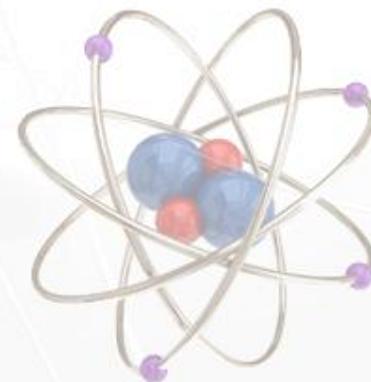


Monitoria de Química

Renato Alexandre Polins Junior

Número de Equivalentes

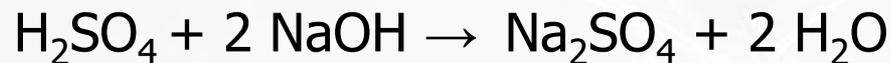


Reações Ácido-Base

n mol = k equivalentes

k = nº de H⁺ ou OH⁻ que reagem

Ex. 1



1 mol H₂SO₄ = 2 equivalentes

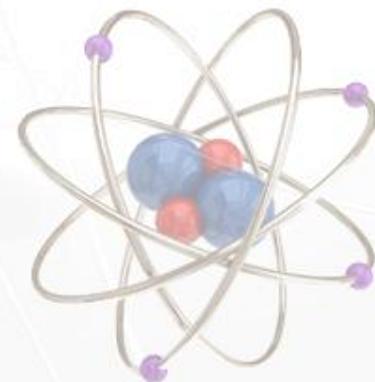
$$0,234 \text{ mol} \times \frac{2 \text{ equivalentes}}{1 \text{ mol}} = 0,468 \text{ equivalentes}$$

Ex. 2



1 mol H₃PO₄ = 2 equivalentes

$$0,356 \text{ mol} \times \frac{2 \text{ equivalentes}}{1 \text{ mol}} = 0,712 \text{ equivalentes}$$



Reações Ácido-Base

$n \text{ mol} = k \text{ equivalentes}$

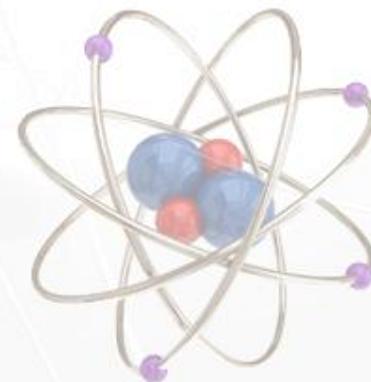
$k = n^{\circ} \text{ de } H^+ \text{ ou } OH^- \text{ que reagem}$

Ex. 3



1 mol etilenodiamina = 2 equivalentes

$$0,125 \text{ mol} \times \frac{2 \text{ equivalentes}}{1 \text{ mol}} = 0,250 \text{ equivalentes}$$

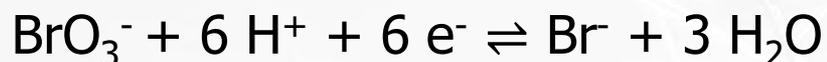


Reações de Oxirredução

$n \text{ mol} = k \text{ equivalentes}$

$k = n^\circ \text{ de elétrons}$

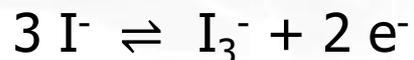
Ex. 4



1 mol $\text{BrO}_3^- = 6 \text{ equivalentes}$

$$25,0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ L} \frac{0,150 \text{ mol}}{1 \text{ L}} \frac{6 \text{ equivalentes}}{1 \text{ mol}} = 0,0225 \text{ equivalentes}$$

Ex. 5



3 mol $\text{I}^- = 2 \text{ equivalentes}$

$$10,0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ L} \frac{0,250 \text{ mol}}{1 \text{ L}} \frac{2 \text{ equivalentes}}{3 \text{ mol}} = 0,00167 \text{ equivalentes}$$



Reações de Precipitação / Dissolução de Sais

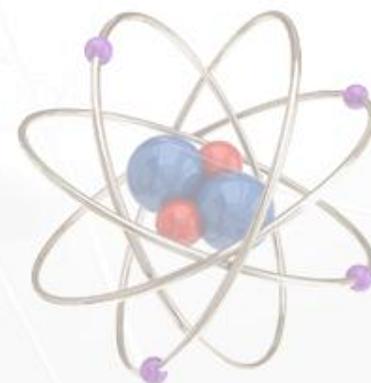
$n \text{ mol} = k \text{ equivalentes}$ $k = n^\circ \text{ de cargas (positivas ou negativas)}$

Ex. 6



$1 \text{ mol CrO}_7^{2-} = 2 \text{ equivalentes}$

$$50,0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ L} \frac{0,450 \text{ mol}}{1 \text{ L}} \frac{2 \text{ equivalentes}}{1 \text{ mol}} = 0,0450 \text{ equivalentes}$$



Reações de Precipitação / Dissolução de Sais

$n \text{ mol} = k \text{ equivalentes}$ $k = n^\circ \text{ de cargas (positivas ou negativas)}$

Ex. 7



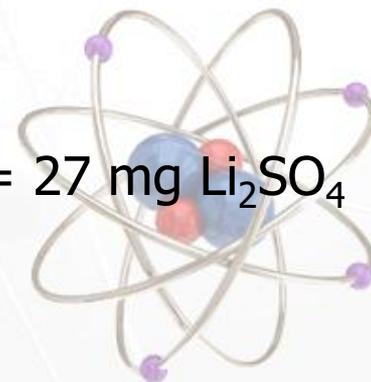
1 mol Li^+ = 1 equivalente

$$1,0 \text{ L} \frac{0,50 \text{ mEq. Li}^+}{1 \text{ L}} \frac{1 \text{ mol Li}^+}{1 \text{ Eq. Li}^+} \frac{1 \text{ mol LiCl}}{1 \text{ mol Li}^+} \frac{42,39 \text{ g LiCl}}{1 \text{ mol LiCl}} = 21 \text{ mg LiCl}$$



2 mol Li^+ = 2 equivalentes

$$1,0 \text{ L} \frac{0,50 \text{ mEq. Li}^+}{1 \text{ L}} \frac{1 \text{ mol Li}^+}{1 \text{ Eq. Li}^+} \frac{1 \text{ mol Li}_2\text{SO}_4}{2 \text{ mol Li}^+} \frac{109,94 \text{ g Li}_2\text{SO}_4}{1 \text{ mol Li}_2\text{SO}_4} = 27 \text{ mg Li}_2\text{SO}_4$$



Reações de Precipitação / Dissolução de Sais

$n \text{ mol} = k \text{ equivalentes}$ $k = n^\circ \text{ de cargas (positivas ou negativas)}$



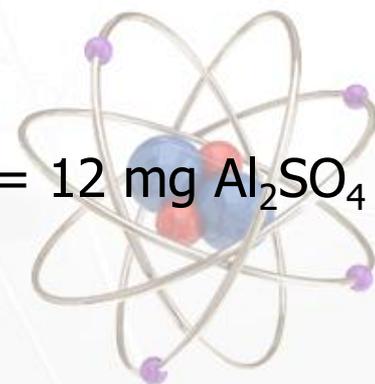
$1 \text{ mol Al}^{3+} = 3 \text{ equivalentes}$

$$1,0 \text{ L} \frac{0,50 \text{ mEq. Al}^{3+}}{1 \text{ L}} \frac{1 \text{ mol Al}^{3+}}{3 \text{ Eq. Al}^{3+}} \frac{1 \text{ mol AlCl}_3}{1 \text{ mol Al}^{3+}} \frac{133,33 \text{ g AlCl}_3}{1 \text{ mol AlCl}_3} = 22 \text{ mg AlCl}_3$$



$2 \text{ mol Al}^{3+} = 6 \text{ equivalentes}$

$$1,0 \text{ L} \frac{0,50 \text{ mEq. Al}^{3+}}{1 \text{ L}} \frac{1 \text{ mol Al}^{3+}}{3 \text{ Eq. Al}^{3+}} \frac{1 \text{ mol Al}_2\text{SO}_4}{2 \text{ mol Al}^{3+}} \frac{150,02 \text{ g Al}_2\text{SO}_4}{1 \text{ mol Al}_2\text{SO}_4} = 12 \text{ mg Al}_2\text{SO}_4$$



Equivalente-Grama

$n \cdot \text{MASSA MOLAR} = k \text{ equivalentes-grama}$

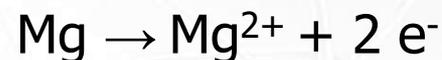


1 mol	2 mol
24 g	2 g
12 g	1 g

1 mol Mg = 2 equivalentes

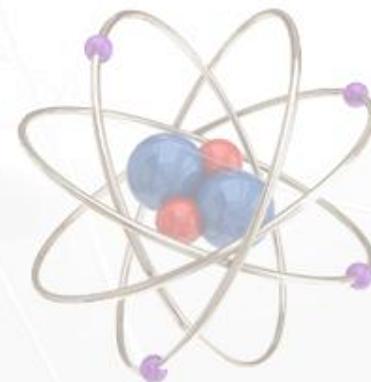
24 g = 2 equivalentes-grama

12 g = 1 equivalente-grama



1 mol H_2SO_4 = 2 equivalentes

98 g H_2SO_4 = 2 equivalentes-grama





Obrigado

