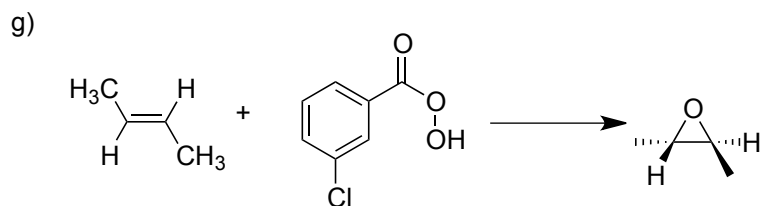
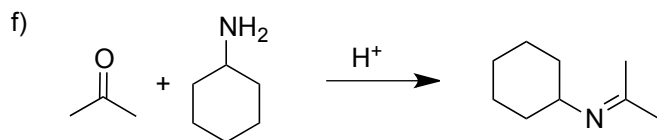
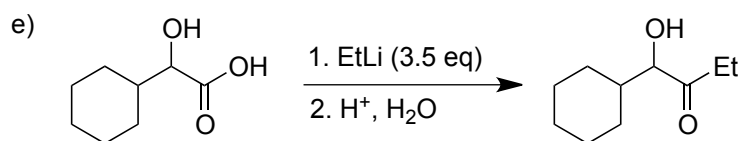
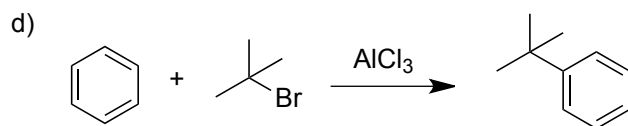
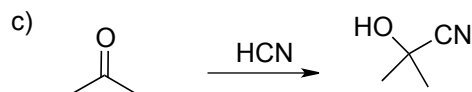
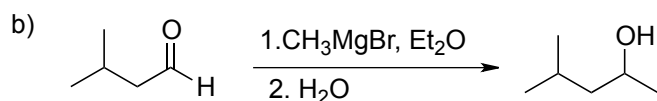
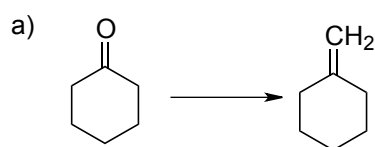
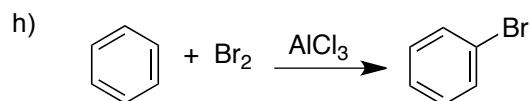
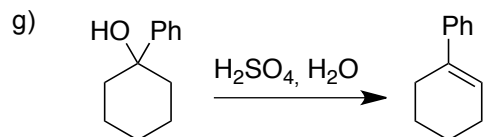
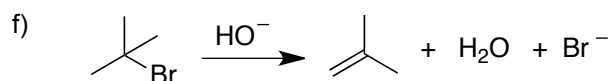
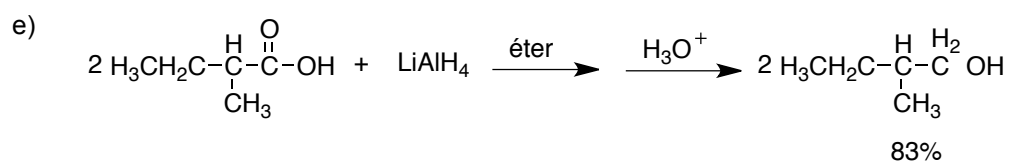
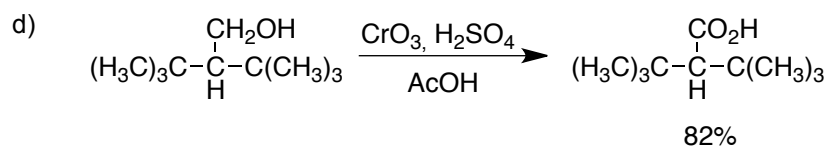
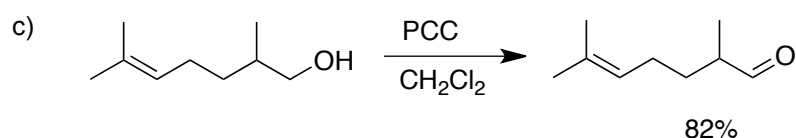
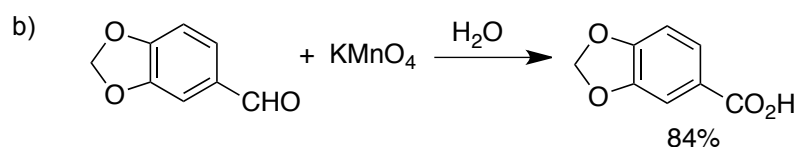
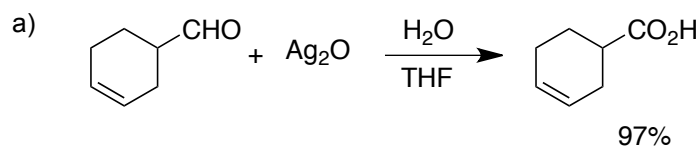


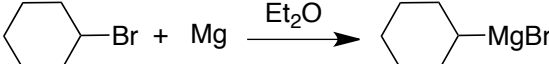
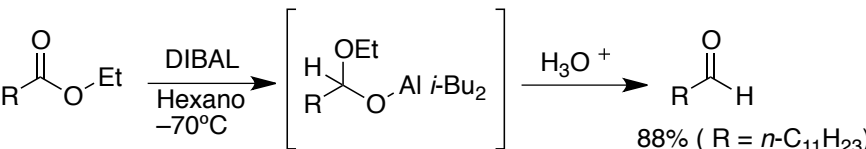
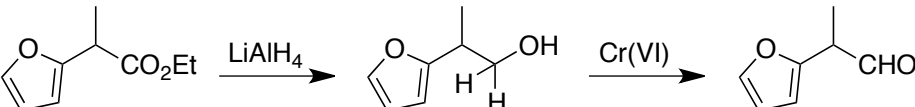
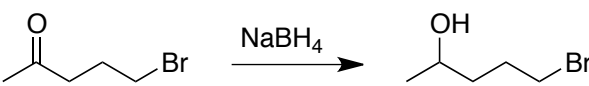
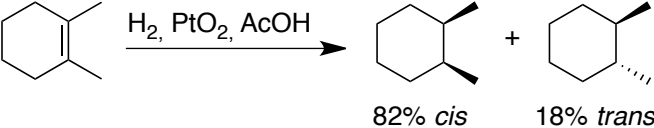
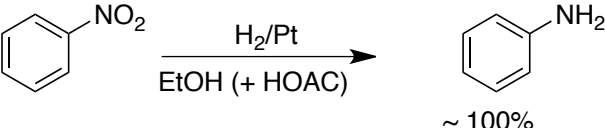
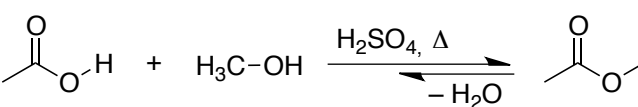
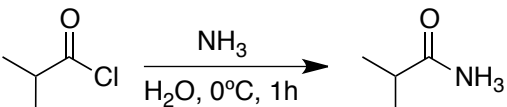
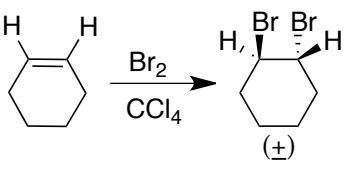
QFL 1322 – Reatividade de Compostos Orgânicos – 2015**Lista 06A – Oxidação e Redução**

1. Algumas reações orgânicas permitem a formação de ligações C-C, sendo cruciais para a construção de moléculas complexas a partir de materiais de partida mais simples. Em outras reações ocorre apenas a mudança de um grupo funcional, sem a formação de ligações C-C mas, eventualmente, com a mudança do estado de oxidação do composto. **a)** Classifique as reações a seguir em interconversão de grupos funcionais ou em formação de ligações C-C. **b)** Determine os números de oxidação formais dos átomos de carbono envolvidos e indique quando se trata de reação de redução e oxidação.



2. As reações de interconversão de grupos funcionais podem ser classificadas em oxidação, redução ou reações em que não ocorre mudança no estado de oxidação global da molécula. Classifique as seguintes reações em oxidação, redução ou nenhum dos dois, determinando-se os números formais de oxidação dos átomos de carbono envolvidos. Identifique o reagente redutor e oxidante quando for o caso.



- i) 
- j) 
- k) 
- l) 
- m) 
- n) $\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{H} + \text{Cl}-\text{Cl} \longrightarrow \text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{Cl} + \text{H}-\text{Cl}$
- o) 
- p) 
- q) 
- r) 
- s) 