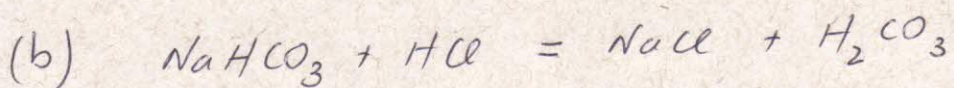


GABARITO PROVA 1

① (a) conc. mol/L NaHCO_3

$$[\text{NaHCO}_3] = \frac{n^\circ \text{ mols}}{V \text{ (L)}} = \frac{0,84/84}{0,1} = \frac{0,01}{0,1}$$

$$[\text{NaHCO}_3] = 0,10 \text{ mol/L}$$



0,01 0,01 0,01 0,01

0,01 mols HCl

$$V_{\text{HCl}} = \frac{n^\circ \text{ mols}}{[\text{HCl}]} = \frac{0,01}{0,5}$$

$$V_{\text{HCl}} = 0,02 \text{ L} \quad \text{ou} \quad V_{\text{HCl}} = 20 \text{ mL}$$

(c) $T = 37^\circ\text{C} = 273 + 37 = 310 \text{ K}$

$n = n^\circ \text{ mols } \text{CO}_2$ pela estequiometria = 0,01

Usando $P \cdot V = n R T$

$T = 310 \text{ K}$

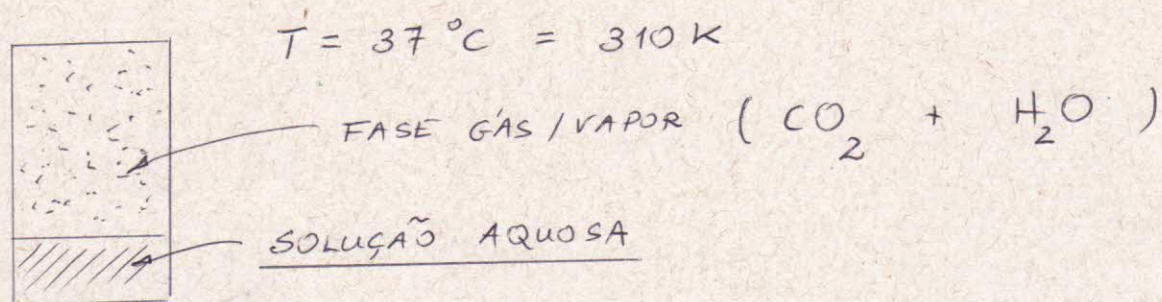
$V = 2 \text{ L}$

$$P_{\text{CO}_2} = \frac{0,01 \cdot 0,082 \cdot 310}{2}$$

$R = 0,082 \text{ atm L mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$

$$P_{\text{CO}_2} = 0,1271 \text{ atm}$$

2



(a) Sendo uma solução aquosa, o componente água (H_2O) estará em equilíbrio na fase vapor com a presença do CO_2

(b) Podemos calcular a pressão de vapor da água através da equação de Clapeyron.

$$\ln\left(\frac{P}{P_0}\right) = -\left(\frac{\Delta\bar{H}_v}{R}\right)\left(\frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{T_0}\right)$$

$$P_0 = 1\text{ atm}$$

$$T_0 = 373\text{ K}$$

$$P = ?$$

$$T = 310$$

$$\ln P = -\frac{40700}{8,314}\left(\frac{1}{310} - \frac{1}{373}\right)$$

$$\Delta\bar{H}_v = 40700\text{ J/mol}$$

$$R = 8,314\text{ J K}^{-1}\text{ mol}^{-1}$$

$$\ln P = -2,667$$

$$\text{ou } P_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = e^{-2,667}$$

$$\boxed{P_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 0,069\text{ atm}} \quad (\text{pressão de vapor da água})$$

$$52,8\text{ Torr (mm Hg)}$$

② (c) Frações molares dos componentes (CO_2 e H_2O) no gás.

$$P_{\text{total}} = P_{\text{CO}_2} + P_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 0,1271 + 0,0690$$

$$P_{\text{total}} = 0,1961$$

$$x_{\text{CO}_2} = \frac{0,1271}{0,1961}$$

$$P_i = x_i P_t$$

Assim

$$x_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = \frac{0,0690}{0,1961}$$

$x_{\text{CO}_2} = 0,648$ $x_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 0,352$

(d) Velocidade molecular média $\langle c \rangle = \left(\frac{8RT}{\pi \bar{M}} \right)^{1/2}$

$$\begin{cases} \bar{M} : \text{massa molar em kg/mol} \\ R : 8,314 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1} \\ T = 310 \text{ K} \end{cases}$$

$$\underline{\text{CO}_2} : \bar{M} = 0,044 \text{ kg/mol}$$

$$\underline{\text{H}_2\text{O}} : \bar{M} = 0,018 \text{ kg/mol}$$

$$\langle c \rangle = \left(\frac{6.563}{\bar{M}} \right)^{1/2} = \underline{386 \text{ m/s}}$$

$$\langle c \rangle = \left(\frac{6.563}{\bar{M}} \right)^{1/2} = \underline{604 \text{ m/s}}$$

$$\langle E_c \rangle = \frac{3}{2} RT = \underline{3866 \text{ J/mol}}$$

(e) TAXA EFUSÃO É PROPORCIONAL À VELOCIDADE MÉDIA

$$\frac{\text{TAXA H}_2\text{O}}{\text{TAXA CO}_2} \approx \frac{\langle c \rangle_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}}{\langle c \rangle_{\text{CO}_2}} \approx \frac{604}{386} = \underline{1,56}$$

3) Monóxido de Carbono CO

$$a = 1,485 \text{ atm} \cdot \text{L}^2 \text{ mol}^{-2}$$

$$R = 0,082 \text{ atm L mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$$

$$b = 0,03985 \text{ L mol}^{-1}$$

VALORES CRÍTICOS

$$\bar{V}_c = 3b$$

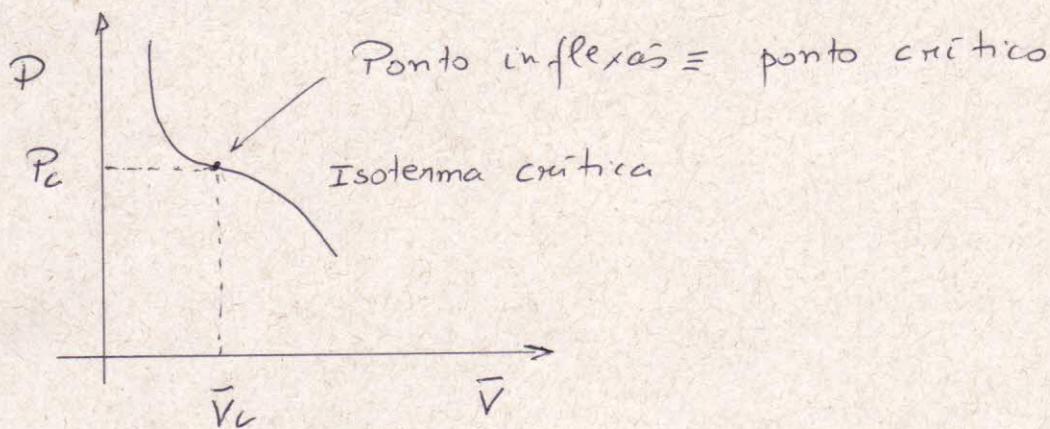
$$P_c = \frac{a}{27b^2}$$

$$T_c = \frac{8a}{27Rb}$$

$$\underline{0,1196 \text{ L}}$$

$$\underline{34,63 \text{ atm}}$$

$$\underline{134,6 \text{ K}}$$



FATOR DE COMPRESSIBILIDADE $z(T, P)$

$$z \approx 1 + \frac{1}{RT} \left(b - \frac{a}{RT} \right) P$$

$$T = 280 \text{ K}$$

$$P = 30 \text{ atm}$$

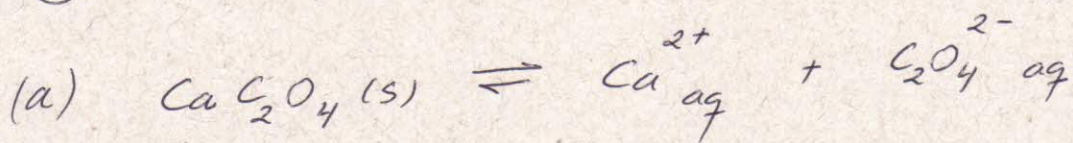
$$z \approx 1 + \frac{1}{0,082 \times 280} \left(0,03985 - \frac{1,485}{0,082 \times 280} \right) 30$$

$$z \hat{=} 1 - \frac{0,745}{22,96} = 1 - 0,032 = 0,968$$

sendo $z < 1$ INDICA INTERAÇÕES ATRATIVAS SÃO DOMINANTES

DESVIO IDEALIDADE ($z=1$) 0,03 ou 3%

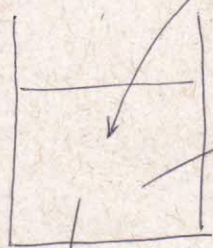
④ (a) Oxalato de cálcio



$$K_{ps} = [\text{Ca}^{2+}][\text{C}_2\text{O}_4^{2-}] \quad S_0 \equiv [\text{Ca}^{2+}] = [\text{C}_2\text{O}_4^{2-}]$$

$$S_0 = \sqrt{K_{ps}} = (2,3 \times 10^{-9})^{1/2} \stackrel{\substack{\text{SÓLIDO DURO} \\ -5 \text{ ÁGUA.}}}{\approx} \underline{4,8 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol/L}}$$

(b) $0,134 \text{ g Na}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4 \quad \bar{M} = 134 \text{ g/mol}$
SOLÚVEL

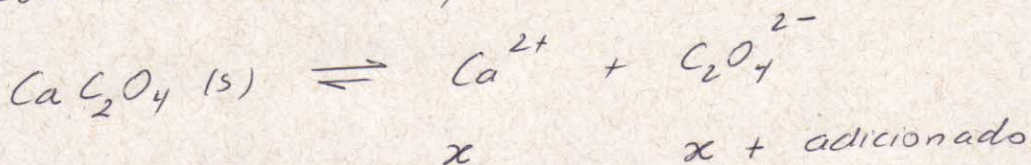


Solução saturada CaC_2O_4

$$[\text{C}_2\text{O}_4^{2-}]_{\text{adicionado}} = \frac{0,134/134}{0,1}$$

$$[\text{C}_2\text{O}_4^{2-}]_{\text{ad}} = 0,01 \text{ mol/L}$$

Considerando o equilíbrio



$$K_{ps} = x \cdot (x + 0,01) \approx 0,01x \quad \text{pois } x \ll 0,01$$

$$x = \frac{2,3 \times 10^{-9}}{0,01} \approx 2,3 \times 10^{-7} \text{ mol/L}$$

$$S_1 = 2,3 \times 10^{-7} \text{ mol/L} \quad S_1 \ll S_0$$

(c) VARIAÇÃO EM CONCENTRAÇÃO $\Delta C = S_0 - S_1$

$$\Delta C = (4,796 - 0,023) \times 10^{-5} = 4,773 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol/L}$$

$$\Delta m = \bar{M} \cdot \Delta n = \bar{M} \cdot \Delta C \cdot V = 128 \times 0,1 \times 4,773 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$\Delta m = 6 \times 10^{-4} \text{ g ou } \underline{0,6 \text{ mg}} \text{ (MASSA PRECIPITA)}$$