

PROVA 1 GABARITO



a) Eqs de reatividade:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} -\frac{d[\text{A}]}{dt} &= k_1[\text{A}] & [\text{A}](0) &= A_0 \\ -\frac{d[\text{B}]}{dt} &= k_2 M [\text{B}] - k_1[\text{A}] \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{MODELO SEQUENCIAL} \\ \text{COM 1}^\circ \text{ e PSEUDO} \\ \text{1}^\circ \text{ ORDEM} \end{array}$$

$$k_1 = 0,012 \text{ min}^{-1}$$

$$k_2 M = 2 \text{ ~~ms}^{-1} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}~~ \cdot 0,01 \text{ ~~mol L}^{-1}~~$$

$$k_2 M = k_2' = 0,02 \text{ min}^{-1}$$

$$t_{\max} = \frac{1}{(k_1 - k_2')} \ln\left(\frac{k_1}{k_2'}\right) = -(0,008)^{-1} \ln 0,6$$

$$t_{\max} \approx \underline{\underline{64 \text{ min}}}$$

$$[\text{B}]_{\max} = A_0 \left(\frac{k_2'}{k_1}\right)^{k_2'/(k_1 - k_2')} = A_0 \left(\frac{0,020}{0,012}\right) e^{-0,02/0,008}$$

$$[\text{B}]_{\max} \approx 0,28 A_0$$

② (a) A reação de hidratação em meio ácido pode ser considerada um processo de primeira-ordem visto $[H_2O]$ e $[H_3O^+]$ permanecem constantes. Assumindo cinética de 1.º ordem, e o volume como propriedade aditiva temos

$$\ln \frac{P_0 - P_\infty}{P_t - P_\infty} = k_1 t$$

$$P_0 = V_0 \quad P_\infty = V_\infty$$

$$P_t = V(t)$$

$$k_1 = 0,0135 \text{ min}^{-1}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad (b) \quad \text{tempo de meia vida} \quad t_{1/2} = \frac{\ln 2}{k_1}$$

$$t_{1/2} = \frac{\ln 2}{0,0135 \text{ min}^{-1}} = \underline{\underline{51,3 \text{ minutos}}}$$

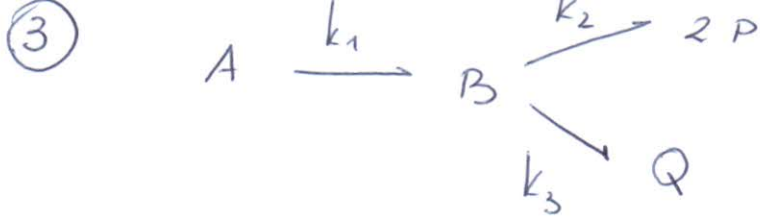
(c) Tempo no qual ter-butanol atinge 80% formação
corresponde 20% reagente

$$[\text{ISOBUTENO}] = 0,2 [\text{ISOBUTENO}]_0$$

$$\frac{[\text{ISOBUTENO}]}{[\text{ISOBUTENO}]_0} = e^{-k_1 t} \quad \text{ou}$$

$$k_1 t_{20\%} = \ln \frac{[\text{ISOBUTENO}]_0}{0,2 [\text{ISOBUTENO}]_0} = \ln 5$$

$$t_{20\%} = \frac{\ln 5}{k_1} = \underline{\underline{119,2 \text{ minutos}}}$$



$$-\frac{dA}{dt} = k_1 A \quad ; \quad -\frac{dB}{dt} = (k_2 + k_3)B - k_1 A$$

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = 2k_2 B \quad ; \quad \frac{dQ}{dt} = k_3 B$$

(b) ESTADO ESTACIONÁRIO $\frac{dB}{dt} \simeq 0$

CASO $(k_2 + k_3) \gg k_1$

$$B \simeq \frac{k_1 A}{(k_2 + k_3)} \quad A(t) = A_0 e^{-k_1 t}$$

ASSIM :

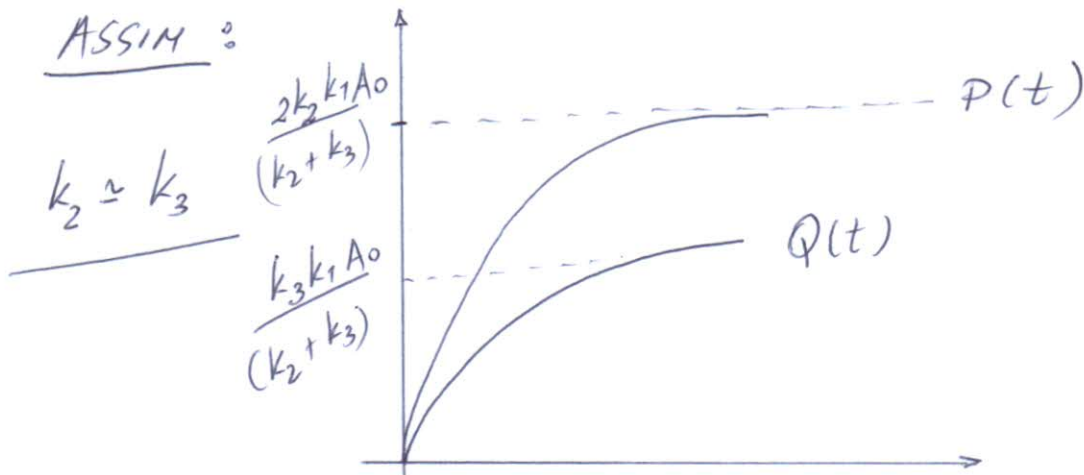
$$\frac{dP}{dt} = 2k_2 B \simeq \frac{2k_2 k_1}{(k_2 + k_3)} A_0 e^{-k_1 t}$$

$$\frac{dQ}{dt} = k_3 B \simeq \frac{k_3 k_1}{(k_2 + k_3)} A_0 e^{-k_1 t}$$

INTEGRANDO TEMOS $P(0) = 0$; $Q(0) = 0$

$$P(t) = \frac{2k_2 k_1}{(k_2 + k_3)} A_0 (1 - e^{-k_1 t})$$

$$Q(t) = \frac{k_3 k_1}{(k_2 + k_3)} A_0 (1 - e^{-k_1 t})$$



$$\frac{P(t)}{Q(t)} = \frac{2 \cancel{k_1} k_2}{k_3} \quad (\text{independent de } t)$$

$$(4) \quad - \frac{d[\text{CH}_3\text{CHO}]}{dt} = k_1 [\text{CH}_3\text{CHO}]^{3/2}$$

$$[\text{CH}_3\text{CHO}](0) = A_0$$

Separando e integrando

$$- \int_{A_0}^{[\text{CH}_3\text{CHO}]} \frac{d[\text{CH}_3\text{CHO}]}{[\text{CH}_3\text{CHO}]^{3/2}} = k_1 \int_0^t dt$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{[\text{CH}_3\text{CHO}]}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{A_0}} \right) = k_1 t$$

$$\text{ou} \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{[\text{CH}_3\text{CHO}]}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{A_0}} = \frac{1}{2} k_1 t$$

MESMA COISA QUE CINE'TICA ORDEM $n \neq 1$

$$\frac{1}{[A]^{n-1}} - \frac{1}{[A_0]^{n-1}} = (n-1) k_m t \quad n = 3/2$$

GRAFICO P/ DETERMINAR k

