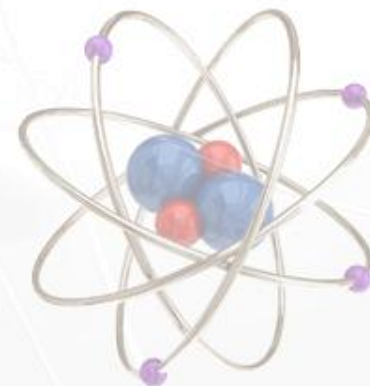


# **Monitoria de Química**

**Renato Alexandre Polins Junior**

**Número de Equivalentes**

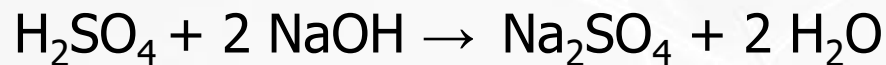


# Reações Ácido-Base

n mol = k equivalentes

k = nº de H<sup>+</sup> ou OH<sup>-</sup> que reagem

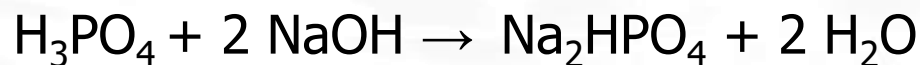
Ex. 1



1 mol H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> = 2 equivalentes

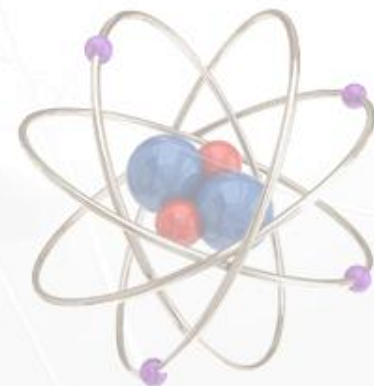
$$0,234 \text{ mol} \times \frac{2 \text{ equivalentes}}{1 \text{ mol}} = 0,468 \text{ equivalentes}$$

Ex. 2



1 mol H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> = 2 equivalentes

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

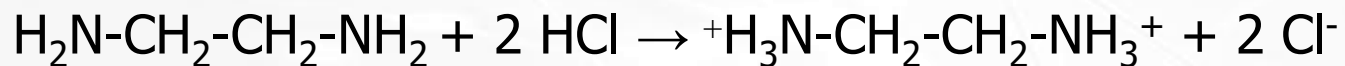


# Reações Ácido-Base

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

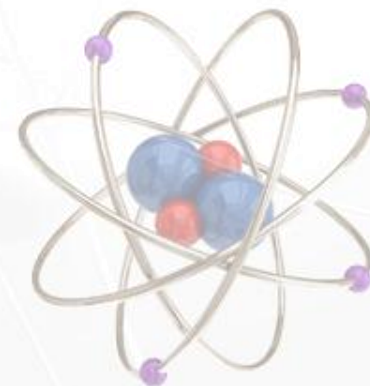
$k = n^{\circ} \text{ de } \text{H}^+ \text{ ou } \text{OH}^- \text{ que reagem}$

Ex. 3



1 mol etilenodiamina = 2 equivalentes

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

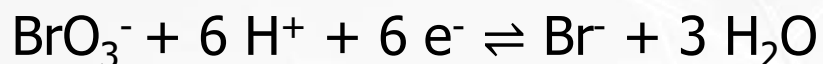


# Reações de Oxirredução

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

$k = n^\circ \text{ de elétrons}$

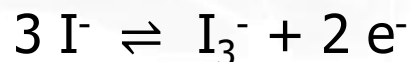
Ex. 4



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

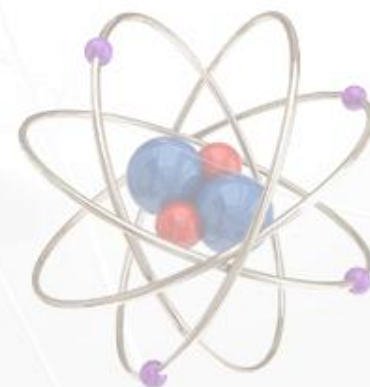
$n \text{ mol} = k \text{ equivalentes}$        $k = n^\circ \text{ de cargas (positivas ou negativas)}$

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



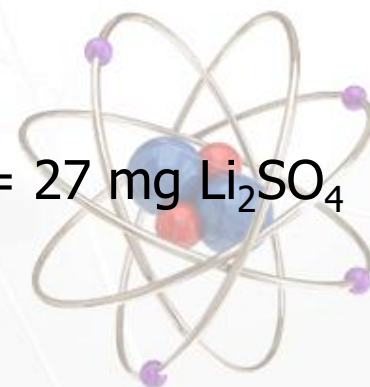
1 mol  $\text{Li}^+$  = 1 equivalente

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



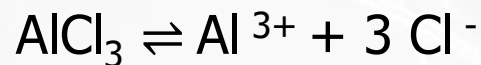
2 mol  $\text{Li}^+$  = 2 equivalentes

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



## Reações de Precipitação / Dissolução de Sais

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



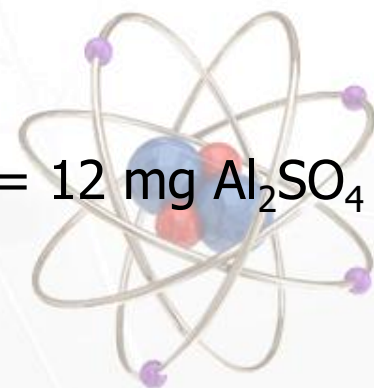
$1 \text{ mol Al}^{3+} = 3 \text{ equivalentes}$

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



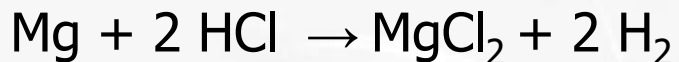
$2 \text{ mol Al}^{3+} = 6 \text{ equivalentes}$

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



## Equivalente-Grama

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

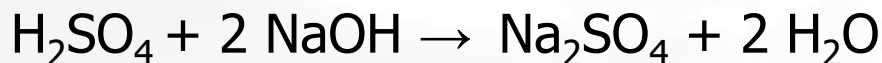
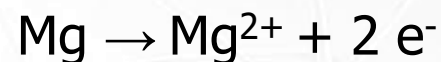


1 mol	2 mol
24 g	2 g
12 g	1 g

1 mol Mg = 2 equivalentes

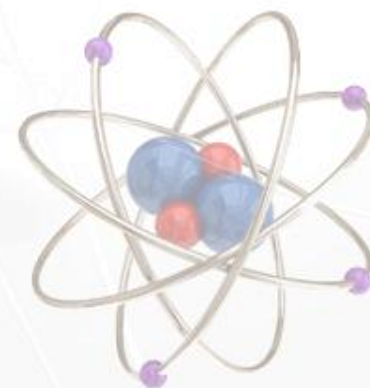
24 g = 2 equivalentes-grama

12 g = 1 equivalente-grama



1 mol  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  = 2 equivalentes

98 g  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  = 2 equivalentes-grama







Obrigado

