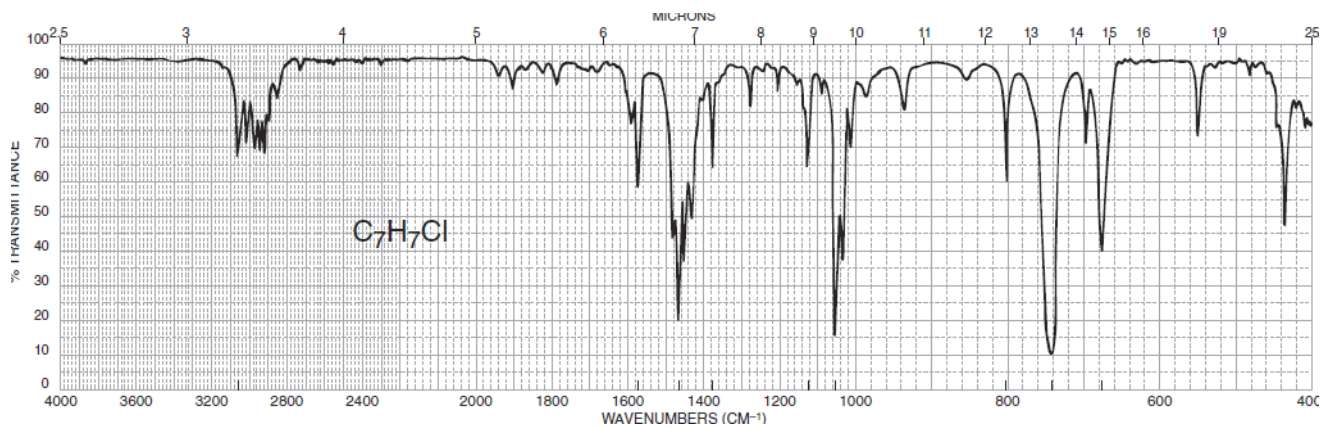
$\nu$  Ar-H,  $\nu$  CH<sub>2</sub>,  $\nu$  CH<sub>3</sub>,  $\delta$  CH<sub>2</sub>,  $\delta$  CH<sub>3</sub>,  $\delta$  Ar-H



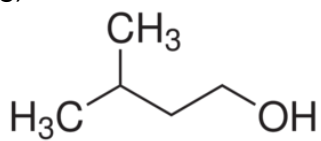
f)



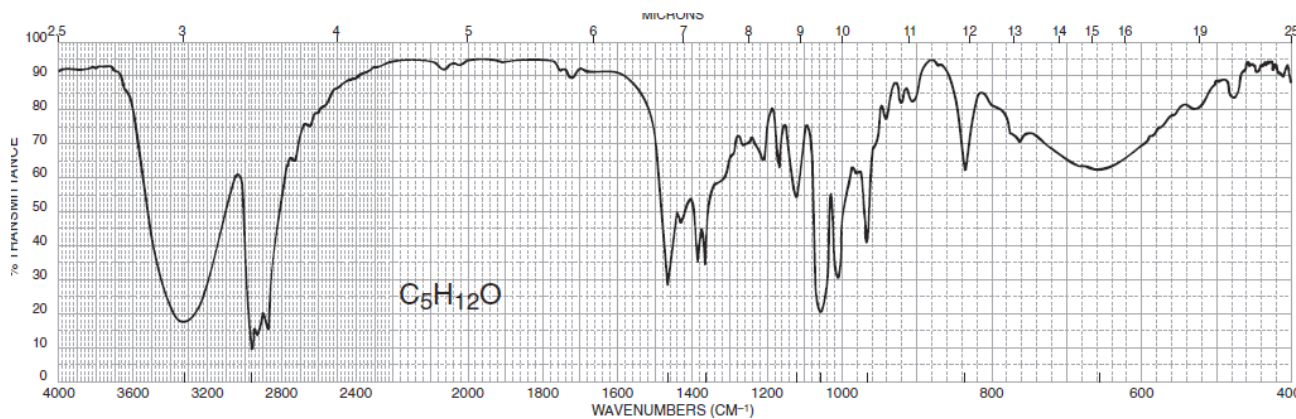
$\nu$  Ar-H,  $\nu$  CH<sub>3</sub>,  $\delta$  CH<sub>3</sub>,  $\delta$  Ar-H



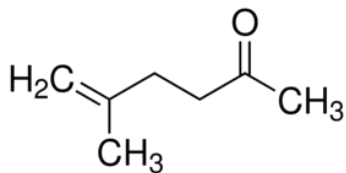
g)



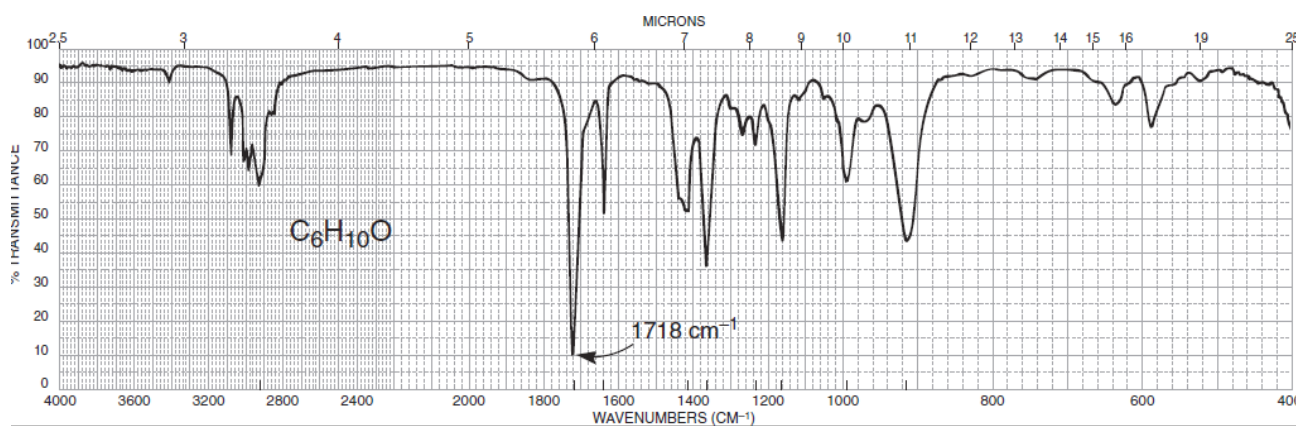
$\nu$  CH<sub>3</sub>,  $\nu$  CH<sub>2</sub>,  $\nu$  CH,  $\delta$  CH<sub>2</sub>,  $\delta$  CH<sub>3</sub>



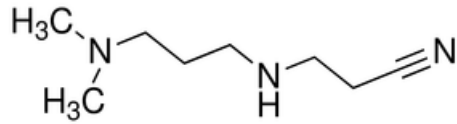
h)



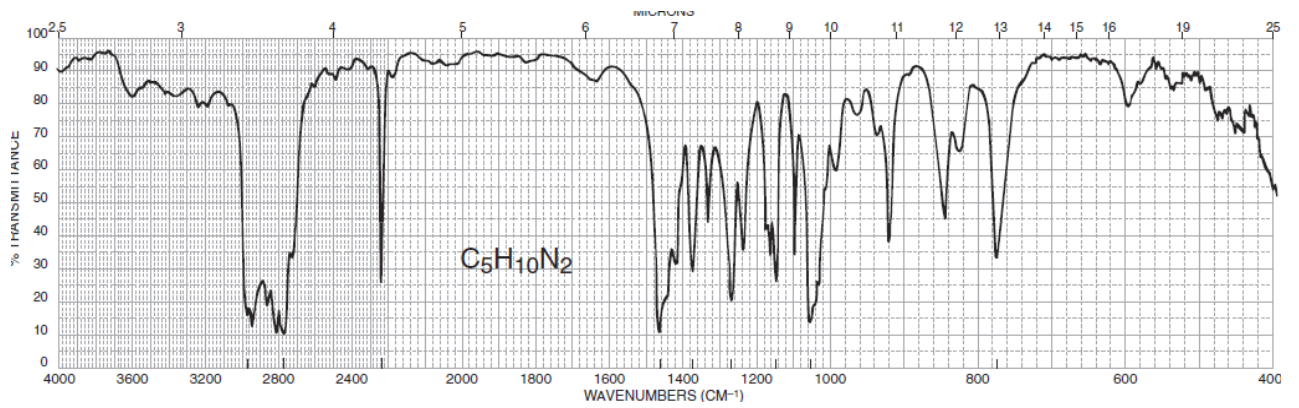
$\nu$  =CH<sub>2</sub>,  $\nu$  CH<sub>2</sub>,  $\nu$  CH<sub>3</sub>,  $\delta$  CH<sub>2</sub>,  $\delta$  CH<sub>3</sub>



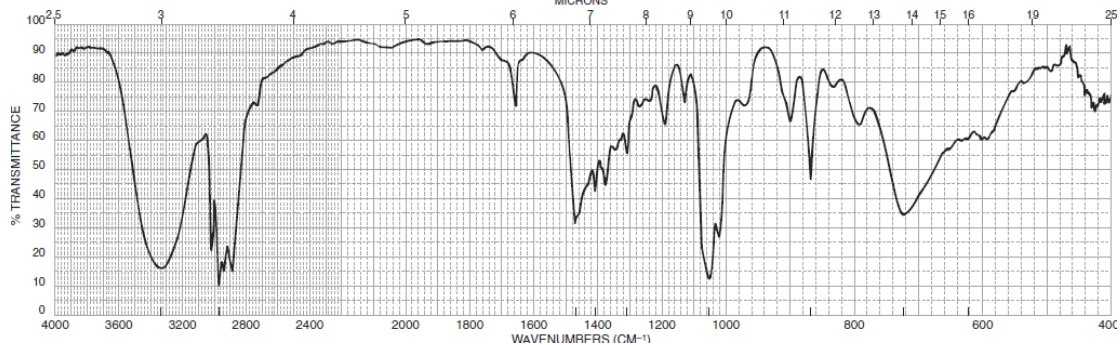
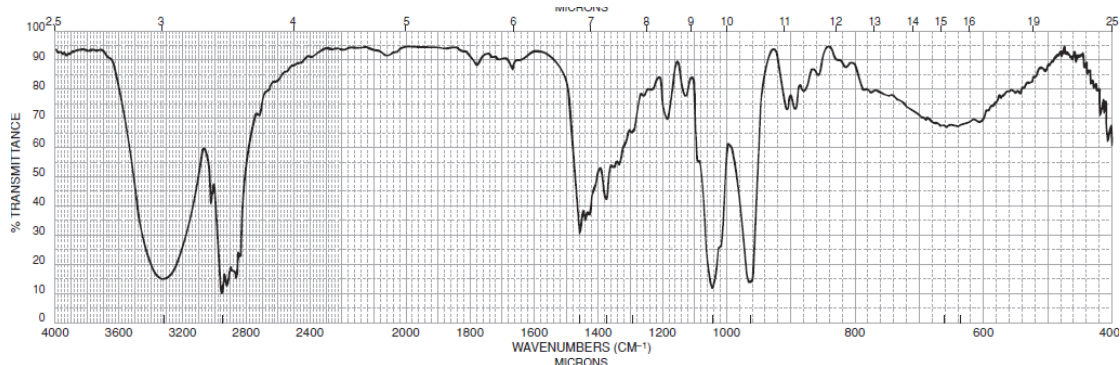
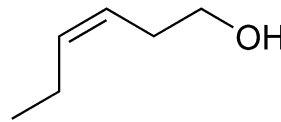
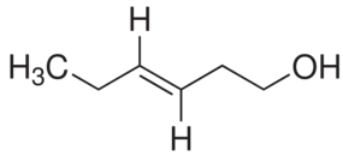
i)



$\nu$  CH<sub>3</sub>,  $\nu$  CH<sub>2</sub>,  $\delta$  CH<sub>2</sub>,  $\delta$  CH<sub>3</sub>

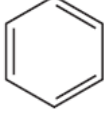
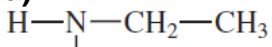


2 - A seguir, apresentam-se os espectros infravermelhos dos *cis*- e *trans*-3-hexen-1ol. Determine uma estrutura para cada um deles.

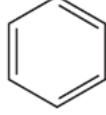
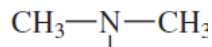


4 – Entre as estruturas abaixo, escolha a que melhor se adapta ao espectro infravermelho apresentado:

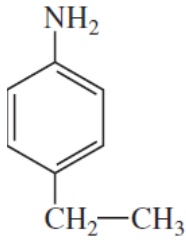
a)



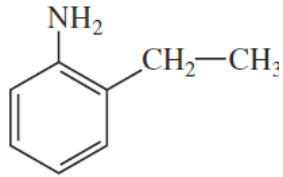
A



B

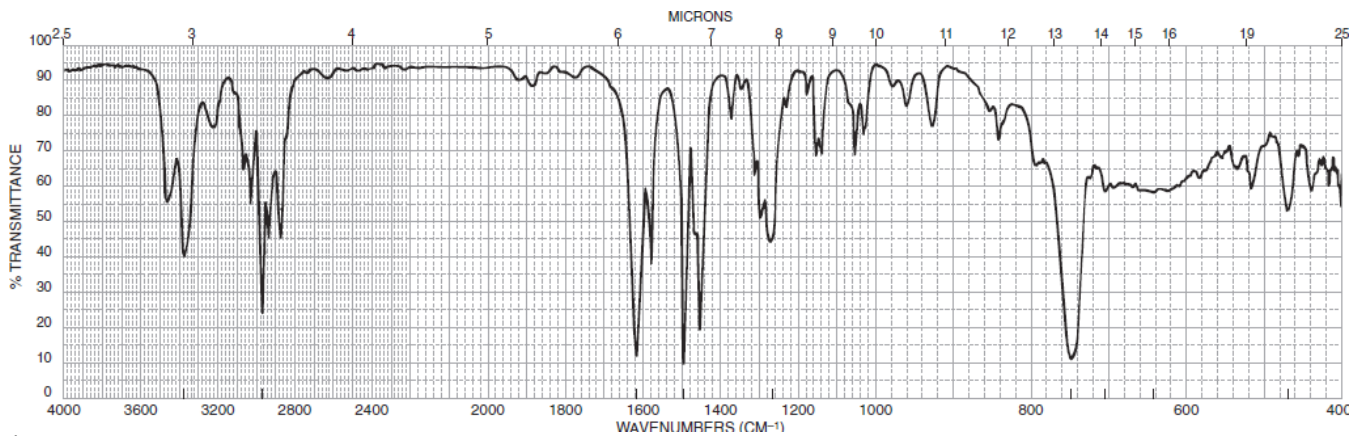


C



D

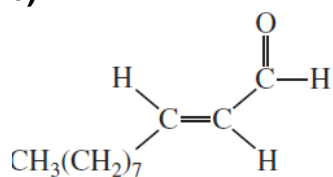
Observar  $\nu_{\text{NH}}$  e  $\delta_{\text{Ar-H}}$



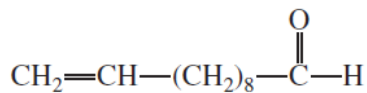
d



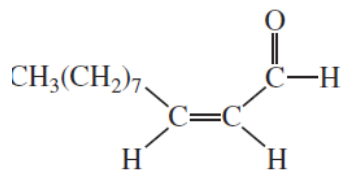
b)



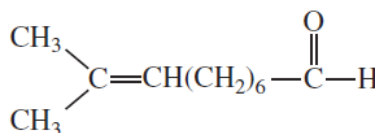
A



B

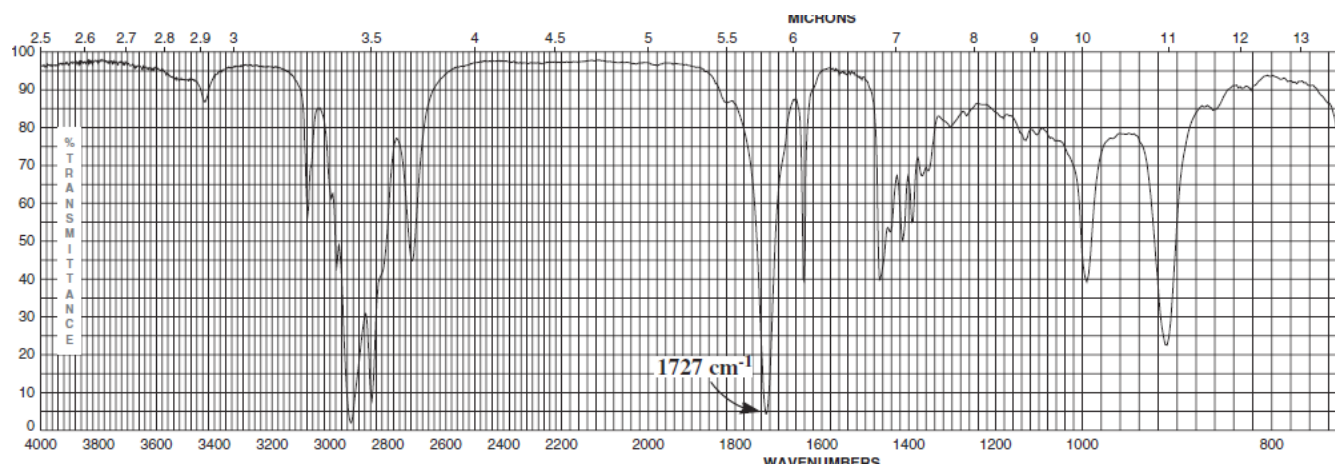


C



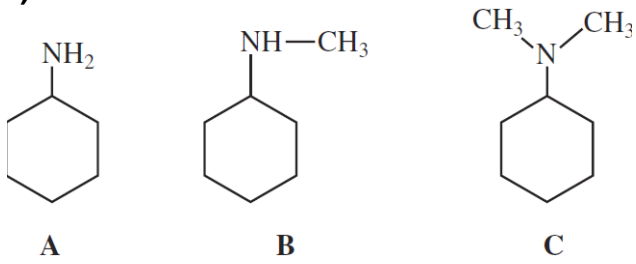
D

Observer  $\nu =\text{CH}$ ,  $\nu \text{CHO}$ ,  $\delta \text{CH}_3$ , *cis*, *trans* ou normal

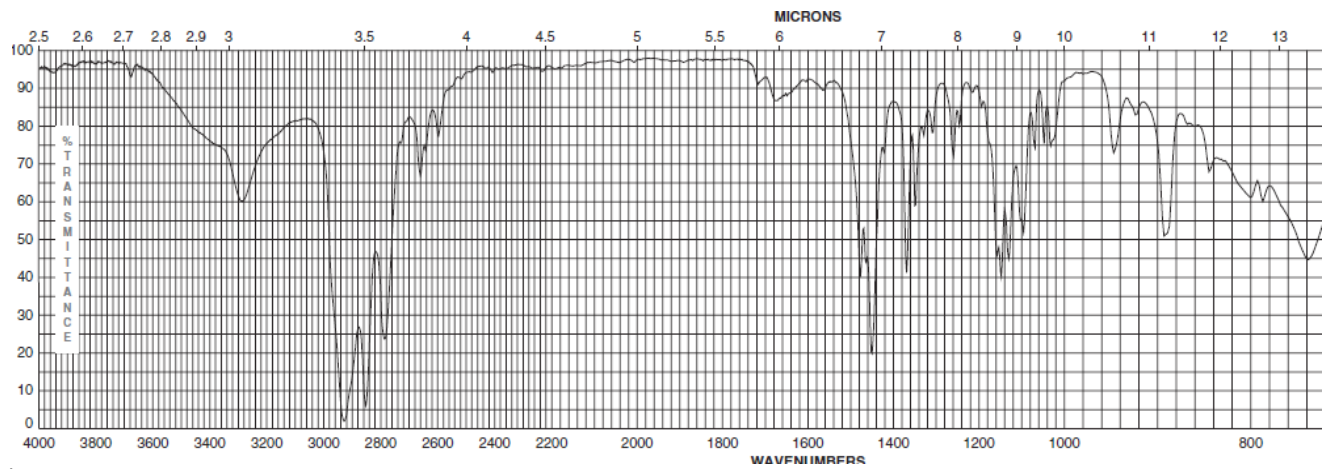


b

c)

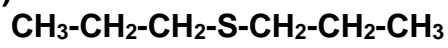


Observar  $\nu_{\text{NH}_2}$ ,  $\nu_{\text{NH}}$

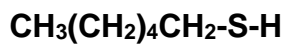


b

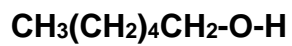
d)



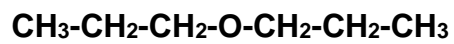
**A**



**B**



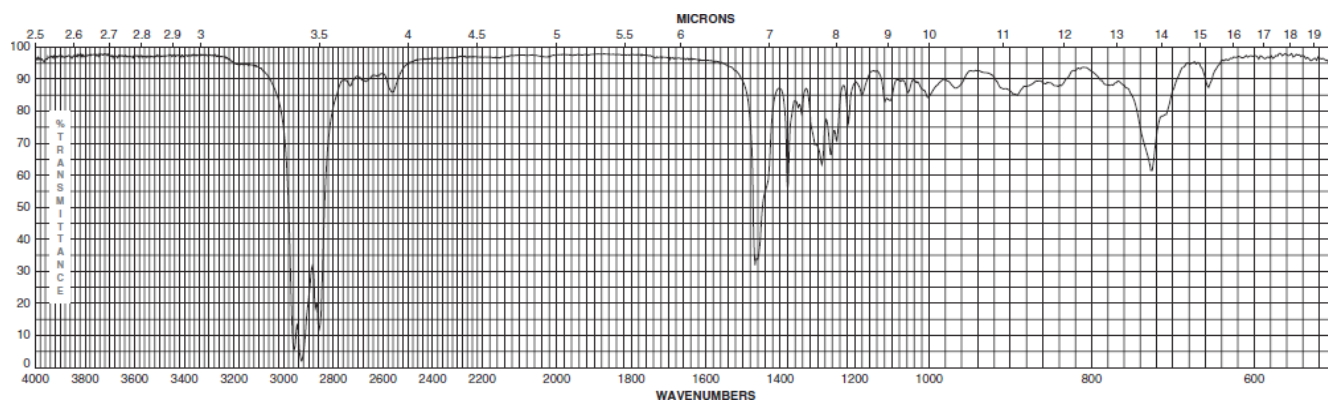
**C**



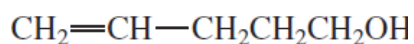
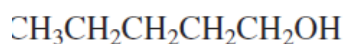
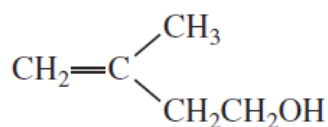
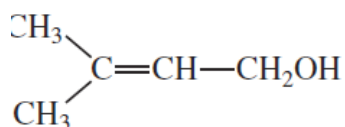
**D**

Observar  $\nu_{\text{OH}}$ ,  $\nu_{\text{SH}}$

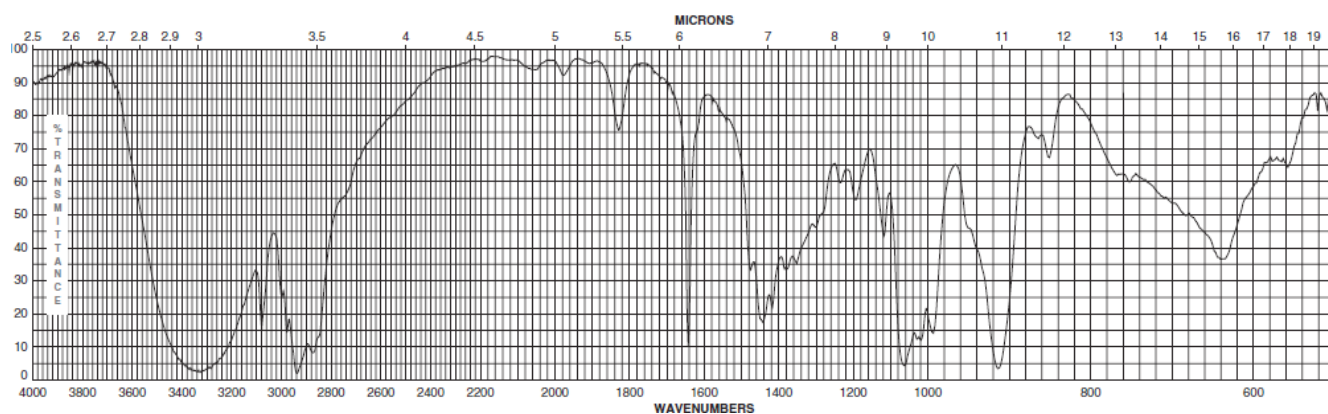




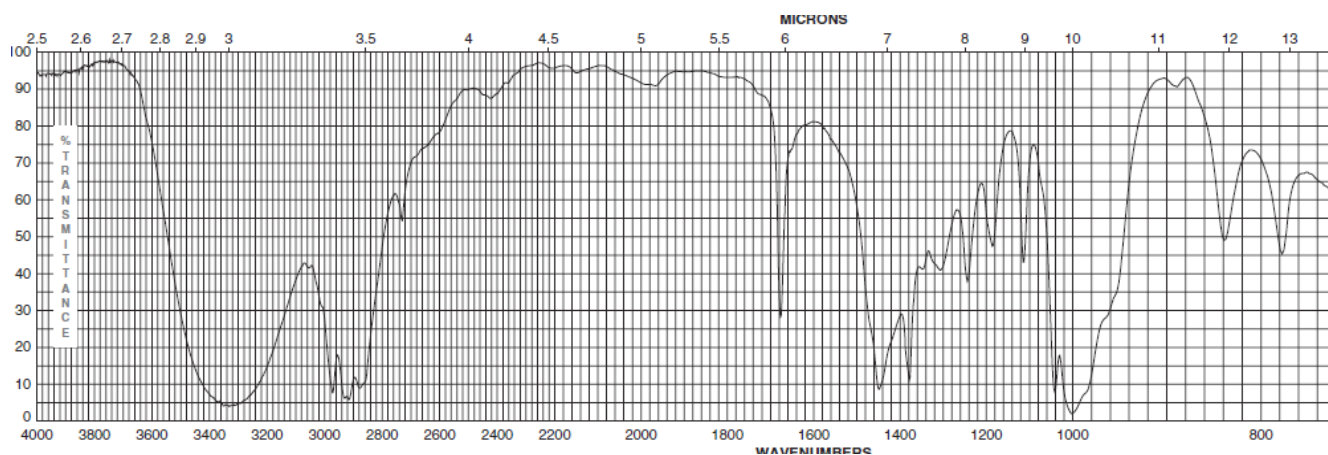
3 – Atribua uma estrutura para cada um dos espectros apresentados. Escolha entre os seguintes alcoóis de cinco carbonos.



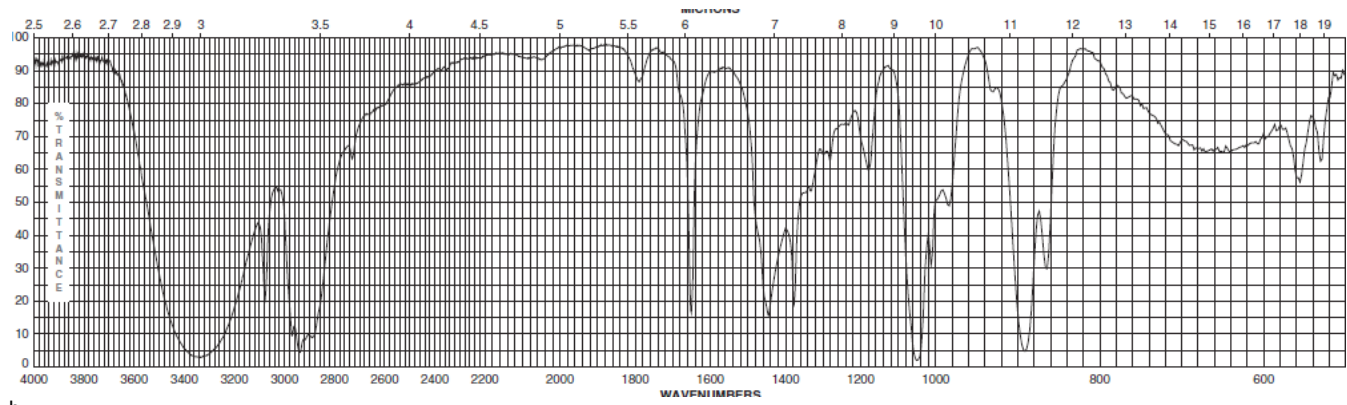
Observar  $\nu =\text{CH}_2$ ,  $\nu \text{CH}_3$ ,  $\nu \text{CH}_2$ ,  $\delta \text{CH}_2$ ,  $\delta \text{CH}_3$



c



a



b